CONGRESS SOON DUE

Short Session Will Begin on Monday of Next Week.

DISAGREE AS TO PROGRAM

President Wants Remedial Legislation; Leaders Disinclined.

TIME FOR WORK LIMITED

Special Days Provided in New House Rules Pointed to as an Obstacle.

Congress will convene one week from tomorrow at noon for the session which closes March 4 by constitutional limitation. The "short session" will be broken by the holiday recess usually of two weeks' duration, putting further limitation upon legislative activity.

Speaker Cannon expresses privately the belief that this session of Congress will not do very much beyond passing the necessary supply bills, and in that view some other House leaders concur. This prospect is disturbing to President Taft, who would like to round out some legislation hitherto recommended and to be urged again in his forthcoming message, but the House leaders do not see the way clear to gratifying his desire.

They point out that three days in each week are set aside under special rules—the reforms inaugurated by the progressives and democrats at the last session—and that the residuary time is only sufficient for careful consideration of the appropriation bills, especially as the administration's demand for economy in expenditure is to be met as far as possible.

Talk of Extra Session.

One man's guess is as good as another's as to a possible extraordinary session of the Sixty-second Congress, although the consensus of opinion is against it. Decision will depend upon feeling engendered during this session and after conferences of the leaders of the two parties.

Congress will have plenty of work at hand the day the session opens. There is nothing to be done but call the roll and turn to well stocked calendars of bills reported by committees at the last session. The committees are organized and overwhelmed with bills, if they care to report any new measures.

In the Senate the unfinished business is the ship subsidy bill. It has the right of way until it is decided to sidetrack it for something else. There are sixty-one bills on the "general orders" of the Senate calendar, including a number of public building measures. There are twenty-one bills on the calendar under rule nine, and some dozen or so miscellaneous measures. The Senate calendar is cleaner than it has been for many years.

The House calendars are loaded down, however. There are 104 bills on the calendar of the committee of the whole; 67 on the "House calendar"; 138 on the private calendar and 5 on the calendar for unanimous consent, while there are about 40 motions pending to discharge committees from consideration of bills not yet reported. For the most part, these measures are not of general public importance, but relate to specific subjects local to different sections of the country or of semi-private nature.

District Bills Pending.

Many District of Columbia bills are on the House calendar, however, awaiting final action. Among them are the following:

The Gillett bill for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service.

A bill to provide for the extension of Kenyon street from 17th street to Mount Pleasant street, and for the extension of 17th street from Kenyon street to Irving street.

For the extension of Underwood street.

For the extension of Van Buren street.

A bill to create a commission to prepare a code of laws for the regulation and control of insurance companies doing business within the District.

A bill to authorize certain changes in the permanent system of highways.

A bill providing for taxation of and fixing the rate of taxation on inheritances, devises, bequeaths, legacies, and gifts in the District, and providing for the manner of payment as well as the manner of enforcing payment thereof.

A bill for the opening of 13th street northwest from Longfellow street to 14th street (or Piney Branch road).

An act to provide for the extension of Reno road.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1890.

An act for the widening of 16th street northwest at Piney Branch.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation."

A bill to establish and disburse a public-school teachers' retirement fund in the District of Columbia.

A bill for the purchase of land for widening Park road.

An act authorizing the extension of Barry place northwest.

A bill to extend the time for the construction of the East Washington Heights traction railroad.

Police and Fire Pensions.

A bill for the creation of the police and firemen's relief fund, to provide for the retirement of members of the police and fire departments, to establish a method of procedure for such retirement, and for other purposes.

A bill relating to the assessment of personal property.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances."

A joint resolution prohibiting the Washington Gas Light Company, Georgetown Gas Light Company or any other gas light company in the District of Columbia from issuing any bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or any other evidence of debt, except such as shall actually be required for the payment of necessary betterments and improvements only, without the express consent of Congress.

A bill to fix the price of gas in the District of Columbia.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Sanitary Housing Company," approved April 23, 1904.

A bill to amend the laws for the protection of birds, game and fish in the District.

A bill to amend the license law approved July 1, 1902, with respect to licenses of drivers of passenger vehicles for hire.

A bill to provide for lighting vehicles in the District of Columbia.

THOMAS FELL PRESIDENT.

Associated Colleges and Preparatory Schools Elect Officers.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., November 26.—Before the adjournment of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Associated Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, at Lehigh University today, the following officers were chosen: President, Thomas Fell, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; vice presidents, Dean Henry B. Fine, Princeton University; Prof. G. M. Forbes, University of Rochester; Eugene A. Noble, Goucher College, Baltimore; Herschel A. Norris, Friends School, Wilmington, Del.; director, Edward Rynearson, Pittsburg High School; secretary, Arthur H. Quinn, University of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Stanley R. Yarnall, Germantown Friends School.

TEACHERS DROP INQUIRY REGARDING THEIR FUNDS

National Association Trustees Assured of Security—Secretary Accused of Favoritism.

CHICAGO, November 26.—A plan to investigate the funds of the National Educational Association, raised by President Ella Flagg Young at the convention in Boston last summer, was dropped at the annual meeting of the trustees, which began today.

Mrs. Young declared that the statement of bank officers that the funds of the association were in the hands of the bank and not in a safety deposit vault satisfied her that the securities were all right and the investigation was not needed. She repeated a former declaration that the demand for an investigation had not implied any mishandling of funds, but was only to show the members the condition of the association's finances.

Favoritism Alleged.

Charges of favoritism and misconduct in office were directed at Irwin Shepard of Winona, Minn., secretary of the association, by the teachers of Chicago through Miss Mary M. Abbe, a teacher. Miss Abbe appeared before the grievance committee, armed with a long communication, sworn to before a notary public. Shepard is charged with having refused to permit Chicago teachers to sit in the convention unless they were in active service in the schools. They asserted that he issued certificates to two New York teachers to represent schools with which they had no connection, backing this assertion with a telegram signed by Miss Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn.

Charged With Being Arbitrary.

The teachers also say that Mr. Shepard made "arbitrary rulings on qualifications for voting membership, when such were plainly defined in the constitution," and added that teachers could not get the privilege of sitting in the convention as delegates from their own schools, but were forced to buy memberships in their own names.

The subject was closed with the adoption of resolutions in which the secretary was instructed not to enroll as active members in connection with the Boston meeting, schools for which application was made by persons who did not have the proper credentials.

KILLED AS AUTO UPSETS.

Manager of Motor Car Company Caught Under Machine.

YALE, Mich., November 26.—David Hunt, jr., of Detroit, manufacturing manager of an automobile company, was killed near here tonight when an automobile, in which he was riding, overturned. He was caught beneath the car and his neck broken.

Hunt was riding on the hood of his machine, trying to pick out a safe track in the country road, when the front wheels ran into a culvert. He, with several others, was on a hunting trip.

WILLIAM BOLGER DEAD.

Native of Ireland Who Had Resided in Washington Since 1871.

William Bolger, who had resided in Southeast Washington for the past thirty-nine years, died at his residence, 602 I street southeast, yesterday.

Mr. Bolger came to this city in 1871 and followed the trade of a stone mason. He was one of the organizers of the Stone Masons' Union of this city and an active worker in the cause of organized labor.

Mr. Bolger was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and came direct from the Emerald Isle to this city. He leaves a wife, Maria Bolger, four sons and two daughters.

Funeral services will be held at his home at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and later at St. Peter's Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be read.

To Seek Sunken Schooner.

NORFOLK, Va., November 26.—The revenue cutter Onondaga passed out the capes late today, bound to Hatteras to search for a sunken schooner. The name of the sunken vessel is not known here.

Ends 8,000-Mile Walk at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., November 26.—The British schooner W. N. Zwicker, Capt. Emeno, ended an 8,000-mile voyage here today. She brought a cargo of bones from Paysandu, Uruguay, far up the River Plate, to a local chemical company, and docked at Portsmouth, Va.

Three New Cholera Cases in Rome.

ROME, November 26.—Three cases of cholera have been reported from the infected districts during the last twenty-four hours. No deaths have occurred in that period.

Use of Steel Knuckles Charged.

A pair of steel knuckles will bear silent testimony in the Police Court tomorrow morning when John Carroll, colored, 724 19th street northeast, is arraigned to answer charges of concealed weapons and assault. Policeman Lambert of the ninth precinct arrested him after he had engaged in a row with William Johnson, a former friend. Johnson went to the Casualty Hospital, where cuts and bruises about his face were dressed. He charged that Carroll inflicted the wounds with the steel knuckles.

Decline in London Drinking.

From the London Mail.

Eighty-eight consolidated rate summonses were dealt with at the Guildhall yesterday, the defendants including a number of license holders and hotelkeepers, whose appearance was regarded in some quarters as a sign of the decadence of the publican's trade in the city.

"City publicans," said the manager of one of the oldest licensed houses in the square mile yesterday, "besides being burdened by higher license duties, are feeling the effects of the great decline in drinking among business men. Drinking is rapidly going out of fashion in the city. Business is no longer done over a whisky and soda. Men now come to the city at 10 in the morning, rush through their work and leave about 5 or 6 in the evening. The result is that the public house is neglected."

The Curse of Cowdray.

From the London News.

Cowdray, once the estate of the Earls of Egmont and now in the possession of Lord Cowdray, better known as Sir Weetman Pearson, is the subject of a very interesting superstition. Shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries Cowdray was conferred upon Sir Anthony Browne, the father of the first Lord Montague, who had already been given Battle Abbey as a reward for his services to Henry VIII. The story goes that Sir Anthony, who had destroyed the church and the cloisters in Battle Abbey, was visited in the great hall as he was holding his first feast by one of the dispossessed monks, who, after solemnly cursing him, prophesied that his family should perish by fire and water.

Two centuries and a half later the prophecy was tragically fulfilled. In 1793 the house was destroyed by fire and within a week of that disaster the last Lord Montague lost his life in Germany in an unsuccessful attempt to shoot the falls of the Rhine. Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Cowdray in 1571, when she indulged in a deer stalking expedition with the Countess of Kildare.

MANY REBELS SHOT

500 Executed by Puebla Government, Is Report.

NEAR-CALM IN MEXICO

Half-Starved Men Loot Provisions on Retonia Ranch.

MADERO COVERS HIS TRAIL

Mormons Prepared to Fight Insurgents in Northern Chihuahua. Little Trouble Elsewhere.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., November 26.—That 500 insurgents were ordered shot by the government at Puebla, Mexico, instead of only forty having been killed there, as told in press dispatches, is the assertion made in letters received today from Americans living near Puebla.

Raid by Hungry Men.

MEXICO CITY, November 26.—The only news to reach this city today indicating activity on the part of the revolutionists was that of a raid by a band of twenty-five to thirty half-starved men early today at Retonia ranch near Sacremento, thirty miles north of Torreon.

The ranch store is said to have been stripped of provisions, these apparently being the sole quest of the marauders. Nothing else was molested.

News of the raid reached Torreon by telephone. A call for rurales was sent to Lerdo. They at once went in pursuit.

Trouble Near Parral.

A dispatch from Parral to El Heraldo says that everything is quiet in that city. A rumor, which it was impossible to confirm, related that the small town of Cuevas, near Parral, had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The dispatch says that yesterday workmen were sent to repair a portion of a railroad near Santa Barbara, a few miles to the southwest. It had been torn up, but trains were running as usual and passengers were not molested.

Gen. Navarro with 600 troops was said to have left today, presumably for the north. A force of 100 men was left in Parral.

Belated reports of the fighting which occured in Parral several days ago contained news of the killing, by a stray bullet, of Mr. Storey, an American mining operator, formerly a resident of Hartford, Conn. Storey was shot through the neck as he walked in the street on the day of the assault.

Madero's Wherabouts Unknown.

Nothing obtainable in Mexico City gives an indication of the whereabouts of Francisco I. Madero.

All towns where assaults have been made appear now to be well guarded by federal troops and rurales. The only apprehension felt by the authorities is over raids by small companies of bandits on isolated haciendas.

An Associated Press correspondent wired from Torreon tonight that he was unable to learn of serious trouble anywhere in that region.

Ismael Zuniga, jefe politico of the Lerdo district, was quoted as saying that Madero was the only man connected with the revolt who was at all widely known, and that the movement throughout had lacked organization. The disturbers for the most part were workers on haciendas and members generally of the lower classes of society.

Telegraph facilities from the zone of trouble are so far improved that press telegrams are now being transmitted with comparatively little delay.

Telegraph Service Resumed.

LAREDO, Texas, November 26.—The Mexican government tonight lifted the embargo on the use of all telegraph wires and furnished the Associated Press with its direct leased wire to Mexico City.

For the first time in five days a regular press service went into the republic tonight. The fact that the government finds it convenient to do away with one of its few direct circuits is taken as an indication that the situation is now well in hand, and that there is no further fear of an outbreak, especially in the interior.

Barring the many rumors, which almost hourly seem to gain currency, there has been no development in today's news regarding the revolution in Mexico.

Quiet Is Reported.

Gen. Villar has received advices covering his entire district and that of Col. Pana, from Colombia to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. The reports show general quiet at all points along the border and in the immediate interior.

According to American officers, the same quiet conditions exist at all places along the American side of the river. The American troops are still encamped at Minera, thirty miles above Laredo on the line of the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass railway, to maintain observance of the neutrality laws.

Incoming passengers on tonight's local train from Saltillo, Mexico, report everything quiet along the lines of the National Railways of Mexico.

Mormons Ready to Fight.

EL PASO, Tex., November 26.—The El Paso Herald today received from its staff correspondent, who left Juarez Friday morning for the Mormon colonies in northern Chihuahua, a telegram saying that a battle had been fought between insurrectionists and police Wednesday in that region, and that the Mormons were now arming themselves in preparation to repulse an attack if any were made.

The telegram says:

"Neuva Casas, Grandes, Mexico: At Manaquipa, 125 miles south from here, two insurrectionists were killed and a number of police and insurrectionists were wounded. This fight took place Wednesday.

"All is quiet at Manaquipa. Two hundred insurrectos who started to clean up Manaquipa Wednesday, are now reported to be within fifty miles of here and headed for Colonia Juarez.

"A telephone message from Colonia Juarez this morning said that every one was heavily armed and that the Mormons were prepared to protect their town."

THRILLING AUTO RACE.

Three Cars Finish Less Than Fifth of Second Apart.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., November 26.—A thrilling finish marked the automobile races at the Los Angeles motordrome today.

In the five-mile free-for-all the three cars entered finished less than one-fifth of a second apart. The Buick won in 4 minutes 31 4-5 seconds, one one-hundredth of a second ahead of the Cutting, and the time of the Duro car, which finished third, was 4 minutes 32 seconds.

A new record was made in the competition for distance in one hour. Four out of six entries finished The Knox Giant covered seventy-four miles, half a mile better than the record set by Harroun last year at the motordrome. The Franklin was second, with sixty-eight miles.

Secretary Dickinson's Son Buried.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 26.—Funeral services for J. O. Dickinson, oldest son of the Secretary of War, who died Thursday afternoon of heart trouble, were held today at the suburban home of Dr. W. G. Ewing. Among the floral tributes received was one from the Southern Society of Washington.

Burial was at Mount Olivet.

GOMPERS HOLDS JOB

Re-Elected President of American Federation of Labor.

ATLANTA GETS CONVENTION

Duncan, Mitchell and O'Connell Chosen Vice Presidents.

MORRISON AGAIN SECRETARY

Woman Suffrage Indorsed—Organization of All Labor Classes Favored.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 26.—The American Federation of Labor closed its thirtieth annual convention tonight by choosing Atlanta, Ga., as its meeting place for next year, and re-electing all officers.

The Western Federation of Miners' application for a charter was referred to the executive council, with authority to act. The first meeting of that body will be held tomorrow.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the federation at the afternoon session. James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, D. A. Hayes, Philadelphia; William D. Huber, Indianapolis; James F. Valentine, Cincinnati; John R. Alpine, Chicago, and H. B. Perham, St. Louis, were re-elected first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth vice presidents by unanimous vote.

John P. Lennon of Bloomington, Ill., wes reelected treasurer, and Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C., was re-elected secretary.

Atlanta Wins Convention.

The contest between Atlanta, Washington and Rochester, N. Y., for next year's meeting was the feature of the final proceedings. Delegations representing the three cities made vigorous fights on the floor. The southern city won with a vote of 8,739, against 5,337 for Rochester and 265 for Washington.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress were chosen in William B. McFarland (carpenters) of Buffalo and Daniel J. Tobin (teamsters) of Boston.

William J. Tracey (plumbers) of Philadelphia was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Vice President James Duncan was selected as the federation's delegate to the international labor secretariat to be held at Budapest in August, 1911.

Organization of All Labor.

The convention, by unanimous vote, indorsed woman suffrage, and placed itself on record as favoring the organization of all classes of labor in this country, including negroes.

Some Pacific coast delegates objected to the proposition to include the Asiatic races. It was suggested that the remedy was the exclusion of orientals from the United States.

Indorsement of Gompers' Policy

The re-election of Samuel Gompers as president, John Mitchell as a vice president and Frank Morrison as secretary of the American Federation of Labor is regarded in labor circles here as an indorsement of the policies of the administration of Mr. Gompers and his executive advisers, as expressed in his official communications and procedure during the past fiscal year of the federation.

That year's record of troublous and exciting experience of the federation's officials is well known. The legal vicissitudes are matters of record.

Samuel Gompers has been the head of the American Federation of Labor, with the exception of an intermission of one year, ever since its organization in 1882. Mr. Gompers was born in England January 27, 1850, and has been an advocate of the rights of labor and connected with the efforts to organize the working people ever since he was fifteen years of age.

He was in at the organization of the American Federation of Labor. He has also been an editor of the official labor magazine and has written many pamphlets on the labor question.

A cigarmaker by trade, Mr. Gompers came to the United States from London in 1863. At once he became interested in the cause of union labor. In 1888 he was nominated for Congress, but declined.

In 1908 the controversies over the right to boycott and the limitation of the power of the courts in the issue of injunctions and the distinctive activity undertaken to enforce the federation's demands brought Mr. Gompers and his co-laborers—Frank Morrison, secretary, and John Mitchell, vice president—into public notice of international character.

Next followed the big labor conference in this city in March of that year, which issued a "protest to Congress" and an "address to organized labor and farmers of the country." Failing to receive immediate action from Congress the federation officials immediately entered the political arena in the interest of the democratic candidates.

Under the slogan, "Reward labor's friends and rebuke its enemies," President Gompers urged union labor to discriminate carefully between candidates for legislative and judicial offices. He set forth the futility of efforts to obtain political favors so long as union men vote on the basis of party allegiance, instead of independently in labor's interest. Following this test of his judgment Mr. Gompers was again elected president of the federation at the meeting in Denver the following November. Here his political policy was unanimously approved.

Opposition Swept Aside.

At the annual convention of the federation held in Toronto in November of 1909 Mr. Gompers easily swept aside what little opposition existed, and was again re-elected.

Frank Morrison, re-elected secretary of the federation, is a printer by trade, passing his apprenticeship service in 1873. He has been secretary of the federation ever since 1897. He was born in Franktown, Ontario, Canada, November 23, 1859, and was educated in the common schools. He graduated in law, in 1894, at a Chicago school and took a post-graduate course in the same school in 1895.

WON'T USE WATER ON FIRE.

Efforts Made to Obviate Ruining of Cotton Cargo by Flooding.

NORFOLK, Va., November 26.—While it could be extinguished at any time by flooding the vessel, the fire in the cotton cargo of the Austrian steamer Guilia was burning so fiercely when the ship's hatches were removed today that they had to be shut down at once.

Tugs are still pouring steam into the ship and will continue to do so until Monday, with the hope that flooding, which would mean ruin to much of her cargo, can be obviated. It has been possible to remove only fourteen bales of the burned cotton up to this time.

Embezzlement Case Delayed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Noveber 26.—The trial of Edgar S. Cooke of Chicago, former clerk of the Big Four Railway Company here, on the charge of embezzlement was today postponed for six wekes, beacuse of the illness of Mrs. Jeannette Seward Ford, who is suffering from paralysis and who is expected to be the principal witness for the prosecution.

Woodrow Wilson Club Formed.

NORFOLK, Va., November 26.—Enthusiastic democrats organized a Woodrow Wilson Club tonight to boom the governor-elect of New Jersey for the democratic presidential nomination in 1912.

CRIPPEN'S GOOD-BYE

Asserts His Innocence in Letters to Miss Leneve.

EXPRESSES LAST WISHES

Believes His Vindication Will Some Day Be Established.

WILLSALL TO WOMAN HE LOVED

London Paper Prints Substance of Messages, One of Which Is Dated November 22.

LONDON, November 27.—The last statement of Dr. Crippen, who was hanged November 23 at Pentonville prison, is published in a Sunday paper in the form of two final letters, written to Ethel Leneve, one of which is dated November 22. The letters are not reproduced in their entirety, it being explained that they contained certain personal confidences, but nothing in the nature of a confession.

Crippen throughout declared his innocence to Miss Leneve and hoped that his innocence one day would be revealed.

Expresses Love for the Girl.

The letters, which are printed as one, begin with protestations of passionate love for the girl and repeat constantly the phrase: "God help us to be brave in the face of the end now so near."

Crippen continues: "How can I endure to take a last look at your dear face? What agony must I go through at last when you disappear forever from my eyes?

"I am comforted in thinking that throughout years of friendship never have I passed one unkind word or given one reproachful look to her whom I loved best in life—to whom I have given myself heart and soul, wholly, entirely, forever."

Disposes of His Body.

Crippen asks that Miss Leneve have his body cremated, and, if possible, obtain the ashes and dispose of them as she deems best. He complains that his statement published November 20 omitted his criticisms of the crown's evidence, with reference to the scar and the absence of the navel, which he considered to be most important, and proceeds exhaustively to analyze the evidence on these points. He asks that Miss Leneve go to no further expense in trying to secure further evidence, adding:

"I can safely leave further evidence to a just God."

His Closing Sentences.

He expresses the hope that Miss Leneve will go to Mrs. "H.," where she will be free from the lying tales of the newspaper men, and concludes:

"Tomorrow I will be in God's hands. I have perfect faith that He will let my spirit be with you always."

The paper prints a facsimile of Crippen's will, bequeathing everything to Miss Leneve.

NAVY WINS GAME ON DALTON'S KICK

(Continued from First Page.)

goal from placement. The only misplay of the period of any note was a fumble by Fullback Rodes of the Navy, which, however, did no damage, as it occurred in the middle of the field.

Once Near a Touchdown.

The nearest that either side came to scoring a touchdown was in the second period, when Hyatt of the Army fumbled one of Dalton's long punts and Gilchrist, the Navy plebe, fell on the ball on the Army's 10-yard line. "Put it over. Put it over," came the cry from the frantic midshipmen in the north stand, but just as the teams set themselves for a mighty effort up went the timer's hand and the period was over.

The third period showed some excellent foot ball and incidentally brought out several plays that could be classed under the head of new foot ball. One was a wing shift by the Navy, directed sometimes at the right side of the Army line and sometimes at the left. Occasionally it was used as a fake formation to cover up a forward pass on a kick. One fake formation for a goal from placement badly fooled the Army team. Sowell for the Navy, who was set to hold the ball for a kick, shot a forward pass to Hamilton that netted 18 yards. This was the only time that any substantial gain was made by a forward pass, and it was seldom used.

Dalton Scores Victory.

In the last quarter the Navy secured possession of the ball at the Army's 40-yard line, and by fine line plunging by Dalton and Clay and a short end run by Rodes placed the ball on the Army's 25-yard line. Here Dalton dropped back for the seventh time to try for a goal from placement. This time the kick went high, but it sailed true between the goal posts for the only three points in the game. Dalton's teammates hugged him and danced about with delight, while the midshipmen in the stands sent up an awful din with their megaphones.

The three points looked very big, in view of the failure of either team to carry the ball very far, and the experts came to the conclusion that, barring a fluke, the score would not be changed. The remainder of the game showed little advantage for either side, and the Navy left the field a winner, making the record between the two institutions stand seven victories each and one tie.

Following the close of the game there was the same kaleidoscopic picture that has followed previous Army-Navy games. The 600 midshipmen assembled in midfield formed a great wide circle and rushed to the colors as the Navy band added to the din by blaring out patriotic music. After the celebration was over the victorious midshipmen marched off the field singing:

"The Army and Navy forever, three cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

(For detailed account of the game see sporting section.)

Annapolis Wildly Rejoices Over Victory of the Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., November 26.—All Annapolis was wild tonight over the Navy's victory over the Army cadets in the annual foot ball battle at Philadelphia today. The report of the game was received here play by play, and as each announcement that showed a gain for the Navy was given out, those who gathered to hear the returns let themselves loose. The crowd went into an uproar, when, after standing for more than an hour in the cold, the announcement came that Dalton had kicked a field goal. And when the flash came, giving the final score, pandemonium reigned.

Supt. Bowyer of the academy, who was among the stay-at-homes, was delighted that the midshipmen won. As soon as he had been informed of the victory, he telegraphed Acting Capt. Wright and complimented the members of teh team, through him, on their victory.

When the special trains bearing the brigade of midshipmen pulled in late tonight the overjoyed midshipmen whooped things up tremendously, thus adding to the already big celebration that the stay-at-homes had enjoyed. And when the victorious warriors return home tomorrow afternoon there is no doubt there will be a demonstration to outshine that of tonight.

FIRE TOLL IS HEAVY

Twenty-Four Working Girls Perish in Newark, N. J.

SIXTEEN ARE IDENTIFIED

Flames Spread Rapidly and Rescue Work Difficult.

MANY PETRIFIED BY PANIC

Delay in Sounding Alarm One Cause of Loss of Lives—An Investigation Ordered.

NEWARK, N. J., November 26.—In ten minutes twenty-four girls were burned alive this morning or crushed to death on the pavement in leaping from the windows and fire escapes of the four-story brick factory at the corner of Orange and High street. The latest report tonight was that sixteen of the twenty-four bodies recovered have been identified and that six girls are still missing. They may be among the unidentified dead or they may be in the ruins. The collapse of a wall tonight interrupted further search.

Fifty were taken to hospitals, of whom two may die. Among the injured is Joseph E. Sloane, deputy fire chief, who was overtaken by a falling wall and buried in bricks and rubbish. He is badly hurt, but may recover.

Flames Spread Swiftly.

The rush of the flames was so incredibly swift and threw such unreasoning terror into the huddled working girls on the top story that the body of one was found still seated on a charred stool beside the machine at which she had been busy when the first cry of "fire" petrified her with fright.

Horrible as must have been what went on in the smoke of that crowded upper room, what befell outside in the bright sunlight was more horrible yet. The building was furiously inflammable, and the first gush of flames had cut off all possibility of escape by the stairways. The elevators made one trip, but took down no passengers and never came back. The only exit was by two narrow fire escapes, the lower platforms of which were twenty-five feet from the street.

Women Blinded by Panic.

Onto these overcrowded and steep lanes, scorched hot by the jets from lower windows, pressed forward a mob of women, blind with panic, driven by the fire and the others behind them.

A net had been spread beneath the windows, and the girls began to jump. "Like rats out of a burning bin," was the way a fireman described that pell-mell descent. They boiled out of the windows like a thick treacle, rolled up on the heads of those below them, and cascaded off the fire escape to the pavement, sixty feet below. Some of them stood in the windows outlined against the flames and jumped clear; others from the landings; still others from the steps where they stood. The air was full of them, and they fell everywhere—into the net, on the necks of firemen, and fifteen of them on the hard stone slabs. When the awful rain ceased there were eight dead in the street and the gutters ran red. Seven more were so badly crushed that they died in hospitals. Fifty are still under surgeons' care.

Shower of Burning Embers.

Clouds of smoke and showers of burning embers spread over the city and rained down on neighboring roofs. As the news spread—and it lost nothing in the telling—there was panic in other factories, where many of the girls in peril had friends and relatives, and several firms had to shut down for the day. Thousands flocked to the scene and made the work of the firemen and police more difficult. Italian silk workers fell in the street and prayed and lamented pitiably. Priests and the clergymen of other denominations worked their way through the press to give the last consolation to those of the different faiths.

Ambulances and automobiles pressed into emergency service were hurrying to the hospitals and back again.

Before any semblance of order could be restored every police reserve in the city had been called out, and it was not until late that the estimate of property loss could even be ventured for. The fire department places it at $165,000, but no statement from the owners and tenants is yet available.

Occupants of the Building.

The building was a four-story brick structure occupied on the two lower floors by the Newark Paper Box Company and the A. A. Drake Paper Box Company; on the third floor, where the fire started, by the Anchor Lamp Company and the Aetna Electric Company, and on the top floor, where the death list ran heaviest, by the Wolf Manufacturing Company, makers of underwear.

The wooden floors were soaked with oil drippings from the machinery and the flames ate through them like pasteboard. When they warped and weakened, the weight of the machinery tore them from the walls and they fell into the basement in a horrible tangle of hot iron and mangled humanity.

Stories of the Disaster.

"The floor is always trembling from the jar of the machines," said an employe who escaped, "I got up from my machine to get a drink of water, when I saw smoke curling from between the planks of the floor. A girl in the back of the room shrieked 'fire.' The elevator man came up, stuck his head through the door and called, 'Don't be afraid, girls. There's no danger.' Then he shut the door and that was the last we saw of him.

"Not all the windows had fire escapes, and some of the girls were dazed and did not go to the right windows. They couldn't be dragged away I got out on a fire escape and remembered not to jump from the top landing. I think that some of the girls must have been crowded off the ladder by the crush behind them."

Fireman Brown, who turned in the alarm, was at work directly opposite the building, cleaning the windows of the engine house where he is stationed. He saw a girl rush out of the factory into the street, screaming and wringing her hands. "There's a fire in there," she cried, pointing back to the hallway she had left.

Brown did not wait to ask any question. He turned in an alarm and dashed up the fire escape. He found forty girls at the fourth-story window, some of them so daze dwith terror that they hadn't the wit to pull down the sashes and climb out. Brown smashed in the window and began pulling girls through onto the fire escape. He counted forty that filed past him.

"It was the most horrible thing I've ever seen," he said afterward. "I never saw a fire spread so fast when it got started. Before we could get the girls through the windows, out onto the fire escapes, the flames were licking the wooden sashes."

Delay Partly Responsible.

Fire Chief Astey laid the responsibility for the loss of life on delay in turning in an alarm. He says that five minutes were lost in trying to fight the blazing gasoline with sand in a barrel. "If those precious minutes had not been wasted," he almost sobbed, "we would not have lost one single life."

David Levy, president of the Wolf Manufacturing Company, and Alfred M. Wolf, secretary and treasurer, broke into tears when they were asked for an estimate of the loss.

"What is loss in the face of this disaster?" said Mr. Wolf. "When we can talk coherently we'll give out a statement."

Frederick Weimar, chief inspector of the public prosecutor's office, is making an investigation to determine the responsibility of the tenants and owners.

"BOB" EVANS DEFENDS CALIFORNIA OIL CONCERN

Wires to Attorney General Regarding Alleged Attack on Company.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 26.—Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, president of the California Consolidated Oil Company, has issued the following statement:

"Immediately upon publication in the Los Angeles Examiner of November 23, 1910, of a statement reflecting upon the California Consolidated Oil Company, of which I am president, I sent the following telegram to the Attorney General of the United States:

"Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Washington, D. C.:

"'Los Angeles Examiner of November 23 published an article stating that Postmaster General Hitchcock and his assistant, Warren W. Dixon, are investigating the California Consolidated Oil Company, of which I am president. The article states that Mr. Dixon has said that this company is in the infant class in comparison with Burr Bros., and terms the California Consolidated Oil Company a "get-rich-quick" concern.

"I earnestly request that you will use all the power of your office for a full investigation of the California Consolidated Oil Company, if you deem that necessary, and at the same time I demand that Postmaster General Hitchcock be forced to prove the assertions made by his assistants. I beg that you will have this done at the earliest possible moment. The article I complain of has just reached me here, on the Mascot property, where I am caring for the interests of the California Consolidated Oil Company. The statement referred to being so flagrantly unjust, I hope you will give this communication to the press. Please give me an answer at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where I will arrive Saturday morning.

"R. D. EVANS,

"President California Consolidated Oil Company."

Mr. Wickersham's Reply.

"The Attorney General of the United States replied with the following telegram:

"'Washington, D. C., November 25.

"'Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Have brought your telegram to attention Postmaster General, who tells me there is no truth in the assertion that he has made the statements to which you refer. On the contrary, he told reporters in New York he had received no complaints concerning your company and was making no investigation concerning it. GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.'"

"Then I sent him the following request:

"'Geo. W. Wiskersham, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

"'Your telegram received. Thank you for acting so promptly. Request permission to give your answer to the press to counteract effect of libelous articles published November twenty-third.

"'R. D. EVANS.'

"And this is his reply:

"'Washington, D. C., November 26.

"'Admiral R. D. Evans, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

"'No objection to your giving message to press if you like, but Postmaster General will himself make announcement to press, probably today.

"'GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.'"

REPLY TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Suffragists of New York Answer His Recent Criticisms.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The suffragists of New York replied tonight to the criticisms of Cardinal Gibbons, made Friday before the students of St. Catherine's Normal Institute in Baltimore.

"I agree with Cardinal Gibbons in advising the students not to follow women who are mannish," said the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. 'I do not agree with him when he tells them not to follow women who are not mannish, but are merely human beings interested in all that concerns humanity. Every normal human being must be interested in his own government."

Mrs. John Winters Brannan quoted Cardinal Moran of Australia. "Cardinal Moran speaks from experience," she said. "He has been an intelligent observer of the results of giving women the ballot. This is what he said:

"'If any woman thinks that tying on her bonnet and going to the polls to cast her vote is going to make her unwomanly, she is a very silly creature.'"

NEGRO LYNCHED IN FLORIDA.

Secretly Put Out of Way for Invading Girl's Room at Night.

MAYO, Fla., November 26—Richard Lowe, a negro, was quietly lynched several miles outside the city, before noon today, for entering the room of the daughter of R. M. Cobb, in the heart of Mayo, late last night.

The crime of the negro and the subsequent lynching was a secret until this afternoon.

Cobb was awakened late last night by his daughter's screams and went to investigate. As he entered the room the negro jumped through the window.

A searching party was sent out and arrested the negro. He was later identified by a portion of his hat.

A crowd of some forty men gathered quietly this morning and easily effected an entrance into the jail. The negro was taken outside the city and hanged from a telegraph pole. After the negro's body was riddled with bullets the mob dispersed.

The county judge has impaneled a jury and will hold an inquest.

ARREST 79 IN RAID.

Police Official Leads Attack on Alleged Gambling House.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The biggest raid on an alleged gambling house that New York has seen in many days was led by Deputy Commissioner Driscoll in person today against a so-called social club in East 42d street. Seventy-nine prisoners were taken.

It took ten minutes' hard work with axes and crowbars to batter down a huge door that barred entrance to the rooms. One lone detective, who had gained access as a club member was roughly handled by the crowd inside when he tried to protect evidence from destruction.

SLEMP TO RETAIN SEAT.

Democrats of Ninth Virginia District Abandon Contest.

BRISTOL, Tenn., November 26.—The democratic executive committee of the ninth Virginia district, which met here today, to decide whether Henry C. Stuart, democratic nominee for Congress, shall contest the seat of Representative C. B. Slemp, republican, re-elected by 217 majority, decided against a contest.

The one republican representative from Virginia will be allowed to assume his seat uncontested, though the democratic committee today claimed irregularities.

Lasker Wins Again at Chess.

BERLIN, November 26.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker today won the seventh game of the chess match for the world's championship with D. Janowski, after three hours' play. The game was opened by Lasker Thursday with a queen's gambit declined. Present score—Lasker, 4; drawn, 3; Janowski, 0.

MRS. YOUNG VICTOR

Secretary of Educational Association Put to Rout.

SHEPARD IS UNDER FIRE

Charged With Discrimination and Mismanagement.

HIS OWN ATTACK FALLS FLAT

President Explains Her Reason for Desiring Official Statement Regarding Funds.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 26.—The "second battle" between President Ella Flagg Young, leader of the "insurgents" of the National Educational Association, and the "old guard" was fought and won in signal fashion by the woman superintendent of Chicago's public schools today.

Really it hardly was a battle at all. It was more like a game of chess, in which Mrs. Young's opponent, Secretary Irwin Shepard, was checkmated almost with the beginning of the game.

The battle was waged in the executive committee of the board of directors, which assembled in Mrs. Young's offices in the board of education rooms to settle on the next convention city and other things.

It was not denied that among the "other things" would be a criticism of Mrs. Young by Secretary Shepard for her claim that an official statement concerning the integrity of the association's funds was advisable to allay rumors prevalent for several years.

It was these things that brought the members of the committee, Durand W. Springer of Detroit, President H. B. Brown of Valparaiso University and John H. Phillips of Birmingham, Ala., to Chicago.

Secretary Under Attack.

But Secretary Shepard had little opportunity to launch his campaign: Instead, he was called on to defend written charges, supported by affidavits, of discrimination and mismanagement in connection with the work of registration of his office at the Boston convention last summer. The charges were presented by several Chicago teachers and were signed by Miss Ida Mighell.

Under the rules of the association a public school may take out a membership in the association, delegating a teacher to pay the fee and attend to its registration, providing credentials from the school's principal are presented. The charges declare Secretary Shepard declined to accept such certificates and to give the Chicago schools active membership, while schools and teachers from other cities were registered without question. The charges were supported by statements from other cities in which persons not teachers were given active membership for public schools.

The charges were thrashed out for several hours. The committee finally adopted resolutions which will disregard Secretary Shepard's rulings, and will enable the schools to be recorded as members or to receive back membership fees which the teachers deposited as individuals when their credentials were refused.

Mrs. Young Explains.

"I simply told the committee that several months ago I stated that an official statement regarding the funds might allay certain rumors," said Mrs. Young. "The rumors arose from the fact that Newton C. Dougherty, former principal of the Peoria schools and a trustee of the association, was convicted of embezzlement of school funds of his city.

"To this was added a report that Chairman Nicholas Murray Butler, then chairman of the trustees, had paid Mr. Doughty a visit in the penitentiary. I stated that I never had questioned the integrity of the fund; that it was vouchsafed by the officers of the First Trust and Savings Bank, and that I only desired to put an end to these rumors."

The committee talked the matter over and then agreed that the matter should be dropped. But a "misunderstanding" had existed in Secretary Shepard's mind, in view of which he had done his duty to preserve the "fair name" of the association. Then the members adjourned.

All Right for the Present.

"It's all right now. Isn't it, Mrs. Young?" inquired Mr. Shepard after the meeting.

"Oh, I guess so. I never have taken it seriously," was the reply.

Mr. Shepard departed to catch a train back to Winona, Minn.

"Well, it is ended, at least for the time," continued Mrs. Young. "But there will be different business methods pursued in the conduct of the association hereafter.

"The time has come for Mr. Shepard to realize that this association has developed an up-to-date kind of correspondence—different from the kind he has been using—and that the secretary would do well to conform to them."

The committee selected San Francisco as the next convention city and the date of the convention as July 8 to 14. Low railroad rates from Chicago and Kansas City will be in effect, but no rates will be given from eastern points.

As a final touch of humor in the situation Mr. Young and Secretary Shepard were delegated to visit San Francisco in February to inspect halls and appointments for the convention.

F. H. TOBEY OUT ON BAIL.

"Get-Rich-Quick" Concern Manager Puts Up $10,000.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Frank H. Tobey, vice president of Burr Bros., the bond and stock dealing corporation, and who was arrested when the concern's offices here were raided last Monday by post office inspectors, was released on $10,000 bail this afternoon.

Tobey, with Shelton C. and Eugene H. Burr is charged with having used the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud investors in the stock of oil, timber, railroad and mining companies to the extent of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Sample Want Situation Advert.sement

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