

TEN MONTHS OLD, ASSERTS DR. WILEY OF "FRESH" EGGS

Conducts Experiments Upon Samples Obtained In Market. RESULTS ARE SEEN IN HIGH FOOD WAR

Fight Against Increased Cost of Living Continues to Grow. The greatest sensation that has come in the course of the investigation which is being conducted by the special committee of the House District Committee to investigate into the high cost of foods occurred at the third hearing of the committee this morning when Dr. Wiley, conducting an experiment with supposedly fresh eggs which were bought yesterday, produced results which indicated that they were at least ten months old.

EGGS STAY ON SURFACE. Dr. Wiley used two tests. One, a 10 per cent saline solution, and the other the candling process. Before commencing the experiment he stated to the committee that if the eggs were fresh as represented to be, they would sink immediately in the saline solution. He then dropped more than a dozen eggs in the solution and all of them with the exception of one rose to the surface. The fact that they floated, Dr. Wiley explained, was due to a considerable amount of air inside the eggs, the presence of which was invariably a sign of age, as little or no air is found in fresh eggs.

Candling Shows Air Chambers. "Now," said the head of the chemistry bureau, "there are some eggs which we know are ten months old. By using the candling method you can observe the air chambers in these eggs." The eggs, which were ten months old, were held before a light which is used in the candling process, and the dark patches on them indicating the air chambers were marked with a pencil. After this, the eggs which were bought yesterday as fresh eggs were also held before the light and the air chambers were designated in the same manner. The result showed that the eggs which were known to be ten months old, possessed smaller air chambers than the eggs purchased yesterday, the inference being that they were not as old. The committee apparently was satisfied as to the reliability of the tests.

Should Be Packed Fresh. Toward the end of the hearing several members of the committee asked Dr. Wiley what suggestions he could offer to insure the consumer getting wholesome eggs. Dr. Wiley said that in order to bring this about eggs must be fresh when packed and kept at a low temperature until delivered to the consumer. When asked how long an egg could be kept in storage without impairing its value, Dr. Wiley said that if it were strictly fresh when stored, nine months was not too long a time. The matter rested entirely, he asserted, with the freshness of the eggs at the time they are stored. Storage does not add anything to the nutritious value of an egg, nor does it take anything from it unless the egg is slightly stale when packed. In the latter event the decomposition

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WEATHER REPORT.

The weather is warmer in the Atlantic States, and it is considerably colder in the middle west. No unusually low temperatures, however, prevail in any region. The winds along the New England and middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate westerly on the south Atlantic coast light to moderate westerly, becoming variable on the east Gulf coast light to moderate variable.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, minimum temperature tonight about 32 degrees; light to moderate westerly winds.

TEMPERATURE table with columns for time (8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 noon, 1 p. m., 2 p. m.) and temperature.

TIDE TABLE with columns for time (Today-High tide, 3:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., Low tide, 2:45 a. m. and 4:02 p. m., Tomorrow-High tide, 10:25 a. m. and 10:40 p. m., Low tide, 4:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.) and tide level.

SUN TABLE with columns for Sun rises, Sun sets, and CONDITION OF WATER.

HARPERS FERRY, Va., Jan. 27. -Boys were playing today, this morning.

LOW PAY BLAMED FOR INEFFICIENCY

Publisher Declares Postoffice Salaries Fail to Attract Capable Men.

CLAIMS POLITICS INCREASE EXPENSE

Senator Gore Offers Resolution Authorizing Inquiry Into Railroads' Share In Carrying Mails.

Charges that the Postoffice Department is inefficient because inadequate salaries are paid; that it has too great a part in the field of politics, and that the tenure of office of the officials is so short they are unable to get acquainted with the details of the office, were made today before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads by George W. Wilder, president of the Butterick Publishing Company. Mr. Wilder continued his testimony before the committee to oppose an increase in the second-class postage rates. "Take the Postoffice Department out of the field of politics and put it in the hands of a business man," said Mr. Wilder. "Such a man would be confronted with a great problem; he would be a hero and probably a martyr. If such a man after investigation says it is necessary to increase the second-class rate we would say so—but in increasing, to treat us all alike. There is no justification for separating the magazines and newspapers. If you can't put the right thing through Congress, be men, and don't put the wrong thing through."

"No business concern doing a business of \$200,000,000," said Mr. Wilder, "would ask its high officials to work for the salaries paid in the Postoffice Department." The salaries paid there, he said, cannot possibly attract the caliber of men who would be qualified to do the best work. He pointed out that it is impossible for a Postmaster General to get a grasp of the department affairs during the short time he is in office, even if his department were free from politics.

Mr. Fasset, a member of the committee, presented the inference that the Postoffice Department had been without the services of competent business men. He cited the services of John Wainwright, who he characterized as one of the greatest business men of the world, and also the administration of George Cortright who, he said, is an excellent type of practical business man.

In referring to the cost to the Government for handling second-class matter, Mr. Wilder noted that on a long haul like that from New York to Washington State the cost to the Government would be about 3 cents, and that it would receive from the publisher only 1 cent. He maintained, however, that the short haul would materially reduce the total cost, and said that the Government would be found in the rates paid to the railroads.

"The railroads are paid more for the service they render," said Mr. Wilder, "than is necessary for the service required by magazines on long hauls."

By a resolution offered in the Senate this morning by Senator Gore of Oklahoma it is provided that an investigation be made of the comparative cost of transporting second class mail matter by railroads, express companies, and other carriers of mail, and of the postal rates charged by railroads, express companies, and other carriers of mail in the Dominion of Canada and other foreign countries.

The proposed action is to determine if possible whether or not the railroads are charging exorbitantly high rates for carrying second class mail for the Government, and the resolution was inspired by the recent report of the Postmaster General. This report showed a deficit of many millions of dollars in the handling and delivery of second class mail. The Oklahoma Senator is of the opinion that such an investigation as provided for will reveal the fact that too much money is being charged by the railroads for their service. The suggestion has come to Mr. Gore that the express companies which handle large consignments of periodicals from the railroads that the Government receives from the railroad handling the same class of mail. It has been suggested to him that the railroads in the Dominion of Canada and other countries charge lower rates than do the railroads of the United States for the handling of second-class mail.

TAFT MAY SPEAK AT OHIO COLLEGE

Accepts Invitation to Marietta Unless Yale Date Conflicts.

Unless the dates of the Yale University graduation exercises and those of Marietta College conflict, the President will accept the invitation of President A. T. Perry, of the Ohio institution, to deliver an address there on June 15. The invitation was presented to the President this morning by Mr. Perry, who was introduced by former State Senator Dana and a delegation of the alumni by Representatives Joyce and Perkins.

DANIEL RE-ELECTED.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The Legislature re-elected John W. Daniel for the sixth time to the United States Senate. Twenty-five years is a long time for a brand of chewing tobacco to stand at the top supreme and uncontested. Piper Haldick enjoys that distinction.

TEXAS PROSPERITY BASIS OF AMUSING DEBATE IN HOUSE

Boutell Quotes From Editorials of Lone Star State Press.

REPLIES TO HENRY REGARDING TARIFF

Republicans Roar With Laughter At Discomfiture of Opponents.

Adding to the gaiety of nations and to campaign literature, Representative Boutell, Republican, of Illinois, talked about Texas, Grand Old Texas, for an hour in the House today, in reply to Representative Henry, Democrat, of Texas, who recently assailed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill by saying that the nation was groaning under this alleged nefarious measure.

The Congressional Record tomorrow will be the liveliest document issued from the Printing Office in many a day.

Bryan, Senator Bailey, and Champ Clark figured indirectly in Mr. Boutell's oration. He came loaded down with Texas newspapers, some printed in Spanish and some in English. Taking Mr. Henry's allegations of "groaning" throughout the land, Mr. Boutell proceeded to read the New Year editorials from newspapers in every Texas district. Each saw a song of prosperity, good times, better prospects, and a glorious year ahead. Each told in proverbial Texas eloquence of the land of sunshine as represented in the Lone Star State.

"Does that sound like there is groaning because of the Payne bill?" demanded Mr. Boutell, with halcyon minuteke regularity, and to hilarious applause on the Republican side.

Henry Refuses to Sit.

Representative Clark, from whose campaign speeches Mr. Boutell also read extracts, sat smiling through it all. Texas members of the House, headed most persistently by Mr. Henry, attempted to question the Illinois member until finally Mr. Boutell declined to yield to any one and much confusion and loud clamor of voices on the floor resulted. Mr. Henry wouldn't take his seat, and the chair pounded the desk most vigorously.

When Mr. Boutell began to read Spanish prosperity editorials the official stenographers fled in retreat. From a Waco paper, "A good Democratic paper," declared Mr. Boutell, came an item, in substance, that: "Bryan, Bailey, and Champ Clark have led a fat-free donkey from the house of our fathers, and it is roving somewhere now unfed upon the bleak hills."

Mr. Clark retorted. Mr. Boutell continued.

"Who knows but that the groaning to which my friend from Texas refers is but the plaintive cry of this donkey who seeks food and the old home?"

Payne Shakes With Laughter.

Sereno E. Payne, author of the tariff bill, shook with laughter until his portly form and reddened face loomed on the Republican side like the head-light on a steam roller.

And still Mr. Boutell continued to read this paper, and that all surcharged with prosperity-inspired rhetorical efforts of most flowered language.

Mr. Henry finally delivered what he thought to be a squelcher in the way of a come-back when he asked: "How does the gentleman from Illinois account for the high prices of everything?"

"Are prices high?" asked Mr. Boutell, in apparent innocent wonder. "They are," thundered Mr. Henry. "I would the gentleman from Texas have the prices reduced!"

"I would," responded the gentleman from Texas in momentary triumph.

"Might I say on Cotton." "Then suppose the gentleman from the grand old State of Texas begins by lowering the price of 15-cent cotton," purred Mr. Boutell.

The Republicans embraced one another figuratively and literally. James Tawney slapped his nearest neighbor's back and Sereno E. Payne slapped himself on the most prominent portion of his anatomy, which is located in front, middle aisle.

Representative Burleson, Democrat, of the State that is going to figure so greatly in the Record tomorrow, hurried into the chamber about this time, sorry he had missed anything. He arrived in time to hear several papers in his district declare editorially that times never were better.

Mr. Baum was well-known throughout the city as a most charitable man. When the poor were unable to purchase meat he frequently gave large quantities away, and often sold his goods at a loss to aid them.

About 5:30 o'clock this morning his son, David Baum, missed his father from his room. He found him in the bath room dead.

SON FINDS FATHER DEAD IN BATHROOM

Karschman Baum, Baltimore Meat Dealer, Widely Known As Charitable Merchant, Dies Suddenly.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Karschman Baum, seventy-two years old, who for more than fifty years was in the meat business in Baltimore, died suddenly early this morning at his home, 1547 West North avenue.

Modern Portia and Accused Navy Officer



MISS DOROTHY HESSLER, Who Declares She Can Save Officers Under Charges.



NAVAL PAYMASTER GEORGE PERCIVAL AULD, To Be Court-Martialed for Insulting Dr. E. S. Cowles.

POSTAL SAVINGS BILL RECOMMENDED

Feature Requiring Deposits In Local Banks May Stop Fight.

The subcommittee on the Senate Postoffice Committee, consisting of Senators Carter, Dooliver, and Owen, which was instructed by the committee to draw up a new bill on postal savings banks, has completed the bill.

It will be accepted by the Postoffice Committee, and will probably be introduced late this afternoon.

The new bill contains a provision that the postal savings fund shall be deposited in local banks. This provision is expected to prevent the postal savings money from flowing into the big Eastern banks, and is a victory for Western Senators.

It is probable that the fact that the new bill as it comes from the committee contains a provision that the money shall be deposited in local banks will prevent the big fight over the measure in the Senate which was expected. Had this provision not been put in the Senate insurgents would have fought the measure.

The new bill contains features of both the Carter bill and the Beraf bill. It provides that the money collected by the postal savings banks shall be deposited in the local banks ratably in proportion to the capital and surplus of the different banks. Deposits are to be made in State banks as well as national banks and the banks are to give either indemnity bonds or furnish collateral security for the deposits.

The eight men on trial are Lupo and Giuseppe Morello, said to be the leaders of the counterfeiter band; Antonio Cecala, Salvatore Cina, Vincenzo Giglio, Giuseppe Calabro, Giuseppe Palmiro, and Licholo Silvestra.

Antonio Comito, a printer, was the first witness at the morning session, repeating the testimony he began yesterday, when he said he had been employed as a printer and then taken to Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y., where he was forced to print bad \$2 and \$5 bills on a handpress.

RAILROAD MEN ARGUE AGAINST GRAHAM BILL

Counsel Carr, of Delaware and Hudson, Tells House Committee Equipment of Open Cars With Steel Stakes Would Cost \$36,000,000.

The opposition to the Gram bill, which would require railroads to equip their steel stakes all open and gondola cars used in the transportation of lumber, was heard by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House this morning. The committee previously had given a hearing to the lumbermen who are in favor of the measure.

So many railroad men are in attendance upon the hearings that an afternoon session, beginning at 2 o'clock, was held.

Lewis A. Carr, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson, followed Mr. Carr, day, when he said the Interstate Commerce Commission already has all the regulatory powers necessary, as recent Supreme Court decisions in the car distribution cases had indicated. The railroads, however, he said, might be willing to equip cars with a reasonable steel stake and agree with the shippers as to the difference in loading costs, but he believed this amount to be infinitesimal.

Other railroad men are to follow this afternoon and present additional figures in an attempt to show that the present arrangement, whereby the shippers furnish wooden stakes on all lumber-laden cars, is the better plan, and that it is not as expensive to the shippers as was contended yesterday by lumbermen who testified before the committee.

FIGHTING FOR RIGHT TO SAVE OFFICERS

Miss Hessler Opposing Attempt to Bar Her Story of Naval Scandal.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Through the friends of the officers accused, Miss Dorothy Hessler, of Chicago, is having every effort made today to insure her appearance upon the witness stand at the court-martial to testify in behalf of the man who is said to be her betrothed, Surgeon Robnett, and his associate, Paymaster Auld.

Though remaining quietly at the home of her uncle, Miss Hessler is said to be directing the campaign against the powers that be, who have intimated that her testimony will not be acceptable in the hearing at the Charlestown navy yard.

She has freely stated her confidence that she can clear the two officers of all charges of "conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman," or unjustifiable attack upon Dr. E. S. Cowles. What is more important, in her declaration in coming on from Chicago yesterday indicates that she is a young woman of some will of her own.

Her version of the incidents leading up to the affray at the now famous dance at the navy yard, she asserts, is quite enough to exonerate her fiancé and his friend.

"Miss Hessler shows the promptings of a devoted attachment to Dr. Robnett in coming so far to tell her story," said one of the surgeon's friends, "but they will not allow her to tell it. It would be against all naval ethics and go on the stand."

The Chicago girl, who is the central figure in the dispute, is at the house of Rev. Henry J. Kilbourn, her uncle, who lives in Everett. She has denied herself to newspaper men.

Shortly after her arrival in the city she communicated with Surgeon Robnett, and the two knuckled together. The approaching trial, which opens with the meal, and it is thought that plans were made to overcome the red-tape and military tradition which it is feared may keep Miss Hessler from presenting her testimony.

Later in the day she was seen in the navy yard in an automobile, following a conference with some of the fellow-officers of Paymaster Auld and Surgeon Robnett. None of the officers could break his discreet silence. One, however, summed up the situation in these words:

"The girl is determined to save Dr. Robnett in spite of the notoriety it may bring to her. Her relatives are against such action, but I am told she has made up her mind, and, of course, that settles the matter."

NEW HOTEL HERE TO COST \$400,000

Company to Erect Hostelry Near Station Firms Incorporation Papers.

The Washington Hotel Company, which is to erect within the coming year, for occupancy next October, a \$400,000 hotel on North Capitol street, within 200 yards of the Union Station, filed papers of incorporation here today.

The company has purchased a frontage of eighty-five feet on North Capitol street, near E street, a tract containing about 14,000 square feet. A nine or ten-story hotel is called for by the plans. The building will be fireproof, containing 300 rooms and bath.

The incorporators are Edward O. Wilford, Arthur A. Birney, Samuel J. Frazier, William V. Cox, and Alexander Wolf.

PARISIANS STARVE IN INUNDATED CITY OF RUINED HOMES

Relief Measures Hopelessly Delayed By Red Tape of Government.

FLOODED SUBWAYS CAUSE OF DAMAGE

Thousands of Poor, Frenzied With Grief and Shivering in Freezing Cold, Await Food.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Paris—the always festive, volatile, improvident Paris—faces the crisis of her history.

The world's famous mart of pleasure and plenty faces the pinch of hunger. Famine stares her in the face; pestilence threatens her throat with the black grip of death. Paris has weathered many storms and she has conquered, but now it is all different. The reign of the Bourbons never witnessed such miserable sacrifice, such hunger, and such pitiful impotency of the people to help or protect themselves.

Always resourceful, Paris has taken care of herself. But now the city is powerless; it faces destruction and the mask of finality shows at every hand.

Unless private charities meet the urgency of the desperate situation, starvation for many is believed inevitable.

The government is acting with its usual deliberation in sending out supplies and every bit of relief it furnishes must first be passed upon by a long list of functionaries.

POOR IN DIRE STRAITS. One has only to go to the St. Sulpice Seminary, former church property that has been converted into a refuge for the flood victims, to see to what dire straits the poor have been reduced. Hundreds of ragged women and children, and a few old men, crowd the building. They are huddled together on the floor, and eat their dole of soup and bread with an avidity that shows that the relief came to them none too soon. Similar scenes are witnessed in other of the improvised hospitals.

The Pantheon will not be available for two days yet as a refuge for the destitute. It will be necessary to light the Pantheon, as it is far colder within its great stone walls than outside, and it is freezing outside.

No Relief for Hundreds. While the condition of the hundreds who are being cared for after a fashion by the city is desperate, it is infinitely better than the plight of those who have not yet been furnished any relief. Many of these latter are so crazed by the loss of their property that they cling to their ruined homes or wander aimlessly in unfrequented places. The police are constantly picking up such and sending them to the relief stations.

The soldiers and police are forcibly ejecting everyone found on houses that are deemed unsafe.

Thermometer Below Freezing. With the thermometer below the freezing point, and the relentless river Seine continuing its devastating progress toward the top of the retaining walls, Paris awoke today to what may prove the most terrible day in her history, aside from the crisis presented by war.

What the end of the unprecedented flood will be no one can say, but it is enough to know that never before has the gay capital been so sorely smitten in a physical way.

Boulevards Washed Away. Miles of her boulevards, one of the city's chief sources of pride, have been washed away; many of the most notable structures in the city, to see which travelers have been wont to come from the corners of the earth, have all suffered heavy loss and are in danger of collapse; 50,000 are homeless and subsisting on scant provisions furnished by the city; the industrial life of the city is completely suspended, and the one thought in the minds of the people is the imminence of a staggering calamity that may yet come if the Seine continues its rise.

Paris Now Sobered. For once Paris has been sobered. The gay mood that permitted the people to look upon the flood in its early stages as a spectacle for their entertainment has departed, and grim fear is now in the hearts of everyone and plainly written in the faces of all.

Every subway in Paris—and Paris has more underground tunnels of one sort and another than any other city in the