

MRS. SCHENK TAKES CHARGE OF TRIAL AS STATE SCORES

Calmly Directs Counsel in Efforts to Disprove Charge of Poisoning.

HUSBAND'S FRIEND BLOW TO DEFENSE

Tells of Trip Abroad and How Packer Grew Ill on Return to Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Calmly directing the cross-examination of witnesses for the State, Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk today conducted her own defense at her trial on the charge of attempting to kill her husband with poison administered in his food.

Seated near her lawyers she passed to them from time to time slips of paper bearing the questions that she wished put to the witnesses under cross-examination. Occasionally she smiled about the court room, as her lawyers gained a momentary advantage.

Friend on the Stand.

The first witness called by the prosecution was W. E. Wolfe, traveling companion of John O. Schenk upon his European trip, which started last January and terminated early in the summer.

A new sensation followed the opening of the trial today when it was learned that the prosecution would try to prove that Mrs. Schenk frequently visited a spiritualist to learn how much longer her husband would live.

The Rev. G. W. Way, a spiritualist minister, was subpoenaed. He was the medium that Mrs. Schenk is said to have visited on numerous occasions.

The Rev. Way was really summoned by the defense but the state expected to make use of him.

The defense had threatened to introduce evidence that Schenk suffered while abroad with an illness similar to that which caused his wife's arrest, on a murder charge. It was to steal this thunder that the prosecution called Wolfe to the stand.

Wolfe testified that Schenk was only ill twice during his long European trip, once in Venice, when he saw a horse slaughtered to be eaten subsequently as food, and again in Rome, when he ate something that did not agree with him.

"Those were the only times he was ill," said the witness positively.

State's Trump Card.

Prosecutor J. Bernard Handlen played his first trump card when he placed on the witness stand Dr. Frank Linn Hupp, who said, when he was called in to administer to Mr. Schenk his wife told him "confidentially" that she "would be much better satisfied if John would not get well," and that she did not care whether the physicians gave him the proper kind of medicine and treatment.

Dr. Hupp is the well-known Wheeling physician who was called in to diagnose the sickness of the wealthy pork packer, and who was responsible for the investigation leading to the arrest and indictment by a special grand jury of Mrs. Schenk for attempting to murder her husband by poisoning. Dr. Hupp went on the stand early this afternoon, and will not likely finish his testimony until the adjournment of court this evening.

Diagnosed As Poison.

He testified that when he was first called into the hospital to see Mr. Schenk he at once diagnosed his case as one of lead acetate and arsenic poisoning. He also told about the trained nurse being sent some poison by Mrs. Schenk to administer to Mr. Schenk in small doses so as to, he thought, do away with him in a slow but quiet and unobtrusive manner.

Dr. Hupp testified that he sent some water from the sick room of Mr. Schenk to Johns Hopkins Medical School, in Baltimore, which turned the water over to Dr. Childs Glaser, of South Gay street, Baltimore, for a chemical analysis. The physician said that the written report from Dr. Glaser showed that the water contained arsenic. Dr. Glaser will testify tomorrow.

Tell of Poison Symptoms.

Testimony that the illness of John O. Schenk was due to arsenic and sugar of lead poisoning was introduced this morning.

Dr. Frank J. Hupp, who first discovered that the wealthy pork packer was being poisoned, was one of the first witnesses on the stand. He told about the real trouble with Mr. Schenk, who was taken violently ill shortly after his return from Europe.

Dr. D. B. Best, the Schenk family physician, Dr. Gregory Ackerman, Dr. Edward Burns, and Dr. John T. Thorn.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Fair tonight and Wednesday, with rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 31 degrees.

TEMPERATURE. 8 a. m. 28 9 a. m. 29 10 a. m. 30 11 a. m. 31 12 noon 32 1 p. m. 33 2 p. m. 34

TIDE TABLE. Today—High tide, 3:37 a. m.; 3:50 p. m. Low tide, 9:37 a. m.; 10:43 p. m. Tomorrow—High tide, 4:50 a. m.; 4:51 p. m. Low tide, 10:28 a. m.; 11:46 p. m.

SUN TABLE. Sun rises..... 7:19 Sun sets..... 4:59

Belongs to Chamber



MRS. CATHARINE LOFFLER.

Among the votes cast in the Chamber of Commerce election today was that of Mrs. Catharine Loffler, the only woman member of that body.

Mrs. Loffler is the mother-in-law of William F. Gude, retiring president of the Chamber. From the beginning of the organization she has taken a deep interest in it.

She did not appear in person to vote but sent her ballot by her son.

SEVENTEEN DROWN WHEN BARGES SINK

Life-Savers Battle for Hours in Efforts to Launch Surf Boats.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 10.—Seventeen men were drowned in the wreck of the three barges of the Reading railroad tug Lykens today, according to witnesses of the three life-saving crews that made a heroic fight to reach them.

They declare that there were seven men on one barge and five on each of the other two.

The life-savers state that all seventeen men of the three crews undoubtedly have perished.

Last Two Drown. About 10 o'clock this morning the last two drowned. They had lashed themselves in the rigging of the third barge, and the only one that was still above water in the raging sea; but, seeing that life-savers were unable to get a line to them or to launch a boat, they took to their own devices, evidently preferring to face almost certain death in the heavy sea than to be bathed constantly in the icy water and frozen by the cutting wind.

Almost instantly the little craft capsized and was smashed to bits. Nothing further of the two remaining men was seen. The life-savers declared that there were no more men on the barge.

Hawser Parts. The tug Lykens, of the Reading railway fleet, with the barges Treavor, Corbin, and Pine Hill, coal laden from Philadelphia, in tow, was en route up the coast today when the towing hawser parted and the barges went adrift.

The Treavor and Corbin labored a short time in the heavy sea, and then sank. The Pine Hill was swept by the tide on the bar near Peaked Hill and hung there. Life-savers from High Head, Peaked Hill, and Race Point tried for hours to launch their surf boats, but the waves each time drove them back.

Reach Ship in Distress. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 10.—After a desperate fight through a heavy sea and a twenty-five-mile gale blowing from the northeast, the Barnegat life-saving crew succeeded early today in reaching a three-masted schooner which went on the shoals off that station late last night.

Because of the heavy gale that was blowing the life-savers were unable to board the vessel, but stood by waiting for the storm to subside. It was at first reported that the vessel ashore was a steamer, and hundreds of people lined the shore during the night watching signals of distress sent up.

Charlton Hearing Put Over to January 23

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Porter Charlton, formerly of Washington, who killed his wife and threw her body into Lake Como, Italy, was taken back to this morning in the county jail today.

The hearing on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by his attorneys, was not taken up yesterday, owing to a death in the family of his leading counsel. It will be heard January 23.

William Whiting Dead; McKinley's Friend

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Death has claimed William Whiting, president of the Whiting Paper Company, and a former Congressman.

After an illness extending over many months, due to chronic stomach trouble, Mr. Whiting died last night. Mr. Whiting had been a delegate to several Republican national conventions and was a close friend of the late President William McKinley.

Quay's Widow Dead.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Agnes B. Quay, widow of former United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, died this morning at her residence, Shields Station.

PARTY MAN WANTED FOR CHAIRMAN OF INTERSTATE BOARD

President Not Favorable to the Selection of a Democrat.

CLARK IS CHOICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

Was Expected Place Would Go to Judge Clements, the Oldest Member.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER. President Taft is not in favor of the election of Judson C. Clements, Democrat, to be chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He would prefer to see Edgar E. Clark, Republican, in that position.

Such is the substance of circumstantial report in circles where Interstate Commerce affairs are of "highest constitutional privilege."

Until a few days ago it was considered as good as certain that Judge Clements would be chairman. He is the senior member, though a Democrat. Politics has not heretofore played significant part in the commission. Judge Knapp has been chairman for many years.

Suggest Rotation Rule. With his retirement, there has been disposition to establish a new rule governing the chairmanship, by giving it now to Judge Clements for a year, and hereafter rotating it, making the next senior member chairman a year in turn until it has passed entirely around.

Expectation was that this rule would be adopted. Suddenly the atmosphere about the commission changed, and there arose uncertainty about the outcome. Intimation got abroad that, after all, the chairmanship might not go to Judge Clements, and the name of Commissioner Clark was named in connection with it.

"But, why?" was asked. "Well, Mr. Clark has some powerful support. He is a Republican, and the Administration is Republican."

"But he is not the senior Republican," was suggested.

"No; Judge Prouty, the senior Republican, does not want to be chairman. Mr. Clark is next in seniority among the Republicans, and the commission is four Republicans to three Democrats."

This explanation, made by a legislative friend of the commission who is commonly in close touch with its inner workings, was submitted to a commissioner, who protested his confidence that Judge Clements would be chosen chairman. Beyond that he would not discuss the situation.

Taft Favored Clark. It was learned, however, that commission circles have been much interested in reports that President Taft would like to see Commissioner Clark head the commission. Mr. Clark is rated a conservative, while common estimate gives the radicals a comfortable majority in the reorganized commission. Mr. Clark's attitude is considered to be more nearly parallel to that of former Chairman Knapp, than is that of any other man on the new commission.

Judge Knapp was distinctly more conservative, more moderate of contentions of the railroads, than the average sentiment of the new body is expected to be. Naturally, there is desire among people about commission headquarters that the chairman shall be a representative spokesman of the commission. His position gives a special significance to his utterances, which makes this desirable.

Opposition to Mr. Clark's elevation to the chairmanship developed as soon as the suggestion was put forth.

It is said that President Taft learned of the opposition, and that he has shown no disposition to force his views upon the commission, against its pleasure. The opinion today is that Judge Clements will be chairman.

Dynamite Bomb Wrecks San Francisco Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—With a force that demolished the whole front of the building, tore up the cement sidewalk, shattered windows within a radius of many blocks, and put more than thirty lives in peril, a dynamite bomb exploded shortly before 1 o'clock this morning in the doorway of a restaurant on the first floor of the Blimbo Hotel, at 81 Bay street.

The hotel's occupants were hurled from their beds, and many of them were badly bruised. Fragments of the bomb, which had been wrapped in a newspaper, were found scattered about the wreck.

There is no clue to the identity of the dynamiters.

NAVY COMMANDER'S BLUNDERCALLS FOR REPRIMAND BY TAFT

President Orders Sims Punished for Words in London Dinner Speech.

PLEGGED COUNTRY TO GREAT BRITAIN

Had No Right to Say Every Dollar and Drop of Blood Was Her's in War.

President Taft today found Commander Sims guilty of blundering in the speech delivered by the American naval officer at the lord mayor's dinner in London, and ordered that he be publicly reprimanded for his offense.

The commander had said in his speech that Great Britain could command every drop of blood and every dollar in America if it ever became necessary for England to fight. This statement caused other nations to protest to the Navy Department. They said that utterances of the officer were offensive, and should receive the department's attention.

Cables for Facts. Secretary Meyer cabled to the commander of the American fleet to send to the department a verbatim copy of the commander's remarks. These he submitted to the President as commander-in-chief of the navy, with his own comments.

Today President Taft made public his reply, in which he directed that the Secretary of the Navy reprimand the offending officer for his undiplomatic language, and that the action of the department be as conspicuous as the offense had become.

A general order will, therefore, be issued by the Secretary and transmitted to Commander Sims through Admiral Schroeder.

In his letter to the Secretary the President comments upon the diplomatic training a naval officer should have, and points out how Commander Sims' utterances might have involved this country in an explanation.

"The navy is used much as an instrument of peace," writes the President. "An important part of the education of a naval officer, therefore, is instruction in international law and diplomatic usage."

Commander Sims cannot escape censure on the ground that what he said was a mere expression of his personal opinion, under the circumstances he must speak as an official representative, and he should have known that the words he used would at once call for severe comment in other countries than Great Britain, and might involve this Government in explanation and disclaimer.

In his concluding sentence, the President says: "His offense has been so conspicuous that the action of the department in reprimanding it should be equally so."

Edna Goodrich Wants Her Divorce Absolved

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—That divorce proceedings have been commenced by Edna Goodrich Goodwin, the fourth wife of Nat Goodwin, and that a St. Louis society beauty and a celebrated actress will be named co-respondents, was finally admitted today by Herman Roth, attorney for Miss Goodrich.

The testimony in depositions being taken here, concerns the actions of Goodwin, while playing at Delmar Garden last summer.

Divorce proceedings were instituted several weeks ago in the supreme court of New York, although all records in the action are guarded from the public.

Two Hundred Miners Entombed In Spain

SANTANDER, Spain, Jan. 10.—One hundred and ninety workmen in the Anita mine, at Castro, Urdaiales, were entombed and forty were killed when the roof of the mine caved in today. Rescue parties were able to revive the remaining 150 men, five of whom are so badly injured that it is feared they will die.

Japan Places Second Big Order for Rice

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Another 100,000 ton order of rice by the Japanese was reported here today. This preparation on the part of the Japanese is inexplicable to Americans here on any other theory than that Japan is preparing for the contingencies of a war. The new rice order was placed in Burma.

Japanese cables yesterday told of a 100,000 ton order of rice of the Saigon, Indo-China growers.

The Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Callahan, and The Times

The members of the Washington Chamber of Commerce will today decide by ballot their choice of officers for the coming year. Among the candidates is D. J. Callahan, who seeks election to the place of first vice president, an office highly important in itself, and looked upon as a direct stepping stone to the higher office of president.

STANDS READY TO VOTE FOR UNSEATING

Declares He Believes Lorimer Knew of the Fraud Being Committed.

"I regret to say it, but I am personally convinced that Mr. Lorimer knew enough about what was going on at Springfield to put a reasonably prudent man upon inquiry; that Shurtliff and Browne were his political agents, and that he ratified their acts and accepted the fruits of their corrupt practices, of which he must at least have had some knowledge, and that he was not legally and duly elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois."

Assails the Election. In these words Senator Crawford of South Dakota, in the Senate today, declared his belief that Senator Lorimer had knowledge that corrupt practices were employed in his interest before the Illinois Legislature.

Senator Crawford assailed the validity of the Lorimer election in an exhaustive and forceful analysis of the evidence taken by the Privileges and Elections subcommittee. He declared, in the first place, that the record proved to a reasonable certainty there were ten corrupt votes. But not stopping there, he said Lorimer himself must have had at least some knowledge of the corrupt transactions. He concluded by saying he stood ready to vote for a resolution that Lorimer was not legally and duly elected to the Senate.

The votes of Browne, White, Holtzlaw, Clark, Link, Beckemeyer, Luke, Shepard, DeWolf, and Broderick, Senator Crawford said, were tainted votes to a reasonable certainty.

Bears No Ill Will. "And can one conclude," he asked, "after carefully reading all of the evidence here, that Mr. Lorimer himself did not know the fraud was being committed? I wish I believe that he did not, because I bear him no ill will and would not do him the smallest injury or injustice knowingly. But I can not overlook the fact that for days and nights immediately preceding the 20th day of May, 1909, when these corrupt and tainted votes were cast for him, he was in Springfield directing his own campaign; that he was in almost constant conference with Lee O'Neill, Browne, and Speaker Shurtliff; that they reported progress to him, and that he assured Shepard, the Democrat, personally, that he would procure the appointment of his friend as postmaster at Jerseyville if Shepard would vote for him, and that Shepard afterward turned up with the other hoodlums at St. Louis, on June 21 and July 15, to get his share of the money reward distributed by the Wilson; that Mr. Lorimer personally had a talk with Link before his election and secured Link's promise to vote for him, and that this same Link also appeared with the hoodlums at St. Louis and got his reward in cash."

Colleague Signed Report. Senator Crawford's utterances today were the more to be noticed because his colleague, Senator Gamble, is a member of the subcommittee that conducted the inquiry into the charges of bribery. Senator Gamble signed the majority report exonerating Lorimer.

Sensors Crawford and Gamble have always been affiliated together, politically in South Dakota. But in this instance they differ completely.

Discussing his reasons for thinking Lorimer had knowledge of what was going on in the way of corruption at Springfield, Senator Crawford said: "White says that when Browne paid him \$500 Lorimer money at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on June 15, 1909, he had a belt around his waist, that was made of blue cloth and studded with safety pins; that Browne told him that he carried money in that belt, and that he had \$20,000 on his person the day before. Whose money was it? What special interests were using money so lavishly as that among members of the Legislature of Illinois?"

Fears for Legislation. "What is to become of our institutions, and who can answer for tomorrow, if legislation in great States like Illinois is to be bought and sold by men who are provided with a corruption fund for that purpose—a United States fund?"

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Senator Crawford speaks against Senator Lorimer. President will be attacked for interfering in Lorimer case. Senator Cummins presents report on cost of retiring Government employees. Private bills were considered in the House under suspension of the rules. Captain Peary appeared before the House Naval Committee. New Orleans and San Francisco claims for exposition were presented before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS

Monsignor Falconio, Bishop Maurice P. Foley of the Philippine Islands, General Groveson, of Ohio.

PUBLIC SERVICE ISSUE IS BROUGHT BEFORE CHAMBER

Attorney Darr at Annual Meeting Moves for Lower Commercial Telephone Rates and Interchangeable Transfers.

At the very beginning of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at noon today, the public service corporation issue came squarely to the front, and took such prominent position that it is bound to be dealt with by the Chamber at an early date.

Last week, The Washington Times, in raising objections to the election of D. J. Callahan as first vice president, pointed out that the Chamber of Commerce, in all probability would, sooner or later, have to consider some of the vital public service corporation issues in the District of Columbia, and that when that time came, it should not be embarrassed by having a first vice president or president, who was closely connected, in his personal business, with any public service company.

That time came sooner than anticipated. It came at a few minutes after 12 o'clock today, when about 100 members of the Chamber had assembled for the annual meeting and the annual election of officers.

TWO PROPOSITIONS PRESENTED. When Isaac Gans proposed that the regular order of business be set aside, and be resumed this evening at the meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Charles W. Darr, an attorney and a prominent member of the Chamber, objected on the ground that he had important business to bring before the members.

The regular order was taken up and, under the head of new business, Mr. Darr offered two propositions concerning public service companies of Washington, and announced he would ask to have them considered and would speak on them at the February meeting.

One proposition was a bill reducing and fixing the rates for commercial telephones in Washington. The other proposition was a resolution declaring the Chamber to be in favor of interchangeable transfers and providing for the appointment of a committee of members to try to bring about the passage of the pending bill requiring the street railway companies to accept each other's transfers.

Questions of Vital Importance. Mr. Darr said: "These are questions of vital importance and concern the people of the District of Columbia. It is eminently proper and desirable that this body, which represents the people and the interests of the District, take them up and endeavor to obtain the relief needed and demanded. "I merely offer these proposals at this time, and ask that they lay over until the February meeting, when I want the Chamber to consider them, and when I expect to speak on them." A. Leftwich Sinclair offered the amendment to make the treasurer of the Chamber a member of the board of directors ex officio. It was intended to make it possible for A. Lisner, the treasurer, to serve on the board, in recognition of his valuable services as treasurer. The amendment was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Lisner was called on for a speech. He briefly thanked the members for the compliment paid him, and was heartily applauded as he took his seat.

Rush for Ballot Boxes. The business session of the meeting closed at 12:55 o'clock, and then followed a rush for the ballot boxes ranged along the south end of the room. Immediately a line had formed in front of each of the four tables, on which two boxes each had been placed and over which the tellers presided. About 500 members are eligible to cast their ballots. More than 300 members have paid their dues since the first of the month, and there had been paid into the treasury just \$2,000 in dues up to the hour of balloting this afternoon. By the time the balloting was begun three more candidates for directorships had withdrawn their names from the ballot. J. Selwin Tatt, John H. Nohrn, and N. H. Shea withdrew, making eleven in all who had taken their names from the list. The others are Henry P. Blair, Hugh Reilly, P. P. Milburn, B. F. Saul, J. T. Crowley, and O. J. DeMoll. Their names were conspicuously posted on the bulletin board. Oyster Unappointed. Immediately after Mr. Gude called for nominations for president, Benjamin W. Guy, in a short speech, nominated Capt. James F. Oyster. He expressed the belief that the sentiment

CRAWFORD ASSAILS METHODS USED IN ELECTING LORIMER

Senator From South Dakota Reviews Evidence Given Committee.

STANDS READY TO VOTE FOR UNSEATING

Declares He Believes Lorimer Knew of the Fraud Being Committed.

"I regret to say it, but I am personally convinced that Mr. Lorimer knew enough about what was going on at Springfield to put a reasonably prudent man upon inquiry; that Shurtliff and Browne were his political agents, and that he ratified their acts and accepted the fruits of their corrupt practices, of which he must at least have had some knowledge, and that he was not legally and duly elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois."

Assails the Election. In these words Senator Crawford of South Dakota, in the Senate today, declared his belief that Senator Lorimer had knowledge that corrupt practices were employed in his interest before the Illinois Legislature.

Senator Crawford assailed the validity of the Lorimer election in an exhaustive and forceful analysis of the evidence taken by the Privileges and Elections subcommittee. He declared, in the first place, that the record proved to a reasonable certainty there were ten corrupt votes. But not stopping there, he said Lorimer himself must have had at least some knowledge of the corrupt transactions. He concluded by saying he stood ready to vote for a resolution that Lorimer was not legally and duly elected to the Senate.

The votes of Browne, White, Holtzlaw, Clark, Link, Beckemeyer, Luke, Shepard, DeWolf, and Broderick, Senator Crawford said, were tainted votes to a reasonable certainty.

Bears No Ill Will. "And can one conclude," he asked, "after carefully reading all of the evidence here, that Mr. Lorimer himself did not know the fraud was being committed? I wish I believe that he did not, because I bear him no ill will and would not do him the smallest injury or injustice knowingly. But I can not overlook the fact that for days and nights immediately preceding the 20th day of May, 1909, when these corrupt and tainted votes were cast for him, he was in Springfield directing his own campaign; that he was in almost constant conference with Lee O'Neill, Browne, and Speaker Shurtliff; that they reported progress to him, and that he assured Shepard, the Democrat, personally, that he would procure the appointment of his friend as postmaster at Jerseyville if Shepard would vote for him, and that Shepard afterward turned up with the other hoodlums at St. Louis, on June 21 and July 15, to get his share of the money reward distributed by the Wilson; that Mr. Lorimer personally had a talk with Link before his election and secured Link's promise to vote for him, and that this same Link also appeared with the hoodlums at St. Louis and got his reward in cash."

Colleague Signed Report. Senator Crawford's utterances today were the more to be noticed because his colleague, Senator Gamble, is a member of the subcommittee that conducted the inquiry into the charges of bribery. Senator Gamble signed the majority report exonerating Lorimer.

Sensors Crawford and Gamble have always been affiliated together, politically in South Dakota. But in this instance they differ completely.

Discussing his reasons for thinking Lorimer had knowledge of what was going on in the way of corruption at Springfield, Senator Crawford said: "White says that when Browne paid him \$500 Lorimer money at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on June 15, 1909, he had a belt around his waist, that was made of blue cloth and studded with safety pins; that Browne told him that he carried money in that belt, and that he had \$20,000 on his person the day before. Whose money was it? What special interests were using money so lavishly as that among members of the Legislature of Illinois?"

Fears for Legislation. "What is to become of our institutions, and who can answer for tomorrow, if legislation in great States like Illinois is to be bought and sold by men who are provided with a corruption fund for that purpose—a United States fund?"

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Senator Crawford speaks against Senator Lorimer. President will be attacked for interfering in Lorimer case. Senator Cummins presents report on cost of retiring Government employees. Private bills were considered in the House under suspension of the rules. Captain Peary appeared before the House Naval Committee. New Orleans and San Francisco claims for exposition were presented before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS

Monsignor Falconio, Bishop Maurice P. Foley of the Philippine Islands, General Groveson, of Ohio.

Times Editorials for Distribution

The Times has reprinted in a special four-page section the four principal editorials which have appeared in its columns arguing for an increase in salary for Government employees.

Persons wishing to mail copies to interested friends may obtain them free of cost at The Times Business Office.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)