

GOT MORE NAMES THAN OLD CENSUS GAVE RICHMOND

Seven Thousand Church Workers Record 160,000 in One Hour.

FIGURES ABOVE ALL PREDICTIONS

Director Durham Satisfied That Estimated Number of Names Is Conservative—Public Heartily Supported Movement and Made It a Great Success.

In the remarkably short time of one hour the religious preferences of approximately 160,000 persons in and around Richmond were permanently recorded yesterday afternoon by an army of 7,000 workers, composing the census-taking force of Home Visitation Day. The greatest religious movement in the history of the city has passed to a glorious and unequalled success, thanks to the unselfish expenditure of time and energy by men and women of every station. So thoroughly was the work done and so large the area covered by the census-takers that it is believed only a very small percentage of the population was missed. Here and there, in scattered districts, portions of a block were overlooked for some reason or another, but these mistakes will be corrected to-day by special workers who have volunteered to make the undertaking complete in every detail. Based on the figures of the Hill Directory Company, there are 172,000 persons residing in the twenty-one square miles of territory between Westhampton lake and the National Cemetery, Lakeside Park and Forest Hill.

Whole Area Covered.
The efforts of the 7,000 workers were so finely systematized that this tremendous area was covered like a blanket. No dwelling of any description was overlooked. Churches, houses, boarding houses, hotels, jails, the penitentiary and resorts were visited and the religious inclination of the residents recorded.

From the cards which were turned in, it was found conservatively estimated that not more than 12,000 persons in this territory of twenty-one square miles were missed by the workers, making the total number of record blanks filled out 158,000. The government census of 1910 gave Richmond a population of 137,823, with an area of eleven square miles.

The spirit of the undertaking seemed to penetrate to the mansion as readily as the hotel, and on the last night of the census the army on its mission the district chairman found themselves embarrassed by the volunteers. Hundreds of workers, eager to have a share in the gigantic movement, were turned away at the last minute because there were no workers to give them. The interest aroused far exceeded the most optimistic predictions of the backers of the movement.

J. Shreve Durham, director of the census, gave the following statement last night after the result of the canvass was known, in behalf of himself and the general committee.

Remarkable Success.
"The success of the plan was marvelous," said Mr. Durham. "It was almost astounding even to those who have worked through many campaigns of the kind, and I am safe in saying that in no city where I have managed such a census has there been such universal enthusiasm and interest shown in the work. In proportion to the population, there were more workers who volunteered their services in Richmond than in any of the other big cities where such movements have been attempted.

"When we issued our first call for workers we hardly expected to have responses from more than 2,500. But to our amazement more than 7,000 men, women and children stepped forward to lend a shoulder to the work. We were almost swamped with offers of help, and in many districts workers had to be turned away for lack of employment.

"Almost universal courtesy was accorded the census takers in their work. Only a small fraction of those visited refused the information sought, the vast majority having grasped the idea of the movement and its aim. Reports from hundreds of workers show that people who expected to be out at the time the census was taken took pains to file out the cards printed in the newspapers and leave them to be delivered to the visitors. This spirit was not to be beaten, and with such cooperation on the part of the people, it is no wonder that we succeeded in covering the entire city on an average of a single hour.

"I have now finished my part of the work. The rest, which will be the permanent and lasting feature, is left to the ministers, priests and rabbis of the city, who I believe will be quick to take advantage of the great opportunity which is thrown into their hands by this census."

Seven Thousand at Work.
When the hands of the clock pointed to 2 yesterday afternoon, 7,000 enthusiastic workers sallied forth from the nineteen district headquarters, prepared to carry out the task entrusted to their hands. From 3 until 4 o'clock, the city was alive with the workers, every block of the residential section had one or two visitors going from door to door, and by five minutes after 4 o'clock, the great army had almost vanished from the streets, its work completed.

In some cases, where there were apartment houses and hotels to be covered, the work required much more time than sixty minutes, but on the other hand, in the ordinary residential

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BITTER CENSURE OF CALIFORNIAN

Failed to Respond to Distress Signals of Titanic.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED ALL PASSENGERS

Conduct of Steamer's Officers "Most Reprehensible," Senate Committee Finds in Its Report—No Particular Person Named as Being Responsible for Disaster.

Points of Findings in Titanic Inquiry

Crew Ignorant of Its Duties.
Supposedly watertight compartments of the Titanic not watertight.
Eight ships, all equipped with wireless, were in the vicinity of the Titanic.
Full capacity of Titanic's lifeboats was not utilized, and the ship's lifeboats could have carried 1,174.
No general alarm sounded, no signal blown, no systematic warning given emergency passengers.
The steamship California was nearer the sinking steamer than nineteen miles; saw the distress signals and failed to respond in accordance with the dictates of humanity, international usage and the requirements of law.

Washington, May 28.—The formal thanks of Congress to the steamer Carpathia's officers and crew for the rescue of the Titanic survivors were expressed in a joint resolution passed to-day by the Senate. The House will take prompt action. The resolution is the first of its kind introduced by Senator Smith of Michigan, following his speech in the Senate to-day and the presentation of his report on the investigation of the Titanic disaster. The resolution directs the President to cause to be made and presented to Captain Rostron, of the Carpathia, a suitable and medal appropriately inscribed, which shall express the high estimation in which Congress holds the services of this officer, to whose promptness and vigilance was due the rescue of 374 women and children and 320 men.

Report Is Submitted.
Just before delivering his speech, Senator Smith, chairman of the subcommittee which investigated the Titanic wreck, submitted to the Senate the committee's report and its conclusions. The report is largely a review of the evidence, and contains recommendations for legislation. No particular person is named as being responsible, though attention is called to the fact that on the night of the disaster three distinct warnings of ice were sent to Captain Smith, J. P. Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, is not held responsible for the ship's high speed. In fact, he is barely mentioned in the report.

On the whole, the report is impressive, and Senator Smith, in his speech, went more fully into a discussion of the causes of the disaster than does the committee.

Conclusions of Committee.
The committee agreed upon these principal conclusions: The supposedly watertight compartments of the Titanic were not watertight, because of the nonwatertight conditions of the decks where the transverse bulkheads ended.
The steamship Californian, controlled by the same concern as the Titanic, was nearer the sinking steamer than the nineteen miles reported by her captain, and that her officers and crew "saw the distress signals of the Titanic and failed to respond in accordance with the dictates of humanity, international usage and the requirements of law."
The committee concludes that the Californian might have saved all the lost passengers and crew of the ship that went down.

Eight ships, all equipped with wireless, were in the vicinity of the Titanic, the Olympic farthest away—512 miles.
The full capacity of the Titanic's lifeboats was not utilized, because while only 706 persons were saved, the ship's boats could have carried 1,174.
No general alarm was sounded, no signal blown and no systematic warning given to the endangered passengers, and it was fifteen or twenty minutes after the collision before Captain Smith ordered the Titanic's wireless operator to send out a distress message.

Crew Ignorant of Duties.
The Titanic's crew was only meagrely acquainted with its positions and duties in an accident, and only one drill was held before the maiden trip. Many of the crew joined the ship only a few hours before she sailed, and were ignorant of their positions until the following Friday.
"The positions so definitely reported to the Titanic," says the report, "just preceding the accident, located ice on both sides of the lane in which she was traveling. No discussion took place among the officers, no conference was called to consider these warnings, no heed was given to them. The speed which was maintained, the lookout was not increased."

The committee comes to the conclusion that the Titanic's lights were visible to the Californian before she struck the iceberg and that the Californian must have seen the distress rockets fired from the bridge of the Titanic. The report says:
"The committee is forced to the inevitable conclusion that the Californian, controlled by the same company,

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WILL TAKE STANCE IN OWN DEFENSE

Claude Swanson Allen to Be Called as Last Witness.

CASE MAY GO TO JURY SATURDAY

Floyd and Victor, Father and Brother of Prisoner, Testify in Effort to Save Him From Death—Massie's Dying Words Quoted to Exonerate Him.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)
Wytheville, Va., May 28.—Father and brother testified to-day in the case of Claude Swanson Allen, who is on trial for his life, charged with the murder of Judge Thornton L. Massie in the Hillville courthouse on March 14, and with whom they are jointly indicted for the same and four other murders in that tragedy.

Floyd Allen, father of Claude and Victor Allen, and leader of the clan that comes to the stand for an hour this morning, and an hour and twenty-five minutes this afternoon. When he had concluded, Victor, elder of the two sons, was put on the witness stand, and when the afternoon session of court was adjourned until to-morrow, the defense having no more witnesses to put on then.

The defense intends to put Claude, the defendant, on the stand to-morrow, as the last witness for the defense. A couple more witnesses are expected to-night from Carroll county, and when they are disposed of to-morrow, which probably will be within the first hour of the day, Claude will then have his chance to explain his conduct and participation in the Hillville shooting.

Mrs. Floyd Allen, mother of Claude and Victor, and Jasper (Jack) Allen, brother of Floyd, came to Wytheville to-night to remain until the end of Claude's trial.

Blamed for Shooting.
The salient feature of this morning's testimony for the defense was the fact that two witnesses testified to having heard Judge Massie, in his dying moments, declare "Sidna Allen shot me." The witnesses were Dr. C. B. Nuckles, coroner of Carroll county, who attended the dying judge, and old Daniel Thomas, who had been with the judge just before he passed away.

By the introduction of testimony, it was apparent that the defense attorneys intended to make this a salient point of defense for their client. If Judge Massie's dying word accurately placed the blame for his death, as the defense will argue, then Claude Allen, the father of the prisoner, is exonerated, but the blame is shifted to the other side.

But the Commonwealth, to refute this, will contend that Claude Allen actually fired the first shot, the shot which proved to be the fatal one to Judge Massie, but that the wounded judge turned to the northeast corner of the courtroom just in time to see Sidna Allen fire the second shot in his direction. Therefore, the Commonwealth claims, the judge thought that Sidna Allen and not Claude fired the first bullet that felled him from his chair stricken unto death.

Other witnesses to-day for the defense were Emmett Holen, adopted son of Judge D. W. Rothen, T. N. Cochran, R. B. Williams, John B. Furriss and Tom Hall, keeper of the hotel where Floyd Allen was taken wounded from the stable after shooting. Little of the testimony of these witnesses seemed to have more than ordinary bearing on the case.

Evidence in by To-Night.
If the defense should conclude its evidence some time to-morrow afternoon, the Commonwealth may produce some rebuttal testimony, though the State's attorneys had not decided upon anything definite in this connection. It is likely, however, to see the entire range of the defense before announcing a decision.

However, it is reasonably certain that all evidence will be in by to-morrow night. Thursday morning will be devoted to arguing the case, and Judge Staples may deliver them to the jury Thursday afternoon. Then will come the speeches by both sides, which may consume the rest of Thursday, all of Friday and perhaps part of Saturday.

As matters now stand, a verdict may be expected about Saturday afternoon or night, unless unforeseen developments occur.

Floyd on Stand.
Hobbling on a crutch, Floyd Allen came to the courtroom at noon to-day, and for forty minutes was led carefully through question after question by Attorney R. H. Willis in telling the story of the tragedy. As was the case when he himself was tried for his life, Floyd denied everything that the Commonwealth had sought to prove against his son or against any of the band of mountain men who are held as alleged assassins of nearly an entire county court.

If Floyd is to be implicitly believed, he made no threats against any of the court officers of Carroll county; he did not fumble in his coat or sweater for a pistol when he arose and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I'm not a-going"; he did not intend to resist Sheriff Webb, but merely meant that he would deal with Clerk Dexter Goad, when Judge Massie told the sheriff to take charge of the prisoner. All these assertions by Floyd were directly opposed not only to the theory of the Commonwealth, but to the great measure of actual evidence adduced during the trial.

Floyd declared that he was angered when the saw "Deck" Goad fingering a pistol in his pocket as Judge Massie told Sheriff Webb to take the prisoner, and the convicted murderer of Commonwealth attorney W. M. Foster laid entire blame for the start of trouble that day upon the shoulders of Goad. Floyd admitted that he and Goad had not been on friendly terms, stating that he had heard Goad wanted Floyd to work for his election if he (Goad) would get a jury that would

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AMPLIFIED JUSTIFIED IN ITS ATTITUDE

State Department's Precautions Vindicated by News From Cuba.

MARINES READY FOR EMERGENCY

Will Be Sent to Interior of Island if American and Foreign Interests Need Protection, Even Though President Gomez Should Object to Such a Course.

Washington, May 28.—The United States is prepared to send marines and bluejackets to the interior of Cuba for the protection of American and foreign interests, where no Cuban forces are available for that purpose, even though President Gomez should object to such a course.

For the present at least, it was declared at the State Department, no necessity has arisen for the use of American troops in Cuba.

The precautions to protect American and other foreign interests in Cuba have been amplified in the announcement of the State Department based upon the reports that have been received from many sources, and especially from the owners of plantations, and sugar mills, and iron mines and other industries. One fact vindicating the State Department's action in asking for naval protection of American interests is the threatening attitude of the rebels. According to information, apparently reliable, that comes to the department, the insurgents are becoming desperate and Estenoz, their leader, declares that if President Gomez does not secure the repeal of the Morua law, prohibiting the organization of a strictly negro party in Cuba, he and the other leaders will demand contributions out of the railroads and from the owners of estates, in order to prolong the conflict, and will destroy the property of those who refuse.

The State Department hopes that the immediate and effective measures of the part of the Cuban government will suffice to quell the revolt and prevent further depredations. It is realized that it is not easy for regular troops to run down and capture these rebels who are familiar with every trail in the jungle.

Will Cut Off Retreat.
As the idea has been broached that the rebels are calculating upon making an easy escape from Cuba to other West Indian islands, in the event that they are too closely pressed by the government troops, it is proposed by some of the naval officers here, if they are called upon to take an active part in the campaign, to cut off the retreat of such fugitives by a thorough boat patrol of every inch of the eastern coast of Cuba.

"I am exceedingly grateful," said the Cuban President, "for your cablegram, which is appealing to Cuban patriotism, because of the assurance that the action of the government under your worthy presidency is limited to the observation of events, in order to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and morally to support the Cuban government without having to land American forces on our territory unless the governments agree upon such an extreme necessity."

It clearly shows the sincerity of the government and the people of the United States, as well as noble and friendly sentiments toward the government of the Cuban rebels, who are determined to re-establish a possible public peace, for which purpose they will not hesitate, no matter what sacrifices circumstances may impose upon them.

No Important Engagements.
The absence of important engagements between the Cuban rebels and the large government force on the spot is the subject of official comment at the State Department.

"Although the intentions of the leaders of the present revolutionary movement may have been to destroy property," the official statement says, "it seems that their thousands of irresponsible followers feel themselves obliged to live by pillaging."

The fact that the authorities have had a large armed force on the spot well equipped for an effective campaign against the insurgents, and that, notwithstanding this, no important engagements have occurred,

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Guilty of Libel for Calling House Members "Crooks"

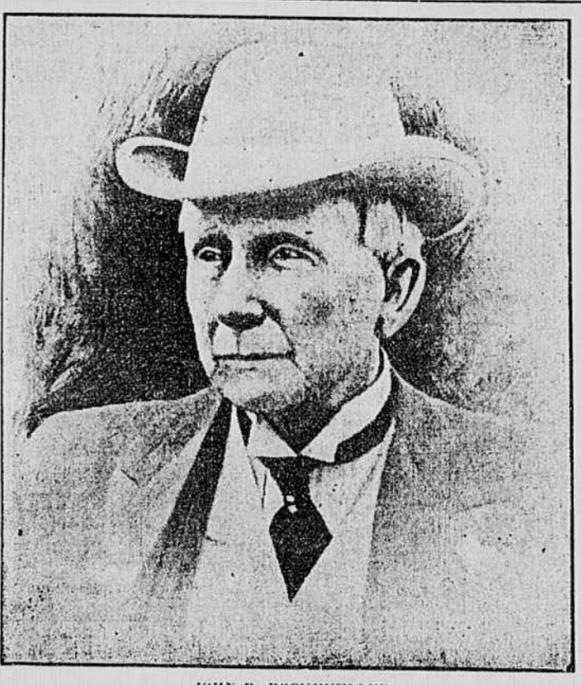
Washington, May 28.—Henry W. A. Page, of the New York linen merchant on trial here for circulating libel in circulating defamatory literature against Chairman Henry D. Clayton, of the House Judiciary Committee, was to-day found guilty by a jury.

Immediately after the verdict was reported counsel for Page gave notice that he would file a motion for a new trial. Justice Barnard released the convicted man in \$5,000 bail.

In his testimony, which closed the defense, Page disclaimed any malice in the circular and pamphlet attacking Representative Clayton and other members of the House. He admitted that he had "crooked," but said that he had not meant the term in its usually accepted form. He recounted his experience in the New York courts which led to his conviction, and the House members demanding the impeachment of the New York State judges. It was the failure of the Judiciary Committee to act on this circular that led to Page's pamphlet denouncing the House members as "crooks."

No date was set for arguments on the motion for a new trial.

OIL MAGNATE IS WITNESS



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

NO BATTLESHIPS ARE PROVIDED FOR INDIGNANT DENIAL BY ROCKEFELLER

House Passes Naval Appropriation Bill, Carrying \$119,000,000. No Effort by Standard Oil Company to Evade Dissolution Decree.

SENATE MAY FORCE ONE GRILLING BY UNTERMYER

After Show of Dissent, Lower Branch Expected to Accept Situation. "Richest Man in World" Appears as Witness in Suit.

Washington, May 28.—The House today passed the naval appropriation bill without providing for any new battleships. In the final hours of consideration, however, a radical amendment was added by which government contracts in the future must be filled under the eight-hour day law. The proviso applies not alone to naval contracts, but to all work that hereafter may be done for the government. The bill carries approximately \$119,000,000. The adoption of the eight-hour amendment followed a lengthy debate, in which Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, Democrat, offered the amendment for two ships to cost not more than \$6,000,000 each. Representative Murray, of Massachusetts, Democrat, urged the adoption of the building program. The country, he said, had repudiated the action of the caucus. Representative Barbold, of Missouri, Republican, offered a substitute providing for one battleship, and Representative Rucker, of Colorado, Democrat, condemned the entire building scheme.

"Battleships are out of commission," he said, "this day is done. This is the age of the aeroplane and hydroplane, which has all these gigantic and costly war craft at their mercy. It is growing daily more foolish even to fortify our coasts."

The battleship proposals were voted down, 104 to 108. It is generally believed that the Senate will provide for one battleship when the bill is put through the upper branch, and it is tacitly understood that the House will accept the situation after making a show of dissent.

The House voted, 81 to 19, that two fuel ships should be built in navy yards.

Unexpected Opposition.
Washington, May 28.—Unexpected, but determined opposition to the workmen's compensation bill, which recently passed the Senate, has developed in the House Judiciary Committee. Representative Brantley, of Georgia, author of the bill, appeared to-day to ask that a time be set to vote on the measure.

Representatives Hardwick, of Georgia, Henry, of Texas, Floyd, of Arkansas, and others objected. They said they wanted to be heard in opposition to the bill.

Representative Floyd, of Arkansas, said that he had received letters from railway labor organizations protesting against the bill, together with statements that the officials of the unions had forbidden the protest. The committee decided to thresh out the difficulty in executive session.

Bitter Attack by McMillin.
Washington, May 28.—With a bitter attack on Pennsylvania industrial conditions, Representative Heflin, of Alabama, Democrat, to-day replied to Representative Focht, of Pennsylvania, Republican, who yesterday assailed Alabama and Georgia and their turpentine camps. Mr. Heflin referred to Mr. Focht's criticism as "contemptible." His references were so severe that they provoked replies from Representatives Palmer, Democrat, and Dulzell, Republican. The latter protested and called attention to the fact that Mr. Focht

Washington, May 28.—John D. Rockefeller, retired head of the dissolved Standard Oil Company, was placed upon the witness stand here to-day to tell whether he believed the company had been really dissolved under the decree of the United States Supreme Court.

The aged oil millionaire could not be induced at all times to give direct answers to questions, but made indignant denial of all suggestions that there had been any effort to evade the decree of the court.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared as a witness in the action brought nominally by the State of Missouri to compel the inspectors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, at St. Louis, last February, to vote the proxies of the Rockefeller and other Standard Oil interests which had named Standard Oil men as officials of the company. The inspectors refused on the ground that the dissolution of the company had been nullified by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court ousting the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, from the former State. The Waters-Pierce Oil interests alleged in fighting the Standard Oil interests, that the company that the manner in which the Standard Oil interests had observed the decree of the United States court was "fraudulent."

The aged oil magnate, "the richest man in the world," was subjected to a grilling by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Waters-Pierce interests, that caused the witness to pound his fists on the table to emphasize indignant denials of pointed questions as to whether the decree of the court had been in fact carried out.

"Did you ever have a discussion with John D. Archibald as to how these stipulations should be 'cut loose and still held tight?'" queried the Waters-Pierce attorney.

"There was never any thought of cutting loose and holding tight," Mr. Rockefeller almost shouted. "I happen to believe about that."

Mr. Rockefeller had previously made the statement that he had never made the United States Supreme Court decree, although he knew about it "in a general way."

Mr. Untermyer had the utmost difficulty throughout the examination to get him to answer questions by "yes" or "no."

Both Mr. Untermyer and Commissioner Jacobs found frequent occasion to object to the "prompting" of George W. Murray, Mr. Rockefeller's personal counsel. Mr. Untermyer drove hard at Mr. Rockefeller to get him to explain the plan adopted for dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, and how it was that the "old company" named the directors and officers of the segregated constituent companies.

Emphatic Denial.
After declaring that he had given the organization of the company no attention, and that he had turned his Waters-Pierce holdings over to the gentlemen in charge of the reorganization "because they knew best what to do," Mr. Rockefeller, who had been talking in a gentle, well modulated voice, was asked the question as to whether he had discussed a plan to "cut loose and hold tight." It was here that he brought his fist down on the table to emphasize his "indignant denial."

"The matter of these reorganizations is something I have given no attention to at all," he added.

"Then how do you know whether it is being managed so as to cut loose and hold tight, if, as you say, you

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TAFT LEADERS ADMIT VICTORY OF ROOSEVELT IN NEW JERSEY

Colonel Wins on Preference Vote and Gets Four Delegates at Large.

WILSON DEFEATS HIS OPPONENTS WITHOUT TROUBLE

Indications Point to Election of Governor's Delegates for State at Large and in All But Two Districts, Giving Him a Total of 22 out of the 28 Delegates to Baltimore—Former President Makes Strong Run in Nearly Every Section, and Taft's Lack of Strength in Certain Centres Is Surprising.

Roosevelt Sweeps State

Newark, N. J., May 28.—One of the most sweeping victories Theodore Roosevelt has won in the primaries since he began his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination was recorded yesterday by the Republican voters of New Jersey.

Indications based on incomplete returns are that Colonel Roosevelt carried every congressional district in the State, as well as the State at large, and that all the twenty-eight delegates New Jersey will send to Chicago will be Roosevelt men.

Governor Wilson won his own State against a strong opposition, headed by his political enemies within the State, and appears to have twenty-four of the twenty-eight delegates, including the delegates-at-large.

Newark, N. J., May 28.—Theodore Roosevelt's victory in the New Jersey primary election is conceded by the leaders of the State Taft organization. Shortly after midnight E. W. Gray, secretary of the Taft Business Men's League, said that Colonel Roosevelt probably had won the four delegates at large and also the ten district delegates from the counties of Essex and Hudson, which comprise the cities of Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, besides a number of the most populous suburban towns. Indications at 1 A. M. based on scattered returns from all parts of the State, were that Colonel Roosevelt would carry three or four of the other districts and capture at least twenty-two of the twenty-eight delegates this State will send to the Republican National Convention. At that time President Taft appeared to be sure of only one of the twelve districts, with a fighting chance of two more.

Governor Wilson's opponents had to be satisfied with the showing they made in Essex county, the stronghold of former Senator James Smith, Jr., and former Democratic State Committeeman James R. Nugent. Indications at 1 A. M. were that Wilson delegates had been elected for the State at large and in all but two of the districts. The Newark Star, which is owned by former Senator Smith, conceded Governor Wilson's success last night, but said that the opposition probably would elect six district delegates in Essex and Hudson counties. "Any delegates elected not pledged to Governor Wilson will go to the convention un-instructed."

Returns Come in Slowly.
The official count in the 1,139 election districts of the State accumulated slowly last night. The 214 districts that reported first on the votes for delegates-at-large gave no indication of the actual results of the primaries. The figures on these districts, a little more than a sixth of the total, were: Taft, 8,220; Roosevelt, 19,159; La Follette, 215.

Figures on the presidential preferential votes were practically the same. At the same time Borden D. Whiting, chairman of the Republican Progressive League, estimated Colonel Roosevelt's plurality in the whole State at 12,000.

"I believe," said Chairman Whiting, "that Colonel Roosevelt will have every one of the twenty-eight delegates elected in this State."

He declared that the Sixth Congressional District was the only one about which he had any doubt, and he felt practically certain that this also would go to Roosevelt.

Twenty-eight Delegates Elected.
Under the New Jersey law, twenty-eight delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions were chosen to-day, two delegates in each of the twelve congressional districts, and four delegates-at-large, the latter being elected by the vote of the whole State. The voters also had the privilege of expressing their personal preference for presidential candidates, although this result had no effect upon the division of delegates.

The New Jersey election was the last to be preceded by sweeping campaigns by all the Republican presidential candidates. Its importance was emphasized also because only one

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