The St. Paul Globe

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ANARCHY ENEMY OF LIBERTY

Archbishop Ireland Makes an Eloquent Appeal for Passage of Federal Laws for Its Suppression.

TIME TO LOOK TO LIVES AND HOMES

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—In the name of liberty itself, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, demanded this evening the passage of federal laws for the suppression of anarchism, the enemy of liberty.

Speaking at the monthly dinner of the Merchantes' club, at Kinsleys, Archbishop Ireland specified three kinds of legislation to this end, each of which he regarded as essential to the welfare of the country. By the first, anarchist immigrants must be excluded. By the second, the life of the chief executive must be effectually protected. By the third, the formation of plots on American soil against the lives of foreign rulers must be prohibited, and in case congress has no authority for such legislation the archbishop saw his way forward, unhesitatingly.

"Let the constitution be so amended that this authority be allowed it beyond a doubt," he said. "The matter is of sufficient seriousness to warrant the proposal of an amendment to the constitution."

Speaking of America and approaching closely to the question of anarchy, he said:

"If anywhere it be a hideous crime to seek to wreck civil society, it is so in a manner unspeakable when civil society is wrapped in the folds of the starry banner; when civil society is named the American republic."

The applause had not died out before he began to talk eloquently of a time when "the chief magistrate of the republic was stricken to death by the act of a vile assassin." Then he referred to the murders within seven years, in Europe, of a president of the French republic, a prime minister of Spain, an empress of Austria and a king of Italy, and continued:

"It is time that we look to our lives and our homes; to our most precious inheritances and take measures to ward from them the peril of death. Anarchism lives among us, few of our large cities are without their clubs of maniacs. Its spirit threatens to waft its blighting breath over the whole land."

PRINCE HENRY ON HIS WAY

KRON PRINZ WILHELM BEGINS MEMORABLE VOYAGE

EXPECTED TO MAKE FAST TIME

Boat Is Loaded Down With Tributes to the Prince—Consul Diedrich's Popular Speech

CHEERS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

BREMERHAVEN, Feb. 15.—Prince Henry sailed for New York at 3:43 p. m. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm is expected to break the record. Her machinery, when she sailed, was in perfect condition and her bunkers were filled with picked coal. Director Schmidt, of the North German Lloyd line, to which the steamer belongs, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that he thought she would average 22½ knots all the way over and get to quarantine, New York, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The crew of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from the captain to the stokers, are determined to do their best.

Among the passengers of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm are Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople; Miss Eddy, Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, R. N., (retired); Mrs. Moreton Frewen, M. Goulichambaroff, attached to the Russian finance ministry; George A. Armour, Allison V. Armour and William Candidus.

There are 200 first cabin and 200 second cabin passengers on board the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

United States Consul Henry W. Diederich, of Bremen, made a speech at the twentieth annual dinner of the Navigators' Guide at Bremen yesterday evening, that has been more talked of today than any other incident connected with Prince Henry's departure. Mr. Diederich, after dwelling on various reasons for amity between Germany, the United States and Great Britain, said:

"Prince Henry is not going to America to establish a new alliance of friendship; but to give renewed expression to the old, friendly relations natural to the triple relationship of Germany, England and America. Here is a dreibund created by heaven, and not by the arts of diplomacy. The great sections of the Germanic people should be united in close ties of friendship, for the advancement of peace and civilization."

Mr. Diederich's remarks were cheered tremendously.

When the "Ladies" were toasted the name of Miss Alice Roosevelt was heartily cheered.

Prince Henry was unable to be present at the dinner, owing to the preparations being made for his departure for the United States. The prince, however, read on the train a printed report of Mr. Diederich's speech and when the consul met him at Bremerhaven station and wished the prince a pleasant journey, Prince Henry congratulated him on his speech and thanked him for the sentiments expressed.

Mr. Diederich gave the prince a telegram from Mr. White, the United States ambassador at Berlin, wishing him, in behalf of the embassy, a good voyage, a happy visit to the United States and a safe return.

There are several hundred weight of delicacies, wines, cigars and cigarettes, unorganized contributions from all over the German empire, on board the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

IN SPIRIT OF KINSHIP.

Henry's Visit a Tribute of German Affection.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Cologne Gazette devotes a lengthy editorial to the departure of Prince Henry on his visit to the United States. It says:

"Prince Henry goes to express the emperor's great sympathies with the racially related American people and his frank recognition of their healthy and powerful development. The great masses of the German people share with their ruler in that sympathy and recognition. Prince Henry is in Germany a popular personage and his subordinates would go through fire for him. The Geman people are attached with pride and reverence to the prince admiral.

Emperor William has followed the splendid development of American ship building with the liveliest interest. There is no yacht swift enough for him and he has repeatedly given comissions to German and British builders to make him a swift sailing yacht and has now commissioned an American yard to do the work, in the conviction that Americans build the best of which marine architecture is capable. His majesty, free from envy, pays high tribute to American industry, and it is proof that he yields the palm to American builders. He asks the president's daughter to christen the new yacht and sends his brother to witness the launching and this unreserved recognition is in a high degree honorable to the United States and to the emperor alike.

ADMIRALS OF TWO NATIONS.

Count von Baudissin and "Bob" Evans Hob-Nob Together.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Rear Admiral Count von Baudissin, of the Hohenzollern, inspected the German emperor's yacht Meteor at Shooters Island today and expressed the highest admiration of the vessel. Before visiting the yacht the admiral called upon Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans on board the battleship Illinois.

Count von Baudissin, accompanied by Capt. von Holleben, Lieut. von Haxthausen, Consul General Buenz, left the Hohenzollern and boarded the navy yard tug Narkeeta, which had been sent in charge of Capt. Clifford West, U. S. N., to convey them to the Illinois. As the Narkeeta approached the battleship the admiral was greeted with the customary salute of thirteen guns, and at the gangway he was met by Admiral Evans and his staff, the marine guard saluting and the band playing the German national anthem.

It was Admiral Baudissin's first visit to an American battleship, and he made a careful inspection, declaring her to be a magnificent example of the most advanced naval architecture.

After an hour the visitors, accompanied by Admiral Evans, Flag Lieutenant Chapin and Mr. Wallace Downey, a member of the firm constructing the yacht, again boarded the Narkeeta and started for Shooters Island. There the party was met by officials of the company and Cary Smith, the designer of the yacht, under whose direction the admiral made a close inspection of the vessel.

BOERS PREFER AMERICA

RATHER MIGRATE HERE THAN TO CHINA.

Special to The Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Chile's proposal to the Boers to settle in Chile has led to some discussion in London as to the possibility of a considerable migration of the Burghers after the contest of the two republics is complete. No doubt many of them will prefer to leave South Africa in view of the altered political condition.

Emigration to Chile, however, is not regarded as probable in view of the fact that the Boers are ranchmen rather than farmers. Many of their friends here think that if they decide to leave their native land the best alternative would be Texas or New Mexico.

Dutchmen thrive in the United States and even attain to the presidency. The Teutonic element in the North American Union is one of its best elements, and has quickly absorbed the American theory of government and social life. Hence, say the advocates of a Boer immigration to the American southwest, the Dutch Africander would there repeat the history of the Dutch who founded New Amsterdam.

ADO ABOUT LUNATIC

OLE'S STREAK OF INSANITY MAY MEAN A BRAWL FOR MINNESOTA

NORTH DAKOTA IN THE FRAY

The Board of Control Agent at Moorhead Says This State Need Not Care for Him.

Special to The Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 15.—Ole Helseth and his streak of insanity promises to involve the sovereign states of Minnesota and North Dakota in a brawl. Helseth was found wandering on Fargo streets and claimed he had tramped into the city from Georgetown, Minn. Before the insanity board it was shown that Rothsay, Minn., was his home and the case was dismissed. He was taken to that town by a local deputy sheriff and left at the home of his brother-in-law, who disliked Ole's scheme of making a fortune doctoring frozen horses and hurried him to Fergus Falls.

That is where Agent Gates, of Minnesota board of charities, got into the game Today he brought Helseth to Fargo and then devoted several hours to roasting local officials for not caring for Helseth. Fargo authorities are convinced that the insane man is a Minnesotian and will return him to the east side of the river. Gates threatens to bring legal action if this course is taken and there may be considerable trouble, which, however, may result in final determination of this and similar cases which bob up every few months.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Feb. 15.—W. A. Gates, agent for the board of control, locked horns with the Cass county, North Dakota, insanity board at Fargo today over the case of Ole Helseth, who was recently declared insane and brought to Minnesota by the North Dakota authorities. Helseth was taken to Ottertail county by a Cass county deputy sheriff, after he has been examined in Fargo, and dumped.

He never had acquired a residence in Minnesota and if he belongs in any other state than North Dakota it is in Wisconsin, but the North Dakota authorities refused to take him to his old home near Eau Claire, because it was more expensive than to load him upon Minnesota and let this state settle with Wisconsin. Helseth has a sister, Mrs. Johnson, living in Fargo, and there appears to be no question that he should be cared for in North Dakota.

The Cass county board peremptorily refused to take care of the unfortunate man and Mr. Gates delivered him at the Great Northern depot in Fargo and notified Judge of Probate Roberts. He also informed him that Helseth would be returned to North Dakota as often as the authorities of that state attempted to place him upon Minnesota territory.

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

LACK OF INTEREST IN M'KINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Special to The Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Members of the McKinley Memorial association are greatly disappointed at the lack of interest on the part of the general public so far as contributions are received. So far only a little more than $200,000 has been reported to the national executive committee. It is believed that the contributions which have not been reported will swell this sum to nearly $200,000, but that amount is scarcely one-tenth of what was expected.

A meeting of the national executive committee will be held here Feb. 26, at which will be discussed the necessary change in plans. One of the members of the committee said that undoubtedly the project of a monument costing nearly $200,000 would be changed, and the committee would arrange to have one built which would be paid for by the subscriptions in sight.

LIVELY FIGHT ON TAX LAW

HOUSE WRANGLES LONG OVER PROPER METHOD OF TREATMENT

TAX COMMITTEE WINS OUT

Farmers Have Hearing Before the House in Opposition to the New Code

DOUGLAS PROPOSES REMEDY

Mr. Jacobson drew another lovely whipping from the house grabbag yesterday morning and as a result the tax code will be considered by the committee on taxes and tax laws in just the same manner as any other bill. The fight in the house yesterday morning resulted in a victory entirely unlooked for by a majority of the friends of the bill, and the committees hearings will be taken up Monday morning.

Mr. Hickey, of Ramsey.

The fight was precipitated by Mr. Haugland, who called up his resolution directing the tax committee to report the bill out to the house not later than Monday. The resolution went over Friday under Mr. Laybourn's notice of debate, and in the meantime the opposition had been busy. It did not want the public hearings shut off until all interests, especially the farmers who are beginning to come in, had been heard. Mr. Anderson, of Winona, could readily agree to that proposition and he prepared a substitute for the Haugland resolution postponing the peremptory date for report until Wednesday. Several members of the tax committee had not been consulted in the matter and they took offense at the proposed interference with the duties of the committee. They sprang into the breach and in heated speeches demanded that the committee be let severely alone. They wanted time to consider the bill in executive session and strangely enough all of them were men recognized as "friends" of the bill.

Mr. Cartwright Appeared Before the Tax Committee on Behalf of the Farmers of Polk County.

Larson on His Rights.

James A. Larson, of Redwood county, said the tax committee has worked harder than any committee in the history of the house and that it was manifestly unfair for the house to demand that it should send the bill out after having only twenty-four hours for its consideration in committee. He insisted that the bill should be amended in committee, because attempts to amend on the floor of the house would result in endless de-

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ALBERT LEA FIRE.

Fine Residence of J. A. Comstock a Mass of Ruins.

Special to The Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 15.—The third fire in as many weeks has occurred here and as a result the fine residence of J. A. Comstock, on Park avenue, with all its contents is a mass of ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the family was absent at the time and it was well under way when discovered. The loss may be put at $4,000, while the insurance is $1,500 on the house and $900 on the contents.

There are nearly 100 delegates present at the district Epworth League convention being held here and three important meetings were held today, including an immense one this evening. There will be three sessions tomorrow and the convention will close Sunday night.

UNWORTHY OF HER LOVE

SUICIDE OF YOUNG MAN REVEALS PATHETIC ROMANCE

Borrowed Money From Sweetheart He Had Never Seen, Went on a Spree and Killed Himself.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 15.—The suicide of Joseph Hall, of Vermillion, has revealed a love romance which is not without its pathetic features. It has been ascertained that Hall had a sweetheart living in North Carolina. Hearing of his death she wrote to Mayor Hanson asking for full information concerning his death.

In the letter she stated that herself and Hall were to have been married this spring. Their engagement resulted from a newspaper advertisement, neither ever having seen the other. Hall, a short time before his death, had written her that he had $500 in the bank; that his life had been insured for $3,000 payable to her, and that an employer owed him $300, but that he needed $25 to aid him in collecting the sum by a lawsuit.

The amount his North Carolina sweetheart sent him by the first mail. Since then he had not written to her, and the news of his sudden death came as a sad blow.

The faithful North Carolina woman may never know that with the $25 sent by her Hall started on the carousal which resulted in his committing suicide by drinking carbolic acid after he had gambled away the last cent of what remained of the money sent him by his sweetheart.

DISCORD WITH RUSSIA

"ARTIFICIALLY CREATED MISUNDERSTANDINGS."

Special to The Globe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Bitter articles against what is termed the "artificially created misunderstanding" between Russia and the United States, which have enjoyed the most friendly relations since the foundation of the republic, continue to hold an important place in the leading papers. Prince Ukhtomsky, whose intimacy with the czar is well known, says in the St. Petersburg Gazette:

"Against public opinion in the United States, and especially against the interests of American exporters of metal products, Secretary Gage, with the consent of President McKinley, imposed illegal and unjust duties on Russian sugar and thereby almost destroyed the flourishing machine trade between Russia and the United States."

He predicted that the influence of financial combinations in all departments of American official life is so powerful that "the interests of the people will be overwhelmed and the useless Russo-American tariff war will abide indefinitely."

POPE WILL NOT DO IT

WOULD NOT THINK OF PLUNGING CHURCH INTO DISPUTE.

Special to The Globe.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The announcement made by one of the Paris newspapers that the pope, disregarding established rules, intends to name directly as his successor, Cardinal Rampolla, is unworthy of credit. The Globe correspondent has been assured by a high dignitary that Leo will never commit the mistake of plunging the Roman church into the dispute which would assuredly take place should he appoint a successor, because the college of cardinals at his death would proceed to exercise their canonical right to elect a new pontiff and thus create the anomaly of a pope confronted by an anti-pope.

PEA CANNERY COMBINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—Practically all pea canners of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, as well as about half of those in the East, are said to be included in the proposed trust, which was discussed here during the sessions of the National Canners' association. After the adjournment of the convention last night, it was stated that options on all but two of the canneries which have figured in the proposed combination ahve been renewed until Dec. 1 next.

DEMOCRACY FIRED WITH HOPE

Thrilling Words Uttered by Splendid Leaders at Brooklyn Tilden Celebration.

BOURKE COCKRAN IS OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Democrats prominent in this and other sections of the country met at dinner by invitation of the Brooklyn Democratic club at the Germania Club rooms in Brooklyn tonight to do honor to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. Three hundred and fifty men sat at the tables. President Herman A. Metz presided, and seated near him were former Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; W. Bourke Cockran, Representative David A. De Armond, of Missouri; Edward M. Shepard, John E. Redmond, Lewis Nixon, Justice William J. Gaynor and ex-Comptroller Coler. Representative James Hay, of Virginia, who had been expected to speak, was unable to appear owing to illness in his family.

President Metz read a number of letters of regret. They were as follows:

Westland, Princeton, N. J., Feb. 7, 1902.—I am sorry that I must forego the pleasure of joining the Brooklyn Democratic club and its invited guests in celebrating the birthday of Samuel J. Tilden, on the 15th inst.

At a time when the beneficence and sufficiency of the principles of pure Democracy command themselves so plainly to our countrymen who are honest-minded, and at a time when Democratic opportunity so palpably awaits their sturdy and consistent advocacy, it is especially appropriate that those who profess our party faith should celebrate this anniversary with enthusiasm.

In any effort to put the Democratic ship upon its true course, light and inspiration will be afforded by a contemplation of the career of the great leader who, resisting every strange temptation and all false lights, steadfastly followed the old and safe landmarks of Democratic doctrine, and those who sincerely labor for a return of Democratic triumphs will find their strongest hope and encouragement in recalling the victories won under the standard which Samuel J. Tilden held aloft. Yours truly,

—Grover Cleveland.

Strong Words From Olney.

Though unable to attend the exercises of the Brooklyn Democratic club, on the 15th inst., I recognize their interesting instance venture to suggest, and at your instance venture to suggest the following sentment as pertinent to the occasion:

The memory of Samuel J. Tilden—not only a wise and resourceful party leader, but a statesman of the first rank. His patriotism was pure and ardent, his knowledge of political science profound, his conviction of the superiority of the American people, and in the efficacy of appeals to their reason and conscience unbounded. With him the distinctively American ideals—government only by consent of the governed—no taxation without representation, nor except for the actual needs of the government—personal liberty and freedom of speech limited only by that order which is heaven's first law—equal opportunities under government for all, without favoritism for either individuals or classes—these things with him did not resolve themselves into mere sounding phrases, running trippingly from the tongue to catch the ears of the groundlings. They were principles by which political action was to be guided and political aims and aspirations to be determined. Though a revolution in our form of government may not yet be on foot, the plain tendencies of the policies and measures of the dominant party since the outbreak of the Spanish war is to destroy the ideals which were once the peculiar glory of the American people, and the loss of which makes governmental form of but slight moment. The Democratic party, at this hour and at a critical stage of the national life, can in no other way deserve so well of the country and of the human race as by reaffirming its allegiance to the vital features of our American policy and by declaring its unwavering opposition to every attempt to eliminate or emasculate them. Very truly yours, —Richard Olney.

William Jennings Bryan wrote from Lincoln, Neb.:

"I thank you for the invitation and regret that I cannot be with you on the occasion of your dinner in commemoration of the birthday of Samuel J. Tilden."

David Hill's Fine Tribute.

Writing from Wolfert's Roost, Albany, David Bennet Hill said, in part:

"I knew Mr. Tilden well and intimately and regarded him as one of the foremost men of his time, whose unsullied career reflected credit upon the country and honor upon his party. I followed his leadership when he was alive, and I cherish his memory now that he is dead. He was a student of public questions; an able statesman; a profound thinker; a sagacious politician, and a cautious and prudent political adviser who made few mistakes. He was always conciliatory—always courteous—always just. He sought to guide his party on right lines and in honest paths. His war upon corruption in New York city in 1871-72, his overthrow of the notorious canal ring in the state in 1875, and his victory for hard money in the Democratic national convention of 1876 were among his most notable achievements. He believed in honest politics, wholly divorced from business interests. With high conceptions of public duty he regarded every citizen, especially every young man—as under obligation to take an active part in public affairs, and not leave the direction of politics to those who would use them for mercenary and selfish purposes. If he was ambitious it was in the hope of accomplishing something for general welfare.

"This is my brief description of Tilden—his high ideals and lofty purposes. Our party should profit by the sample of his great career and steadily maintain the principles which he so ably championed in his public papers and speeches and so well exemplified in his official and private life."

There was a postscript to Mr. Bryan's letter which read: "Enclosed editorial on 'Steadfastness' will serve as a sentiment in case you desire one."

The first paragraph of the editorial said:

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim on public confidence, and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them? Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for a promise of patronage? A halting, hesitating, vacillating course not only fails to invite recruits, but alienates and drives away veterans. The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserves to die; the party that is willing to die, if need be, for the sake of a great cause, will live because it deserves to live."

Following a brief welcome by Chairman Metz, Ex-Gov. Pattison spoke, deprecating the policy of the Republicans in their treatment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Congressman De Armond spoke in the same strain, and Lewis Nixon, Tammany Hall's leader, asked for a united Democracy in Brooklyn, New York city and the state, so that victory in future contests would be assured. Bourke Cockran came next.

Hope From the Past.

"It seems to me," began Mr. Cockran, "that at this time when many men believe the disasters which have overtaken the Democratic party portend its final collapse, we will honor Tilden's memory most fittingly by recalling how he led it from disasters even more crushing thirty years ago to a series of brilliant victories and a long season of patriotic usefulness. If there be any difference in the conditions of the Democratic party at the beginning of 1902 and its conditions at the close of 1872, it is that its prospects are now less desperate than they seemed to be then. In 1872 the Democrats made an alliance with an offshoot of the Republican party, and the renewal of the experiment has resulted in a repetition of the experience. The repeal of the party then was so overwhelming that its final destruction was announced by the opposition just as Republican orators and newspapers affect to believe that its extinction has been irrevocably decreed by recent reverses.

"Republican ascendancy seemed so secure that in 1874 it was difficult to find a candidate who would accept. The campaign proceeded amid an apathy characterized of foregone and inevitable conclusion, hardly a meeting was held, scarcely a bet was recorded, the utmost that the most sanguine Democrat hoped to accomplish was the reduction of the Republican majority, yet when the votes were counted at the end of a listless election it was found that the ground on which the Republicans rested in confidence had been torn as if by an earthquake and was succeeded by a revolution bewildering in its completeness. The house of representatives, which had been overwhelmingly Republican, became Democratic by an equal preponderance. States which had been loyal to the Republicans ever since its foundation elected Democrats. Even Massachusetts and Pennsylvania broke loose from their Republican mooring, while in this state the majority of 50,000 cast for Dix in 1872 was reversed and Samuel J. Tilden was elected governor by a majority of almost equal proportions. The party which had been pronounced dead awoke to a new life.

"During the twenty years which followed, the Democracy elected its candidate for the presidency three times and twice it inaugurated him. It controlled the house of representatives continuously, with the exception of two congresses."

History May Repeat Itself.

Mr. Cockran then asked if it was unreasonable to expect what had happened before might not happen again.

He pointed out that if the Democracy wished to win in 1904 it must accept the lesson taught by Tilden's leadership in 1874.

"Our opponents differ on important topics more than we do, but with Republicans divergence on topics has never interfered with their quest of office. Their speeches show radical conflict on every public question; on reciprocity, on ship subsidies, on imperialism, on the retention of the Philippines, on the treatment of Cuba, yet these differences have never hindered them, and never will hinder them from supporting unitedly and enthusiastically the party candidate."

Differences in the Parties.

"The reason," continued the speaker, "why divisions of opinions do not prevent Republicans from remaining united at the polls, while differences much less serious suffice to tear the democracy into factions and reduce it to impotence, is perfectly plain. Republicans are in politics for themselves; Democrats for their country. Republicans profess principles to power; Democrats seek power to enforce principles.

"Republicans allow nothing to interfere with success in getting possession of office; Democrats will sacrifice all prospects of office rather than suppress or compromise an opinion."

Mr. Cockran said there was no need to seek an issue, and added: "Imperialism with its inseparable object, plunder, was the issue in 1874, as it is and must be the

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FACES THAT ARE FAMILIAR TO ST. PAUL PEOPLE

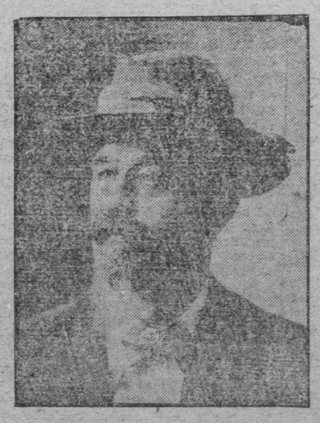
DR. E. H. WHITCOMB

THEODORE L. SCHURMEIER

JUDGE E. N. BAZILLE

LOUIS BETZ

W. B. DOUGLAS



CAPT. C. C. WHITNEY.

CAPT. FRANK W. WHITMORE.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE