

ARRAIGNS J. BRUCE ISMAY AND THE WHITE STAR LINE OFFICIALS

REPORT OF SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON TITANIC DISASTER IS NOW READY.

TO BE GIVEN TO SENATE SOON

Denounces Many Members of "Pick Up" Crew of Titanic and Makes Sweeping Charges Against the Management.

Washington, D. C.—A scathing arraignment of J. Bruce Ismay and the White Star line officials in New York, a stern denunciation of many members of the "pick up" crew of the Titanic and sweeping charges of incompetency in the management of the line will be made in the report of the special sub-committee appointed to investigate into the Titanic disaster by the United States, which will be given to the senate in a short time.

The report will be submitted by Chairman William Alden Smith of Michigan, who has labored incessantly since the afternoon he was despatched to New York to meet the Carpathia and begin gathering facts first-hand.

From the instant of his arrival at the dock up to the completion of the report and the speech he is to make on it, Senator Smith has worked uninterruptedly and effectively.

The report spares neither J. Bruce Ismay nor his subordinates in New York, whose juggling with the truth after receiving from Montreal information that the Titanic had sunk is savagely criticized. Emphasis is laid on the cruelty of sending out such a dispatch as that received by Representative Hughes of West Virginia, whose daughter was on the Titanic with her husband, and who was told in a telegram signed "White Star Line" that the Titanic was being towed into Montreal.

Direct responsibility for the accident is laid on Captain Smith and it is pointed out that had he heeded the warnings of ice sent him by the Amerika and other vessels the lives of the 1,631 victims would have been saved.

Pointing out that the speed of the Titanic, just before she struck the iceberg, was 24 1/2 miles an hour and that it had been steadily increased after receiving ice warning by telegraph, the report asserts that the presence on board of Ismay, the managing director of the line, and Andrews, the constructor for Harlan & Wolfe, the constructors, were undoubtedly an incentive to making this great speed. It is stated that President Ismay, who got away safely, was advised immediately of the danger, while many of the passengers were not—the impact, although equal in momentum to the impact of the combined broadsides of 20 great battleships being scarcely felt on the vessel, such was her giant size and tremendous stability.

The report recites that the "pick-up" crew with which the White Star line manned the vessel were unacquainted with each other and their duties. There was the utmost confusion when the vessel struck.

Much space is devoted to a brief and effective recital of the incidents on the vessel after the iceberg had slid along her side leaving a great gaping hole in the starboard bilge, through which water was pouring at such a rate that she sank 70 feet within a few hours.

It is noted that the weather was clear and perfect, the sea being calm, with no swell—conditions that would have been ideal for the saving of all hands on board had there been but adequate life saving apparatus and adequate sailors to man them. But, although there was room in the life boats for 1,076 persons, the report says but 704 persons were put into them, owing to the disorganized and disorderly condition of the crew.

Twelve persons were afterward taken out of the water.

Special stress is laid on the utter failure of the junior officers, who were among the first to leave the ship to make any effort whatever to rescue many of those in the water, for whom room might easily have been found in the lifeboats.

The report riddles the assertion of many of the members of the crew that the sudden drop in the temperature which was noted and testified to by almost every witness placed under examination was no warning to the approach of ice.

Officer Lightoller sneered when asked if the sudden cold was not an indication, but he refused to say what such indications consisted of.

Concerning the lifeboats, it is reported that none of them had compasses, only three had lights, that all were insufficiently manned, and none of them by sailors. The indifference of such officers and warrant officers as did get into the boats to the cries of distress is caustically commented on.

In the general criticism of the conduct of the crew and the insufficiency of the life saving apparatus, comment is made on the statement of the lookouts that had they been provided with marine glasses they could have sighted the iceberg much earlier; in time, in fact, to have avoided the frightful collision. When the collision came, the effort to avoid it by the officers, working for many minutes only on the telephoned warning that came from the crew's nest, served only to expose the weakest part of the vessel to the collision. The bilges, which were pierced by the berg, were the least braced of any part of the structure, while at the point in the bows of the ship, which were struck, the watertight compartments were the largest, thus admitting into a few compartments water enough to sink the vessel, which, as the report points out, had been described as "practically unsinkable and the last word in marine construction."

Going into the matter of tests of the vessel, matters which were rigorously required in battleships, the report emphasizes their utter lack. No sufficient tests were made of the boilers, which were fired almost as soon as the vessel left the constructor's yards at Belfast and kept in operation almost continuously to the time of the initial voyage.

No proper tests were made of the gearing of the watertight doors, apparently, before the voyage. It was pointed out by one expert witness that no tests whatever of these doors were made on the voyage at any time.

There were no tests of the life saving apparatus after the voyage began and not a single life drill during its progress. The crew was never sent to its station—despite the testimony of one witness who said that he had seen one drill take place. This testimony has been previously disputed by that of half a dozen of the officers whose business it was to conduct such tests.

The lack of any helpful discipline is also brought out and severely commented on. The crew did not go to their stations when the alarm was sounded. Every officer at a lifeboat had to pick up what men he could find and many of them had extreme difficulty in getting any help whatever.

In the matter of "jacks," which the report deals with, particular attention is made of lack of tests of the bulkheads which alone stood between the passengers and their doom after the vessel was rent by the collision.

The report gives the number of passengers on board at 1,324; members of the crew, 899.

There is praise for Phillips and Bride, the wireless operators, one of whom, Phillips, was rescued from the water only to freeze to death while huddled in the bottom of the overturned collapsible boat and go to his death in the icy water from which he had been taken but a few hours before.

The necessity of wireless apparatus in life saving is dwelt upon and special attention is paid to the importance of placing two men on every vessel, however small, in order that constant watch may be kept on each other by the sisters of the sea on their voyages through dangerous northern waters.

The report goes severely after Captain Lord of the British steamship Californian, whose vessel saw the rockets of the Titanic and who failed to go to her relief, although he was but a few miles away, a distance he might readily have covered with his vessel in time to save practically all of the Titanic's passengers.

The failure of the captain of the Californian to arouse his wireless operator the minute he saw the rockets, or the rockets were reported to him, the report characterizes as inexcusable.

The English law is quoted and it is urged that it be invoked against Lord. There is nothing but praise on the other hand for heroic Rostron of the Carpathia, who entirely by accident learned of the disaster, and, putting everything aside, equipped his ship for an emergency race against death that is quite without precedent in the annals of navigation.

Getting down to the question of the British board of trade, the report is outspoken in its condemnation of antiquated shipping laws and played out administrative boards. It announces that the punishment of those responsible must be left to the British board, whose members spent but a little while less than four hours inspecting the vessel which was to carry thousands of human beings across the waters. The nations are asked to act together in shipping reforms, which need is eloquently urged.

In conclusion, better pay is urged for sailors. Americans are urged to go into the merchant marine and an earnest plea is made that greater dignity be given to the work of heroic toilers of the sea.

The pluralities of Arnold and Lindsey will be at least 20,000, and their majorities over the combined votes of the Republican and Democratic candidates will be from 7,000 to 10,000. The citizens also swept every ward and elected every alderman.

Judge Lindsey of late has added to his policy of kindness toward hapless children brought before his court, a policy of "wanting to know why" they had got into the ways that led to their arrest. This policy led him right into the lair of "the beast."

DR. WILEY AND HIS PURE FOOD EXPONENT



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY is here seen holding his eight-hour-old son, Harvey W. Wiley, Jr., who then weighed all of 9 1/2 pounds. The first thing young Harvey did was to stick out his fists, open his eyes and yell for "pure food." The proud doctor says he is going to train young Harvey for the presidency.

SCHWAB IN HERO ROLE

RESCUES MAN FROM DROWNING IN A DEEP POOL.

Jumps into Water and After a Struggle Manages to Get Pennsylvanian to the Bank.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab became a candidate for a Carnegie hero medal when he rescued J. C. Kirchon from drowning in a deep pool of Martins Creek.

Mr. Schwab and Mr. Kirchon, who is general manager of the Tonopah mine extension, were trout fishing. In making a cast Mr. Kirchon's fly caught in the branches of a tree. It was a favorite fly and he shinned up the tree to rescue it, but as he climbed out on a branch he lost his balance and fell into the deep pool.

Mr. Schwab was some distance down the stream. He heard the cries of his companion and rushed to the pool where he saw the hands of Mr. Kirchon just disappearing beneath the water.

Without waiting to take off any of his clothes, even retaining his heavy fishing boots, Mr. Schwab jumped into the pool and after a struggle managed to get Mr. Kirchon to the bank. Both men were exhausted and Mr. Kirchon had lost consciousness.

Mr. Kirchon told the story of how he had been rescued upon the return of the two men here. Mr. Schwab refused to discuss it, declaring that Kirchon was making a mountain out of a molehill.

HUFFMAN IS FOUND GUILTY

Buckeye State Senator Is Convicted of Accepting \$200 From a Private Detective.

Columbus, O.—With a mighty effort at stolidism, Senator Isaac E. Huffman of Oxford, Butler county, listened to the reading of a verdict in the common pleas court that pronounced him guilty of accepting a bribe, a verdict that stripped him of his official honors and civil rights. Twice he had fought the case through the court. In March, when tried first, the jury was unable to agree.

Huffman was found guilty of having gone to room 317, The Chittenden, April 29, 1911, and accepted \$200 paid him by Frank Smiley, a Burns detective, for reporting out of committee the Cetone-Whittemore insurance measure. The conviction was obtained on the record made by the dictograph concealed in Smiley's room, the conversation it caught and transmitted being taken by a court stenographer in the next room. In the trial of the case the testimony of the state was that Huffman was accompanied at that time by Senator George K. Cetone of Dayton, who is under indictment.

Bar Women From Pulpit. Louisville, Ky.—Women will not be allowed as ministers to fill the pulpits of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. The commissioners of the general assembly so decided by a vote at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church; in fact, they put themselves on record as being opposed even to the consideration of women as candidates for the ministry. The commissioners heard in rapid succession one overture after another, but all of them were voted down.

WOMEN IN RIOT AT SUFFRAGE MEET

SHOUT ACCUSATIONS AT ONE ANOTHER AFTER THEY ASSEMBLE IN CHICAGO HOTEL.

POLICE STOP PROCEEDINGS

Turbulent Meeting Followed Adoption of Paragraph in By-Laws Which Did Not Suit One Faction in Female Party.

Chicago, Ill.—A riot—wild—filled with hysterical women, laughing weeping and yelling, shouting accusations at one another and declaring "You're hypocrites!" "You're thieves!" "You're robbers!" resulted in the police being called to the LaSalle hotel, where the Woman's party was having its annual meeting. Never in the history of American suffrage has there been such a demonstration.

The turbulent meeting followed many months of bitter antagonism in the Woman's party. Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus and her followers declared that Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn, chairman of the organization, was arbitrarily ruling the organization and, tired of her bossism, they went to Springfield a week ago and incorporated a "Woman's Party of Cook County" with the avowed purpose of ousting Mrs. Hartshorn from the organization. Mrs. Hartshorn immediately got together three or seven members of a committee appointed by the original Woman's party to revise the by-laws. The other members of the committee were not authoritatively notified of the meeting, consequently were not present. Those present were strong supporters of Mrs. Hartshorn.

One paragraph in the by-laws made by this committee of three provided that any woman belonging to another body or corporation for suffrage purposes could be expelled and her name dropped from the rolls of the Woman's party.

When these by-laws were presented at the meeting for adoption, the fight began. Mrs. Rhodus declared the by-laws illegal, inasmuch as three members of the committee that prepared them did not constitute a quorum.

Attorney Mary Miller, Mrs. Hartshorn's staunchest follower, then shouted, for she couldn't be heard unless she did, "I am going to read these by-laws and we are going to vote upon them."

Mrs. Hartshorn upheld her and the reading began. Following the reading, which could not be heard three feet away, the chairman called for a standing vote.

As announced by her, the vote stood: Yes, 27; no, 23. Then the fur flew.

Wall Paper Men Set Free.

Cleveland, O.—Eight wall paper manufacturers and jobbers, on trial in federal court for the last two weeks, charged by the government with restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were declared not guilty, after the jury had wrestled with their case a little over three hours.

Despite the acquittal and that a criminal conviction under the Sherman law has never been obtained, attorneys for the defense claimed that their victory strengthens the act.

BEAT UP AND TAR WOMAN AT NIGHT

THUGS, CLAIMING OFFICIAL PROTECTION, SHOWER BLOWS AND KICKS ON FEMALE'S BODY.

ASSAULT IS MOST BRUTAL

Victim, Who Claims Defamatory Gossip Was Cause of Outrage, Says She Recognized Three Men Who Attacked Her.

Ocean City, Md.—Never has Worcester county been more stirred than it is now over the action of a gang of thugs, who, claiming official protection, dragged Mary Holzman, an unprotected woman, from her home in Ocean City, showered blows and kicks upon her face and limbs and concluded their brutal performance by dipping her into a vat of tar in the presence of her 11-year-old son, who struggled to prevent the outrage. Terrorized by her experience, the woman has quit the town. One of the most startling features of the incident is the fact that the town lights were out when the assault was committed. Mrs. Holzman says the switch was turned through the connivance of town officials. However this may be, the men guilty of the outrage boasted while they were subjecting her to the indignities that their act had the sanction of the town council.

Sheriff Harrison, acting under instructions from States Attorney Johnson, visited Mary Holzman and it was arranged that she should be taken to Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester. She demanded an inquiry and the incidents leading up to the assault, claiming she has been the victim of defamatory gossip as well as of an assault so brutal that it seems almost incredible to believe that any group of human beings could have been guilty of it.

"It was 10 o'clock—at night," she said, "when I was awakened by the smashing of glass in the room where I slept. I was frightened, of course. Hardly had I time to put on a few clothes when the door was broken in. The crowd numbered about ten men. Three I recognized. The others I did not know. When I screamed they struck me and sometimes kicked me. Every tooth I have is loose and the condition of my face you can see for yourself. My back and limbs are black and blue from the blows and kicks they gave me.

"Some of them grabbed me around the neck and others by the arms. They also caught my feet and, holding me in this way, they started from the house. My son screamed when I was first struck. They boxed his face and threatened him. One man waved a big pocket knife, the kind sailors carry. He threatened to run it through me if I did not keep quiet. Another had an oar. He said he would knock out my brains. They rushed with me from the house to a barrel of tar into which I was thrown. They forced me down into it until my whole body was covered. Some of it still clings to me.

"The lights were out," she went on, "and they continued out for half an hour. When the men finished their work the whole town was lighted as usual. After I had been in the tar barrel for perhaps ten minutes they dragged me out, threw me on a drying board close by and walked slowly away, evidently satisfied that nothing would be done about it.

"I was too frightened to do anything, but the cries of my son attracted the attention of Elmer Jones, son of Captain Jones of the Isle of Wright life saving station. He told me to come to his father's house. A gallon of coal oil must have been used in getting the tar off and still some of it sticks."

BISHOPS ARE CONSECRATED

Imposing and Solemn Service at Methodist Church Conference in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In the presence of a great audience, hundreds having been turned away, the newly elected Methodist bishops were consecrated to their high offices in an imposing and solemn service.

Each of the new bishops was consecrated by two bishops and each in turn was presented for consecration by two ministers of their respective conferences. The following bishops were consecrated:

Bishop Homer Clyde Stuntz, Bishop Theodore Somerville Henderson, Bishop William Orville Shepard, Bishop Naphthal Luccock, Bishop Francis John McConnell, Bishop Frederick DeLand Leete, Bishop Richard Joseph Cooke, Bishop Wilbur Patton Thirkield, Missionary Bishop John Wesley Robinson and Missionary Bishop William Perry Eveland.

Slays Man and Wife.

San Diego, Cal.—C. H. Tolliver of San Francisco, dirigible airship inventor and builder, and his wife were murdered here about 11 o'clock at night by Bert H. Lewis, former secretary to Tolliver. Lewis was arrested at midnight and confessed to the crime.

The bodies of the Tollivers were found in their little bungalow at Twenty-eighth and B streets, about half a mile inside the city limits, by H. A. McFadden, a neighbor, who was attracted to the place by shots.

AS IT IS SEEN IN OHIO

Newark.—Frankly Martin, aged thirty years, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid and died 30 minutes later.

Ironton.—Judge Thomas Cherrington, for 26 years judge of the circuit court of this district, died at his home here from pneumonia.

Dayton.—Fred C. Fallow of Cleveland was instantly killed when a wagon loaded with three tons of ice ran over his head.

Dayton.—Wilbur Wright, aeroplane inventor, is suffering with typhoid fever at his home here. Attending physicians state that his illness has not assumed an acute form.

Portsmouth.—An "unloaded" gun in the hands of William Minnery, fourteen, but a bullet under the heart of Jesse Redden, seventeen, here. Redden may recover.

Findlay.—Hanging from a rafter in a shed at his home, the body of Ed Malers, forty-five, was found at McComb. Ill health is the only explanation his widow can give of the suicide.

Findlay.—Edward Malers, aged forty-five years, committed suicide at McComb, by hanging himself to the rafters of an old shed. His body was not found for three days. Ill health is said to have been the cause of the act. He was married.

Dayton.—It was learned here that Fred Ware, a mechanic of this city, was a passenger on the ill-fated Titanic, and perished in the disaster that befell the ship. On account of ill health, he had been in London since last September and was returning to Dayton.

Cincinnati.—The dead bodies of two children, Robert and Urban Nichols, respectively six and four years old, were found in a feed box in a stable near their home. It was believed the children had been kidnapped and a country-wide search was made for them.

Zanesville.—Paul Williamson, aged eight years, was run down by a motor cyclist on the Y bridge. The boy's nose was broken and it is feared he has concussion of the brain, as he has been unconscious for hours. He may die. The motorcyclist never stopped and his name is unknown.

Youngstown.—John Betonovitch jumped 40 feet into the Mahoning river from the South avenue bridge to end his life, but the chilling water changed his mind. He called for help and was rescued. Betonovitch said he was despondent following the death of his parents and the theft of all his savings.

Findlay.—John Parker, seventy years old, a leading citizen and for several years county treasurer, was found dead. His throat had been cut. Blood stains on the roof of the porch led to the belief that Parker had slashed his throat while on the roof and then leaped off. No cause for his act is known.

Wapakonetta.—The Celina lodge of Odd Fellows will dedicate its new I. O. O. F. temple, recently completed, on Monday, May 29. The dedication services will be in charge of A. C. Bachtel of Akron, grand master of the Odd Fellows of Ohio, and Past Grand Master John L. Sullivan of East Liverpool.

Dayton.—Father and son, each charged with highway robbery, met for the first time in six years, when Joseph Carney, Jr., aged sixty-six years, and Joseph Carney, Jr., aged twenty-six years, faced each other in the corridor of the prison. Each smiled faintly as they clasped hands, but to the jailer and spectators the scene was pathetic.

Marysville.—State Auditor Edward M. Fullington and H. H. Shirer, secretary of the state board of charities, two of the members of a committee that selected the site at Marysville for the new woman's reformatory, were here and took up the matter, conferring with members of the city council in regard to establishing a sanitary sewerage system in Marysville.

Marysville.—John Moore of this city suffered a peculiar accident which may result in his death. Moore who has been in failing health attempted to arise from his chair and twisted his leg in such a manner as to break the limb between the knee and thigh. Investigation by a physician developed that Moore's leg had become honeycombed and the limb could not be reset.

Bellefontaine.—Mrs. A. E. Block was at a telephone in Bellecenter conversing with a friend when lightning struck the line and shocked and burned Mrs. Block, possibly fatally, while the woman at the other end escaped injury.

Wellston.—The Knickerbocker Trust company of New York, acting for bondholders of the Superior Coal company, the largest miners and shippers of coal in southern Ohio, will foreclose on a mortgage because of unpaid interest of \$698,006.

VICTORY FOR JUDGE LINSEY

Citizens Reform Ticket Sweeps Denver, Electing Every Candidate by Overwhelming Pluralities.

Denver, Col.—Practically complete returns from the municipal election show that the citizens reform ticket, headed by Henry J. Arnold for mayor and Judge Ben Lindsey for juvenile judge, has swept the city, electing every candidate by overwhelming pluralities.