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STILL TALKING OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

The question of a channel tunnel, of which little has been heard for a good many years, is once again under discussion in England. Major-Gen. Reginald Talbot, in a published letter, points out that conditions have changed vitally since the matter was last discussed in Parliament. He writes: "At that time the United Kingdom was superior to any combination of Powers and had unchallenged command of the sea. Her coaling stations were absolutely secure and her trade routes guaranteed. Under those conditions our statesmen and strategists considered that the risk, although very remote, of the tunnel being seized and used against England outweighed commercial and other advantages, and the project for the time being was abandoned. The great danger to the British Isles is not invasion, but an interruption of food supply, of which there is in the country only sufficient for a few weeks. A shortage, or even the probability of shortage, would raise the cost of grain and meat to famine prices. Today our sea routes are no longer absolutely safe, especially at the beginning of a war, when by the right declared at The Hague Conference German merchantment, can be converted into armed cruisers without notice. . . . At the outbreak of war the supplies upon which England depends for existence must in any case be disorganized and uncertain, and it seems to be of instant importance to consider the construction of a railway under the sea between England and France, which would provide an absolutely unassailable communication and a supplementory route from the Mediterranean. The changes of conditions in late years have been by no means to the advantage of Great Britain, and the question of a tunnel, about which there is some prejudice, should be rediscussed."

WALL ST. MOURNS MORGAN'S DEATH

(Continued from page 1.)

John the Divine in this city. For the founding of the great lying-in hospital near St. George's church, of which Mr. Morgan was a warden, he donated $1,350,000. Harvard benefitted by his munificence to the extent of $1,500,000 with which were built the medical school in Boston. Trinity College was given $250,000 for a library. If the accounts of Mr. Morgan could be seen, it is said, they would disclose the names of numerous persons whose fortunes, lost in investments in Morgan securities, were returned to them. Notable among them, it is stated, would be the name of a noted jurist, who after he had ceased active work, lost all his investments made, as he supposed, on the advice of Mr. Morgan.

As a patron of art Mr. Morgan was as famous as in the world of finance. His expenditures for objects of art were boundless. It was only needed for him to see some painting, statuary or other work of art that struck his artistic fancy and he would buy it. The price to be paid nearly always was a secondary consideration to possessing an art treasure. His collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been estimated by connoisseurs to be worth $50,000,000.

In his private museum next to his home, are paintings, tapestries, carvings, books, manuscripts, bronzes and antique gold and silverware valued at many million dollars.

In his collection of early editions are thirty-two Caxtons valued at $1,250,000. Among some of the objects of art and the prices Mr. Morgan paid for them are Raphael's Colonna Madonna, $500,000; set of Gothic tapestries, $500,000; the Pfungst collection of bronze, $200,000, and Gainsborough's famous painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, $200,000. In this collection are the works of such masters as Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Franz Hals, Millet and Turner.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL OF C. H. CHAPMAN

Dorchester, N. B., March 31—(Special)—The funeral of the late Clarence H. Chapman took place here this afternoon from the Methodist church. A short service was held in the house for the members of the family before the cortege proceeded to the church. The services, both in the church and the grave, were conducted by the Rev. James Crisp, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. William Harrison, of Newcastle, a former pastor of the church and a close friend of the deceased, and the Rev. R. A. Robinson, rector of Trinity church.

A united choir composed of members of the Methodist and Trinity churches rendered the hyms: Nearer My God to Thee, Rock of Ages, and Jesus Lover of My Soul." The pall bearers were Warden A. Pipes, Charles S. Hickman, James Friel, W. Hazen Chapman, Geo. B. Burnett and C. S. Starrett.

During the hour of the funeral service all the business concerns in town closed their doors as a mark of respect. Among the out-of-town people who attended the funeral were A. B. Copp, ex-M.P.P., Sackville; C. M. Leger, ex-M.P.P.; John Doherty and Edward McManus, Memramcook; Mrs. D. C. Allan, Dr. C. A. McQueen, Amherst.

FREDERICTON NEWS

Fredericton, N. B., March 31—Rev. H. A. Ferguson of Hampton accepted a call to the pastorate of Gibson and St. Mary's Baptist church.

Miss Beatrice Roberts, a student in the Fredericton Business College, was called to Victoria county today by the critical illness of her mother.

A big ice jam has formed at Hartt's Island, five miles above the city. The river is reported free of ice from that point to Woodstock. The river here is rising slightly.

COCHRANE LOATH TO TALK ON I. C. R.

(Continued from page 1.)

reported in the Conservative press as having said the expenditure would be $35,000,000, increase now the official statement placed it at $12,000,000. Had there been any change of plan since last year?

Hon. Mr. Cochrane explained the discrepancy in figures as the difference between an engineer's estimate, which had been to hand when he made his Halifax address, and his own approximation of what the scheme would cost.

Veteran American Admiral Dead.

Ridgewood, N. J., March 31—Rear Admiral John W. Moore, retired, a veteran of the civil war and one of the foremost instructive geniuses of the navy, died at his summer home here late last night. He retired in 1894 and was 81 years old.

GOVERNMENT IN NO HURRY ABOUT NAVAL BILL NOW

May Not Come Up Till Next Week

Liberals in Caucus a Unit to Fight It to a Finish

Tories, Who Carried British Columbia on Japanese Exclusion Cry, Reversed Their Position Yesterday When They Voted to Ratify the Anglo-Jap Treaty.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, April 3—There was no navy bill in the house today. Present indications are that there will be no naval bill in the house this week. Instead the public business on the order paper had right of way and the members spent the whole day in making progress upon the bill to ratify Canadian concurrence in the recent Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Liberalism evidently enjoyed the situation. It made the most of the fact that a political party which violently opposed the Laurier agreement of 1905 was proposing concurrence of a chracter less advantageous to British Columbia, in 1913.

It is mooted today that the Japan treaty bill will be followed tomorrow by the West Indies treaty bill. The threatened resurrection of the "emergency" has again been postponed.

Shrewd politicians connect the failure of the naval bill to make its promised and much-heralded reappearance today to the fact there was a Liberal caucus this morning. Liberal members fresh from their constituencies assembled to take counsel. It must have been an inspiring conference. It was marked by outbursts of enthusiasm which rang through the corridors at frequent intervals like broadsides from a dreadnought.

The welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Chief Whip Pardee and the four captains of the twenty-four hour day relays of three weeks ago partook of ovations. Two significant features followed its conclusion. Mr. Pardee gave out the brief official statement that an unanimous decision had been made to follow precisely the course on the naval proposals which had been followed from the first.

It is not known what the government proposes to do but Liberalism plans to be prepared for any situation. If there is to be continuous sittings the same measure will be taken as before. The relays will resume the struggle confidently and earnestly. It is anticipated that "the chief" himself will resume the debate with a speech which will cover the new phases of the situation developed in Britain and Canada since the matter was before parliament.

Following the adjournment of the caucus, Premier Borden visited Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the latter's office and the two leaders were engaged in conference for some time. It is taken for granted that the premier was assured that there was no possibility of compromise. Liberalism is battling for a traditional Liberal principle of self-government and sound Canadianism within the empire, and will battle to the end that the Canadian people must be consulted.

When the house adjourned at midnight the Japan bill was put through the committee stage with a notice by Hon. Frank Oliver that upon the third reading he would submit an amendment.

Dr. Pugsley's Good Advice.

"We congratulate the prime minister and the government," said Hon. Dr. Pugsley, when consideration of the Japanese treaty was resumed in parliament today, "on making progress with public business by proceeding with the consideration of this matter. It seems to me that the course followed in this case might well be followed to the public advantage in the bringing of other important public measures to the early consideration of the house, particularly the bill ratifying the treaty with the British West Indies and other prominent pending measures. These are more urgent than the naval bill and more important to the public. It has now been demonstrated beyond doubt that there is no urgency and the duty of parliament is to proceed with public business. The naval bill may well wait. There will be every opportunity for its consideration at the proper time."

Amid Liberal cheering Dr. Pugsley continued the discussion of the Japanese treaty, which occupied the whole afternoon sitting of the house today. The Liberals argued that the clause affecting immigration was a desertion of the former Conservative declarations, and Hon. Mr. Graham and Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, argued that Premier Borden had tied up Canada by correspondence with the Japanese consul general, though in 1908 he had chided the former government for accepting as binding the assurances given by this official.

Mr. Knowles pointed out that in 1908 the Conservatives carried five out of the seven British Columbia seats on a campaign for Asiatic exclusion, but now when in power they did nothing.

"This government," said Mr. Knowles, "has established a remarkable record of broken promises. In British Columbia its supporters creamed for Japanese exclusion, and it has done nothing; in Ontario it fought on the Ne Temere decree and voted down Mr. Lancaster's bill; in Quebec it pledged itself to repeal the navy act and the measure still adorns the statute books."

TO PROBE MAIL LOCK CONTRACT

Hon. Mr. Lemieux Gets One of Eight Queries About Deal Answered

AN AFTER-THOUGHT

Postmaster-General After Exposure Was Made Gave Notice of Parcel Post System to Be Introduced Some Time in the Future, and the $350,000 Outlay is Now Said to Be in Connection Therewith.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, April 3—Out of eight questions on the commons order paper today relating to Hon. L. P. Pelletier's $350,000 contract for new locks for his majesty's mail bags, only one was answered.

The opposition intend to sift the transaction to the bottom and to press the demand made by Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux for an investigation.

Today's unanswered questions asked for full particulars as to the record of the postoffice department in regard to the purchase of locks, as to the experts who were consulted about the new locks, the reasons for suddenly deciding to replace all the locks now in use, etc. To all these questions Mr. Pelletier was unprepared with an answer.

The one question answered brought out the information that the new lock ordered was patented by L. E. Gosselin (a Quebec railway conductor), Alme Dion and P. F. Foucher. The two last named are political friends of the postmaster general. These three patenters assigned the patent rights to the Ontario Equipment Company of Ottawa which, in turn, secured the contract last October from the postmaster general. The name of M. Ballargeon, a nephew of Hon. L. P. Pelletier, does not officially appear in the transaction, as changed by Mr. Lemieux, but otherwise the information given today substantiates Mr. Lmieux's charges.

Mr. Pelletier called attention to the fact that his nephew's name was not mentioned in the patent papert and Mr. Lemieux retosted with a penetition of the demand for a full inveitigation by the nouse.

Toe exposure of the transaction is evidently causing the postmaster general considerable worry. On Monday night last Mr. Lemieux made his first charge in the house challenging the bona fides of the purchase of 350,000 new locks and calling attention to Mr. Pelletier's explicit statement in the house a few days before that these locks had already been purchased.

The prompt scurry to cover on the part of the postmaster general was decidedly illuminating. Notice of motion was at once given by Mr. Pelletier of a bill to establish a parcel post system. But no details were available from him as to the nature of the bill or as to how or when the system was to be established.

Then the following memoranda of the departmental officials in regard to the purchase of the locks were prepared and each memorandum wound up with a statement that owing to the introduction of the parcel post system, "of which the minister had just given notice," many thousands of new locks would be required.

The notice of the parcel post bill synchronized with the exposure of the contract for the 350,000 new locks and provided a somewhat plausible defence. The parcel post announcement was another case of "emergency." As a matter of fact the question of introducing a parcel post system is still in a very nebulous state and it is safe to say that the actual introduction of the system is still many months off.

How to Get a Good Maid or a Good Position as Maid

This little ad is for the attention of women only—you who want the best helper in your home, and you who want to get in touch with those who want you as this helper.

The women in this city who have secured the best help, and the best help in this city are those who have turned as a first and last resort to the help of our little Want Ads. Immediately we bring both these people together—and for but a few pennies! No running around—all done quickly and without confusion. Begin today to—

Use

"The Want Ad Way"

A LIFT? BUT WHERE TO?

Mr. Borden—"Jump in and I will give you a lift."
The Lady—"Yes, but which way are you driving?"
Mr. Borden—"Well, to tell you the truth, Madam, I don't exactly know. I'm aiming to follow along wherever the road's good"

SUFFRAGETTES NOW THREATEN MURDER

Furious at Leader's Sentence

Mrs. Pankhurst's Aides Declare Human Life is No Longer Safe, and They Promise a Reign of Terror—Scotland Yard Takes Militants Seriously, and Take Steps to Combat Them.

Canadian Press

London, April 3—The sentence of three years penal servitude imposed on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes for inciting her followers to destroy property has aroused the militants to fury and they threaten strong reprisals. When sentence was pronounced by the judge, Sir Charles Montague Lush, in the Old Bailey sessions today, Mrs. Pankhurst, although her face blanched, showed as defiant an attitude as ever, declaring that she would fight to the end.

One of the militant leaders, in announcing the intentions of the suffragettes, went so far as to say that even human life would no longer be respected.

In London, Glasgow and other places throughout the country enthustistic meetings were held tonight, and every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst's brought forth loud cheers.

Those who are to carry on the fight during the leader's incarceration, which nobody believes will be for long, breathed defiance to the government and promised that the fight would be waged more furiously than ever. One of the leaders, whose name is suppressed, gave out the following statement:

"Human Life Now in Peril."

"Human life is now in peril, for we have resolved no longer to respect it, and trouble of all sorts must be faced."

This statement did not cause surprise for the women, who at first only set fire to unoccupied houses, have made attempts in the last few days against occupied residences. While the speakers at the public meetings did not go so far as the anonymous leader, they promised that the agitation would be very actively conducted and appealed to the women to show their indignation at the sentence by some definite deed.

Threats of this kind made by Miss Annie Kenney at London found an echo at Glasgow, where Mrs. Johns, one of the most militant among the suffragettes, declared that the militancy of the past would be "the merest pin pricks to what would happen almost at once all over the country." She described what the women intended to do as "the coming reign of terror," and said that it was left for those on the outside to go on with the militant tactics.

Other women declared that what they would do would "more than stagger humanity."

Police Aroused.

Scotland Yard, aroused by the threats of the women, has sent out warnings to owners and tenants of property of possible developments, and the police everywhere are taking unusual precautions.

In closing a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union tonight, Annie Kenney appealed to those who were indignant at the long sentence passed on Mrs. Pankhurst to come forward in the next forty-eight hours and show their indignation by some definite deed. "It is always the lawbreakers, who make things go," she added.

There were repeated cheers at every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst's name.

Miss Kenney, who presided, wondered if the judge in summing up realized that instead of stopping the agitation to win the vote he was only fanning the flames. "Do they think," she asked, "that because Mrs. Pankhurst is in prison, the women are going to sit down like a flock of sheep until she comes out? Militancy will go on and it will become more furious than ever."

The speaker belabored the government and said that if Mrs. Pankhurst were sent to Holloway jail for what was called "inciting her followers to destroy property," Sir Edward Carson, F. E. Smith and other Ulsterites and Unionists ought to be sent to Pentonville, for they had not only incited their followers in Ulster to destroy property but also life.

Pentonville is the prison to which those guilty of the more serious crimes are sent.

Miss Kenney said that the prosecutor had flattered them when he declared that the actions of the women are becoming intolerable, for that is what they intend to make them. The Women's Social and Political Union would send a message to the government that unless their leader was released and the other suffrage prisoners let out of jail, the militants would go from bad to worse.

SENATE MAY BLOCK TARIFF REVISION

The Idea of Free Wool and Free Sugar Not so Popular as in the House—President Wilson Had a Busy Day Conferring With the Conflicting Interests to Bring About Harmony.

Canadian Press

Washington, April 3—The completion of the new tariff revision bill, the character of the duty to be levied upon sugar, and the extent to which President Wilson will give the support of the administration to the completed measure, depended tonight on the success which might attend the efforts of the president to reach an agreement with senate tariff leaders.

The tariff situation shifted to the senate today with the prospect of much work ahead of the chief executive to smooth over disputed points and bring the senate, the house and his own views into harmony before the new bill is brought out to the gaze of the public. Senators Simmons, Stone and Hoke Smith, all members of the finance committee, had a long conference with President Wilson this evening.

A sweeping canvass of the senate has been undertaken to determine just how far the Democratic member of that body will go in support of the policies laid down by the president. The decision to put raw wool on the free list and the threat of free sugar have stirred up the Democratic forces of the senate to such an extent that members of the finance committee told the president tonight that some changes in the draft of the bill would have to be made if it is to be met with a cordial reception when it reaches the senate.

The president's conference with Senator Kern, which followed with the members of the finance committee, is understood to have given the president a fairly accurate idea of the sentiment that prevails in the senate over the proposed free wool and reduced sugar duties, and over the sweeping reductions in other rates that have been determined by the house committee on ways and means.

Today's developments included the practical completion of the bill by the house ways and means committee along the lines agreed to with the president.

BONAR LAW HAS NEW TARIFF REFORM PLAN

Tells Parliament He Proposes to Tax Imported Manufactures, But Agriculturists Are to Receive No Protection—Tories Wondering What the Next Change of Base Will Be.

(Montreal Witness Cable.)

London, April 3—The Liberals seemingly can do no wrong in making the opposition declare their views on tariff reform. Once more in the commons last night they were treated to what, they declared, was a diverting entertainment by hearing Mr. Bonar Law's latest invention in the matter.

If the Conservatives were returned to power, he said, he would at once instal a system of imperial preference with the colonies, and would impose industrial tariffs, but agriculture must be content with the benefit which would accure from the rise in wages of those engaged in the various industries.

There is little wonder that stalwart tariff reformers laughed heartily over this latest exposition of tariff reform, for up till now it had been considered that the very keynote of tariff reform was the improvement of the position of agriculture.

Today the agriculturists are told that they must expect nothing more than a portion of the revenue derived from taxes on imported manufactures. Well may the Conservatives say: "Oh, for half an hour of Joseph Chamberlain. We should then know where we stand."

TORONTO VIOLINIST WEDS BALTIMORE MAN

Boston, April 3—(Special)—Miss Evelyn Street, the well known violinist, and daughter of the late Judge Street, of Toronto, was married here today to William Micks Boykin, of Baltimore.

NEWCASTLE CIVIC CANDIDATES

Newcastle, April 3—Ex-Alderman Chas. J. Morrissy is again a candidate for the mayoralty. He issued his card today.

A new aspirant for aldermanic honors is Harold Ritchie, son of Hon. Allan Ritchie. Several of the present board are understood to be retiring. Ald. Miller intends to remove to the West in a few weeks.

E. P. GUTELIUS TO BE NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF I.C.R.?

Toronto, April 3—A special to the World from Ottawa says:

"It is currently reported on best authority, that the board of management of Intercolnial Railway will be dismissed and their duties transferred to F. P. Gutelius as general manager, directly responsible to minister. Announcement may be made to the house by Hon. Mr. Cochrane within the next few days."

FRENCH SEIZE GERMAN BALLOON AND OFFICERS

MUCH ADO ABOUT AMERICAN VIRAGO

Suffragettes Trying to Get United States to Effect Window Smasher's Release

NOTHING IN CHARGES

Washington Charge in London Says Miss Emerson is Getting More Lenient Treatment in Prison Than Her Partners in Crime—Militants Ask for His Scalp.

Canadian Press.

Washington, April 3—Charges that Miss Zelie Emerson, the American militant suffragette, now in a British prison for window smashing, has been subjected to cruel and unusual treatment are unfounded, according to a report to the state department today from Irwin B. Laughlin, charge of the American embassy at London.

Getting More Leniency Than British.

London, April 3—Charrge Laughlin personally investigated the circumstances attending the forcible feeding of Miss Emerson. He reported that Mrs. Emerson, the prisoner's mother, "has made no complaint whatever as to her daughter's treatment, and has no charge to make that the feeding by a stomach tube has been applied in a manner to cause any discomfort inseparable from its nature."

"The embassy has been observing Miss Emerson's case closely," said the charge, "and has replied to a number of communications from suffrage workers to the effect that the embassy could take no official steps in the case unless discrimination to the disadvantage of an American citizen could be shown. Her treatment had not been in any way different from that accorded British women who have offended in the same way, unless it be that her case has met with more leniency.

"Since she began a hunger strike upon her imprisonment she has in common with British offenders, ben fed with a stomach tube, in the presence of physicians and under their direction."

Says Daughter Is in Bad Way.

Mrs. Emerson has sent a letter to the American charge, Mr. Laughlin, stating that she has received no reply to her letter to the home secretary, and urging Mr. Laughlin to take immediate steps in her daughter's behalf. She says that on a recent visit to Holloway jail she found her daughter utterly exhausted, on the verge of a nervous collapse, and much emaciated by three weeks' forcible feeding.

The tubes used by the doctors had torn the lining of the nasal passage to such an extent, she asserts, that the process had to be discontinued; but the condition of the nose would probably result in permanent disability, unless careful local treatment was received. In other respects the symptoms displayed by her daughter indicated the immediate need of special medical treatment.

Miss Scott-Troy called on Sylvia Pankhurst tonight with a view to obtaining her assistance to get letters from Miss Emerson smuggled out of jail. The doctors, who are in attendance on Miss Pankhurst, announced, however, that she could not receive visitors as the forcible feeding to which she had been subjected while in jail had so affected her health that only at intervals did she display semi-consciousness.

After Laughlin's Scalp.

A certain section of American in England, indignant at the alleged inaction of the United States embassy, have instituted a movement for the removal from the embassy of Irwin B. Laughlin, who is acting as charge d'affaires. Mrs. J. J. White, of New York, has written to President Wilson and other prominent Americans, demanding the scalp of the charge d'affaires, giving as their ground his failure to protect American citizens.

During an interview concerning Mrs. Emerson's letter to Secretary McKenna, Miss Scott-Troy stated:

"Mr. Laughlin said: 'I am afraid the British government may refuse to recognize the American embassy if the matter should be taken up before all legal methods are exhausted. The law must be exhausted before the embassy can intervene.' This statement has been given to General Mrs. Drummond to be used at a great meeting in the Albert Hall so that the whole world may know how weak-kneed our embassy has been in the matter of protecting an American girl from torture."

A FATAL TORNADO IN MISSOURI

Sturgeon, Mo., April 3—William Mathis, 87 years old, a retired farmer, was killed, his wife, Mary, and his daughter, Ruth, 24 years of age, were probably fatally injured and 25 other persons were less seriously hurt today by a tornado that passed within a half mile of Sturgeon. Twenty houses were demolished by the wind.

Big Airship Landed on Drill Grounds

Cavalry Manoeuvring at Time Surrounded Craft

Excited Crowd Kept at Bay While Dirigible Was Searched—Commander Said They Were on Trial Trip and Lost Their Bearings—Were Escorted to Hotel After Being Searched.

Canadian Press

Luneville, France, April 3—The German military dirigible airship Zeppelin IV, made a landing in the military parade grounds here today and was seized by the French authorities.

The incident has caused tremendous excitement, notwithstanding the fact that the German officers aboard the airship explained that they had been lost in the clouds and did not know they had crossed the French frontier.

The inhabitants of the eastern frontier regions of France have been much agitated the last few weeks over reports that a German dirigible balloon had been observed nightly over the forts, but the stories, like those of the phantom airship of England, never were properly substantiated.

The people of Luneville were therefore considerably startled shortly before noon today when a brownish yellow airship appeared at a great height in the clouds coming from the direction of Nancy. The airship was lost to view, but re-appeared an hour later. It was apparent that the pilot was having a battle with the wind and that he was making an effort to reach the earth.

Landed on Military Grounds.

Finally a safe landing was made in the parade grounds, where two squadrons of cavalry were drilling. The cavalry men rode up and formed a cordon. They caught the ropes thrown from the dirigible and securely moored it. The local authorities and Brigadier-General Antide-leon Lescot were immediately summoned and were closely followed by a huge crowd of excited people. It required the efforts of two companies of infantry to keep the indignant populace at a distance.

Zeppelin IV, which is of the latest and largest model, carried ten passengers, of whom four were officers, in uniform—a Prussian captain and lieutenant and two Wurtemburger lieutenants.

The captain explained to General Lescot, through an interpreter, that the Zeppelin was undergoing a test prior to being taken over by the war department. He and the other officers had been assigned to that task. They left Friedrichshafen early in the morning bound for the Grand Duchy of Baden.

With the intention of making ascension trials they had mounted to a height of 3,000 metres (about 9,750 feet) and had lost their course in the clouds. They were carried along by a strong east wind and had passed several times over certain points and then, observing the cavalry, thought they had reached Saarbrueken. As they were short of gasolene they decided to land. They did not know that they had crossed the French frontier.

The chief officer of the engineer corps at Luneville removed the magnetos from the engines so that the airship could not get under way and the cabin was searched for photographic apparatus, sketches or similar articles. Nothing of that nature, however, was found.

The German officers were permitted to telephone to Friedrichshafen for a supply of hydrogen and for mechanicians.

Germans Searched.

Some of the spectators who witnessed the landing of the Zeppelin, say that she had a German flag flying, but when near the earth it was hastily hauled down, torn to pieces and thrown away, apparently with the idea of avoiding any unpleasant incident.

After the German officers had answered the questions of General Lescot and had been searched they were taken in the mayor's automobile to a hotel.

The military engineers made careful examination of the airship. They found that she had been slightly damaged and was partially deflated. It will therefore be impossible to move the airship until hydrogen is brought from Friedrichshafen and repairs have been made.

No instructions have yet been received from the minister of war regarding the disposition of the airship. Meanwhile it is solidly moored to iron stakes and will be watched all night by soldiers and sixty workmen, the latter having been especially hired by the German officers.

Increased Its Dividend.

New York, April 3—The directors of the United States Rubber Company declared today a quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 per cent on the common stock, thereby raising the dividend rate from 4 to 6 per cent a year.