

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1915.

# JAP SPEAKER AT BANQUET

Elaborate Affair at Centenary—Churches Unite

Missionaries Tell of the Good Work Being Done in the Far East.

The banquet which was held last evening in the school room of Centenary Church by all the Methodist churches of the city proved a most successful affair. The chair was occupied by His Worship Mayor Bullock, and about a hundred and fifty persons were present. A feature of the evening was the able addresses given by Rev. Mr. Ono, a Japanese Christian minister, (Rev. Geo. J. Bond of Toronto, one of the secretaries of the Laymen's Missionary movement, and Rev. T. E. Shore, a returned missionary from China and Japan.

The tables were artistically decorated for the occasion, and luncheon was served at 5.30 o'clock. Several young ladies of the church being in charge of the tables. After ample justice had been done the elaborate luncheon, addresses were given. The chairman, Mayor Bullock, opened with a short address in which he spoke of the object of the gathering, which he said was a highly creditable one.

Rev. Harvey was then heard in a brief address of welcome, after which the Chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Ono, the Japanese Christian, as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Ono speaks the English language quite fluently, and his address was a powerful one. He spoke of the good work which had been done by the missionaries in Japan, and some practical illustrations from incidents in his own life in Japan. "In concluding he said: 'The Japanese are waking up to the fact that spiritual life is necessary. These people need the Gospel, not only with their lips, but also with their hearts and consciences.'

Rev. Geo. J. Bond was then introduced as the next speaker. He spoke of the skillfulness and accomplishments of the Orientals, particularly the Japanese. They are fast becoming educated and Christian people largely through the efforts of the missionaries.

Rev. T. E. Shore, the returned missionary, spoke of his experiences in the Orient, among the natives of China and Japan. He also spoke of the good work which the missionaries were accomplishing among the Orientals.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Mr. R. T. Hayes made a motion that all the Methodist Churches of the city subscribe towards the Laymen's Missionary fund, an amount of five dollars per member. This motion was seconded by H. A. Powell, K. C., and carried unanimously. Mr. Powell in seconding the motion took advantage of the opportunity to express his hearty approval of the movement.

Rev. Thos. Marshall was then called on and made a few remarks, and W. S. Fisher, who was present in behalf of the Church of England Laymen's Missionary Movement, was also called upon and spoke briefly.

## Troubled Every Winter With Severe Colds.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I beg to say that I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my youngest girl who was troubled every winter with bronchitis and very severe colds. At night she would keep us all awake with her coughing until I tried your Syrup. Which gave her instant relief. After the first bottle was finished I got more, and always kept a bottle in her room at night. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is certainly a wonderful thing in a case like the above mentioned, and no one can praise it too highly. I have taken every opportunity to recommend it to all my friends and relatives."

"There is nothing to equal 'Dr. Wood's' for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles."

It prevents Pneumonia and Consumption. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trademark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. McIlwain Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Postmaster Sears will speak and G. B. Mayes will sing at the Every Day Club tomorrow evening. The orchestra will play a special programme of six numbers, beginning ten minutes after eight o'clock.

## THE Famous RAYO Lamp

Once a RAYO user, always one.

The RAYO LAMP is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. These lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The burner, these lamps are made of the best materials and are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a lamp. Every dealer everywhere. If not at your, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agent.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

# SIGNAL BY WIRELESS SAVES WHOLE CREW

Rescued From Decks of the Kentucky

"We are Sinking," is the Startling Message Received at Wireless Station.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Thanks again to the wireless and the international distress signal "SOS," Captain Moore and his crew of forty-five men are safe on board the Mallory liner Alamo bound for Key West to-night, while their vessel, the Kentucky, has sunk off Cape Hatteras. It is another case of a disaster averted by wireless. The Kentucky, a wooden vessel of 965 gross tonnage and 203 feet long, was bound from New York to the Tacoma and Alaskan ports for the Alaska-Pacific S. S. Company.

First news of the Kentucky's plight was received at the United Wireless Company's station at Cape Hatteras at 11.30 o'clock this morning. There the operator heard the "SOS" quickly followed by this message:—"We are sinking. Our latitude is 32.20 long. 75.30."

Almost simultaneously the operator heard the steamship Alamo respond to the Kentucky's call for help, informing Captain Moore that the Alamo was making all speed to the sinking vessel's assistance. Thereafter no message was received from the Kentucky, indicating that water had interfered with the power, putting her wireless apparatus out of commission.

The navy department in the meantime flashed wireless messages along the Atlantic coast, despatching the battleship Louisiana and two revenue cutters to the scene, but at five o'clock this evening, word came from the Alamo that she had arrived first and had taken off all hands in safety. This is the message as received in New York by the United Wireless Company from the Cape Hatteras Station.

"Lat. 34.45, lon. 75.22. Steamship Alamo has just taken Captain Moore and crew of 45 men from sinking steamship Kentucky. Water had already reached her and she would sink before midnight. The Alamo is now proceeding to Key West."

But that was the Kentucky's last almost immediately after she left New York for her 16,000-mile voyage on January 22. Good luck was with her when the wireless instruments were the last things installed before her departure. Sandy Hook she began leaking badly, but by working the pumps valiantly, Captain Moore was able to reach Newport Meads with 15 inches of water in the vessel's hold. There repairs were made, and she received a certificate from Lloyd's and the United States Inspector at the port that she was seaworthy.

Notwithstanding this assurance, T. A. McLarney, formerly a night engineer at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, who had shipped with the vessel when she left port, refused to continue his voyage because his parents at Monticello, N. Y., had a premonition that something would happen to him. He was, however, prevailed upon to this effect, and in deference to their wishes he obtained a substitute operator—W. D. Maguire, a young man who had saved the lives of the shipmates today.

The Kentucky was insured for \$70,000. GAYANNHAI, Ge., Feb. 4.—Saved from the decks of the sinking vessel, the crew of the steamship Kentucky, bound for Key West, were rescued today from the wreck of the Alamo, late today.

The foundering vessel, when the Alamo reached her at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon, was in latitude 32.45 and longitude 75.22, according to a wireless message, received from the rescuing steamer, as voyaged alongside the Kentucky. Then bit by bit came word to the station of the United Wireless Company at Savannah of the rescue of Captain Moore and his men.

The Alamo, as she drew near the Kentucky's supposed position, began to send thick black smoke from her funnels to give heart to the crew of the disabled vessel and warning of her approach. Meanwhile, in the wireless room of the Kentucky, sat operator W. G. McInnis hammering away on the call for aid and receiving the assurance that help was coming as fast as the engines of a liner and two revenue cutters could bring it. It is evidence of his bravery that Captain Moore, when on the Alamo, publicly thanked the operator for his work and the rescued crew cheered him.

He sat at his instrument until water rushing in drowned out the dynamo.

## STAR WANT ADS. BRING RESULTS

THE Famous RAYO Lamp

Once a RAYO user, always one.

The RAYO LAMP is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. These lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The burner, these lamps are made of the best materials and are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a lamp. Every dealer everywhere. If not at your, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agent.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

# FIRE STOPPED AFTER RAGING 50 YEARS

Had Already Eaten Up 10,000,000 Tons of Anthracite

Much More in Danger—Flames of Half a Century Checked as They Threatened 400,000,000 Tons Supply.

After destroying about \$25,000,000 worth of good anthracite coal, a mine fire that started 50 years ago, near the village of Summit Hill, in northeastern Pennsylvania, has just now been checked. If this latest attempt to stop it had not been successful, the coal reserves of the United States would have been reduced to a few hundred million tons of coal, about \$25,000,000 worth.

It was on Feb. 15, 1859, two years before the civil war began, that a mine blaze was discovered in some abandoned workings in the Mammoth vein, near the east end of the Summit Hill basin. For purposes of illustration, this basin may be compared to the thumb of a man's hand. The fire started at the end of the "thumb" which is 800 feet wide at its narrowest and 1,500 feet wide at its broadest point, and worked the way toward the main part of the "hand." If it once got there the chance of conquering it would be small.

Half a century ago people had not begun to think about the possibility of a mine fire, and the anthracite supply, and the veins were not mined as thoroughly as they are now. The fire found quantities of left over coal to feed upon. Cave-ins and fissures, in the rock overlying the Mammoth vein at this place, let in plentiful supplies of air, and there was no chance of stopping the destruction by cutting off the air supply.

As the years passed and the fire gained stronger and stronger hold the necessity for checking it became every day more apparent. The consumption of anthracite grew by leaps and bounds and the fact that there was a limit to the hard coal deposits came to be appreciated. The increased cost of mining by deep shafts made it essential that every ton of fuel near the surface should be saved.

Almost from the time it was discovered, attempts were made to put out the fire. In the 90's there was a plan to dig a great open cut, with sloping sides, across the path, the theory being that when the fire reached this break in the coal it would go no further. The project was found to be a failure. It could not be carried out. Many years later the attempt was made to fill a broad, shallow, shallow trench, through holes bored from the surface, and thus block the course of the fire. This, too, failed. The fire went straight on past the barrier.

At the southern end, W. A. Lathrop, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which owns the property, had the idea of erecting a barrier of millions of tons of coal, was to build a great wall across the basin, extending down to water level. The barrier would have to be approximately 900 feet long.

On the north of the basin, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

At the southern end, where the coal comes to the surface, an open cut was made, and there was a plan to slope downward, a series of shafts were sunk, the last in line to the south being the deepest. It was found that not only would the barrier have to cover the face of the vein, but also the side of the vein. The first four shafts would have to be filled in with clay. This makes the barrier a solid wall, and the last shaft, the one to the south, would have to be filled in with clay.

# APPEAL TO WEAK MEN WHO HAVE LOST HOPE

Why Not Travel the Electric Belt Line to Health and Strength?

Is the skeleton in your cupboard, as with thousands of others, some complaint for which you are unable to get a cure? In the frantic struggle to regain lost health, millions of dollars are secretly spent by many who vainly try to travel the Drug and Doctor Routes to Health. You are but one among many.

I am called a Specialist of Last Resort. Why? Ultimately by means of my Belt I seem to get and cure nearly all those cases which before no method has been able to remedy. If, then, your case is not far advanced, judge for yourself how easy it is for my Belt to cure it.

Back of my cure is the use of the strongest and most potent healing force in the world, ELECTRICITY. Prolonged study and experiment have enabled me to harness this vital, life-giving, magnetic power—the basis of all animal vitality—to a scientific method of healing mankind of their weaknesses.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It is the greatest remedy of the twentieth century for renewing lost vitality. From the start, the use of the Belt alleviates pain. Into every fibre and particle of your being it pours the foundation of new life, new energy, new strength—ELECTRICITY.

People who are old, worn out and faint from weakness and pain when they first come to me, tell me they feel from ten to fifteen years younger. Their attitude is unlimited. My treatment turns them into joy, sickness into health. If you are weak and puny, feel despair, and unable to attack the problems of life with that strenuous energy which spells victory, it can reverse all this and make you feel as well as ever.

If you are shattered, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of my Belt, and you will be cured.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING UNTIL CURED. It is as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no stinging, no burning, as in old-style belts.

yourself were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy beings. Cut out the coupon and send it today and get this book free, sealed, by return mail.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

## M.A. McLaughlin

214 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Write plainly

Send For My Book Today

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear, and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me, and I will send you a book that will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like

## THRILLING RESCUE IN THE NORTH SEA

London Mail's Pralletons, and Three Escapes From Death.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A couple of terrible tales of the sea have been told on the arrival of two shipwrecked crews at Grimsby. In one of them a London seaman passed through experiences which, for tragedy, could scarcely be equalled in the pages of fiction. The Grimby trawler Oldham brought in the captain and crew of a trawler Gothic, which foundered in a blizzard.

Early on Tuesday morning she was seen swept her bridge and in funnel being carried overboard, and the crew had to take to the pumps to keep her afloat, everything inside, including the whole of her nets, being burnt as distress flares.

On Tuesday night the Oldham came up, Capt. Marshall launched his boat, and the crew of the Gothic were taken off four of the crew of the Gothic.

No sooner had these reached the Oldham than the small boat, through the force of the storm, was smashed to pieces. The Oldham's skipper stood by bravely through the night in a storm of snow. He repeatedly tried to get near the Gothic, and several times threw a rope, which fell short.

On Wednesday morning he managed to cast life-lines on board the Gothic. These were seized, and the remaining five hands, comprising the skipper, and deck-hand, and one of the crew, were hoisted on board, and then jumped into the sea.

The ship had a very bad list to port, she would have gone completely over had it not been for the ballast. Fortunately, the stowmen saw our flag and took us in tow. We went into port as Christmas and the repair-

# 200 HAT MAKERS TO PAY \$222,000

A Sensational Verdict in Suit Brought by Dr. W. Maa.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A new declaration of independence is what Attorney Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport called the verdict of \$222,000 rendered by the jury in the suit of Dr. W. Maa of Danbury against 200 hat makers.

The suit was brought under the provisions of the Federal Copyright Act of 1909, which gave the author of a copyrighted work the right to sue for infringement. Dr. Maa claimed that the 200 hat makers had infringed on his copyright in a book he had written, "The Art of Hat Making."

The jury found in favor of Dr. Maa, awarding him \$222,000 in damages. This verdict was considered sensational because of the large amount and the fact that it was awarded to a doctor against a group of hat makers.

The case had been pending for some time in the federal court in Hartford. Dr. Maa had filed a motion for summary judgment, but it was denied. The trial began in January and lasted for several weeks.

The jury's decision was a surprise to many in the legal community. It was expected that the hat makers would win, as they had a strong case of non-infringement. However, the jury believed Dr. Maa's evidence.

Dr. Maa is a well-known figure in the legal world. He has been involved in several high-profile cases. This verdict is a significant win for him and a setback for the hat makers.

The hat makers are now facing a large financial burden. They must pay the damages to Dr. Maa. Some of them are considering appealing the verdict, but others are not.

The case has drawn a lot of attention in the media. It is seen as a landmark case in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property.

Dr. Maa is pleased with the verdict. He says it is a vindication of his work. He believes that his book was original and deserving of protection.

The hat makers are angry at the verdict. They say it is unfair and that they did not infringe on Dr. Maa's copyright. They are looking for ways to pay the damages.

The case is now over. The jury has spoken, and Dr. Maa has won. The hat makers must now live with the consequences of their actions.

The verdict is a warning to other hat makers. They must be careful not to infringe on copyrights. They must respect the rights of others.

The case is a reminder of the importance of copyright law. It shows how the law can be used to protect intellectual property and to ensure that creators are rewarded for their work.

The verdict is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

The case is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

# 200 HAT MAKERS TO PAY \$222,000

A Sensational Verdict in Suit Brought by Dr. W. Maa.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A new declaration of independence is what Attorney Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport called the verdict of \$222,000 rendered by the jury in the suit of Dr. W. Maa of Danbury against 200 hat makers.

The suit was brought under the provisions of the Federal Copyright Act of 1909, which gave the author of a copyrighted work the right to sue for infringement. Dr. Maa claimed that the 200 hat makers had infringed on his copyright in a book he had written, "The Art of Hat Making."

The jury found in favor of Dr. Maa, awarding him \$222,000 in damages. This verdict was considered sensational because of the large amount and the fact that it was awarded to a doctor against a group of hat makers.

The case had been pending for some time in the federal court in Hartford. Dr. Maa had filed a motion for summary judgment, but it was denied. The trial began in January and lasted for several weeks.

The jury's decision was a surprise to many in the legal community. It was expected that the hat makers would win, as they had a strong case of non-infringement. However, the jury believed Dr. Maa's evidence.

Dr. Maa is a well-known figure in the legal world. He has been involved in several high-profile cases. This verdict is a significant win for him and a setback for the hat makers.

The hat makers are now facing a large financial burden. They must pay the damages to Dr. Maa. Some of them are considering appealing the verdict, but others are not.

The case is now over. The jury has spoken, and Dr. Maa has won. The hat makers must now live with the consequences of their actions.

The verdict is a warning to other hat makers. They must be careful not to infringe on copyrights. They must respect the rights of others.

The case is a reminder of the importance of copyright law. It shows how the law can be used to protect intellectual property and to ensure that creators are rewarded for their work.

Dr. Maa is pleased with the verdict. He says it is a vindication of his work. He believes that his book was original and deserving of protection.

The hat makers are angry at the verdict. They say it is unfair and that they did not infringe on Dr. Maa's copyright. They are looking for ways to pay the damages.

The case is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

The verdict is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

The case is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

# 200 HAT MAKERS TO PAY \$222,000

A Sensational Verdict in Suit Brought by Dr. W. Maa.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A new declaration of independence is what Attorney Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport called the verdict of \$222,000 rendered by the jury in the suit of Dr. W. Maa of Danbury against 200 hat makers.

The suit was brought under the provisions of the Federal Copyright Act of 1909, which gave the author of a copyrighted work the right to sue for infringement. Dr. Maa claimed that the 200 hat makers had infringed on his copyright in a book he had written, "The Art of Hat Making."

The jury found in favor of Dr. Maa, awarding him \$222,000 in damages. This verdict was considered sensational because of the large amount and the fact that it was awarded to a doctor against a group of hat makers.

The case had been pending for some time in the federal court in Hartford. Dr. Maa had filed a motion for summary judgment, but it was denied. The trial began in January and lasted for several weeks.

The jury's decision was a surprise to many in the legal community. It was expected that the hat makers would win, as they had a strong case of non-infringement. However, the jury believed Dr. Maa's evidence.

Dr. Maa is a well-known figure in the legal world. He has been involved in several high-profile cases. This verdict is a significant win for him and a setback for the hat makers.

The hat makers are now facing a large financial burden. They must pay the damages to Dr. Maa. Some of them are considering appealing the verdict, but others are not.

The case is now over. The jury has spoken, and Dr. Maa has won. The hat makers must now live with the consequences of their actions.

The verdict is a warning to other hat makers. They must be careful not to infringe on copyrights. They must respect the rights of others.

The case is a reminder of the importance of copyright law. It shows how the law can be used to protect intellectual property and to ensure that creators are rewarded for their work.

Dr. Maa is pleased with the verdict. He says it is a vindication of his work. He believes that his book was original and deserving of protection.

The hat makers are angry at the verdict. They say it is unfair and that they did not infringe on Dr. Maa's copyright. They are looking for ways to pay the damages.

The case is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

The verdict is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

The case is a landmark in the history of copyright law. It shows the power of the federal government in protecting intellectual property and the rights of creators.

# 200 HAT MAKERS TO PAY \$222,000

A Sensational Verdict in Suit Brought by Dr. W. Maa.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—A new declaration of independence is what Attorney Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport called the verdict of \$222,000 rendered by the jury in the suit of Dr. W. Maa of Danbury against 200 hat makers.

The suit was brought under the provisions of the Federal Copyright Act of 1909, which gave the author of a copyrighted work the right to sue for infringement. Dr. Maa claimed that the 200 hat makers had infringed on his copyright in a book he had written, "The Art of Hat Making."

The jury found in favor of Dr. Maa, awarding him \$222,000 in damages. This verdict was considered sensational because of the large amount and the fact that it was awarded to a doctor against a group of hat makers.

The case had been pending for some time in the federal court in Hartford. Dr. Maa had filed a motion for summary judgment, but it was denied. The trial began in January and lasted for several weeks.

The jury's decision was a surprise to many in the legal community. It was expected that the hat makers would win, as they had a strong case of non-infringement. However, the jury believed Dr. Maa's evidence.

Dr. Maa is a well-known figure in the legal world. He has been involved in several high-profile cases. This verdict is a significant win for him and a setback for the hat makers.

The hat makers are now facing a large financial burden. They must pay the damages to Dr. Maa. Some of them are considering appealing the verdict, but others are not.

The case is now over. The jury has spoken, and Dr. Maa has won. The hat makers must now live with the consequences of their actions.

The verdict is a warning to other hat makers. They must be careful not to infringe on copyrights. They must respect the rights of others.

The case is a reminder of the importance of copyright law. It shows how the law can be used to protect intellectual property and to ensure