DEATH LIST MUCH LESS THAN AT FIRST FEARED

Reports From Flood-Stricken Cities Are Much More Hopeful.

Dayton Looks For About 200 Dead -Others Proportionately Smaller.

Revised estimates which came in early to-day from the flooded districts of Ohio and Indiana showed that reports of loss of life in many cities and towns had been exaggerated.

The greatest anxiety still centred about Dayton, where an accurate estimate of the number of victims of the flood continued to be an impossibility.

The death toll promises to be much less heavy at Columbus, Ohio, than first reports from the western part of that city indicated.

In the parts of Dayton which have been explored by a motor boat the death list has been greatly reduced from first estimates, and unless the number of victims in the north section of the city is found to be large, the dead in the entire city may not number more than 200.

In Piqua, where more than 500 persons were reported drowned, less than 20 lost their lives, according to advices to-day.

In Chillicothe, where the number of drowned was reported to be in the neighborhood of 500, the dead will not exceed 75. Similar results were expected as to Zanesville and other Muskingum valley towns.

Indiana points continue to report improving conditions during the night, with the estimates as to death shrinking as more accurate reports were made.

FLOODS ARE PASSING.

An Indianapolis, Ind., despatch: Night brought flood-devastated Indiana cities great relief, through rapidly falling waters, but from southern and southwestern portions of the State, where the many flooded streams converge in the Wabash River, reports varying in reliability brought tales of fresh disasters.

Peru and the most seriously affected cities along the upper Wabash, and Brookville and other towns struck by Whitewater River floods, to-day may give their attention largely to the care of their homeless, hungry and sick refugees. Indianapolis has every reason to expect partial restoration of water service and street car service to-day, and organization of the rescue work is improving conditions among the homeless refugees.

West Indianapolis practically is under martial law, and none but organized rescuers and persons bearing passes from the Governor's office are permitted to enter that section of the city. State troops are patrolling the district, to run down and capture vandals who left plain traces of robberies of stores and abandoned homes during the early evening. Relief trains loaded with provisions have been able to enter this district, where the water fell more than seven feet during the night. Members of the board of public safety and other city officials inspected the entire flooded district from motor boats, and directed efficient organization of the relief workers, aiding the State troops and State officials in every possible way.

Gorged streams carrying the water away from all these points are emptying their huge floods, however, through the Wabash River below Terre Haute, and the Whitewater River into that lower stretch of the Wabash that for fifty miles carries practically all the waters drained from Indiana into the Ohio River.

TERRE HAUTE IN DANGER.

Rumors, not fully concerned, tell of death and heavy property loss at Howesville, 25 miles south of Terre Haute, in Brown county, and in several small towns. Terre Haute is suffering greater dangers than any time since the beginning of the floods, and Vincennes and smaller towns in Sullivan, Knox, Gibson and Poseycos many suffer repetitions of the horrors at Peru and West Indianapolis.

Indescribable conditions prevail among the refugees, who are increasing in numbers as the receding waters open up formerly isolated districts. Sanitary conditions among the hundreds sheltered in the court house at Peru became so bad that boats began removing them to other places.

Indianapolis relief workers and city officials have joined to investigate statements concerning exorbitant prices for foodstuffs, and propose to expose every merchant attempting to make money through the misfortunes of others.

BETTER AT DAYTON.

West Dayton, Ohio, despatch: Backed up by the militia and hundreds of special deputies, the Citizens' Committee in charge of the relief work in the various sections of the flooded city have a tight hold on the situation to-day. The work of clearing up the chaotic conditions brought on by the flood is progressing with marvelous speed and rapidity. President G. B. Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed the prevailing sentiment to-day when he said:

"We do not want the world to think that Dayton is unable to recover from the effects of the disaster. We are going to show it that we are capable of coping with the situation with entire efficiency."

To-day began with great promise. A brilliant sun tempered the keenness of the frosty air. The flood subsided perceptibly. Flood victims who had been penned in the downtown sections of the city were able unaided to make their way to the suburbs by the thousands. On Main street, in the heart of Dayton, it was possible to pick a dry path over the pavement.

Co-operating with the Citizens' Committee appointed by President Smith, the militia began early to make arrangements to handle the situation in the downtown district. A survey of this territory, officials said, would lead to the stationing of a separate patrol to this morning at the rate of three inches an hour.

the work of rescue from the scene. Sight-seers were barred. Militiamen and deputies were given instructions to shoot offenders against the pre-arranged plan of relief work.

"Shoot at the legs first, then shoot to kill," was the way in which the soldiers were instructed to act.

ESTIMATES AT COLUMBUS.

A Columbus, Ohio, despatch: Some definite idea as to the total number of persons who lost their lives on the west side of Columbus, when the Scioto River flooded and broke through the levee, is expected to be gained to-day. At daybreak this morning hundreds of rescue and relief parties started for the flooded section, with supplies of clothing, food and fuel.

To-day dawned crisp and cold, but clear, and indications are that it will get much warmer during the day. Flood sufferers suffered greatly last night and this morning from the cold. However, the river is receding rapidly, and rescue parties will be able to reach many inundated sections of the west side, which were under water yesterday.

West Columbus remains practically under martial law. Militia companies on duty have been ordered to shoot looters on sight.

Thousands of curious people, and those with friends and relatives in the flooded districts, are being kept out of the west side by police and troopers. The city relief station at the city hall, and the newspapers, are maintaining and compiling lists of rescued, as well as lists of the dead. Scores of persons are still unaccounted for, and the officials are making desperate efforts to verify reports of persons reported drowned.

25 DEAD AT MIAMISBURG.

Middletown, Ohio, despatch: Miamisburg, the town of 8,000 population east of here, which has heretofore been an unknown quantity in the flood situation, was reached last night and reported that the death list there will not exceed 25. Only one body has been recovered, but the property damage will run high.

Miamisburg is still under eight feet of water, but telephone communication was re-established with this city last night, and assurances were given that the situation was not as bad as feared.

The river is receding rapidly, and relief work will be begun to-day, provisions from Dayton and Centreville being on the way to Miamisburg.

Estimates from the relief committee give the casualty list at 50, and assures those refugees who are still anxious about relatives and friends that the number of deaths will not exceed this figure.

Train loads of supplies continue to come in. An unfortunate and probably dangerous situation developed here last night, when an epidemic of measles developed in the emergency hospital.

The waters receded rapidly, and by midnight had almost completely left the city streets.

ONLY SIX AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort, Wayne, Ind., despatch: With the flood receding at the rate of three inches an hour, this city has the situation in control and stands ready to assist its less fortunate neighbors. The property loss is estimated at $4,000,000, and it is almost certain that the loss of life will not exceed six.

The pumping station was started up last night, two locomotives furnished by the Lake Shore Railroad furnishing the power. The water is being pumped from the river, and the only drinking water available is brought in bottles.

ZANESVILLE'S BAD PLIGHT.

Zanesville, Ohio, despatch: (By long distance phone to Pittsburg.)—With the coming of dawn to-day Zanesville's 30,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are homeless, saw the first gleam of hope since the flood in the Muskingum River swept through the city three days ago. The river had commenced to recede; soldiers, reinforcements for the National Guard on duty in the streets, were entering the suburbs, and provisions had arrived to a point within four miles from the city. The sun rose clear and bright, and there were indications that the bitter cold of the past 24 hours was passing.

Conditions are still frightful. The electric light and water companies are out of commission, and will be for days. One small gas line is serving the city with a fitful supply of fuel, and there is little, if any, coal available. Provisions are scarce, and many families in the flooded sections are without food. Communication between the city and the section known as Putman, where it is believed the loss of life will be the greatest, is still cut off, and all public and private business is at a standstill.

Looting has commenced, and the militia has been given orders to shoot down the first thief caught at work. However, the city and county authorities are beginning to see their way clear, and as the water recedes and help comes from the outside, it is expected the city will rapidly recover.

EVANSVILLE THREATENED.

Evansville, Ind., despatch: The Ohio River rose five feet and two-tenths here over night, and local United States Weather Forecaster Brand issued a warning at 8 o'clock this morning, saying: "All stock and movable property affected by a 48-foot stage of the river at Evansville should be moved before sundown to-night."

Mayor Heilman is directing the collection of skiffs and motor boats to move people from flooded districts, and the city authorities are constructing flood gates to keep the rising waters out of the city. A record breaking flood stage of the river is feared, the waters rising

THAWED DYNAMITE

FourQuebec Men Dead as a Result.

A Sherbrooke despatch: Four men were killed at Winslow yesterday evening by a dynamite explosion. The dead are: J. Carrier, Vallincourt court, Quebec; R. Thibeault, Stratford, Quebec; M. St. Louis, St. Hildaire, and B. Demerse, St. Hildaire. R. Morin, of Vallincourt, was seriously injured and cannot recover.

The men were engaged in blowing up an ice jam on the Lengendre River in connection with the plant of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, which was in danger of flooding. The dynamite that was being used had frozen, and was being thawed when the explosion occurred. Two men were literally blown to pieces, and portions of their bodies were found some distance from the scene of the accident. The other two men were badly mangled.

Several men working a hundred yards away were knocked down and stunned by the blast.

FLOOD PREVENTION

Congress Will Act to Safeguard Country.

Store Excess Waters at Rivers' Heads.

Washington, March 31.—The floods in the middle west are going to result in efforts by Congress to safeguard the country against calamities of this character. This was shown to-day when Secretary of the Interior Lane and several members of Congress expressed views that some measures of safety for the future ought to be adopted.

"The appalling disasters in Ohio and Indiana," said Senator Newlands, of Nevada, "bring home more forcibly than ever the conviction that our present method of dredging, levees and bank revetments in limited districts is fundamentally inadequate. These things will not permit dwellers on the lower reaches of our rivers so long as there is no control of the head waters.

"We must adopt an adequate system for the control of run-off at the head waters of the tributaries of the Mississippi. The people of Pittsburg and Dayton are entitled to this no less than the people of the lower Mississippi are entitled to levees. I trust these floods will rouse the American conscience in these matters."

Senator Newlands has urged that $500,000,000 be used to develop a comprehensive scheme of storing the excess flood waters at the heads of rivers.

"It is known," said Secretary of the Interior Lane, "that the loss of life and property has been greatly exaggerated. But at any rate, the loss is so tremendous that the situation demands national attention, and is of such a character that only national effort can cope with it. The Miami River is not purely an intra-state river. Each small river is a part of a larger river, and the larger river is part of the great stream which finally carries the flood to the ocean. These streams act as giant sewers. It is necessary to deepen or straighten channels, build levees, and possibly go into the problem of forestation to deal with the problem.

"The first step will be to lay out a general programme, which, when completed, will solve the question. After this each improvement should be made as a part of the larger scheme. To improve rivers by congressional districts or sections will accomplish nothing. It is a national problem. The co-operation of States and the Federal Government is necessary. In such a matter I would anticipate little conflict between the two authorities."

WILL TAKE PLANES

Amundsen Buys 20 For Arctic Expedition.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31.— Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has signed a contract to buy 20 aeroplanes, which he will take with him into the Arctic on his next voyage of exploration in 1914.

Amundsen made his first flight as a passenger with Silas Chrystorfssen last Tuesday, and to-day he announced his plans. Before setting sail from this city for the northwest passage in June, 1914, he will study flying scientifically for three months.

Thorwald Nilsen, captain of the Fram, and Helmer Hanssen, his aide, who accompanied him on his final dash to the South Pole, will be fellow-pupils. Knute Sundbeck, chief engineer of the Fram, will master the theory of construction and repair of the motors.

Amundsen believes the hydro-aeroplane will be useful in the summer months, when there is much open water reconnaisances and observations.

COBALT MINER'S AWFUL END.

Cobalt despatch — Blind, with the top of his head blown off, and with hands gone at the wrist, R. Sjokvist, a Swede, was brought up out of the Cobalt Townsite mine last night, and died from his injuries four hours later.

It will never be exactly known how the accident did happen, as Sjokvist was working by himself in a stope, but it is surmised that he was close to a hole when it went off. It is said that his clothing caught on a nail, and that he was suspended, unable to get free, until he was shattered by the force of the explosion. He was a married man with two children, and lived in Cobalt.

ENTRANCE EXAM. IS TOO HEAVY

Ontario Educational Association Criticises Papers.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN

For Various Sections of General Body.

Toronto despatch — The removal of several subjects from the high school entrance examination and a general condemnation of the entrance paper as tending toward encouraging dishonesty came in for considerable discussion in the Inspectors' Department in the last day meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at the university. Inspector R. A. Patterson, of South Oxford, in dealing with the conducting of the entrance examination, said:

"I move that the opinion of this department be that the approved school system be applied to the high school entrance examination, which has been proved unsatisfactory, should be abolished, and that a copy of this motion should be forwarded to the Minister of Education."

Continuing, he said: "Inspectors should speak on this question in no uncertain way. I have not heard one teacher or inspector speak favorably of it. The system was introduced to lessen the evil of the examination system and the subjects of history, art, hygiene and natural science were taken off the list. Even now an examination is required in these subjects, however, not by the entrance board, but by the teachers. This opens the door for dishonesty. A teacher's success is often estimated by the results of the entrance examination, and there is a temptation to be dishonest and to slight group one subjects, referred to above. The regulations intended to meet this are inadequate."

Other speakers in the inspectors' department yesterday were J. J. Craig, B.A.; D. C. Hetherington, C. B. Edwards, B.A., and J. McCool, M.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

The training department listened to an interesting paper by Principal S. Silcox, of the Stratford Normal school.

Mr. Silcox dealt in his adress with the size of the classes in the United States and those in Canada, showing that in the majority of cases the teachers in the States had fewer pupils under their instruction. He referred to the relation of the Normal masters to the work in the practice school, which is much closer in Canada than elsewhere. Here the masters deal with the method and control the method adopted by the teacher-in-training, whereas in the States the critic teachers direct the method. In the States the teacher who is training spends three months under one critic, while in Ontario they move from room to room weekly, and are marked by the same teacher only for two or three lessons a year.

The number of lessons taught in the States is three times that in Ontario, and in the States the plan is to have two classes in one room, while in Ontario the teacher has but one. Corporal punishment is used less in Ontario schools than in the United States.

J. S. Mercer, president of the Manual Art section, gave his address to the members of that section yesterday. Mr. Mercer said that the introduction of manual arts in the schools had greatly broadened the system of education in the Province of Ontario. The benefits that accrue are inconceivable, inasmuch as such training of the young develops the individuality and efficiency by strengthening the powers of observation and concentration, and the pupils are thus enabled to use intelligently such powers for the purpose of applying the principles of their own practical efforts.

In the same section A. F. Newlands, of Ottawa, urged a simplification of the course of study in art, claiming that too many mediums and too many modes of expression are included to admit of the thorough accomplishment of any good work. No work should be required that cannot b done well in the ordinary class-room with the time limitations. The work in drawing in the American schools is not holding its own in comparison with that in the European schools, the obvious reason being the superficial character of the United States' work resulting from the great number of subjects covered in the limited time. The Canadian schools have added to their courses the most extravagant demands of the courses in the United States.

MATERIAL IN ART WORK.

A. Kidd, of Riverdale High School, read a paper on "The Value of Material in Art Work." He said the paper was the result of his endeavor to work out a method of assisting students who were so backward in art work as to think they could not do anything. Art work had been collected from various sources graded nature drawing, color work, reproduction work from magazines and mechanical drawing. A very suggestive and helpful line of work was presented.

Mr. R. M. Shortill, of Oakwood High School, presented a course of models for Public and High school manual training. He claimed that without a more or less definite line of models to follow the work was sure to be desultory and of little educational value.

Mr. Gordon, of the Technical High School, Hamilton, gave an illustrated demonstration of brush work.

In the Natural Science section W. Jackson, B.A., gave a paper on "Correlation of Art and Science," in which he said: "Correlation is for economy or strength or both. Art, or to be more correct, drawing, can be made the handmaid of nature study or junior science and in an overcrowd[illegible] economic and practical. Be- be verbal or visual. The pupil's records are usually a mixture of both, with a natural tendency towards the graphic or direct expression of what is seen. When this natural and direct representation suffices it is a mistake to compel the pupil to take a dose of English for his pains. It would be as responsible in art to ask for discriptions of wall-paper or house plans." The teacher welcomed drawing in science on account of ease of supervision and the unmistakableness of the meaning conveyed.

CURRICULUM DIFFICULTIES.

In the public school department a number of resolutions were put through yesterday. One of these dealt with the curriculum difficulties, which have been thoroughly discussed during the sitting of the convention. A committee was named consisting of H. Ward, James D. Denny, Charles G. Fraser, C. L. T. MacKenzie, J. A. Underhill, W. P. Chapman, J. W. Rogers and Miss Isabelle Richardson to act permanently on this matter and refer their recommendations, particularly for the first and second forms of the public schools, to the Minister of Education.

Cheap picture shows came in for the stamp of disapproval of the teachers in this section with a plea to the parents and guardians of the children to limit or eradicate the "evil." Cigarettes and the comic colored cuts in newspapers also came in for censure, with a suggestion for an effort to stamp out the manufacture of the former.

The Department of Education has done everything possible during the time that the convention has been in session to interest the teaching and others present in the teaching of agriculture in the schools. Circulars and information have been distributed and there has been on exhibition a model rural school with its plot laid out for cultivation of vegetables and the raising of fruit.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The directors chosen by the various sections for the general association were the following: College and high school department—Chairman, R. A. Gray, B.A., Toronto; Secretary, W. C. Feguson, B.A., Toronto; Directors, G. H. Needler, Ph. D., Toronto; A. M. Overholt, M. A., London; M. W. Wallace, Ph. D., Toronto; H. W. Boyan, Renfrew. Public school department—Chairman, John Rogers, Lindsay; Secretary, Charles G. Fraser, Toronto; Directors, Miss Esther Abram, Chatham; J. T. Curtis, Kingston; R. M. Speers, Toronto. Kindergarten section—Chairman, Miss Lillian B. Harding, Toronto; Secretary, Hannah E. Heakes, Toronto; Director, M. McIntyre, Toronto. Training department—Chairman, F. A. Jones, B. A., Ottawa; Secretary, Wm. Prendergast, B. A., Toronto; Director, J. P. Poag, B. A., London. Inspectors' department—Chairman, H. J. Clarke, B. A., Belleville; Secretary, J. H. Smith, B. A., Chatham; Director, Willis C. Froats, M. A., Carleton Place. Trustees' department—Chairman James Buchanan, Dundalk; Secretary, A. Werner, Elmira; Director, J. G. Elliott, Kingston. Home science—Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Tansby, Toronto. Manual Arts—Secretary, Edward Faw, Toronto. Physical training—Secretary, W. H. Doherty. Continuance section—Secretary, J. R. Pickering, Tamworth.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The lost of Suggestions to the Government formulated by the Public School Department is as follows:

Lighten the elementary curriculum.

Public school work should be more clearly defined.

To disapprove of "Movies."

Restrict sale of cigarettes to small children.

To consult O. E. A. before the issuance of text-books.

To rearrange the Public School Speller.

To supply better maps.

To make manual training and domestic science compulsory.

Redistribution of grants to rural schools.

Order that School Boards should pay teachers' expenses to the O. E. A. Convention.

To increase the number of public school representatives on the Advisory Council.

To pass new requirements for Public School Inspectors' certificates.

News in Brief

News from the flood area in the middle western States is more cheerful.

A late season blizzard practically cut off Ontario wire communication with outside points.

Sleet storms did heavy damage in Brockville and in Prince Edward and Hastings counties.

Niagara Falls Methodists raised $22,310 in a week for a new church. They aimed at $22,000.

Toronto City Council decided to extend Teraulay street and widen Yonge street north of Bloor street.

Peel county temperance workers decided to bring on soon an election for the Canada temperance act.

Geo. H. Page, a pioneer of Niagara district, died in his 93rd year in Grantham township, near Merritton.

Donald D. McColl, an Aldborough township farmer, contracted fatal blood-poisoning from a small scratch on his hand.

Fire broke out in Rowcliffe & Hogson's general store in Granton, and though most of the stock was saved the building was destroyed. The loss was about $3,000.

The plumbers' strike, which has been on in St. Catharines for about seven weeks, has been settled. The scale of wages agreed upon is 37 1-2 cents an hour at once and until June 1, then 40 cents an hour for a year, and after June 1, 1914, 42 1-2 cents.

SHOT OFF HIS OWN HAND.

Stratford despatch — Charles Malch [illegible] was taking part in a charivari, following a wedding in the home of a relative near Rostock, Wednesday night, had his hand torn off by the explosion of a gun which he was shooting off with the purpose of adding to the volume of noise necessary [illegible]

DARK PLOT IN "NAVAL HOLIDAY"

Germany Scents Scheme in Churchill Offer.

BITTER COMMENTS

Made by the Anti-British Papers.

Berlin, March 31.—The "naval holiday" olive branch offered by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the British House of Commons last night, has met up to the present with a most discouraging reception in Germany. The officials of the German Ministry of Marine will remain discreetly silent until the full text of the speech is received by mail, but it may be inferred from the general tone in official quarters that the English Cabinet Minister's proposal to suspend naval construction for one year is an impossible one. It is only in professedly pacifist circles that there is any sign of a readiness to consider his proposal. In other quarters the hostility to the suggestion is not only violent, but is often vulgar.

ALL VITUPERATION.

The section of the Pan-American press, which is mainly responsible for anti-British feeling here, is outdoing itself in vituperation of Mr. Churchill, whose suggestion is frankly declared to be a foul plot to cheat Germany under the guise of a friendly agreement, and to bring her under the British yoke.

The Post says: "Mr. Churchill's speeches have always been distinguished by inconsistency and insincerity, but on this occasion he has made it part cularly easy for the critics to dispose of him. We are not going to over hrow our naval law at the behest of a very glibtongued and blustering English Minister." The paper describes Mr. Churchill's proposals as not merely sheer fantasy of the most grotesque and absurd sort, but something much worse.

Count von Reventlow, Germany's foremost naval critic, writing in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, accuses Mr. Churchill of a felonious attempt to influence a section of German opinion which is opposed to naval expansion. He declares that Mr. Churchill's tactics are disloyal and insincere.

WILL BLEED THEM WHITE.

The Tageliche Rundschau ascribes what it calls Mr. Churchill's "passionate lovemaking" to Germany to a fear that the cost of the armaments will strangle Britain before Germany. The paper figures out that when Germany has 61 Dreadnoughts Great Britain must have 130, and adds: "This denotes for Englishmen a process which will bleed them white. The prospect is calculated to blanch even Winston Churchill's brazen face."

Many of the more reputable papers have not yet commented on the speech. The Liberal papers, the Vissische Zeitung and the Tageblatt, received the speech in a friendly manner. The Lokal-Anzeiger, although it opposes the proposal, is content to say nothing stronger than that it is a Utopian idea.

One point made here is that a "naval holiday" of a year, as proposed by Mr. Churchill, would precipitate a crisis in the shipbuilding industry of both countries, which would amount to a self-inflicted stroke of economic paralysis, and for this reason alone the British Minister's scheme is impracticable.

POWERS NERVOUS

Over Montenegro's Decision to Take Scutari.

London, March 31.—At the moment the determination of Montenegro to have Scutari at all costs is causing much alarm. It seems that the powers for some unknown reason have not yet delivered a fiat to Montenegro to hold her hand, and King Nicholas has determined immediately after the expiration of the three days' truce agreed upon for the purpose of allowing civilians to leave the place, to resume the bombardment. There is an unconfirmed report that the bombardment has already been resumed, and it is also stated, but without confirmation, that Servia, will not co-operate in a renewal of the assault.

The danger, however, remains, for should Montenegro renew the assault and succeed in capturing Scutari Austria may play a lone hand against the visitors and bring about dangerous complications with Russia. The [illegible] tor of the Daily Telegraph is a long despatch from Vienna declares that new bitterness has arisen between Austria and Russia in regard to Scutari. Austria's action in practically sending an ultimatum to Montenegro is deeply resented in Russia, and the mutual embarrassment consequent on this is intense, and is calculated to disturb the very optimistic view of an agreement between Austria and Russia.

CONVICTED FOR SPANKING.

Stratford despatch — At the court house this morning Judge Barran found W. C. Murray guilty of common assault and imposed a fine on him. The only charge was that of spanking Master Lloyd Wagner, who he claims annoyed him. According to this ruling spanking is a punishable offence.

WANT CHANGE OF VENUE.

Brantford, Despatch—A change of venue in the action against Chief Slemin and other policemen, instituted by friends of Gladys Meredith, the 19-year-old girl who, it is claimed, was falsely arrested on the charge of infanticide, will be sought by counsel for the defendants. It is contended that a jury in this county would be prejudiced, and that in order to have a fair trial it is necessary to have the case transferred to another county.