

## A SQUARE ISSUE

### The Administration and Evans' Robbed Veteran.

## THE HANNA SYNDICATE

### Which Controls the Pension Administration Demanded Vindication in the Promotion of Evans—It Is This Syndicate and Not Evans the President Recognizes—Evans a Cipher But a Willing Tool of the Hanna Anti-Pension Gang.

The veterans are the issue. Is any person simple enough to believe that the proposed promotion of Pension Commissioner Evans to a \$25,000 office is out of consideration for Evans' merits and influence, or the influence of his state which has not cast a Republican electoral vote in thirty years, and will not cast one in the next forty years? Evans, an ignoramus, is given the best paying office in the Government, better than the salary of the President, expenses being considered; Evans who has no influence even in his own state of Tennessee. The Republican organization there at down on him two years ago and he bolted because he could not rule. He brought a little bolting cabal of followers to the Republican National Convention which nominated Roosevelt two years ago at Philadelphia, and that convention turned down him and his squad and admitted the regular delegates. Evans is absolutely without influence, prestige, learning, ability or official honesty. He is a vulgar mountebank. What then has brought to him this magnificent gift of an office, the best in the land? There is not a man in the United States, who has watched the administration and the pensions, so blind as not to be able to answer the question of hand. It is a stinging and resounding slap in the face of the veterans for daring to ask Evans' removal, and question the pension policy of the administration. By championing Evans' frauds, the Hanna anti-pension syndicate propose to down the veterans, and whitewash themselves.

The President and Hanna believe that no veterans can be insulted enough to cause them to resent the insult at the polls. The anti-pension syndicate consented to the removal (resignation) of Evans after five years of Evans' frauds and of remonstrance of the G. A. R. against Evans. All of these frauds are better known to the President and to the syndicate than their prayer books. They are perfectly familiar with these frauds, because they themselves ordered them and sustained them. They have also been reading the GLOBE for the past six months where many of these frauds have been exposed in detail and the books cited. They have never dared to try to refute a single one of these exposures, for the plain reason that they could not. These frauds stand of record, and can not be disproved. They have been used for unlawfully defrauding the veterans out of five millions of dollars appropriated by Congress each year for pension payments while during all that time 600,000 claims have been on the files awaiting allowance denied and withheld unlawfully.

After four months of this weekly exposure by the GLOBE right under the nose of the President and the Hanna syndicate, Evans' resignation (?) was called for on March 15. After about two more months' exposure of the President and the Hanna syndicate, this princely gift of an office was bestowed on the toaststool Evans as a whitewash of the Hanna anti-pension syndicate by approving Evans' frauds ordered by the gang.

Had the GLOBE rested at exposing Evans without exposing the Republican gang in and out of Congress, Evans would have been merely laid on the shelf; but inasmuch as the complicity of the whole Republican gang was shown up, something further was determined upon in retaliation for the temerity of the G. A. R. in daring to raise such questions.

No other paper in the United States has ever been outside of party influence sufficiently to make these exposures. Every newspaper in the land is shut up against the veterans tighter than a clam, on such questions, and held down out of sound and sight as closely as Congressman Curtis' resolution to investigate Evans' frauds against the pension laws was sealed up by Congress.

If Evans had any defense to these exposures, do you suppose that Evans and the Hanna syndicate would have remained silent all these six months, while the GLOBE has opened and exposed the books to them and the public, right under their nose. They command every newspaper in the land.

It is plain that Evans owns his promotion to the GLOBE. Had the GLOBE remained silent, he would have had to return to Tennessee and take up his regular occupation of trading in condemned government mules. Instead of that he has been given without expense the magnificent office, yielding five times the salary which he got as Pension Commissioner, and yielding a greater net income than the office of President. There is really no expense of consequence in the way of social functions, or above mere plain boarding house bills to pay. The GLOBE by exposures put the gang on their defense and is their only defense to the grave exposures.

In carrying out the plan of the Hanna anti-pension syndicate for reducing pension appropriations unlawfully instead of repealing or changing the laws openly through Congress, mentioned in the GLOBE of April 27 and November 24, all the devices, details and frauds necessary to unlawfully suppress large blocks of the pension laws, were left to Commissioner Evans to originate through the aid of his sycophant experts in the Commissioner's room and in the rooms of the medical referee. Strong opposition had to be silenced, and to aid in silencing opposition within and outside of Congress, Evans resorted to slandering the pension laws, libeling the veterans and every body connected with pensions in any remote way. Evans resorted to bold lying in the newspapers, and in his annual reports, as justifying his frauds and to scare out the timid.

He began on law of widows and minors, and at end of first year he, in his reports, began asking a secret commission to revise the pension laws behind closed doors. (Report 1898, p. 19.) We know now what he would have got out of a commission appointed by the Hanna anti-pension syndicate. All his schemes which have been overruled would have gone in the statute. He did not introduce any proposed changes by bill in Congress. At one time it looked as though the revision scheme was to go through, with that false G. A. R. pension committee of 1899-1900, as the personnel of

the commission. Evans got that committee to put into a pretended court-of-appeals bill which they introduced the last week of Congress as a blind, a limitation clause limiting appeals to one year, and prohibiting the proposed court from overruling any of Evans' constructions of any law after two years from the illegal construction. This was to fasten on the veterans all of the hold-ups which the syndicate was prohibiting the Interior Department from overruling at that time, and to prevent overruling other constructions.

Just remember right here that no time-limits against the veterans appeals has ever been in any pension law. (Hughes 9 P. D. 152; Hird 9 P. D. 263; Ellis 9 P. D. 223; 10 P. D. 321.) The Government has never played the baby act in that way towards the veterans as far as law has gone. If the veterans have been defrauded out of his legal rights the law allows him, and his widow after him, to have it corrected at any time by appeal. It would be a nice scheme to have the soldiers of the Republic who are living in all parts of the world and in all parts of the United States, and who have something else to do besides keep posted as experts in pension law, barred by that kind of a time limit. Evans wrote the court bill, or had it written by his experts, and the G. A. R. committee carried it for six months ready to spring on Congress when it suited them. The time came at last when their fraudulent conduct in connection with the widow's property law and the Philadelphia resolution had been exposed. (See GLOBE March 16, Jan. 26, and Dec. 15.) They then wanted this court bill as a pretext and screen, well knowing it could not be passed. The limitation clauses were put in for fear of eventualities, in case the bill had to be introduced earlier.

Evans worked on his revision scheme three years in Congress, but failed although that G. A. R. committee of 1899-1900 were secretly aiding him. In his report for 1900, Evans, in order to make a rush for the revision scheme, resorted to a big scare and bold lie by saying:

"Forty per cent of the revenues of the Government in time of peace is applied to payment of pensions." (See Report page 30.) He relied upon the boldness of that falsehood in doubling the pension expenditures to save him from detection. The revenues were that year in round numbers \$567,000,000, while the pension expenditures were only \$139,000,000. But the Commissioner of Pensions as judge has nothing to do with the pension policy of the Government. There were not too many soldiers to save the life of the nation. Congress is the sole judge of the revenues, and Evans' lawlessness in violating the pension laws to "save" the money appropriated by Congress to pensions cannot be justified or tolerated on any ground. He makes himself Congress and all, by taking the laws in his own hands.

The Hanna gang of anti-pension scoundrels do not hesitate at the boldest lies to conceal gigantic frauds against the pension laws. They pretend that Evans is the friend of the veterans and is, in accordance with law, giving the veterans the benefit of all doubt that arises in the construction of each law; while he ignores and suppresses and pretends to reconstruct laws that have stood from the foundation of the Government. Take the recent secret pretended reconstruction of the act of June 27, 1890, as to when the Civil War ended. That act is limited to enlistments during the Civil War. Evans, after following a construction by the Cleveland administration which had stood for twelve years, as to the date covering enlistment of colored soldiers, has changed it from June 30, 1865, as the last date of enlistment of colored soldiers, to April 12, 1865. He did not do this until several of his other recent schemes against large blocks of pension laws had been overruled, including that fraudulent guardian decision which he planned and run for a year for scooping \$2,000,000 of the wards pension money.

The Republican President holds his office by the grace of colored votes at the North; yet in violation of the construction by Judge Reynolds (Cleveland's chief of the board of appeals), Evans secretly wrote or had his experts write, Assistant Secretary Campbell an opinion, reducing the time from June 30, 1865, to April 30, 1865.

The law properly construed covers ninety days service of volunteers prior to August 20, 1866, the official end of the war.

The Supreme Court of the United States held that August 20, 1866, was the end of the war, but Cleveland's administration, which every body will concede was not prejudiced in favor of pensions; based date of end of war for enlistments, on dates of orders given at the War Department to stop certain enlistment of certain classes of soldiers. The War Department continued the enlistment of colored soldiers longer than the enlistment of white troops, in order to give the old veterans a release from war and service, and let them go home. Troops were kept all over the South until August 20, 1866, and enlistments of colored volunteers continued until 1866. These enlistments were accepted by the War Department even after the orders to stop enlistment. It was found impracticable to stop enlistments at the date of the order, therefore the order was changed verbally. It was just as legal to change it that way as to change it by a new written order. The rolls and records show these enlistments were continued all over the South until 1866, and the service is recognized as valid and binding by the War Department. The men were "mustered-in" too (a new but illegal pension requirement by Evans). By changing this date two and one-half months, Evans unlawfully cuts out thousands of colored veterans who have been regularly pensioned until the present time. Many of them had one and one-half years service in the South during the period that the Supreme Court holds the war legally continued.

There was fighting in the South by regular bushwhackers as late as July and August, 1865. The printed pension decisions show this, and it was necessary to send a good force of guards with teams sent from outpost to another with supplies during this period. Every regiment and company kept in the slave states during 1865 and to August 20, 1866, was kept there in connection with closing up the war. Fighting is a small part of a war. Occupation of the conquered country is as much a part of the war as fighting, so far as service is concerned. The anti-pension gang has never dared to submit this question to the Attorney General. They don't want law in pension matters. It is dollars, not law, they want. Evans' secret pretended reconstruction of this law is another clear case of steal, not service or rebellion. His fraudulent intent is shown in the secret manner of getting the decision. Evans had his experts write up a long opinion changing the dates for enlistment, not only of colored volunteers, but white volunteers as well. The Attorney General, the constitutional advisor on difficult law points, was not consulted. He rarely ever is where Evans controls. Evans' clerk in the Interior Department (Assistant Secretary Campbell,

the moot-court lawyer from West Virginia), went over this written secret matter which Evans had sent him, and accepted that part of it which cut out the legal rights of thousands of colored volunteers. Campbell did this unceremoniously, and with as little regard to the opinions of common decency as Evans could wish. He merely overruled Judge Reynolds and the uniform practice of the Bureau and Department of Interior for twelve years, by saying he had fully considered Evans' decision, and accepted this part of it and Evans' reasons therefor, and that it should be followed as Evans proposes. It is followed. What were the grounds of this great change of law where the veteran is entitled to the reasonable doubt in its construction? Nobody knows but Evans and Campbell. The opinions of those whose rights are affected "are not in it" with Campbell and Evans' when it comes to pensions involving thousands of veterans and their legal rights. Evans has found that secrecy as to such decisions is necessary to their success.

The number of colored veterans affected by this fraud is large. If it had not been Evans would have selected some other fraud in its place, for he is not blowing empty safes. But whether the number is large or small, the principle is the same, and is just as important to those who are defrauded out of their pensions by it, as if the class covered half the army.

There is another significant part to that secret decision not yet developed; namely as to what Evans was up to his sleeve for the white volunteers during that period. This part of his decision was not decided by Judge (?) Campbell. Campbell told Evans that he preferred Evans should decide the white cases against the white veterans himself, and let them appeal. Think of such a monstrous proposition! The Secretary of the Interior telling his subordinate to make his own changes in well-established laws, and to reject cases and let the old soldier take his chances on appeal in the last years of his life. Remember that the Secretary of the Interior is the head and the only person to construe the laws short of the Attorney General. The Commissioner should always have the law decided by the Secretary before he takes action in such cases. Evans' course in the claims of old and dependent mothers is a doleful example of this inhuman proposition by Campbell. The emergency militia cases, another. This is merely a set-up job similar to the cases of 6,000 minors held up now for five years unlawfully.

## HORN AN EXAMPLE

### Of What Discriminating and Liberal Advertising Does for a Merchant.

Horn, the tailor, is spreading himself. He is a fine illustration of what printers' ink can do. Starting in the tailor business with everything against him, even his homely mug, he has built up one of the largest merchant tailoring establishments in the National Capital. As Horn does not pay for this notice the writer feels privileged in using him as an illustration to point a moral and adorn a tale. Horn may be somewhat of a crank, but he is not handicapped in his business, but he is an up-to-date business man who by the advertising route is forging ahead of all his competitors. The evidence is apparent. He has now rented the entire double premises in which his tailoring establishment is located and more than doubled his force of employes and stocked the enlarged establishment from top to bottom with the latest and most stylish patterns in cloths of all descriptions, imported and domestic.

Cadet uniforms and similar military suits are receiving his special attention and there is no necessity to go abroad for these suits as heretofore. Horn can make them cheaper and better fitting than the outside tailors. Horn is a twentieth century live business man and when he gets left the lights will go out all around.

## S. KANN, SONS & CO.,

### Encourage Their Employes to Form a Beneficial Organization.

The employes of the firm of S. Kann, Sons & Co. met the other evening for the sole purpose of organizing a relief and protective association for the benefit of those who, by misfortune, may be taken sick during their employment with this popular and well-known house. The organization started out under the most auspicious circumstances, enrolling a membership of over 500, including both men and women. The firm came forward with its usual liberality and promised to aid the association in quite a liberal yearly donation. After the usual preliminaries the following officers were put in nomination and elected:

President, M. E. Bousel; first vice-president, George S. De Neale; second vice-president, M. Dobrin; secretary, S. J. Glaser; treasurer, Miss Ida Randall; directors, D. J. Foley, G. Medler, W. Veinmeyer, M. Bousel, M. Dobrin, S. J. Glaser, Miss Ida Randall, George S. De Neale and A. Kaufman.

## Kernan's.

Miss Ruth Denver, the famous model of the Paris public for the past season. The models used in these pictures are representative types of youth and beauty, the backgrounds are made to represent fairland or that country which we see in our dreams the land of where you want to go. The pictures are dazlingly beautiful even without the girls or Princess Aernaut, but with these curves set a man's hearts tumbling and thumping as if going a hurdle race whose eyes rival the brightness of the glistening sun, teeth like ivory tips ready to bite all the apples in the Garden of Eden, hair yellow, brown and black, with the rays of the sun as if kissed by it in the early morning ears fit to be strung on a bride's necklace, nose modeled in the same cast of that of Dantes Beatrice, lips colored from the red roses, ripe, full and pouty as a peach ready to burst with juicy nectar imperious in their virginal purity, arms and limbs like delicious morsels in the possession of which places the possessor on the apex of womanly loveliness that need fear no anti-climax but may pass serenely on forever. Would you believe it boys, we have discovered some girls for these pictures so sweet, tender and young yet peppery with all the piquancy of a child, and not yet a woman, the kind that will stir in you the stories of the Arabian Nights, in which there is little earthly composition or flavor irreverent it seems to describe these girls in poor halting words. Come and see these imitation angels in paradise and smoke like the gypsy in Lannau's Ballet you have smoked all your earthly troubles away.

## ROSALIE GOULDING

### Contributes an Interesting Article on Public Documents.

## SUPERINTENDENT FERRIL'S

### Original Idea of Substituting Printed Indexes for Living Ones Carried Out by Mr. Post—The Guessing Contest Catches Rosalie—Her Obituary of the Dead, etc.

One of the most useful publications ever compiled by the Government has just been issued by the Superintendent of Documents under the title of "Table of and annotated index to the Congressional Series of Public Documents." In the preface Mr. Ferrill has this to say of the reason for the publication of this work:

"A complete list of public documents has long been desired by librarians and others who have occasion to consult the publications of the United States Government. The many difficulties in the way of compiling such a work, however, have been deemed insurmountable even by some of the most experienced librarians. Two editions of a public document checklist have been issued, neither of which purports to be complete. It is believed to be impossible at this late date, to make an absolutely complete list, but, barring errors, I do claim that the work now nearing completion in three parts is a complete list of the publications of the Government known to have been printed.

There were two difficulties in the way of this undertaking. One was due to the fact that the Government had been printing documents for one hundred years before any attempt was made to catalogue them. But the chief difficulty was that no scheme had been devised for a ready reference to such documents, such as had been done in the case of the Congressional numbered documents by Dr. Ame's invention of serial numbers. My idea was that a scheme similar to the serial numbers could be evolved and applied to the departmental series of documents so as to render reference to them simple and easy. This difficult problem was solved by an employe of this office (Mr. William Post), and his scheme has been satisfactorily applied to the documents in this office, which is the largest of its character in the United States. It may be readily adopted in any public library. This work will be published in three parts, which will then be consolidated and published in one volume with a general index. The first part will contain a list of documents of the First to the Fourteenth Congress, covering a period from 1789 to 1817. The third part will contain a list of reports and miscellaneous publications of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and other offices of the Government, printed without numbers.

The second part, which is the volume just issued, contains a list of and index to the documents of the Fifteenth to the Fifty-second Congress. This is issued first because it is deemed of greatest interest. The several series of fragmentary indexes published in collected volumes are an inept and inadequate that Dr. Spofford once stated that the public documents of the United States would be several thousand sealed books to people and officials alike if it were not for half a dozen living indexes in Washington. If "living indexes" could live forever, possibly they would suffice for the needs of statesmen and students who find in the public documents their chief source of information and knowledge which the discharge of their high functions call for. But since living indexes, wonderful and admirable though they be, are but mortal, and printed records are practically immortal, it has seemed exceedingly desirable that an annotated index to the volumes of the Congressional series should be constructed and published. The endeavor has been made to extricate the most important documents from the scattered mass of worthless matter which composes nearly one half of the Congressional set. Despite these exceptions, fully 50,000 documents and reports have been indexed under authors, subjects and titles. The bibliographical notes contained in the index have been most carefully written and will be found invaluable in tracing a subject."

Quite an amusing incident which promised at first to be a serious matter to the gentleman directly concerned, occurred after the publication of this index. It seems that Mr. Post, the author of the scheme of ready reference to these documents, referred to by Mr. Ferrill, has taken no little pride in his work, as is but just, but his name nowhere appears on the book.

The *Liberty Journal* in publishing a criticism of the work stated that it was the result of the fertile brain of Mr. William Burns, also an employe of this office. Where the information, or rather I should say the misinformation to this effect originated it appears nobody is able to ascertain. Mr. Burns, who is the soul of honor and honesty and a Yale graduate, felt the injustice very keenly, more especially so when the papers in his own home copied this statement and commented very favorably upon the same. For a short while there were two very uncomfortable young men in that office until Mr. Ferrill, with his usual justice and courtesy, offered to write to the *Liberty Journal* and correct this error. He did so and the *Journal* promptly printed his letter stating that not Mr. William Burns but Mr. William Post was the author of the system and compiler of the publication just issued under the direct supervision of Mr. Ferrill himself. So now all is serene and the public documents index lives as a monument to the energy and progressive ideas of the superintendent, ably executed by his assistants.

Mr. William Post, by the way, is a native of the District and was once connected with the *Evening Star*, afterwards in the office of the Public Printer, and by strength of real merit has been promoted to his present responsible position in charge of the checklist here referred to.

Speaking of books reminds me of an enterprising scheme which is being adopted by a Boston periodical to increase its subscription list. In its last issue this magazine (it calls itself a magazine) printed on the back cover a rebus "so very exceedingly difficult that only the most keen-sighted could solve." By a series of letters, illustrations and words, it managed to convey to the unraveled of rebuses the information that "comparisons are odorous." Now we all know that nine times out of ten the person who could even guess these words would spell it "odious" and thereby hangs the catch. In order, however, to participate in the distribution of something like \$60,000, I believe, in prizes, the solver of this riddle was required to send in three yearly

subscribers. In addition they were privileged to guess how many emigrants would arrive at the port of New York the first six months of the year 1902, the successful guesser to receive \$2,000. In order to test whether people were making any serious effort to get a basis upon which to calculate the difficult problem, I called on the Commissioner of Immigration and asked if he could give me the number of emigrants arrived at New York up to April 1, 1902, thinking first three months would give an idea of what the total would be for the first six months of the year. I had scarcely opened my mouth to frame the question when he said: "Did you too, get caught by that guessing contest?" Well, we had a good laugh at my expense; then he told me that no less than 400 persons had been to his office or had written to him for this information, and had, in fact, required so much time and attention of his assistants that it had become necessary to issue a circular letter in reply to these inquiries. As my readers will doubtless recognize the publication I refer to, a copy of the letter is herewith appended, so now you will have a chance to win that \$2,000. Try it.

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1902.

SIR: Replying to your communication, you are informed that the number of immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the months of January, February and March, 1902, is as follows:

January	18,243
February	29,519
March	57,175

Respectfully,  
T. V. POWDERLY, Commissioner-General.

Recently a New Yorker thinking to provoke me into a political argument said it was noticeable that the three Congressmen who have died within the past few days were Democrats. Well, you know there is an old saying to the effect that the good die young. Probably this accounts for the lively condition of the Republican party.

ROSALIE GOULDING.

## The Kaiser Called Him Bill.

Bill Beehler was a sad sea dog,  
That troubled not the sea;  
He needed not a sailor's log  
Under den Linden tree.

He set his compass on the land,  
It pointed at Berlin,  
And when he tapped the big front door,  
The Kaiser called him in.

Decatur fit the Algerines,  
And pinked them with a will,  
But never gained the laurels that  
Bedeck the brow of Bill.

"O!" Perry met the British fleets,  
Boom! Flash! The boats were his;  
But if you'd hear of grander feats  
Just stop awhile and listen.

'Twas Schley at Santiago bay  
That tamed the Spanish might,  
But found the choicest navy plums  
Are gathered not in fight.

And Dewey though the doodle-doo  
Of all the Yankee skippers,  
He still must yield to Billy who  
Could shake the Kaiser's flippers.

Heraus! Heraus! Ye middies all,  
Look up and gaze your fill;  
Bill Beehler he's the king of tars,  
The Kaiser called him Bill.

—JONQUILL.

## Concert and Dance—Miss Richardson.

Editor Sunday Globe:  
Wednesday evening last the concert and dance given for the benefit of the poor, and under the auspices of Logan Command, U. S. V., was, through the splendid services of Miss Rachel Richardson, made a distinct success.

Miss Richardson, who is well-known here in Washington by reason of her charitable work among the churches and the numerous auxiliaries of the G. A. R. and U. V. U., was mainly instrumental in getting up that delightful and highly successful affair of last Wednesday evening, and the poor of the District, whom Miss Richardson has nobly assisted upon so many different occasions, can be assured of substantial help, from out of the generous amount realized upon the entertainment of the other evening.

Miss Richardson, being so well and favorably known in this city, any entertainment with which she identifies herself, is a sufficient guarantee of its being a success, and the one of Wednesday evening last was certainly no exception if one were only to judge from the immense assemblage gathered within G. A. R. Hall.

It is said that Miss Richardson contemplates giving other pleasurable affairs in the interests of the poor and needy during the summer months, and her many friends are ever ready and willing to assist this indefatigable young lady in her praiseworthy endeavors to ameliorate the conditions surrounding the poor of this great city.

Miss Richardson is truly an ornament to her sex, and no one in Washington is any more prominent in church affairs and charitable work than is this handsome young lady, who is well beloved by all those so fortunate to be numbered among her many friends.  
R. R.

## DR. SHADE,

### WASHINGTON'S LEADING SPECIALIST

### Thirty-one Years Practice.

Dr. Shade uses X-Ray, Static Electricity and Electric Remedies. Cures lumps, cancer, goiter, eczema, liver spots, facial blemishes, and all skin diseases, enlarged joints, tumors, etc.; lung, throat, catarrh, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, intestinal indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, general debility, languor and that tired feeling, dizziness, vertigo, paralysis, paresis, locomotor ataxia, constipation, fullness after eating, eructation of food, brain and nervous diseases, obesity, and all curable diseases of men, women, and children treated successfully by the latest and safest methods. Medicines furnished.

Dr. Shade has the latest improvements in electricity, and, in conjunction with his eclectic remedies, cures the most obstinate and complicated diseases. No matter what your trouble may be, consult Dr. Shade, free of charge.  
Cor. Thirteenth and G Streets.

## AN ENGLISHMAN

### Has Inventions Which Will Revolutionize the Steamship.

## THREE DAYS TO EUROPE!

### The Painton Electric Reversible Motors, Capable of Making Three Thousand Revolutions Per Minute. Forty Knots Per Hour Through the Ocean—A Free Write Up By the "Globe" While Others Got Bunches of Stock.

There is a one armed stoutly built Englishman named Richard B. Painton a temporary resident of the Capital, who may be encountered nightly on the Newspan Rialto, bounded by Sam Gassenheimer's Hotel and the New Willard, including, of course, Shoemaker's Sunday School "meetin'" house. This Englishman is an inventor and has the unusual faculty of explaining his invention to a layman without starting wheels and paralyzing the limited brain supply of the aforesaid layman.

Mr. Painton's invention is the application of electricity instead of steam to ocean going craft, naval or mercantile. In the revolution proposed, in the motive power he demonstrates the possibility of crossing the Atlantic in three days or even less time. A model of the new ships is on exhibition at the Oliver Typewriting Machine Emporium, near the "esteemed Post."

In the application of electricity Mr. Painton's revolutionary inventions comes in, in the form of dynamos, turbine wheels, and multiple propellers. One of Mr. Painton's ships by the application of his multiple screws and electric motors will plow through the ocean at the rate of forty knots an hour. In other words it will have the speed of the fastest express train.

Mr. Painton in explaining his invention to the GLOBE scribe stated that the propellers of his proposed craft are operated from a switchboard, each one being a machine of itself, and when in action, cause no more noise than would come from a fly-wheel. The terrific heat from the furnaces and steam pipes would be obviated. A distinct feature of the system is that the screws extend from stem to stern and thereby tend to maintain an equilibrium, which will materially diminish the pitching and rolling motion of the vessel. The long shaft being disposed of, no thumping will be noticed. No jar will be felt from the horizontal motion; all accomplished by the rotary electrical system of the combination of the multiple screw propulsion.

A very great saving is effected by the new system in every direction. Twenty-three per cent is saved in the consumption of coal, in the first place, as the loss of power in transmission by steam and the heavy machinery is thirty-three per cent, while the loss by electric motors is only ten per cent. The reduced friction of the water by the lifting of the bow of the vessel will still further economize the consumption of fuel. There is also a saving of time and space. To illustrate: Where a steamship now takes coal enough to carry her from New York to Liverpool, the Painton vessel will, with the same quantity of coal, sail from New York to Liverpool and return to New York—twice the distance. Having so much more space, she would carry a greatly increased number of passengers, and a much larger quantity of freight. It may also be interesting to know that the Painton electric reversible motors can be instantly reversed while at full speed, without any fear of breakage, thus bringing the vessel to a standstill in one-quarter the time now required by steam vessels.

The most efficient turbine engine in the world will be coupled direct to the dynamo, which will be a phenomenal saving in weight of machinery, space, coal, etc., and reduce the cost about half of a steamship trip to Southampton. The present rate of coal consumption for this trip is 3,000 tons (or about \$18,000). A Painton electric ship will not consume one-half this amount, for it will make the trip in one-half the time. The saving in food to passengers is another item, which to do Mr. Painton justice he ignores or fails to enumerate. Mr. Painton says:

The greatest value of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers are in guarding battleships and heavily armed cruisers. The only boats of any navy which have ever attained the speed of forty knots per hour are the Viper and the Cobra, which have been successfully tested in the British navy, and their swiftness does not impair their power of destruction. A submarine boat would easily fall a prey to their high speed and rapid fire guns. A Whitehead torpedo fired under a submarine when discovered and run down by the "Empire Express Afloat," would place the former craft *hors de combat*, and make harbors and the bottom of the sea a very unsafe place for them to navigate.

These boats each have eight screw propellers, which have 10,000 horsepower and have to make 2,000 to 2,500 revolutions per minute to accomplish the high rate of speed now needed more than ever before in the United States Navy to enable it to compete with European navies. The one and only way to keep up with the progress made by them is to adopt the Painton multiple dynamo and dynamo plant. This system does away with all the steam auxiliary and electric lighting plants. The Painton system of turbine electrical propulsion distributes power of propulsion, furnishes the necessary lights, heat, etc.

The steam system now in use, the twin screw and triple expansion quadruple engines have reached their limit in speed and safety. The vibrations from the steam method of propulsion, in trying to develop higher revolutions of the propellers, causes the machines, in course of time, to become a complete wreck, and the highest speed that can be attained is only from 22 to 29 knots per hour. In the end, the four-bladed twin propellers become valueless in higher revolutions, and consequently it is only a waste of money and time in trying to develop speed with this antiquated method.

Inasmuch as Mr. Painton, who for over an hour filled us with these chunks of information omitted to present us with a block of the Painton Electrical Steamship Construction Company's stock notwithstanding that there are several of our craft on the stock books of the company as shareholders and even on the directory, we do not feel justified in booming the aforesaid stock, while cheerfully conceding the surface probability that Mr. Painton has a good thing and that he is destined, or at least, his inventions to revolutionize the present motive power of the naval and mercantile steamships of all kinds and descriptions.