

RIEF GUILTY

San Francisco Boss Confesses to Extortion.

AIDS PROSECUTION

Prisoner Creates Sensation by Change of Front.

SEALS SCHMITZ'S DOOM

Fallen Political Leader Will Aid Authorities in Prosecution of Graft Cases—Mayor Relies on Prominent Men to Save Him from Prison—Attorneys Withdraw When They Learn That Rief Will Confess.

San Francisco, May 15.—The greatest sensation in the graft cases since the wholesale confession of the hoodlum supervisors came to-day, when Abe Rief, the indicted "boss," whose trial was to be called to-day, made a confession of his guilt and extortion in court, and agreed to aid in the prosecution of the hoodlums.

It was a complete surprise to Rief's counsel, as well as to the prosecution, and the scene in the courtroom was pitiable when the once gay, supremely confident political leader broke down, wept, and nearly collapsed while acknowledging his shame and his purpose to live down his old offenses.

Rief has been a sick man for several weeks, but his mental condition must be even worse than his physical, for he showed in court the yellow streak which his enemies had predicted would come out when he had exhausted all the legal devices to stave off the trial of his case.

Rief's promise to tell all has caused consternation in political circles. It means certain conviction on many charges, and long terms in State Prison for Mayor Schmitz, and it may mean the conviction of the railroad and telephone officials, against whom the charges have been made.

Rief and Schmitz Enemies. Those who know Rief well believe, however, that when his present system of weakness and remorse has passed he will fall to make good with any valuable revelations except in regard to Mayor Schmitz, whom he hates because he is openly glib over Rief's discomfiture.

Schmitz still believes that the friendship of certain prominent men will save him from paying penalty of his misdeeds, and he has taken no pains to hide this from Rief, and to impress upon the dejected boss that they are not in the same boat.

Rief began proceedings before the court opened by calling his counsel together and reading a statement, which he afterward made in court. His lawyers were intensely aroused and pleaded with Rief to reconsider his decision. They represented that it was almost impossible to convict on the evidence which the prosecution had disclosed.

Rief wept, but remained firm in his decision to confess his guilt. Then three of his counsel decided to withdraw.

When Rief's case was called, his attorneys made a final effort to secure more delay and for the trial to be held at Shortridge, and Murphy, Rief's principal lawyers, arose and stated that, owing to a grave difference of opinion with their client, each must withdraw. Rief sat pale in his chair, and it was evident that he was greatly excited, for beads of sweat stood on his forehead.

Searched Able to Speak. Judge Dunn instinctively turned toward Rief, who rose to his feet unsteadily. He moistened his lips with his tongue, but so great was his emotion that he actually could not speak until he had taken a drink of water, and throughout his brief address he continued to sip water at frequent intervals. His tongue seemed to swell so that he could not articulate.

The courtroom in the meantime became crowded, and most of the spectators were standing. Rief, after thanking his lawyers for their friendship, counsel, and guidance, said:

"This trial has become a threatening danger to my health, both mental and physical. I am unable to bear the strain any longer." Here the speaker's voice failed, and with shaking hand he raised a glass to his lips, taking several gulps of water, then, continuing, he said:

"The strain on those nearest and dearest to me is undermining them, they are on the verge of collapse, their lives hang in the balance, and I must take some action. I have occupied prominent positions in this city, I hope to remain here, and this will be the place of my eternal sleep. Heretofore I have borne an honored name in my professional life. There has been no stain upon my honor, and until the present board of supervisors was elected, there was no act of mine that could be justly censured.

"Nevertheless, owing to assaults of the press I have been burdened with a bad name. It is true that in order to hold together the political machine which I had built up with great difficulty, that I did lower high political ideals that I had hitherto upheld. Last night I reached the conclusion that there might still be an opportunity to make some effort to restore myself in public favor and be a power for good.

How Episcopal Pastors View City's Attitude Toward Church and Sabbath

Many of our most prominent citizens are only occasionally seen at church; others, never.

Nowadays a man can stand on the topmost rung of the ladder social and political, and be at the same time out of all church life.

Sunday is probably worse kept in Washington than in any other city of the East.

Nowhere else, so far as we know, is there such a lamentable neglect of respect due to the pastoral office of the clergy as here.

With the best intentions in the world, physicians often forbid pastors to see their patients. What wonder that now comes Christian Science, so-called, and forbids the physician himself to see the sick!

Sunday, throughout a large part of Washington, is neither a day of rest nor of religious observance.

Among our more interested brethren there is a widespread attitude of disloyalty toward those rules of the church which for centuries have been observed by the faithful.

Is there another diocese, with the wealth in its people's hands, which can say all its income for one year, for all purposes, from all churches, was only \$304,343.29?

GIVEN HERO MEDALS

Carnegie Commissioners Reward Washington Men.

SAILORS ARE GIVEN \$22,000

Members of Crew of Schooner Elsie Who Saved Victims of Larchmont in Long Island Sound Awarded Gold Medals and Cash—Chi Psi Heroes Are Also Remembered.

Pittsburg, May 15.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to-day awarded to Capt. John W. Smith and the seven members of the crew of the schooner Elsie, a gold medal each and cash aggregating \$22,000.

The cash awards in this case are the largest in the history of the commission, and were made on the report of Special Agent John P. Cowan. Altogether, there were twenty-one medals and \$34,350 in cash awarded by the commission to-day.

In addition to the Elsie crew awards, the following, among others, were recognized by the fund commission: Jessie K. Nelson, of Washington, D. C., was given a bronze medal and \$50 for saving the life of a child from a street car. Malcolm C. Auerbach, of Washington, D. C., was given a gold medal for attempting to save a life at Ocean City.

It was the opinion of the commission that only three persons, so far as can be shown, deserved recognition for bravery at the fire in the Chi Psi Fraternity House at Cornell University on December 7, 1905. These were Clarence J. Pope, of East Orange, N. J., and Henry M. Curry, of Pittsburg, both of whom got silver medals for trying to save their fellow-students.

The father of Oliver L. Schmueck, of Hanover, Pa., got a silver medal for the bravery of his son, who lost his life at the Cornell fire, trying to save his roommate.

NO JUSTICE, SAYS CARUSO.

Tenor Declines Court Procedure Denies Him Vindication.

New York, May 15.—In explaining to-day why he had dropped his appeal from conviction and \$10 fine for pinching women in the Central Park monkey house, Enrico Caruso, the tenor, made the following written statement:

"Without wishing to criticize American justice, I feel, owing to the peculiar procedure in your courts, that I cannot secure any vindication in them.

"I wish again to state emphatically that I was entirely guiltless and innocent of the acts with which I was charged. I know that all my friends are also convinced of my innocence, and no judgment of any court will change their opinion.

"After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it would be best to drop further proceedings on appeal."

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Cooler to-day, with showers, followed by fair weather. To-morrow, fair; fresh winds, mostly south to southwest.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1.—Boss' Rief Confesses to Extortion. 2.—Washingtonian Get Carnegie Medals. 1.—Another Crisis in Central America. 1.—Kuroki Lined in New York. 1.—Taft Followers Plan War. 2.—Hatten Near Election at Madison. 2.—Sergeant Charged with Forgery. 2.—Boise Jury Nearly Completed. 2.—News of Maryland and Virginia.

LOCAL.

- 1.—Sunday Diversions Scored. 1.—Typographical Officers Chosen. 2.—Shad Bake for Hotel Men. 2.—Prisoner and Deputy Disappear. 2.—Banker Agnew Denies Guilt. 2.—Sergeants at Mount Vernon. 4.—Lady Macabees Select Delegate. 4.—Baptists Here in Convention. 4.—Marshall Collins Stands Pat. 12.—Man Caught in Cable and Killed. 12.—Boiling of All Milk Advised.

Your Money Will Earn Money—for you constantly if deposited in bank. 2.—Sergeant Charged with Forgery. 2.—Boise Jury Nearly Completed. 2.—News of Maryland and Virginia.

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PLAN TO PUNISH DICK

Taft Leaders May Abolish Executive Committee.

SENATORS TO BE PUNISHED

Opposition Suggests that Neither Foraker Nor Dick Be Sent to Republican National Convention as Delegate-at-Large—Both Sides Are Now at Sea as to Future Moves.

Special to The Washington Herald. Columbus, Ohio, May 15.—Senator Charles F. Dick and the entire Republican State executive committee may be fired by the Republican State central committee.

Prominent Taft leaders to-night advocated such a move if Dick and Foraker persisted in their efforts to check the Taft Presidential boom in other States by regarding the movement in Ohio to prove this State to be solid for the Secretary of War.

Dick is chairman of the State executive committee, which is a subcommittee of the State central committee, appointed primarily to manage the campaign following nominations for State offices.

Taft adherents assert that it has no authority to act after the campaign ends, and that the State central committee, of which Walter F. Brown is chairman, is the only controlling committee of the party in Ohio. It is declared that the executive committee can be discharged by the central committee, which is now favorable to Taft, thus deposing Dick as State chairman.

Hocking County for Taft.

State Insurance Commissioner Vorys, in charge of the Taft movement in Ohio, to-day received word that the Republican committee of Hocking County had declared for the Secretary of War.

Another scheme of punishing Dick and Foraker has been suggested by the Taft leaders, and that is to prevent them from being delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention. Custom decrees that the two Senators shall have this honor, but their activity against Taft may cost these places.

The Taft leaders are unable to guess what the next move of the Foraker organization will be. They have an idea that filibustering tactics will be employed to delay national convention. Custom decrees that the two Senators shall have this honor, but their activity against Taft may cost these places.

BETS WILL GO TO CHARITY.

Jerome Believes He Can Collect from Winners and Losers.

New York, May 15.—District Attorney Jerome had a talk to-day with Corporation Counsel Ellison on the question of poolrooms. Mr. Jerome believes that under the law it is possible to collect from bettors and keepers, and turn the money over to charity. This, he believes, would break up the poolrooms game.

Mr. Jerome will supply the information on which to base the suits for the recovery of the money. He got a great number of names of bettors and their winnings or losses when he raided the Bob Davis Syndicate, in Nassau street, some time ago. Some of the men were pretty prominent, one of them being a steward of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Jerome thinks that rather than get the notoriety connected with a suit the players and bookmakers will compromise. The law, which is an old one, says that a man who wins or loses a bet of the value of \$5 or more "is punishable by a fine of not less than five times the amount won or lost, to be recovered in a civil action," and the money is to go to the benefit of the poor.

"DARK HORSE" HAS MUSTACHE.

Watterson Will Not Go Into Detail as to His Candidate.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—As a result of his statement in an editorial yesterday that he has in mind an available dark horse for the Presidential nomination of 1908, Editor Henry Watterson is getting a great many telegraphic inquiries from different parts of the country as to the identity of the man.

One of these asks whether the dark horse has a mustache. Mr. Watterson answered this by saying that the value he saw him, which was three or four years ago, he had a mustache, and it was not touched with gray.

Mr. Watterson, however, declines to be interviewed in the matter. He says that he is not playing Warwick, but that he merely suggested in the editorial that Mr. Bryan shall play Warwick.

Lumber trust broken—Libbey & Co.

Boards, wide, all heart, \$2.00 per 100 ft.

SUNDAY DIVERSIONS SCORED BY PASTORS

Lax Observance of Day in Washington Deplored.

CHURCH INTEREST LOST

Seathing Report Read at Episcopal Convention.

Growing Tendency to Hold Social Functions on Sabbath Day Censured—Too Much Attention Given to Golf, Riding and Driving, and Automobiling—Appeals for Financial Support of Church Unheeded.

A decided sensation was created at the twelfth annual Episcopal convention of the Diocese of Washington, held in St. Alban's Church yesterday, when Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, read his report on "The State of the Church," arraiving Sunday golf, riding and driving, dinner parties, and receptions as the causes for the falling off in attendance, contributions, communicants, and general interest in church matters.

Dr. Smith said that in 1906 there were ninety-six clergymen, as against 109 the year before; that 904 persons were confirmed, as against 1,098 in 1906; that \$394,343.29, as against \$383,812 in 1906, speaking of the population of this city and church communicants. Dr. Smith said that of the 490,000 population, the Episcopal Church had less than 20,000 communicants, gathered out of 11,818 families, or only 5 per cent of the whole, "yet we were first here."

Deplored this state of affairs, Dr. Smith said "there is among those who, by inheritance, belong to the church, a lack of interest in religion, which is evidenced by a neglect of Christian institutions; a lack of interest specially marked in the most influential part of the diocese, the city of Washington. This is manifested in various ways.

Some Seldom Others Never.

"Many of our most prominent citizens are only occasionally seen at church; others never. The spectacle presented by these people is new in our history. Heretofore some profession of religion had been a sine qua non to social recognition and an indispensable condition of moral responsibility. No rascals a man can stand on the topmost rung of the ladder, social and political, and be at the same time out of all church life."

Complaining of Sunday amusements, Dr. Smith said: "Sunday, throughout a large part of Washington, is neither a day of rest nor of religious observance. Whatever may be the explanation, Sunday is probably worse kept here than in any other city of the East. Here, government officials are constantly engaged in unnecessary Sunday labor, here, building contractors uninterruptedly fulfill their contracts, and here, storekeepers, without let or hindrance, open their stores."

"Simultaneously, while these are toiling at business, the other thousands are toiling for pleasure. Dinner parties and receptions are being more and more given on Sunday. Golf is claiming an ever-increasing number of votaries, while Sunday riding and driving is many times greater than on weekdays."

Busy Even in the Morning.

"Even the morning hours of Sunday, heretofore sacred to divine service, are now devoted, in certain quarters, to breakfasts at which as many as 200 or 300 have sat down. Riding to one of these breakfasts lately a life was crushed out; the damage was appraised at a money value, and the incident was closed."

"Among our more interested brethren there is a widespread attitude of disloyalty toward those rules of the church which for centuries have been observed by the faithful. Theaters are generously patronized, and dinners and receptions given, apparently without protest, not only throughout Lent, but even in Holy Week itself."

Disobedience to the bishop and clergy is censured by Dr. Smith. He says: "Nowhere else, so far as we know, is there such a lamentable neglect of the respect due to the pastoral office of the clergy as here. The known violation of the Sabbath by the clergy seem to have little weight where inclinations run counter to loving and loyal obedience. Rarely now in many places is the clergy called upon to minister to the sick and dying. With the best intentions in the world, physicians often forbid them to see their patients. What wonder that now comes Christian Science, so-called, and forbids the physician himself to see the sick."

Neglect Aged Ministers.

The Rev. Dr. Smith deplored as the saddest feature of all the utter failure to care for such faithful ministers "as have come to a penniless old age."

"Unable to tell any longer," continued the speaker, "these must surely welcome death as the friend which takes them away from a too crushing poverty. And we seem to be content to have it so; yet how the church can expect God's blessing we know not. Perhaps here we have the secret of all our dryness of spirit, and all our want of success."

Speaking of the financial irresponsibility of the church, the Rev. Dr. Smith said: "Is there another city in America with thirty-seven parishes which can say, as Washington can say, that having \$30,000 indebtedness on its churches, and having heard its bishop's appeal, seconded and endorsed by the appeals of the clergy, extending over weeks and even months, that it gave less than \$50,000, and this when a little while later it gave \$125,000 toward obtaining a new site for a university. Moreover, is there another diocese with the wealth in its people's hands, other than this, which can say that all its income for one year for all purposes, from all churches, was only \$304,343.29. Individual members of this church there are who possess a larger annual income than this, and find it hard to make ends meet."

Attitude of Press Deplored.

The attitude of the daily press toward the church was described by the speaker, who said that "we have no encouragement to overestimate our influence in this community (with the papers). The rector of a prominent parish was more than two years in this city before any news-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Take Advantage of Baltimore & Ohio \$1.00 excursion at 8:30 a. m. Sunday, May 19, to Harpers Ferry, Charlestown, and Winchester, and return.

Men's Knox Straps.

B. H. Stunemetz & Son Co., 1211 F st.

Alabama flooring, mostly edge grain.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MEN HONORED BY THEIR UNION.



J. A. Huston, Elected delegate by highest vote ever recorded.



George G. Selbold, Given increase in salary as recognition of services.

KUROKI IN WAR PAINT

Hero of Yalu Attends Reception in Full Regalia.

PRESENTS FINE APPEARANCE

Japan's Great General Given Royal Reception by His Fellow-countrymen in New York—Ambassador and Viscount Aoki Assist in Receiving—Cruisers Arrive at Metropolis.

New York, May 15.—When Baron Gen. Kuroki entered the grand ballroom at Sherry's to-night to face some 400 Japanese and American men and women of prominence, he was military from boot-heel to the last upright spear of gray hair on his head. The little drab-colored, grizzled man, who had quietly slipped into town earlier in the day, was transformed into the visible dimensions of the hero that his admirers hold him to be.

The full dress uniform of a Japanese major general adorned him. The trousers were scarlet and the coat blue, under a heavy crust of gold braid and epaulettes. On his breast were three glittering orders and about his neck the deep red orb of the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. The general gripped his gold-handled saber and the butt of it stuck out behind at a brave angle.

This dress was necessary to grace the occasion of the general's first welcome at the hands of the most exclusive of the Japanese colony and their guests, American men and women of prominence here and in Washington.

Dinner Before Reception.

There had been a dinner in the small ballroom before the reception, at which Gen. Kuroki and Vice Admiral Ijima, of the Japanese navy, had been the guests. After this the distinguished fighters retired to their hotels and got into their court dress for the grand entry into the main ballroom an hour later.

Consul General Koike, Dr. Takamine, and the other hard working members of the Japanese colony, who had arranged the reception, had a receptive eye for the dramatic when they timed the hour for the general's entry. It was about 9:30 o'clock when all the brilliantly gowned crowd of American and Japanese guests had assembled in the grand ballroom that Gen. Kuroki's head appeared above the top of the stair out in the hallway.

Immediately the crowd was parted into two lines, and the victor of the Yalu, looking neither to the right nor the left, walked down the middle of the grand ballroom. Behind him followed Vice Admiral Ijima, also in full regiments; then the captains and lieutenants of his two ships in lesser glory. The uniforms of several officers of the National Guard were instantly put into eclipse.

Japanese Love Feast.

The dinner which had preceded the reception was strictly a Japanese love feast. Lieut. Commander J. R. Poinsett Fringle, U. S. N., who has been detached from the Atlantic fleet to serve as cicerone on the flag ship Teukuba during its stay in American waters, was the only incidental guest by courtesy. The dining-room was hung with American flags, the rising sun of the Japanese empire and the red-rayed Japanese naval standard. The dinner was severely and copiously "French."

There were speeches by the consul general and several members of the Japanese colony. Gen. Kuroki said little, save to express his delight at being the guest of loyal Japanese so far away from home. The general was reserving his remarks for the big banquet to be held in his honor on Friday night. After the dinner was over the guests smoked long cigarettes and waited for the general and his suite to make the glorious change. Meanwhile the grand ballroom began filling with a brilliant assemblage.

Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, and his German wife took a stand at the head of the room and assisted in receiving. The immovable Japanese calm, and savoir faire, which is no more surprised at a decollete gown than at a ten-inch Russian armor piercer, served the younger officers of Vice Admiral Ijima's fleet and the men of Kuroki's staff admirably during the course of the reception.

Japanese Cruisers Arrive.

Two Japanese cruisers, Teukuba and Chitose, came smartly up the bay this afternoon out of the fog and anchored at 6 o'clock in the Hudson off Eighty-second street. They were the first commissioned Japanese war ships ever to visit New York.

When the Narrows had been entered the Teukuba began the booming out of a salute of twenty-one guns. The two cruisers were met by the American fleet.

WANTS \$30,000; GETS A CENT.

W. H. H. Hart Given Judgment Against Railroad.

One cent was awarded as damages against the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad by a jury in Circuit Court No. 1. In the suit of W. H. H. Hart, a colored lawyer, who was arrested at Elkton, Md., in 1904, under the "Jim Crow" law of that State, Hart was on an interstate train and had a ticket good for through passage from Boston to Washington.

When the Maryland line was reached he declined to go to the "Jim Crow" compartment and was arrested and fined \$5. The Maryland Supreme Court decided that as a through passenger he was not amenable to the "Jim Crow" law. Hart sued the company for \$30,000 damages.

Reduced to \$2.50 per 100 ft.

GUATEMALAN WAR IS CLOSE AT HAND

Residents Quit in Anticipation of Fighting.

WAITING FOR INVASION

Soldiers on Honduran Frontier Ready for Word to Advance.

Sudden Closing of Mexican Incident Taken to Indicate There Will Be Many from That Republic in Invader's Ranks—Fortifications Are Placed Strategically Near American Property—Ghosts on Scene.

Mobile, Ala., May 15.—The situation in Guatemala is rapidly becoming very serious, according to the news brought here by every passenger steamer from that country. Many residents are leaving because they fear to remain and face the crisis which is bound to come soon. There has been no fighting in Guatemala yet, although every one is looking for an invasion in the near future. It is understood that over on the Honduran frontier there are a number of soldiers who are waiting the orders of Gen. Salvador Toledo, the head of the revolutionary movement against President Cabrera.

The sudden closing of the Mexican incident is taken by those in a position to understand something of the present situation to indicate that, while Mexico will not openly declare war against Guatemala, there will be a number of Mexicans actively engaged in the campaign. Gen. Toledo is expected to start within the next two or three weeks.

Seek American Protection.

At Livingston President Cabrera has stationed quite a strong garrison, but the fortifications have been placed strangely near the American property, making it look as if Guatemalan soldiers want to take advantage of the protection they will assure if fighting really begins.

In the Honduran-Nicaraguan war the American gunboats would not allow fighting within range of American property, and Guatemala, it is claimed, remembered this and is locating her fortifications accordingly. At Puerto Barrios the boatworks have been constructed at the end of the wharf, which extends from the harbor to the end of the Guatemalan Northern Railroad tracks, and ends at the depot where the offices and warehouse of the United Fruit Company are located. If it ever comes to an invasion and a landing party, the American gunboats will prohibit any fighting at these points.

American Gunboats on Duty.

Because of the continued disturbed condition in Honduras, the State Department has urged the Navy Department to retain on that station the two American vessels that are now guarding United States interests there. These are the Marietta and the Paducah, on the north side, and the Yorktown on the south coast.

Honduras is, however, still in a state of ferment. There is apparently no recognized government and no constituted authority capable of maintaining law and order. Under these circumstances, and with the constant possibility of something occurring involving the rights of American citizens, the State Department has decided that it is necessary for the American ships to stay.

HATTEN CLOSE TO ELECTION.

Misses Wisconsin Senatorship by Only Two Votes.

Madison, Wis., May 15.—State Senator Hatten to-night came within two votes of being elected United States Senator. That he was not elected was due to the decision of Lieut. Gov. Connor to block the election, and Hatten thereby lost. This noon the legislature adjourned the joint session until this evening, and in the meantime the Esch and Hatten men got together and Esch dropped from the contest, so that the entire strength of the anti-Stephenson men might be centered upon one man. Hatten was chosen as that man.

When the evening joint session was called a recess was taken to allow the Republicans to caucus, but two of the men pledged to Hatten, in the anti-Stephenson conference, refused to vote. Though there were eight ballots, the best centered upon one man. Hatten was chosen as that man.

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COEDS TO HAVE FULL RIGHTS.

President Schurman Denies that Privileges Are Withheld.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 15.—President Schurman, of Cornell, spoke at a meeting of all the women students in Sage Chapel this afternoon on the question of co-education and segregation, which has agitated the university community for several weeks. He took occasion to explain the faculty's attitude, and was earnest in his assurances to the girls that they would obtain fair play. He reiterated his statement that the women had precisely the same rights as the men at the university.

LADY GODIVA IN PAGEANT.

Statutory Pover Will Ride London Streets in Flesh Tights.

London, May 15.—The idea of clothing Lady Godiva in the forthcoming Coventry pageant has been abandoned. The advocates of the traditional Lady Godiva were won, and apart from some slight concessions to the proprietors, her ladyship will ride the streets in the altogether. The concessions will take the form of flesh tights and some apparently incidental draperies. The role is likely to be filled by La Mille, a statutory pover, who has expressed her willingness to undertake it.

\$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, Charlestown, and Winchester and Return.

Leave Baltimore and Ohio Station, Washington, at 8:30 a. m. Sunday, May 19. Plenty of room for every one, and a magnificent opportunity to spend a delightful day in the country at small expense.

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