

ICE AT FAMINE PRICE

No Reduction as Result of Superabundant Crop.

SUPPLY EXCEEDS DEMANDS

Notwithstanding Storage Houses and Plants Are Overstocked, Consumers Pay as Much as in Days of Great Scarcity—Indictments Against Alleged Trust in Cold Storage.

Notwithstanding the fact that the people of this city are compelled to pay ice at prices which are frozen necessity, there is at least one feature for which hospital authorities, hotel managers, boarding-house keepers, and every private individual are thankful in these hot and sultry midsummer days, and that is the certainty that there is a plentiful supply of the article stored away in the various ice houses and plants, sufficient to satisfy all demands.

Last winter's natural ice crop was one of the most prolific in many years, and the local ice dealers took advantage of the big harvest and low prices, and replenished their stock to the utmost.

Last year Washington was in the throes of an ice famine, and love or money, at times, could not secure the precious frozen crystal. There was much suffering in consequence among the sick in the hospitals, and housekeepers, hotels, and people in general were loud in their appeals for amelioration of a menacing condition.

It was claimed by the ice manufacturing companies at the time that their facilities were not of sufficient capacity to supply the ever growing demand, and that they were obliged to import natural ice from the New England dealers. Even with numerous four-masters arriving at the ice wharves every day, discharging their precious cargo, ice dealers professed that the supply was insufficient to satisfy the demand.

Increase in Price.

The scarcity of the article and the big demand brought about an increase in price, and many customers alleged at the time a shortage in weight, which the companies blamed on the ice wagon drivers, disclaiming all responsibility in that respect. It was further stated at the time that the dealers had combined to control the sale of ice, as well as its price. The newspapers took up the matter and the grand jury instituted an investigation with the result that on July 12 last that body returned an indictment alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law on the part of the ice-makers and dealers.

That's where the matter stands to-day. Nothing has as yet been done to bring the accused to trial, and to bring the price of ice back to its normal figure, prevailing before the ice famine of last year.

Indicted Over Year Ago.

The indictment against the ice companies was returned by the grand jury a little over a year ago, and when seen about the matter yesterday, it was stated at the district attorney's office that "the trial may be called up next fall."

July 12, 1906, the grand jury indicted the American Ice Company and the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, the two principal corporations dealing in ice in the District of Columbia. They were indicted for an alleged violation of section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. July 20 the indicted entered a plea of not guilty, and their bond was fixed at \$2,000. Included in the indictment were the names of Samuel A. Kimberley, general manager for this city of the American Ice Company, and George P. Hoover, superintendent of routes. Arthur A. Chapin, president and agent, and Samuel C. Redman, secretary and treasurer of the Chapin-Sacks Company, were also named in the indictment.

The grand jury made its report to Justice Wright, and the indictment alleged that the companies, through their respective officials, did, on April 20, 1906, unlawfully and knowingly, contract, combine, and conspire that they should charge the same price for ice sold to retail dealers, with a view to destroying competition, that they should not sell ice to dealers who should thereafter sell ice at retail at less than 40 cents per hundred pounds, or less than 25 cents per hundred pounds at wholesale, and that this contract was made by the concerns for the purpose of preventing and destroying competition among them as to the prices that ice should be sold by either of them to dealers.

Long List of Witnesses.

By this contract, it was further alleged, the companies restrained the business, trade, and commerce of their respective corporations, and also the dealers of the District of Columbia. The witnesses who appeared before the grand jury, and upon whose testimony the indictments were founded, were L. C. Reynolds, Clarence Lide, John D. Saunders, W. H. Marr, J. W. Atwell, Dennis Connor, William R. Padgett, Eugene Livermor, Edward M. Willis, L. P. Stewart, Nicholas Auth, William J. Capner, John W. Hodges, James John R. Ferris, S. Nally, John G. Allen, Thomas Nash, Frederick Herman, Robert J. Berryman, Joseph B. Waters, Walter B. Weaver, William J. Danie, W. S. Corby, David M. Oliver, R. W. Vandewater, Arthur Smith, two companies, the French Simpson, John T. Ball, Jr., Charles W. Taylor, James Donaldson, Walter L. Simmons, John E. McGaw, Wallace B. Black, A. J. Guillard, Edward B. Turbin, and Richard Sweeney.

Exactly how many of these witnesses have died since the indictment has been returned, or have removed from this city, could not be ascertained, but it is thought that when the trial is called up the prosecution will find that quite a number of the witnesses cannot be found, having either died or left this city.

Additional indictments were returned by the grand jury October 1, 1906, against the American Ice Company, its manager, Samuel A. Kimberley, and its agent, George F. Hoover, and the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, its president, Arthur A. Chapin, and its secretary-treasurer, Samuel C. Redman. Violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was alleged and a charge of conspiracy was made an offense against the United States was also made. To these charges the accused plead not guilty October 23, 1906.

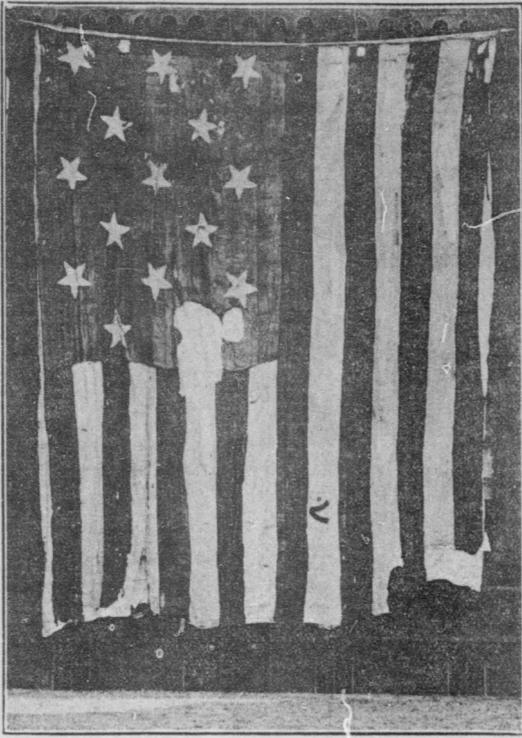
Negro Identified as Slayer.

Middletown, N. J., July 13.—William Wagner, a South Carolina negro, who was arrested in this city on Monday night on the charge of assaulting William Burns, at Otisville, near here, in September, 1904, was to-day identified in Goshen jail as Fred L. Dunbar, wanted at Sally, S. C., for the murder of E. H. Fisher on the night of December 24, 1905.

Arrested for Violating Smoke Law.

Lindley E. Snelcher, manager for the Potomac Electric Company, was arrested last night on complaint of Inspector E. W. Whitaker, for violation of the smoke law.

ORIGINAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER



Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner," the delicate and time-worn American flag, which inspired this country's national air in the brain of the poet and patriot Key, as it waved from the battlements of Fort M'Henry during the war of 1812, is on public exhibition at the National Museum, where it daily attracts the patriotic reverence and admiration of a large number of sight-seers. It has been loaned to the department by Eben Appleton, of New York, the owner of the great old flag. So delicate is the emblem that it was found necessary to place it on canvas, with the view of preservation and in order to keep the texture together as long as possible. The flag is twenty-eight by thirty feet long. The emblem has been placed in a glass case.

ROMANCE ENDS IN WEDDING CAPT. MARKHAM PROMOTED

Girl Said to Have Taken Poison Is McReady's Bride.

Mary Eastern and Beaming Husband Deny Tale of Attempt at Suicide with Acid.

After it was reported a week ago she had taken poison for love of Edward C. McReady, Mary A. Eastern last night became his bride, and thereby hangs the story of a romance that worked out as it should, and will probably result in their living happily ever afterward, if the bride and groom and their friends are good guessers.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother, 127 Prospect avenue, Rev. Frederick Howden, of St. John's Church, tying the nuptial knot. Miss Neils Haller, a lifelong friend of the bride, was maid of honor, and R. N. McReady, a brother of the bridegroom, best man of the Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. McReady will leave today for Harpers Ferry for a two weeks' stay, when they will return to Washington to live.

"Yes, we made our decision to get married in a hurry," said the bride, who, like all brides, is pretty and doesn't look as though she would be inclined to attempt an exploration of another land. In fact, she declares it is all a mistake, and that she didn't attempt suicide, but that as it may, both Mr. and Mrs. McReady looked last night as though they were entitled to congratulations, and they got them.

"My health has been bad for some time," continued Mrs. McReady, "and I don't see why we should not go on a honeymoon and health pilgrimage at the same time, do you?"

The groom didn't see why not, and explained that Mrs. McReady was right when she denied the tale of having attempted to die by swallowing carbolic acid.

"She was suffering from a cold," said the happy husband, "and thought she was setting out on a medicine when she took that poison." The suicide story is all untrue, but now we've married and do not need to worry any more about that tale.

Friends also declare it was a love match, the result of a long courtship, and that McReady's attentions had never faltered enough to have warranted his bride's attempting to end her life, as had been reported.

BROWNSON ANSWERS CRITICS.

Acting Secretary of Navy Defends Bureau of Construction.

Rear Admiral Brownson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued a statement yesterday afternoon in reply to sharp criticisms in naval construction, made by a service paper, in which he admits certain charges, but explains that great improvements have since been made. He says:

"Taking everything into consideration it is only surprising that we built as good ships at that time as we did. I am of the opinion that if the whole situation could be known it would be seen that other nations have had, and are still having, their troubles in their shipbuilding programmes."

Dairyman Arrested.

On complaint of Inspector J. E. Houghton, George W. Bole, a dairyman, 1015 New York avenue, was arrested last night, charged with violating the pure-food law.

2-bath House On Columbia Heights.

—New 10-room house, one block from Fourteenth street cars. Has two baths, hot-water heat, beautiful decorations, southern exposure. \$25 Per Month. Is all you're required to pay on the principal in the purchase of this house. Price, \$7,250. Thos. J. Fisher & Co., 1414 F St. N. W.

REAL BOMB DROPPED.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

his case remains to be seen. He is now under an order of the court not to leave this jurisdiction.

Lawyer Richardson went on Dewey savagely on cross-examination, but he got little satisfaction out of him. The witness gave better than he got.

"Defense rests," said Lawyer Richardson, the moment Judge Wood took the bench this morning. Thereupon the State opened its rebuttal by recalling John C. Rice, a Caldwell lawyer, who had previously testified to seeing Orchard hanging about Gov. Steunenberg's house just before the murder.

"You have testified to seeing Harry Orchard in Caldwell in December and November, 1905," said Mr. Hawley. "Did he wear a moustache at that time?" "He did not," very promptly said Rice. There was no cross-examination. Rice's testimony was aimed at the defense's witness, John Elliott, who told of having had a talk with Orchard in November, 1905, on a railroad train, when he said Orchard declared a plot was on foot to crush the Western Federation. Elliott swore positively that Orchard had heavy moustache at that time. In addition to this rebuttal, Elliott's cross-examination showed that Elliott had twice been confined to an insane asylum.

Perjury Proceedings Begun.

To add to the three days' excitement, the perjury proceedings outlined two days ago were begun late this evening. The first defense witness to be formally accused of swearing falsely is Dr. I. L. Magee, a doctor politician of Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho. Sheriff W. J. Bailey, of Shoshone County, who is in Boise as a witness in the Haywood case, swears to the complaint which charges Magee with perjury in testifying that he saw and talked with Harry Orchard in Wallace, Idaho, late in July and early in August, 1904.

The State to-day produced a witness who swore that Orchard was staying at his rooming-house in Denver from July 20 to August 1, 1904, and other witnesses will swear that they saw Orchard in Denver at the time Magee says he was in Wallace. Orchard testified he was then in Denver preparing to go to kill Bradley.

Abandoned by Brick Company.

"The old brick yard," as it has been familiarly known, was abandoned by the company, as far as brick making operations were concerned, about ten years ago. At that time, a large part of the earth had been taken out, leaving a huge pond covering nearly fifteen acres stretching through the center. It was filled with the surface water drained into it from the adjoining hills, and for a long time was regarded as a eyesore to residents in the northeast section of the city.

By degrees the pond was filled up by the deposit of earth and ashes, the place was drained, and is now on grade with the surrounding territory.

Several years ago the southwestern corner of the tract was leased to the Washington Baseball Association, and for two or three seasons was the home field of the Senators, until the major league abandoned its grounds at Seventh street and Florida avenue, which was taken by the American League. The chief use of the lot has been put in recent years has been to provide room for circuses.

WAR TALK "RANK NONSENSE"

Japanese, Writing in His Paper, Ridicules Jingoism.

But He Wants "Square Deal" in Immigration and Naturalization Advantages.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 12.—In to-day's issue the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly joins the chorus of denunciation of the Jingo, Japanese and American, who persist in talk of war between this country and Japan.

The editorial, headed "Rank Nonsense," is written by Iajime Hishi, the proprietor of the Weekly, who says that he has just returned from Japan and that there is no "momentous question of international import" there. The war talk, he states, seems to be limited to the United States. He calls it "surprising, ridiculous, and hysterical."

"War is an easy thing to talk, but it is the hardest thing to have, especially so when it is fought between such a great nation of wealth as America and the people whose trait is patriotism itself."

"Moreover, there is no sufficient ground or even plausible pretext to open hostilities for both nations, whose traditional friendship is too amiable to be broken."

"Even should there be such a ground or pretext, the American government and people are too wise to lose lives and wealth for what is not urgent necessity for them, and Japan feels too grateful for what this country has done for her, and her people are too well aware of the hard lesson they learned from the late war with Russia, and the injury she suffered in her finance and industries is yet unhealed, while the people's burden is growing too heavy to bear."

"Every student of international politics knows the tension arising from the immigration question and the anti-Japanese movement in a section of this country, but this is only limited to the quarters where the political agitators are taking advantage and holding grips among anarchistic laborers."

"This racial prejudice against our brothers and sisters is certainly more than disagreeable to us, but the fact that there are such unparagonable elements in its sphere must also be disheartening for this republic, and, therefore, this government will undoubtedly do all it can to relieve this unfortunate tension within the domain of diplomacy."

"All this government needs to do is simply to give us the square deal in the matter of naturalization and immigration rights and privileges, which is not at all unreasonable."

In another editorial the Weekly declares that it is none of Japan's business if this country wishes to send a fleet to the Pacific, that it is not a threat to this country, and that she need not be scared over it.

AFTER FIRE RISK CONCERNS.

Kansas Charges Companies with Violation of Anti-trust Laws.

Topeka, Kans., July 13.—Every fire insurance company operating in Kansas is included in injunction suits brought to-day by Attorney General Jackson charging them with violating the Kansas anti-trust laws. Information furnished by Superintendent of Insurance Barnes is the basis of the suits. They request the sixty-two defendants.

The suits are to restrain the companies from using the Eldridge rating sheet in writing insurance. This sheet is compiled by the Charles E. Eldridge rating bureau, of Topeka. Agents supporting Eldridge with information on claims on every town and township in the State. From them he compiles his rate book.

"BRICK YARD" SOLD

Transfer of Land in Northeast Involves \$130,000.

A real estate deal, involving about fifty-five acres of unshaded land, which will be sold for about \$130,000, and on which the purchaser, who is a builder, will erect more than 200 houses as soon as they can be built, at an aggregate cost of not less than \$600,000, is said to have been completed and awaits only small details to close the transaction.

NEW HOMES TO BE BUILT

Tract of Fifty-five Acres at Fifteenth and H Streets Will Be Covered with Houses—\$200,000 to Be Invested, Purchaser's Name Not Made Public, Will Increase Values in Vicinity.

The land in question is the large holding of the old Washington Brick Company, at Florida avenue and Fifteenth street northeast, latterly known as the "Circus Ground." The tract has a long frontage on Florida avenue, extends from Florida avenue to Mount Olivet cemetery along the east side of Trinidad avenue, has a frontage on the Bladensburg road about equal to that on Florida avenue, and Fourteenth, L, M, N, and O streets pass through it.

About three months ago Bates Warren, the well-known attorney, obtained an option upon the property from the officials of the old Washington Brick Company, represented chiefly by T. P. Holbrook. Mr. Warren has since that time found a purchaser, who, it is understood, is backed by large capitalists, who will provide the money for the projected building operations.

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GOES TO VIRGINIA SITE.

Since the abandonment of the site for a better one in Virginia, the old Washington Brick Company has been kept alive by Mr. Holbrook and his associates, until such time as the land which the company owned should become marketable. With the sale of the property it is likely the old company will declare its final dividend and go out of existence.

It is probable that through the proposed building operations the value of the land will be largely increased.

This transaction disposes of one of the largest tracts of unimproved land in East Washington, and is another indication of how fast the city is extending in that direction. Building operations, if possible, have been more active in the far east end in the last two years than in the northwest and the northern suburbs.

The opening of the brickyard tract will invite a throng of inhabitants to the northeast, and add much to the business interests of H street and the center of things in that section at the intersection of Seventh and H streets, Maryland and Florida avenues, and the Bladensburg and Benning roads.

DIME BANK FOR WASHINGTON

New Savings Institution Soon to Be Established Here.

Will Have \$50,000 Capital, at \$10 a Share, but Promoters Keep in Dark for the Present.

According to statements made yesterday, Washington is about to have a dime savings bank, founded upon a system similar to that which underlies the great institutions of this kind in New York City, Boston, and other large financial centers of the country. Those principally interested in the venture excused themselves yesterday from talking about their plans in detail, saying the announcement of the project had leaked out prematurely.

It could not be learned yesterday just who the promoters are, beyond two well-known business men of this city, who requested their names be not used at present. A reporter for The Washington Herald was told that the proposed capital stock of the proposed bank would be \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each. He was also told that subscriptions to the stock already amount to \$20,000. The proposed bank will be called the Dime Savings Bank of Washington. It will be incorporated under the laws of Virginia.

Within a few weeks it is expected that a location for the banking rooms will be secured in the business section, and it is hoped to open the institution for business not later than October.

CHOPS HIS ARM WITH AXE.

Cline Nearly Bleeds to Death Trying to Reach Home.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Hagerstown, July 12.—Nearly severing his left arm with an axe while at work on the mountain near Smithsburg, William Cline started to walk to that place, fell along the road from weakness, and the nearly bled to death.

A farmer found Cline and drove him rapidly to Smithsburg, and a physician stopped the flow of blood and saved his life. The main artery had been severed by the blow.

"Go the Way of the Arrow"

"A Place to Live."

"THE COOLEST PLACE NEAR THE CITY TO SPEND THE DAY" is the slogan of the old town of FLORAL HILL, N.W., on Minnesota ave. near Pennsylvania ave. (USE EARL). Open during business hours. Grounds free. Call at office, 814 Washington Loan and Trust Building, to have grounds reserved for special dates.

W. LEE WHITE & SONS, 14th and F, Phone Main 3424.

KANN'S MANY BARGAINS.

To-day's Announcement Offers Opportunities to Save Money.

Reduced prices is the chief talking point of S. Kann, Sons & Co.'s announcement to-day. The merchandise on which these reductions have been made are reasonable goods, things that every woman has need for right now. The yard-goods lines affected are silks, white goods, and wash goods of all kinds. Less than half the usual selling prices are named in some cases.

Some special purchase lots go on sale to-morrow, including fine lingerie waists, at less than one-half their usual cost. Another sale of interest is that of a large line of undergarments, hundreds of pieces are offered, and the average sale price is about half the regular cost.

Women who watch for bargains in the better grades of sheet and pillow cases will find a great bargain story in the S. Kann, Sons & Co. announcement. Both plain hemmed and hem-stitched sheets and cases are offered at ridiculous prices. All are supposed to be somewhat defective, but many, it is claimed, will look in vain for the imperfections which caused the pieces to be classed as "seconds."

A neckwear purchase includes two kinds of favorite neckwear—batiste stocks and tucked auto ties. Less than half the usual prices asked for either kind.

The art department clearance, which began last week, is made more interesting than ever on account of some unexpected reductions. The sale of umbrellas and parasols, first announcement of which was made Friday, will be continued. More than 5,000 pieces were brought to advantage, and with this quantity and the great variety, the attractions of the sale are as great as when the sale started.

S. Kann, Sons & Co. have been highly complimented upon their initiative in closing Saturdays at 5 p. m. instead of 9 p. m., as heretofore. During July, August, and September the store will close on other days at 5 p. m.

A great deal of attention is being paid to the mail order end of the business, and persons who go out of the city will find it to their advantage to order by mail anything wanted. Purchase of anything wanted may be made in this way, and during the clearing season the lowest prevailing prices will be given buyers, whether articles ordered were advertised or not. The same guarantee of satisfaction is assured buyers by this method as if selections were made in person at the store.

SEEK REPLY FROM DR. HALE

Southeast Citizens Organize to Boom That Part of City.

Committee Will Require Chaplain to Explain Statement as to Conditions in Washington.

As an evidence of the sentiments of the residents of Southeast Washington concerning the recent utterances of Dr. Ed- ward Everett Hale relative to the percentage of negro population of that section, the first formal action of the newly organized Southeast Washington Citizens' Association was to direct a committee to address the chaplain of the Senate, asking if the statements accredited to him are his own, and if so, to produce the evidence upon which they were made.

Following the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers at a meeting in Weller's Hall last night, the subject of Dr. Hale's remarks were brought to the attention of the association.

The committee was directed to request a reply from Dr. Hale in order that it may be given consideration at the next meeting, July 27.

The association was organized last night on a permanent basis for the consideration of all matters pertaining to the improvement of Southeast Washington. The organization now numbers nearly 100 members, and as an inducement to add to its strength H. C. Emrich last night offered a ton of coal to the member presenting the largest number of candidates for election to the association at the meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, A. J. Herrmann; first vice president, H. C. Emrich; second vice president, P. C. Garden; third vice president, L. Fugitt; secretary, Harry E. Gladman; treasurer, R. H. Bagby, and sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Ronspice.

CONVENTION CITY.

Chamber of Commerce Committee Working to Bring Grocers Here.

The first work to be attempted by the conventions committee of the Chamber of Commerce will be to invite, and secure, if possible, the next annual meeting of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association for this city. To this end H. C. C. Stiles, chairman of the committee, and John D. Prosser, one of the members, will visit Baltimore next week and present to the Wholesale Grocers' Association the claims of the Capital City as the place for their meeting in 1908.

The committee has held its initial meeting at the headquarters of the chamber. Edgar D. Shaw was elected permanent secretary, and the first work was discussed, and it was determined to work to bring as many conventions to this city as possible.

Charles Wallraff and Edgar D. Shaw were appointed a subcommittee to prepare a booklet setting forth the advantages of Washington as a place to hold conventions, to be widely circulated, and to be used by the committee in its correspondence with various organized bodies.

WANT CARS TO CARRY MORE.

Citizens Complain of Conditions on Anacostia Line.

The police regulation providing that only forty persons shall be transported across the Anacostia bridge on cars of the single-track car was the subject of a conference yesterday between Commissioner West and a delegation of citizens, who requested that the regulations be amended so as to permit the carrying of a larger number of passengers, or that the company be requested to provide more cars.

Under present conditions, it was stated, many of the passengers are forced to alight from the cars at either end of the bridge and then await a car containing less than the number governed by the regulations, resulting in a loss of time and great inconvenience.

Commissioner West said he appreciated the situation, but could offer as the only solution, the providing of a car governed by the company, as, in the opinion of the engineer department, to add more passengers to the cars crossing the bridge would prove dangerous. This, it was explained by the delegation, has been requested, but according to Gen. Harries, vice president of the road, the company is unable to provide additional cars.

The Commissioner said that any suggestions made would be considered, but that he was not in favor of amending the regulations by adding more passengers, in view of the opinion of the engineer department.

MRS. TOWER DEPARTS

Wife of American Ambassador Bids Berlin Adieu.

Berlin, July 12.—There was a great gathering of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tower at their magnificent home on the Tiergarten Wednesday, to say good-by to Mrs. Tower, the wife of the Ambassador, who was starting off with her sons for a summer holiday at Fins-tence. Among the guests were M. Arzint-witch, the Russian consul general, and his lovely American wife, formerly Mrs. Jones, of California; Consul General and Mrs. Thacker, Vice Consul Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. Honan, and Senator Latimer, the chief of the emigration commission.

GOES FOR SUMMER HOLIDAY

Great Gathering of Friends Say Good-by to Magnificent Home on Tiergarten—Tourists from United States Again in Evidence Throughout Germany—Senator Latimer.

Senator Latimer is only here for a few days, but he has won a host of friends. He is full of his mission and regards it as for the benefit of humanity that all countries should join in finally regulating the immigration and emigration questions.

The German authorities are helping him all they can. But this has not prevented the impression from getting abroad that the commission's real object is to increase immigration from Europe to the United States. He told a correspondent to-day emphatically that such was not the case. Indeed, he holds himself that less immigration to the United States would be better for her. The simplicity of the Senator's character was amusingly illustrated by his attempt while on the way from Vienna to Berlin to settle his score in the dining car with an Adams Express bill for \$20. He was saved from embarrassment by a fellow-traveler, who generously paid the amount.

Former Congressman McClary is expected here soon to negotiate with the postal department about a renewal of the agreement for postal arrangements aboard the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd mail lines. The companies are not satisfied with the compensation they receive for the facilities afforded.

American Tourists in Evidence.

Notwithstanding the rainy summer, the stream of American tourists going through Berlin is as big as ever. There are lawyers, doctors, promoters, and motor idlers in plenty. Among the crowd were Prof. Jensen, of Bryn Mawr, and Faust, of Cornell; Commander Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., and Vicomtesse De Sibur, of Washington, who is on her way to Paris to see her son.

There has been much talk about a large donation from Andrew Carnegie for a public library in Berlin and of a gift to the Trepport Observatory. In the latter case the wish was father to the thought. Director Archenhold uttered the wish on the occasion of the unveiling of Mr. Carnegie's picture at the observatory some weeks ago.

The American Ambassador is reported as saying that Mr. Carnegie on hearing the report merely remarked that if he donated anything to any other countries than America and Scotland, he would soon spend all his money on the wants of continental nations. The result of these rumors have been to keep some intending contributors from subscribing.

Millionaires Not Lavish.

A paper in Elbing, where "four American millionaires" lately inspected the Kaiser's stud, says the servants at the hotel where the Americans stopped were painfully disappointed at the small amount of tips they received. The hotel porter, who took the luggage from the depot, was rewarded with 20 cents. The editor of the paper calculates that after deducting the cost of the ticket to enable him to enter the platform this works out 44 cents per millionaire.

It has not been published here, but there is good authority for the statement that the crown princess is again looking forward to an increase in her family.

GRISCOMS ARE COMING HOME.

American Ambassador to Italy Leaves Rome for Vacation.

Rome, July 13.—Ambassador Griscom and wife and Mrs. Brownson will spend six weeks at Varese. Then they will go to the United States, where Mr. Griscom will spend his leave of absence.

Montecatini, which is considered the Italian Carlsbad, although greatly patronized by the Italian aristocracy during the summer, is practically unknown to foreigners. This year, however, seems to be an exception in that respect, as several Americans are taking the cure. Among them are Frank A. DeWitt and his wife, Mrs. John A. Knisel, and Mary O'Kelly.