GOSSIP OF THE AUTOS

Briarcliff Trophy Contest Has Many Entrants.

AMERICAN CARS IN THE LEAD

Of the Machines Named, Eleven Are American, Six Italian, Three French, One Austrian, and One German—Events for Pimlico Races. A. A. A. and Glidden Rules Revised.

Less than two weeks now intervene befor the running of the Briarcliff Trophy contest in Westchester County, New York, which race gives every evidence of being the most interesting road event that has taken place in the last two years, or since the running of the last contest for the Vanderbilt Cup.

The race will be started at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of April 24. The total list of twenty-two entrants will undoubtedly be at the starting tape, and from the time when the last of the twenty-two stock cars starts upon its thirty-mile circuit, there will not be a dull moment in the race. The distance of the contest is to be three hundred miles. It will not be completed until noon or later.

The Briarcliff Trophy stock car contest is the first large road race with anything like a large field to be contested in America, though it would seem that we are to have more of these in the future. All the drivers who are to compete are now exercising and tuning up their cars on the course. The universal opinion of the contestants is that the course will be a difficult one to drive and that it will require the most careful handling of the machines.

On the comparatively straight stretches (there are no real straightaways) fairly good time can be made, but owing to the many turns and curves in the race roads, it is believed that the average speed for the race will not be more than forty miles an hour. But to make this average will require hair-raising chances and the most careful manipulation of the steering wheel.

Great Interest in Race.

General interest in the race increases by leaps and bounds. The official grand stand is well under way. Already there has been a startlingly active demand for seats, and about a thousand of these and a number of boxes have already been taken at the secretary's office in the Bryant Park Building, New York.

All the hotel accommodations in the vicinity of the course have been engaged, but it is believed that uncomfortable congestion will be averted by the expedient of running trains every fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock of April 23, the night before the race. This will be the programme of the New York Central Railroad, the tracks of which touch the course at several points.

The representation of prominent automobilists from various centers throughout the East and Central parts of the country will be greater than at any time since the New York shows were in full blast. A considerable contingent will journey from the Pacific Coast for the event, and Canada will contribute an unusual number of visitors, according to advices received from Canadian cities.

The contract for the oiling of the entire thirty miles of road was let last week, and this work and that of repairing and banking the roads is being pushed by night and day squads of workers. There is an immense amount of detail work in connection with the preparations for the contest, and the erection of signs and telephone stations, the plans for the proper policing of the course, &c., are all demanding much of the time of the committee in charge of the contest. Most active among the workers are Robert Lee Morrell, the chairman of the committee, and T. F. Moore, the secretary and manager. These gentlemen are well-nigh living upon the course.

Eleventh-hour entries of a second Simplex, a Benz, a second Renault, and a Bianchi, bring the total number of entries to twenty-two. Of these, eleven are American, six Italian, three French, one Austrian, and one German.

Entries and Drivers.

The entries and drivers are as follows:

No. 1. Hol-Tan, H. H. Hilliard.
No. 2. Renault, M. L. Bernin.
No. 3. Stearns, G. W. Vaughn.
No. 4. Stearns, B. Oldfield.
No. 5. Isotta, Al Poole.
No. 6. Fiat, E. Cedrino.
No. 7. Allen Kingston, Arthur Campbell.
No. 8. Isotta, H. Harding.
No. 9. Isotta, Louis Strang.
No. 10. Stearns, Frank Leland.
No. 11. Simplex, Reifenberg.
No. 12. Panhard, George Robertson.
No. 13. Lozier, H. Michner.
No. 14. Lozier, R. Mulford.
No. 15. Maja, D. D. Murphy.
No. 16. Fiat, J. B. Ryall.
No. 17. Thomas, Montague Roberts.
No. 18. Apperson, H. H. Lytle.
No. 19. Simplex, J. Seymour.
No. 20. Benz, L. J. Bergdoll.
No. 21. Renault, driver not nominated.
No. 22. Bianchi, driver not nominated.

Pimlico Race Events.

Entry blanks have been issued for the second annual automobile race meet of the Motor Car Racing Association of Maryland, to be held at Pimlico course, on Decoration Day. The programme includes the following events:

No. 1. Five miles. Open to stock touring cars costing $2,001 to $3,000 for a silver cup.

No. 2. Maryland runabout championship at ten miles for a specially designed silver cup. Open to stock touring runabouts or tourabouts.

No. 3. Five miles. Open to stock touring cars of 30.1 to 60 horsepower, inclusive, for a silver cup.

No. 4. Pimlico free-for-all handicap; ten miles. Prize to winner, silver cup.

No. 5. 100-mile championship. Open to stripped stock cars or stock chassis. Prizes to owner of winning car, specially designed silver cup; to driver of winning car, $75 in gold; to owner of second car, silver cup; to driver of second car, $25 in gold.

The entry fees are $10 for all events except the 100-mile race, for which the entry fee is $25. Entries close Monday, May 25, with Edward A. Cassidy, general manager, 26 Franklin Building, Baltimore, Md.

Glidden Rules Revised.

A set of thoroughly revised rules for the A. A. A. tour and Glidden trophy contest has just been issued, and the changes in them show that at last the lessons taught by the tours of the past three years have been well learned. According to these official rules the proper title of this yearly event is now "The Fifth Annual Reliability Touring Contest of the American Automobile Association, including the contest for the Charles J. Glidden trophy for touring cars, and the Frank B. Hower trophy for runabouts."

The tour will start from Buffalo, on July 9, and terminate at Saratoga Springs about July 24.

The chief change in the rules is the introduction of official observers. Each car will carry one, appointed by the maker of a rival car, and the rules require that these observers shall be expert or capable men. Another important change is the allowance of the time lost through tire trouble. There will be no committee to quarrel about matters this year, as the chairman of the touring board, Frank B. Hower, has been named by the A. A. A. as manager of the tour, and he will have full charge.

The rules permit of clubs naming several teams of three each, and a team of three being composed of all one make. The system of scoring is similar to that of last year, but the rules exclude a tie and provide for the actual running of the Glidden prize by some one club. There are a number of other changes, each important, and so far as is known every objection that has been raised in former tours has been met by changes in the rules.

The claims of Savannah for the coming Vanderbilt Cup race are being vigorously pushed. President Frank E. Battey, of the Savannah Club, having been for a week in New York, and having had several conferences with the racing board. It is stated that St. Louis, Connecticut, and several other localities are seeking the race, but Savannah seems to have the best chance.

The center of trade interest during the past week has been New York City, where the first annual automobile carnival, so-called, has been of importance enough to interest thousands in its parade, hill-climb, and other special events, and which has done a great deal, beyond a doubt, to awaken interest with the buying public and among automobilists generally. One of the most promising factors has been the weather, which, with the exception of one rainy day, has been all that could be asked. The bright sunny days of an early spring have turned the thoughts of the public more toward automobiling than all the spring shows, carnivals and other interest inducers.

CITY LEAGUE READY

Prospects Look Good for a Banner Season.

WILL OPEN UP ON MAY 4

Thirty Games Scheduled to Be Played by Each Club—Brentwood and Bloomingdale Replace Aloysius and Southern Railway—Board of Arbitration Is Done Away With.

With the opening date of the Capital City Baseball League only a few weeks away, the board of managers are bending every effort to make this year the best the league has ever known.

The following officers will control the policy of the league this year: James A. O'Shea, president; Ross J. Blosser, vice president; Thomas L. Fortune, secretary. George E. Cornell, a newcomer in the ranks of the league, has been elected to fill the position of treasurer. The board of managers is as follows: Government Printing Office, George E. Forden; Columbia Athletic Club, Maurice O'Connor; St. Stephen's Institute, Frank Handler and Thomas L. Fortune; Brentwood, George E. Cornell and F. Potts; Bloomingdale Athletic Club, Nat Worley; Atlantics, J. Fitzpatrick and William Starnall.

Two new teams are in the league, the Aloysius and Southern Railway teams having been dropped. The Brentwood and Bloomingdale clubs have been elected to fill the vacancies.

Brentwood a Strong Club.

In obtaining the Brentwood club, the other managers of the league feel that they have accomplished a good bit of work, and have landed a team that will make the best teams in the league hustle. This team won the championship in the Suburban League last year.

None of the teams have given out their rosters and are not required by the constitution to do so until two weeks prior to the opening game. As a result it cannot be stated now what names will appear on the lists.

The Bloomingdale Athletic Club, under the guidance of Nat. Worley, will make its premier appearance in fast company. The team is made up of youngsters, who play good, snappy ball, and there should be some fast contests between this team and the other nines in the league.

Of the other managers, all of whom are well known to the followers of the Capital City League, Maurice O'Connor and Frank Handler are the oldest. Frank Handler with his St. Stephen's Institute team has been with the league since it started, and won the first two pennants with it. That was in the early days, when the league used the White Lot. St. Stephen's Institute is said to be as fast as it was in its palmiest days, and many of its old stars are with the team again.

O'Connor as Manager.

The Columbia Athletic Club, winner of the pennant the year before last, will have Maurice O'Connor to watch over its welfare, and as he has always been a hard worker and a good loser, and is always in the game, his team should be well up. He has many of his old standbys with him this year.

The Government Printing Office will have George Forden as its manager, and as he is considered to know as much about the game as any manager in the league, his team will vie with the best. Forden won the admiration of every follower of this popular league last year by the way in which, despite adverse conditions, he kept a team in the field at all times. His associates in the big printery are with him, and anxious to see him with a winning team.

The Atlantics are now under the management of Fitzpatrick and Starnall, and as these two managed the team toward the latter part of last season, it is confidently hoped by the Atlantic following that the same spirit of fight which has always been prevalent will be noticeable again, and that the team will be well up all the year.

The constitution of the league has undergone some changes, primary among these being the cutting out of the sections referring to protests. There will be no arbitration board, and whatever grievances the managers have must be settled among themselves. This is the first time that this has been tried in the league, and as it is a new feature, the workings will be watched with interest.

Play Thirty Games Apiece.

A series of thirty games will be played by each team, a course that has been adopted after some little thought to please the following at North Capitol and M streets. The season will open up on May 4, and should close the latter part of August or the early part of September.

A neat and attractive booklet, which will contain many interesting points about the league, its inception, and its great success, will be distributed. The book will contain among other things a complete and up-to-date official schedule and a unique score card. This book will be well received if the present elaborate plans are carried out in regard to its make-up.

It is the purpose of the management of the league, with the kindly co-operation and aid of its adherents, to give the best article of ball that it can. The league fills a long-felt want, and caters not only to the working boy, but is a relaxation to the people who live in the neighborhood of the grounds.

French Use Much Tobacco.

Paris, April 11.—The total sum expended in France for tobacco in 1907 was nearly 500,000,000 francs, or 12.66 francs per head of population. Of this, the treasury gains 92 per cent. The sale of cigarettes has risen from 1,000,000 francs in 1872, to 72,000,000 francs in 1907.

CHANGE BOXING RULE

More Time Between Rounds Would Improve Sport.

BILLY CARROLL'S SUGGESTION

Comedian Favors Two Minutes Rest Between Each Set-to Instead of One Minute, as at Present—Would Prove Great Benefit to Youngsters, Who Are Not Fully Matured.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The suggestion made by Billy Carroll, the comedian, has caused considerable discussion and brought out several other ideas that will be of interest to those who are anxious to have boxing placed on a safe and sound basis.

Carroll's idea was to have a rest of two minutes between each round of a boxing contest, instead of one minute, as at present is the custom. Almost every one who has spoken about the two-minutes-between-rounds idea of Mr. Carroll approved of the suggestion and thought that it should be given serious consideration, especially in bouts between young boxers.

Boxing is a strenuous exercise, and the exertions which a man goes through in a fast contest are as wearing, if not more so, than the punching which is received from an opponent.

If any man does not believe this to be a fact let him get some one to hold a watch for him and then just jump around a room for three minutes as fast as he can, going through the motions as he sees a boxer do it in the ring. This is the same work that many boxers do in training, and which they call shadow boxing. After doing this for three minutes let him rest one minute and then try it again.

It will take a man of good physical condition to go through eighteen minutes of such work. Before the end is reached he will be apt to agree with Comedian Carroll that one minute is not enough time to rest up between rounds, and that doubling the time would be an agreeable thing to the tired boxer.

The novice who will try to do three or four rounds of boxing will soon appreciate the fact that it is at times the poor physical condition of a professional boxer which really whips him in a contest rather than the amount of punishment which he receives.

Daily readers of the newspapers are often told of cases of young girls dropping dead through their exertions in skipping a rope, and the exercise is no more severe, and perhaps not even as much so, as that which a boxer goes through in a fast bout, leaving the question of being punched out of the argument altogether.

McLean's Novel Offer.

There has, perhaps, never been any better all-round athlete in Philadelphia than Billy McLean, the veteran pugilist and teacher of boxing, who to-day, although in the seventies or close to that age, could walk or run the average man to death. McLean has always been fond of walking and running, and in his younger days was quite an adept at skipping the rope.

For many years Billy used to walk in from his home at Paschalville to his rooms at Tenth and Chestnut streets, teach boxing to fifteen or twenty pupils, skip the rope several hundred times just to fill in the time (he has skipped as high as 4,000 times without a rest), and then walk or run out home at night.

He was well aware of the amount of exertion which a boxer went through in a contest, and he never had any use for a man who would not train and get himself in good physical condition. He once had a pupil who developed into a good boxer, but who did not like the hard work which McLean wanted to put him through every time he was getting ready for a fight. This young fellow's name was Harry Berger, and he did well for a time in the ring; but as he did not take the care of himself that is necessary to reach the top of the ladder, he has since practically dropped out of sight.

McLean was talking about Berger once, and some one made the remark as to how good a man he was becoming, when Billy, who was then about sixty years old, offered to bet that he could stop Berger in four rounds and never strike him one blow during that time. This remark at first brought out a laugh; but when McLean offered to put up a reasonable sum of money on the affair he was seen to be in dead earnest.

Asked to explain how he could whip a man without hitting him, the old boxing master replied that he would put on the gloves with Berger and go into a ring and just box in and out and around Harry, taking care never to hurt him, but making him go so fast that in Berger's poor condition the latter would have to go so fast to keep up with him that before the end of four rounds he would be played out and would stop. And the chances are that Billy could have done just what he said.

Put Check on Youngsters.

Keeping in mind the severe exertions which a boxer has to go through in a fast contest, another suggestion has been made in connection with the talk of Comedian Carroll which also seems to be good at this time. This latter idea comes from a man who is much interested in boxing from a spectator's standpoint, and who rarely misses a bout between prominent boxers.

This man gives it as his opinion that a careful examination and study should be made of the younger boxers who are ambitious to take up the professional game, and that none of the lads should be allowed to box in public contests till they have become matured and have developed their normal strength.

Boxing is one of the best means of exercise, and this man does not want any of the youngsters prevented from engaging in it. On the contrary, he believes in doing everything to encourage them in taking it up, and as he is well-to-do financially, he would be quite willing to provide or help to provide public gymnasiums or boxing schools for such boys, where they could be taught the art of boxing and trained and developed into good boxers.

But he thinks that many of the lads who are now allowed to take part in public contests are not fit physically for such work, and that many of them are in great danger of collapsing from their own exertions when they are pressed to the limit of their strength, as they often are when they try to make a good showing in the ring against a sturdy opponent.

Perhaps the danger which he sees to these young boxers would not be so great were the referees or men in charge of the boxing rings always possessed of the necessary good judgment and discretion to stop the bouts when one or the other of the boxers is reaching the point of exhaustion, but, as has been proven a number of times when fatalities have occurred in this city, some of the men who have been in charge of the ring were utterly incapable of telling the physical condition of the boxers.

Robson Was Overmatched.

No better evidence of the popularity of the sport of boxing could be needed than the fact of the great attendance at the bout last week between Joe Gans and Spike Robson. One of the owners of the National Athletic Club, where the bout took place, stated that the receipts were over $5,000.

The big arena was filled to its capacity, and the prices charged were above that which are asked for the regular shows. Had they been lower, it is likely that the attendance would have been doubled, had there been any place in the city large enough to hold it. Yet the bout could not have been considered a sensational one from any standpoint.

Those who follow boxing were well aware that Gans was taller, had a longer reach, and was heavier than the little Englishman. He had also shown many times that he was a harder hitter than Spike, who has never shown any evidence of being a slugger. No close student of boxing could figure out that Robson had any possible chance of beating Gans, judging by any performance which he had given since he first visited this country.

There had been an intimation that Spike had been nursing his skill since he came here, and that he had never really cut loose in any of his previous contests, but no regular patron of boxing would have been willing to take much stock in that argument, for Robson had been seen in tight places several times when it would have taken wonderful self-control to have kept back a knock-out punch if he had any left in his stock.

Yet feeling, as they must have done, that all the advantages were in favor of the colored boxer, as large a crowd turned out to witness the match as the largest boxing arena in the city could accommodate, notwithstanding the additional charge to witness the contest.

When it was over no one seemed to feel that he had not gotten the full value of his money. The bout was a fast one while it lasted, and there was action every second the men were in the ring, and the only regret possible was in the fact that the men were not better matched as to weight and strength.

Chance for Good Bouts.

A boxing promoter who was alive to the possibilities of the light-weight situation in this city at the present time could arrange a number of contests that would prove interesting to the followers of the sport and prove a good thing from a box office standpoint.

There are a number of professional boxers here now who are ambitious to be classed as the best local light-weight. Young Erne, Young Loughery, Willie Moody, Adam Ryan, Jack Blackburn, and perhaps one or two more, each think they are the best at 133 pounds.

By matching these boxers at the weight and pairing them off in a way that would be convenient, either by the selection of the club owner or by drawing lots to see which two men should box, and then matching the winners, with the idea that the man who survived the ordeal would be given a chance to meet Gans, several good shows would be provided, and each one would be a good thing financially. It should not take much urging to get these men together, for most of them are ready at any time to jump into a ring and challenge anybody and everybody to a contest with the gloves.

The requirement of a reasonable forfeit to make the weight would soon prove whether the men were really able to class as light-weights, and then it would be a fair field and no favor, for it would be up to the men to show whether or not their claims were justified.

The man who could not weigh in would be cast aside, and the contest would be really one between legitimate light-weights, and the fact that each bout would be a separate contest, would pay each of the men well for taking the chance, while the fact that if he was the final winner would get a boxer a chance to meet the light-weight champion in a bout at the biggest club in the city would be the best inducement any of them could ask.

Spike Robson is reported to have received 30 per cent of the receipts for boxing Gans, and any of the men mentioned could figure it out for himself about how much he could expect to get if he was the one who would finally meet the colored wonder.

HOPPE A BILLIARD MARVEL

Twenty-year-old Wonder Champion of the World.

Attributes His Success to Abstinence from Tobacco and Drink, Which Destroy the Nerves.

Philadelphia, April 11.—Although he will not be twenty-one years of age until next October, Willie Hoppe is the 18.2 balkline billiard champion of the world, and is confident before he reaches his majority he will prove himself to be the peer of all players.

Hoppe is a clean cut, smooth-shaven, well-built young fellow and, despite his achievements, wears the same sized hat as he did one year ago. If you speak to him you will get a courteous reply delivered in an easy manner, and you instantly get a favorable impression of the youth and his profession.

"You must keep your nerves in splendid shape to control the ivories in that way," Hoppe was asked after the marvel of the billiard world had gathered 213 caroms in a faultless manner. To what do you attribute your success?"

"Well, you know I belong to a billiard family," said Willie, "but I believe my present position in the world of billiards is due to the fact that my education in the art of smoking and drinking has been totally neglected. I have never touched an intoxicating drink nor smoked in my life, and do not intend to dabble with those habits so long as I am playing in public contests.

"I started my billiard career, as you know, when I was quite young, and during the time I have spent in the game I have seen so much of the evil effects of these stimulants on really good men with the cut that the idea became firmly fixed in my mind that I would never be a champion if I began to indulge in these small vices.

"Whenever I faced an opponent who used tobacco I always felt satisfied that I had a big advantage over him. My mind was always clear and my nerves steady, while he was always compelled to steady himself with his customary stimulants, which sometimes failed to stimulate in the right way.

"To me smoking seemed more of a handicap than a steadier in most cases.

"A case in point was my last contest with Vignaux in Paris. The Frenchman smoked incessantly and sipped cognac, too, throughout the game. While I do not contend that this caused him to lose, I can safely say that it did not improve his skill.

"People seem to forget that the game of billiards is a true sport. It requires the steadiest kind of nerves to be able to use the deftness of touch of a first-class player, and this kind of nerves can only be acquired by careful living. It is true that both Slosson and Schaefer are fond of cigars and remained at the top of the heap for many years, but this does not disprove my theory. In any sport the first thing a trainer insists upon is a total abstinence from liquor and tobacco. Billiard men should train the same way. I suppose the reason they do not is because it is a sort of gentleman's social game. Have a cigar?"

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

MEMORIAL DAY PLANS

Various Committees Named by G. A. R. Managers.

CITIZENS WILL CO-OPERATE

H. B. F. Macfarland, L. P. Shoemaker, W. V. Cox, J. D. McFall, J. W. Mitchell, W. P. Gude, and J. W. Watson Selected—Army and Navy Union Given Representation.

Col. John S. Walker, commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, met with chairmen of various committees appointed by the commander to prepare plans for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, in G. A. R. Hall last night, and discussed the arrangement of a programme.

Representatives of the Roosevelt, Porter, and Barry Garrisons, Army and Navy Union, and Spanish-American War Veterans, were given place on the general Memorial Day committee. The committees will meet again on April 23. At that time a full and complete programme of the exercises will be arranged.

In naming the committee of citizens to co-operate with the veterans, the following were selected: Henry B. F. Macfarland, District Commissioner; Louis P. Shoemaker, William V. Cox, Prof. Jasper D. McFall, J. Walter Mitchell, William F. Gude, and John W. Watson.

The general Memorial Day committee, composed of members of the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, is announced in the general orders, as follows:

Department officers—John S. Walker, department commander, chairman; E. S. Holbrook, senior vice commander; Henry A. Johnson, junior vice commander; O. H. Oldroyd, assistant adjutant general, secretary; Francis L. McKenna, assistant quartermaster general, treasurer; A. E. Johnson, medical director; Rev. C. W. Gallagher, chaplain.

Past department commanders—A. H. G. Richardson, George E. Corson, Harrison Dingman, Charles C. Boyce, Samuel S. Burdett, D. S. Alexander, Newton M. Brooks, Jerome B. Burke, Charles P. Lincoln, William S. Odell, M. Emmet Urell, H. M. Pipes, A. F. Dinsmore, Nathan Bickford, John McElroy, Thomas S. Hopkins, Arthur Hendricks, Calvin Farnsworth, George H. Slaybaugh, Israel W. Stone, B. F. Bingham, I. G. Kimball, A. Hart, A. P. Tasker, B. P. Entrikin, Newton Ferree, and S. E. Faunce.

Commanders and Representatives.

Post 1, Samuel W. Snow, William H. Bailey; Post 2, John Middleton, Robert E. Grant; Post 3, W. H. Raymond, George R. Ferguson; Post 5, William J. Breed, Charles Matthews; Post 6, Burton R. Ross, M. M. Lewis; Post 7, John C. Maynard, Thomas Calver; Post 8, H. L. Deam, W. W. Brown; Post 9, R. D. Godman, Thomas J. Stewart; Post 10, A. F. Dinsmore, George R. Cook; Post 11, John F. Randolph, William A. O'Meara; Post 13, A. B. Frisbie, T. J. Putnam; Post 14, Charles F. Garrette, P. O. Lawrence; Post 15, Edward Webster, William Hawthorne; Post 17, Thomas Day, William H. Jones; Post 19, Asa Kedney, Rudolph Ullmer; Post 20, Henry Foster, E. J. Sweet; Post 21, B. F. Davis, J. W. Butcher.

Maryland Division, Sons of Veterans—Henry L. Streib, division commander; Edwin C. Irelan, division adjutant; Camp No. 2, F. T. F. Johnson, captain; Camp No. 30, Francis E. Cross, captain.

United Spanish War Veterans, Department of the District of Columbia—E. L. Cogan, department commander; John Mahoney, department adjutant. Camp No. 1, D. J. Leahy, commander; Camp No. 2, W. H. Henderson, commander; Camp No. 3, W. H. Mellach, commander; Camp No. 4, C. L. Saers, commander; Camp No. 6, J. S. Sullivan, commander; Camp No. 7, Eugene Dolemas, commander; Camp No. 9, Charles S. Piper, commander.

The Regular Army and Navy Union—J. B. Morton, national commander; Michael J. Hackett, national adjutant general. Garrison No. 1, John G. Maynard, commander.

Army and Navy Union—Garrison No. 104, J. G. Jorgenson, commander.

Members of Subcommittees.

The subcommittees of the memorial executive committee are given as follows:

Reception committee—John McElroy, past senior vice commander in chief, chairman; B. F. Bingham, past department commander, vice chairman; E. L. Cogan, department commander U. S. W. V., second vice chairman; the department officers and past department commanders with the following-named eminent patriotic citizens: Henry B. F. Macfarland, Jasper D. McFall, William F. Gude, Louis P. Shoemaker, J. Walter Mitchell, and John W. Watson.

Press and invitation—S. E. Faunce, chairman; Thomas S. Hopkins, John McElroy, M. Emmet Urell, A. P. Tasker, vice chairman; Nathan Bickford, and J. Walter Mitchell.

Finance committee—Israel W. Stone, chairman; George H. Slaybaugh, Nathan Bickford, Abram Hart, I. G. Kimball, William H. Hoover, B. P. Entrikin, Frank L. McKenna, Henry Foster, N. N. McCullough, J. Walter Mitchell, John Middleton, John W. Watson, W. H. Raymond, William J. Breed, H. L. Deam, John F. Randolph, Charles F. Garrette, W. W. Eldridge, M. L. Leonard, Chris Storm, H. F. J. Drake, Edward A. Keeler, J. Tyler Powell, Rev. J. H. Bradford, Lawrence Wilson.

Transportation—George E. Corson, chairman; George P. Davis, Newton Ferree, W. L. Smalhoff, John G. Maynard, Charles Matthews.

On Decorations and Grounds.

E. J. Sweet, chairman; A. G. H. Richardson, W. S. Odell, J. M. Pipes, William H. Bailey, Edward A. Keeler, A. Davidson, H. M. Bennett, Robert E. Grant, W. W. Brown, William A. O'Meara, William Hawthorne, William H. Liverpool, James T. Thomas, S. W. McElderry, B. F. Graham, H. H. Bunyea, Thomas Jenks, H. H. House, Charles H. Preston, R. E. Duvall, Briscoe Goodhart.

Music—Dr. Thomas Calver, chairman; Prof. Jasper D. McFall, Frederick Klein, Thomas J. Stewart, J. E. McCabe, W. F. Brenizer, J. W. Butcher, Rudolph Ullmer, Rev. W. G. Davenport.

Auditing—Arthur Hendricks, chairman; Calvin Farnsworth, George R. Ferguson.

Isolated graves—P. O. Lawrence, chairman; Asa H. Kedney, T. J. Putnam, J. J. Sullivan, Thomas Day, Edward Webster.

National cemetery, United States Soldiers' Home—Under direction of E. H. Holbrook, senior vice department commander.

Congressional Cemetery—Under direction of Henry A. Johnson, junior vice department commander.

Battleground National Cemetery, Brightwood, D. C.—Under direction of Capt. Newton M. Brooks, past department commander, G. A. R.

Glenwood, Prospect Hill, St. Mary's, and Mount Olivet cemeteries—Under direction of Edward Webster, commander, with George H. Thompson Post, No. 15, assisted by Cushing Camp, Sons of Veterans, and Richard J. Harden Camp, United Spanish War Veterans.

Holy Rood and Oak Hill cemeteries—Under direction of Asa H. Kedney, commander, George U. Morris Post, No. 19.

St. Elizabeth Cemetery—Under direction of A. B. Frisbie, commander of John A. Logan Post, No. 13.

Harmony Cemetery—Under direction of R. D. Goodman, commander, Charles Sumner Post, No. 8.

MIDDIES TO GO WITH FLEET.

Annapolis Graduating Class to Be Given Experience of Cruise.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department yesterday that approximately 130 of the 230 midshipmen to be graduated from the Naval Academy in June will be sent to the Atlantic fleet for the return cruise, in order that they may have advantage of the experience afforded by such an unusual journey.

It was decided that all sixteen battle ships shall be given as many as possible of the midshipmen.

All this year's class will have to spend the customary two years at sea before graduation to ensigns.

Those assigned to the Atlantic fleet will be compelled to sacrifice most of the month's leave, to which they are entitled, upon graduation. They cannot leave the Academy before June 6. They will be ordered to report aboard the various ships at San Francisco by July 1.

They will be allowed to proceed to their homes en route to the Pacific after leaving the Academy.

Capt. Richard Mulligan, detail officer of the Navigation Bureau, has addressed inquiries to each member of the class, asking his preference as to ship on either coast. Many answers have been prompt, some coming by wire, making first bid for the Atlantic fleet. Most of these have asked to be sent to the Connecticut, the flagship.

The present second, third, and fourth classes will be sent on their summer practice cruise immediately after the first class gets away.

FIRE DESTROYS GRAND STAND.

Old Alexander Island Race-track Structure Razed to Ground.

The once famous Alexander Island race course is now but a thing of the memory. Not even the dilapidated grand stand, which for so many years has reminded the passer-by of the one-time glory, remains—only a few charred stumps, grim tokens of the thousands upon thousands of dollars that went up in smoke, so to speak, when the bookies were doing business south of the Potomac.

The Alexander Island race track was opened in 1893 and ran with uninterrupted success for four years, or until 1896, when it shut down. Running races with purses worth many hundreds of dollars were contested for daily during the meets in those years.

The destruction of the landmark came about through fire which broke out about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and burned the structure to the ground. The blaze was of unknown origin.

ADULT DEPARTMENT DINNER.

District Sunday School Association Plans Event.

An event of interest to the Christian people of Washington is the adult department dinner under the auspices of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association, to be given at the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. W. C. Pearce, adult department superintendent of the International Sunday School Association, is the guest of honor, and will give the principal address. Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene, under whose care the adult department of Calvary Baptist Sunday school has developed, will speak, followed in brief informal talks by a number of leading citizens and Sunday-school workers.

The object of the dinner is to unite the existing forces for greater effectiveness, and to increase the number of regularly organized classes of men and women. Each Sunday school should be represented by its general and adult department superintendents, class presidents, adult department teachers, class officers, and chairmen of committees. A woman's committeee has been appointed to make arrangements for the ladies who may attend.

NAVAL STORE FIRM INDICTED

Savannah Grand Jury Alleges Trust Law Violations.

Accused of Conspiring and Entering [illegible]mbination to Restrain Trade.

Savannah, April 11.—The grand jury in the United States Court this afternoon returned indictments against the American Naval Stores Company, the National Transportation and Terminal Company, both with headquarters in Savannah, and the following officers of the American Naval Stores Company: S. P. Shotter, chairman of the board of directors; Edwin S. Nash, president; J. F. Cooper Myers, vice president; C. J. Deleach, secretary; G. M. Broadman, treasurer, and Carl Moeller, manager of the Jacksonville, Fla., branch.

The defendants, except Moeller and Broadman, gave bond in the sum of $5,000 each. Broadman is traveling in Bermuda, and will not return for several weeks. He will be permitted to return at his own leisure and give bond. Moeller will give bond next week.

The defendants are charged with combining and conspiring for the restraint of trade in foreign countries, and with the same offense in the United States, and with attempting to monopolize the naval stores trade. It is alleged that through conspiracy they stifled competition and manipulated the naval stores market to suit themselves. It is alleged they have violated the first and second sections of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The cases will not be tried until fall. Shotter and Myers were indicted upon similar charges a year ago. At that time Mr. Nash gave testimony for the government. Shotter and Myers and others indicted with them entered pleas of guilty then, and fines aggregating $36,000 were assessed against them.

Judge Samuel Adams, former justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has been engaged to defend those indicted. Judge W. B. Sheppard, of the United States Court for the district of Florida, fixed the amount of bond to-day.

SET CONFERENCE DATE.

Commissioners Will Meet Subcommittee of Senate.

The Commissioners received notice yesterday that their conferences with the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the District appropriation bill will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will, therefore, have to defer making engagements, including public hearings at the District Building the coming week.

The Commissioners will present to the Senate Committee on Appropriations all estimates not allowed by the House of Representatives.

They will tell the Senate Committee on Appropriations that all of the Commissioners' estimates, amount to $13,667,000, may be granted, and still leave $700,000 of District revenues available for repayments on advances made by the United States Treasury to the District, provided the distinction recommended by the Commissioners is made between the extraordinary projects of improvement and current expenditures.

FORAKER TO NEGROES

Ohio Senator Speaks Before African Conference.

TALKS OF BROWNSVILLE FRAY

Convinced that Colored Battalion Did No Wrong—Declares He Was Not Seeking Votes, Because He Already Had Them—Tells When His Religion Was Nearly Lost.

An address delivered by Senator Foraker yesterday at the session of the Baltimore A. M. E. Conference, in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, served to break the monotony of the routine work of the ministers, awoke much enthusiasm in the delegates, and demonstrated satisfactorily to the negro preachers that the negroes have a strong friend and one active in their behalf in the Senator from Ohio.

When Mr. Foraker was escorted to the pulpit the assembled delegates arose in a body and greeted him with cheers and handclapping. He was introduced by Bishop Gaines as the "friend and defender of our people."

Applause during the speech of the Senator was almost continuous. Enthusiasm was manifested now and then by cheers.

Discusses Brownsville Affair.

Senator Foraker complimented the ministers on the good work they have done for the negro race in recent years. He spoke of the Brownsville affair, excusing himself for broaching the subject by saying it had been mentioned in the invitation to address the conference, extended by Bishop Gaines.

He expressed his opinion that not a man in the negro battalion had fired a gun on the night of the shooting at Brownsville, and referred to his intention of delivering a speech in the Senate on Tuesday, to try to demonstrate to the people of this country that his opinion is correct.

As Senator Foraker concluded his address the audience arose and sang "America." The hymn was continued while the Senator was escorted from the pulpit, down the aisle, and from the auditorium, without the accompaniment of the organ.

Senator Foraker's Speech.

Senator Foraker said in part:

I almost lost my religion when I heard of Brownsville. I almost lost it again when I read in yesterday's newspapers of the proceedings in a Republican convention held in Virginia, where it is reported that the leaders, from the chairman down—all the leading speakers—announced that no colored men need apply.

I do not want to criticise my party, and I am not criticising it. I am criticising a lot of people who are misrepresenting it for the time being, and I refer to it not to condemn my party, but to encourage you by saying I hope that the question that has thus been fairly raised will be carried for settlement to the national convention at Chicago.

We will then find out whether or not the great Republican party of Lincoln and Grant and Harrison and McKinley is a "lily white" party. If it is, I predict that there will be some new parties in this country.

Now come these "lily whites" and tell us that these men who are permitted to vote by the Democrats shall not be allowed to vote when the Republicans are holding a convention to settle party affairs. If not, why not?

I disclaim all such Republicans. They do not belong to my party, and I will not belong to theirs.

I am simply an old-fashioned Republican—a great deal more concerned about human rights than about trusts and corporations.

Now just one word about Brownsville. I said I preferred not to speak about that, but I will speak a few words on that subject, just as a matter of justice.

Had Vote All the Time.

I have seen it charged that I was doing what I have done in regard to the Brownsville case because I want the negro vote. I know I did not have to do that to get that vote. I have always had it. I never had to ask for it, and it never entered my mind that I ever would have to ask for it.

I took up the Brownsville matter simply because it seemed to me abhorent to every sense of justice and to all our ideas of American institutions and the rights of American citizens that any man in this country could be convicted of crime and stripped of important rights merely by Executive order, without a chance to be heard in his own defense. I thought I would see that they had a chance to be heard anyhow.

Result of Investigation.

And now they have had a chance to be heard. And you know with what result. Others on the committee—and I must not criticise them—came to the conclusion that some of the soldiers did the shooting. There was some testimony to that effect, but I weighed it carefully and conscientiously.

I examined it as intelligently as I knew how, and I have had some experience, for I sat for three years on the bench every day weighing testimony, and for nearly forty years have been a practicing attorney, and I think I know a truthful witness when I see him. I heard those soldiers testify, and I studied them and all the facts and circumstances, and putting all these things together I became convinced that not a man in that battalion fired a gun.

In fighting this battle I am fighting my own. If the President of the United States can arbitrarily turn three companies of colored soldiers out of the army to-day, he can turn out three companies of white soldiers to-morrow.

The race question does in a sense enter into it. You cannot keep it out. But I have not tried to bring it in. My purpose has raised a great deal broader and more important question than that. It is a question of constitutional power on the one hand and constitutional right on the other—the right of the men to be heard first before they are convicted.

That is what I want to settle. That question relates to human liberty and the rights of American citizenship. I do not know how it will come out. I know how it ought to come out.

I am a Methodist myself, and I have been one for nearly fifty years. I expect to die one if there are not too many of these exasperating Brownsville incidents, though I somehow or other feel that our Heavenly Father would not cut off a man altogether if, in a moment of righteous indignation, he forgot his religion.

Testimony Satisfies Him.

This shooting occurred after these soldiers had been there only two weeks, and when there were not probably twenty-five men in the battalion who knew one street from another in Brownsville. The testimony of everybody, even the policemen, is that the men conducted themselves while there with exceptionally good conduct. Not one, except one poor fellow, who got a little too much Texas tanglefoot on pay day, got arrested all the while they were there, and he was so harmless and good-natured about it that they simply sent him back to his quarters without punishing him.

Their officers testified they were obedient, they were disciplined, they were quiet and peaceable in disposition, they were attentive to their duties; that it was