RIGHTS OF AUTOISTS

District Rules and Regulations Called Unjust.

MANY LAWS TO BAR PLEASURE

Enforcement of Ordinance Compelling Lights on Rear of Machines, Speed Required in City Limits, and Tax on Seating Capacity Criticised as Discrimination—Right of Way.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Along with so much that we are reading about desirable regulations for the automobile and its driver in the interests of others, perhaps a word may be spoken for the rights of the automobilists. I was one of the pioneer bicyclists here, and remember quite well when the "silent steed" first appeared on the city streets how they hedged us about by rules as to speed, lamps, bells, and the height of the saddle.

The bicycle craze has died out, and we can see in retrospect that many of the rules promulgated, enforced, and later abandoned were useless or only partly effective, but in most cases wrought an unjust hardship on the wheelman. The truth is that each new mechanical innovation brings with it new conditions that the public must face before being taught to disport itself in accordance with the new conditions, but I see no reason why those who introduce the novelty should be the subject of unjust attacks on their rights and liberties, while the authorities are experimenting in an effort to find regulations satisfactory to all.

The Right of Way.

Our courts have ruled that pedestrians have right of way in the streets at crossings, but the public crosses our streets anywhere and is indignant if heavy vehicles jeopardize its safety while thus utilizing that part of the highway where the vehicle is legally supreme. Moreover, pedestrians are as erratic when "honked" at as they used to be at the tinkle of the bicycle bell, for on hearing the alarm they will stop and look around, then dodge forward as if to proceed, then dodge backward as if to retreat, and meanwhile put the driver at his wits' end to know what to do and leave him only the choice of stopping—if he can do so in time.

Our speed regulations are doubtless wise, and although probably a higher limit is permitted than in bicycle days, we are living now in a faster era; but the mere factor of speed is just as dangerous in one vehicle as another and ought to be applied to all alike. There is one limit for street cars, various limits for automobiles at different points, and practically no limit for horse-driven vehicles unless the horse is obviously being speeded.

Although I understand why a quiet machine should have lights at the front, I do not see why an automobile must have a light at the rear any more than a carriage. Apparently there is some reason why lights are required on all public vehicles, but I cannot see that it concerns the safety of pedestrians or that a private vehicle is less dangerous to life and limb than one which is for hire. Similarly, I can understand why a quiet vehicle needs an audible alarm, but it seems almost foolish to require that the alarm shall be either a harsh "honk" or a discordant bell, while the soft and musical Gabriel horn so extensively used on automobiles in other cities and countries is prohibited.

Wear of Streets.

As to the wear on our streets, it would seem obvious that a rubber-tired vehicle injures them little, if any, and on our suburban roads what dust is sucked up as now argued in theory can hardly produce the same damage that a metallic tire of narrow width will do, especially if the roadway is wet.

The authorities are sprinkling the roads with oil to lay the dust, regardless of its effect on tires of rubber; while the police are arresting automobilists if they spill oil on concrete streets, where it does no harm, and winking at the oil between railway tracks and at the deliberate daily application of grease to railway curves.

From a financial standpoint, the position of the automobilist is even worse. The price of a car is made to include the "overhead" cost in the manufacturing plant. This means that if the maker pays $6,000 for a lathe to turn out a certain part of the automobile and makes a hundred machines, each purchaser must pay $60 net to reimburse him for the cost of that lathe.

Pay Price of Patents.

So also the first few consumers pay the price of all patents he buys and all experiments he tries, even though discarded, and some companies boast that they have built or enlarged their factories on the proceeds of the first few years of business.

Hence, the initial cost to the automobilist is excessive, and especially so in these days of high prices. When the machine reaches the city the agent's commission is 20 per cent, and as soon as he becomes an owner and driver the automobilist is considered a millionaire for that very reason, whereas he is usually poorer than his neighbor .This is shown, for instance, in buying a tool or a part for the machine, as the cost is double or treble if the purchaser asknowledges that he wants it for an automobile or rides up in front of the store to buy it. How far the prices of other articles are enhanced by the fact that the consumer is seen in his own auto has no place in this communication.

The automobilist suffers most, however, in the attitude of the District authorities toward him. Like everything else, he has to pay a personal tax on his car, but from the fact that it is used as a luxury rather than as a necessity he has to pay a higher rate of tax. Well, let that pass. Next he must secure a personal permit to operate his automobile, whereas no one gets a permit to drive a horse any more than he would ask permission to walk.

Next he must license and pay for a tag, which, like the poor dog, must be publicly displayed in order to give it the right to exist. I believe drivers of public vehicles are tagged, and there may be some sense in requiring that the tag be displayed on the machine, although I see none in omitting to require that corresponding tags be placed on all other vehicles.

Seating Capacity.

But to crown his misery it is now proposed to make the automobilist pay for the seating capacity of his machine—$2 for the front seat, accommodating two, plus $2 each for every other riend who can be seated. If this is not discrimination against a long suffering and already heavily burdened citizen with an industry (or toy, if you please) that is with us to stay, and is affording amusement and pleasure to thousands of owners and their friends, and a high rate of profit to every one connected with the business, I do not know what discrimination means. Why tax the seating capacity of an automobile, already taxed and licensed and restricted in all sorts of ways, when the seating capacity of a horse-propelled vehicle is not taxed, although it is much more injurious to our streets and roads?

In the application and enforcement of the laws and regulations, those in authority are much more vigorous than in the enforcement of wise regulations now existing with respect to other vehicles. Perhaps it is due to the clamor, although sentiment is no stronger now than it was averse to the bicycle years ago; perhaps it is due to the fact that graft is winked at nowadays, or even to the existence of bicycle policemen, which we did not have then. At any rate, I can sympathize with Mr. Kaufmann, who was "pinched" because his rear light blew out and "held up" for $2 by the cop, while half a dozen horse-driven vehicles can be seen standing with the wrong side to the curb in most any square, and they certainly leave the streets more disfigured than any automobile ever owned.

I understand that the speedometers on the policemen's wheels are no more to be trusted than those on the automobile, but if a driver is arrested for speeding, his word will not be taken by the court as against the bare assertion of the enterprising cop, for whom the arrest makes one additional record. Is that just? Is it law? Is not one man's word as good as another, and can we legally make any one guilty unless his guilt is proven? Is it fair to tax an automobile three times, besides enforcing the strictest kind of regulations against it, and permitting reasonable vehicle traffic regulations to fall into disuse with respect to carriages, wagons, and cars?

NEWTON L. COLLAMER.

VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON MANY TOPICS

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

Notice to Contributors: Please keep all letters for this column within the limits of 300 words. If you find that your communication, when finished, exceeds this length, do a little pruning. Edit it. Cut out all superfluities. If you do not the Editorial Department will. And the very point that you were most anxious to make may be unwittingly sacrificed. So be your own editor; and compress your views to 300 words. That is the maximum length.

Naming of Ocean City.

Editor The Washington Herald:

It seems a great mistake was made when this was named Ocean City, there being another city of the name on this coast. Of course, it is an ocean city, but the numerous mistakes that have, and that will yet, be made in confounding the two places is to its disadvantage. And hasn't this new place labored under disadvantages enough? Why not call it Sine Beach? Sine, short for Sinepuxent, the Indian name of the bay on one side of the city.

Few in Washington realize what a delightful resort this is. The people of Baltimore know it. One can take a steam launch or one of these delightful sail boats and sail down the bay for forty miles to the beautiful and picturesque Island of Chincoteague—an Indian name again. And if one had the time could fish in the bay for months, when he is tired of fishing in the ocean.

I would like to see Carnegie or some one else start a library or reading room here. It is greatly needed. It would be a great blessing to the natives, and the visitors could help to keep it up. Some philanthropic person should seize upon this opportunity since the saloons have been closed. Heretofore men and boys could loaf and drink of an evening, and now, if they only had a reading room to spend their evenings in, it would be a perfect Godsend.

Mrs. I. F. BARNES.

Ocean City, Md.

Concentration of Wealth.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Those who are persistently asserting that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer; that wealth should have a limitation; that pauperism and poverty are on the increase, do as much to retard prosperity as any other agency.

These prophets of evil are continually reiterating the stock phrase that "ours is fast becoming a moneyed nation; and a moneyed nation is generally a weak one." The converse of this, of course, is that nations which are becoming poor are growing stronger—for instance, Turkey and Spain. Those who assert this seem to be blind to the fact that wealth produced by legitimate industry is ever one of the greatest sources of national strength, and poverty of national weakness. England and the United States, the two richest countries on the globe, are to-day leading the march of civilization. Wealth and civilization are as much synonymous terms as are poverty and barbarism. Wealth is the sign and symbol of man's increasing command over nature, and the ability to utilize the world's resources in the process of self-development.

But they do not stop here. They go further and insist upon what they call a fact, "that in States in which the greatest wealth is concentrated, the largest proportion of paupers is to be found." This assertion is a stale and often-exposed fallacy, and well illustrates the danger of careless and prejudiced use of statistics. The simple fact is that in the wealthy States the subject of pauperism has been given an amount of attention and preventive effort quite unknown in the poorer States of the South and West. Paupers are carefully sought out, many of them placed in public institutions, and numerous efforts made for the abolition of pauperism. The result is that the official records show nearly every case of pauperism in the wealthy States, whether being cared for at public expense or otherwise. On the other hand, in the more backward agricultural States only very incomplete reports of pauperism are kept, and but little effort is made to abolish the evil. Such being the case, it is evident, of course, that official statistics in the two classes of States will show a much greater proportion of pauperism in the wealthy States, which is contrary to the most common observation. There are whole groups of negro and what is called "white trash" population in the South, which, judged by Northern standards, would be classified as pauper population, but in the South are not far enough below the general level of poverty to be thus specially designated. The same general condition is to be noted in all countries where the distribution of wealth ownership is approximately equal. Poverty is uniform, and famine is the only break in the monotony of existence. Famines are of common occurrence in China, involving the loss of tens of thousands of lives. In this country one bona fide case of starvation becomes a subject of indignant comment all through the country, and it is doubtful if many such cases, genuine or otherwise, ever escape publicity. Some persons claim that because of the concentration of capital "human life is becoming lamentably cheap." Human life and human labor are dearer in the United States than anywhere else on the globe, and to-day than at any previous date in the world's history.

The pith of the contention of these aspirants for notoriety is "that in proportion as one's wealth increases, the wealth of others must decrease." This statement is as devoid of truth as the others. Since 1840 per capita wages in this country have doubled, while population has increased over four fold, and the proportion of wage earners to total population has increased at an even faster rate. Since 1850, the total wealth of the country has increased from about $7,000,000,000 to over $100,000,000,000. The great fact which the calamity howlers fail to comprehend is that all increase of wealth comes out of nature, and is distributed in ever-increasing amounts to labor in wages, and to such portion of capital as is able to render relatively superior economic service. If all gain of wealth to one meant loss to some other, there would have been no increase in the world's well-being since the days of primeval savagery.

EVERETT SPRING.

Communication with Mars.

Editor The Washington Herald:

As many world-famed astronomers and writers on scientific subjects are discussing the possibility of communicating with the people of Mars, perhaps you would give a little space to one of the "common herd" on that subject.

As our sunlight and heat are results derived from electric currents from the sun coming in contact with our atmosphere and earth, light and heat at Mars must be about the same as at the earth; therefore, why not intelligent beings on Mars?

French, English, and American astronomers are discussing the practicability of communicating with Mars by reflecting sunlight. Prof. Pickering is credited with discussing the possibility of arranging a group of mirrors covering a space a half mile square, the mirrors to be manipulated by machinery very much on the plan used by our army Signal Corps for day signals.

Mirrors are arranged on the top of Pikes Peak, and the flashes of reflected sunlight are seen and easily read at Denver, fifty miles away. The success of Signal Corps work by the use of mirrors seems to have suggested the idea of signaling to Mars.

That planet will be at its nearest approach to the earth on September 24, and during the two weeks of which that date will be central will be the opportunity for these scientists to carry out their schemes. The distance of Mars from the earth before and after September 24 increases so rapidly that the opportunity will be confined to those few days. The planet comes into these positions favorable to close observation only about once in seventeen years.

These scientists have estimated that to provide this great group of reflecting mirrors would cost $10,000,000, thereby throwing a doubt on the practicability of the scheme, but scientists who hold government positions, or are employed as teachers in the great universities are men and women of great respect and influence, and some of our wealthy people may provide the means for giving a trial to the scheme for signaling to Mars.

But these world-famed scientists have overlooking a ost important matter, that reminds us of Robinson Crusoe's canoe, which required a year's work to dig it out with his one small hatchet, and when finished he was not able to get it to the sea. Also of the first railroad bridge at Cincinnati. After it was completed the engineers found that the railroads on opposite sides of the Ohio River were not of the same gauge.

I suggest a similar difficulty in communicating with Mars by the use of $10,000,000 worth of mirrors and machinery. Mars can be seen, at these close visits to our earth, only during the night, when there is no sunlight to be reflected.

If some long-range weather forecaster should make such a mistake as these world-renowned astronomers seem to have made, that forecaster would never again be recognized, particularly by those orthodox scientists.

W. T. FOSTER.

Genealogy and Co-operation.

Editor The Washington Herald:

As an instructive experiment in savage evolution, it would be too cruel for us to take a lot of new-born infants from the several creed divisions of the Caucasian race and keep them isolated through life from all other beings. Their condition could not exactly correspond to that of our primitive ancestors, but it would closely approximate it. Much, however, of what could be learned from such an experiment we can get from a process of reasoning.

Surreptitiously aided during their helplessness, but otherwise left to themselves, such infants would grow up knowing nothing of money, nothing of discipline, nothing of creeds, nothing of conscience, nothing of right and wrong. Savages they would be, and savages they would propagate. Ages would elapse before they reached our own barbaric state. On the other hand, the same infants could be taught by proper instruction to believe in and to practice any correlated creed, philosophy, and industrial system. In the one case, it would be blind groping, and in the other intelligent leading.

There are politico-sociologists who tell us that aid should not be given to him who can help himself, and that by requiring him to thus exert himself he becomes self-reliant and resourceful. There is a good deal of truth in that principle, but it is incomplete. While that principle causes the poor boy to rise, its incompleteness causes the rich boy to fall. Many things that a man can do alone, he can do better in co-operation.

Henry Thomas Buckle, the nineteenth century's great analytic and synthetic investigator of the causes of human progress, wrote as follows:

"To do good to others, to sacrifice for their good your own wishes; to love your neighbor as yourself, to forgive your enemies, to restrain your passions, to honor your parents, to respect those set over you—these and a few others are the sole essentials of morals, and they have been known for thousands of years." Also: "Since civilization is the product of moral and intellectual agencies, and since the product is constantly changing, it evidently cannot be regulated by the stationary agent."

Parents who are now in receipt of moderate living incomes should allot a part thereof to the managers of their co-operative enterprise, and thereby have the most of their needs supplied at greatly reduced cost. The most urgent of these needs are food, clothing, shelter, and health, and for the young, training and associates in addition. These needs should receive first consideration.

Many of our idle or poorly paid youths and younger men should be sent to work under competent direction on food-producing farms sufficiently near each other, and also to build houses.

Many parents, themselves without training, are painfully aware of their inability to train others. A large proportion of the people's restlessness, which also tends to intemperance, is undoubtedly due to the tyranny of our customs and to an untrained mental activity. Correspondence schools, while they may possibly do a little good, are mainly delusions and snares.

The affairs of a co-operative enterprise must be directed by experienced business men. Some of the steps preliminary to organization, however, can be taken by us common laymen. Our object cannot be easily gained. If it could be, it would not be worth the getting. But it will not be so difficult as some of us might suppose.

The ordinary family history serves a useful purpose even when it consists largely in complimentary narrative. I have compiled two editions of such a genealogy, and will shortly complete a third. But a study of the subject in connection with sociology shows that it can render a far more important service.

H. H. SWEARINGEN.

Is It Revision Downward?

Editor The Washington Herald:

Your recent clear, concise, and able editorials on the tariff question are not only instructive and illuminating, but the same afford convincing proof that The Washington Herald is one of the few newspapers in this section which is championing the cause of the consumer in the absorbing tariff fight that is now being thrashed out in Congress.

Just prior to the Presidential election last fall the majority of the leading newspapers throughout the United States, in conjunction with the political speakers on the stump, advocated a decided reduction in the tariff, particularly those schedules which cover the necessaries of life. Since that time, however, the newspapers in question have in a great measure ignored the tariff question, and are now discussing President Taft's success on the golf links and the feasibility of his changing the political complexion of the South.

Had the press of the United States, regardless of political creed, maintained a strenuous and incessant agitation in behalf of a downward revision of the tariff, there is no question that there would now be a decidedly different attitude by President Taft toward the tariff issue, and that the Aldriches and Lodges would deem it inadvisable to run counter to the wishes and best interests of the American consumer.

Although the trusts, speculators, and monopolies are exploiting the consumer to the very limit of endurance, it does not follow, however, that this condition can be prolonged indefinitely, for when the "forgotten man" awakens to a full realization of the fact that the remedy for the evils from which he suffers is to be found in that great bulwark of all representative governments—the ballot—the abolition of these evils and burdens will be speedy and certain.

The present tariff fight in Congress, in which Republicans and Democrats, the representatives of greed and special privilege, join hands in an attempt to foist a vicious tariff bill on the masses, emphasizes the pressing need of a nonpartisan tariff commission, whose chief aim will be to frame a tariff law in accordance with the needs and demands of the greatest number of the people.

The recent debates on the Aldrich-Payne bill not only demonstrate that the tariff issue is a sectional one, but that the majority of the Congressmen and Senators represent industries instead of localities—represent lumber, cotton, iron, instead of the people, which means that we have no real popular representative system of government.

JOHN A. CROWLEY.

229 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Suicides.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Lack of virility is very noticeable to old men acquainted with generations which built stone walls, fought Indians, held the plow, and fitted this country for habitation and millionaires.

Suicides did not occur frequently in those old muscular times. Men had good stomachs, enjoyed eating, and had rum right from the numerous distilleries, not adulterated, and at small cost. Then men were generally addicted to one wife. Nobody smoked poisonous cigars and cigarettes. Few used tobacco in any shape.

I think the tobacco habit is accountable for bad nerves; especially do I protest against poisoned cigarettes. The greatest objection I have to living at the great hotels of the country is the smoke of vicious tobacco. It is almost impossible to get a room where the poisonous fumes of the cigarette will not reach and bother you at all hours of the night. You will hear the snaps of matches by young cigarette fiends at all hours of the night smoking in bed. The habit is extensive with women now. Then there are drugs and drugs used for pleasant dreams the old generations of this country knew nothing of.

In those old times, too, there was no lack of opportunity. The great West was an open field for wealth and all sorts of adventure. Cities were just starting here in the East. The plagues of Egypt and all the nations were not then with us. We had some smallpox, but the numerous aristocratic and degenerating ailments had not made their appearance to any large extent.

As wealth accumulated with many, children began to be treated entirely tenderly, compared to the older times. Very, very many of the children of the prosperous later generations were kept as in a band-box, educated in small books and church, proportionate to parental wealth, and kept from all contact with menial drudgery, in perfect ignorance of the world, and also in ignorance of legitimate business. Their pockets were kept replete with unearned money. When such are dumped upon an unknown world the first failure unnerves them. How many of the suicides are found with a penny or two, with a match box and pipe? And how many are only middle aged? How many with soft hands and the appearance of having seen better days?

Ingersoll's teachings never made a suicide, I am certain. "Primrose teaching," such as John A. Howland protests against, has made many, I think, because it unfits a person for competition such as requires a true knowledge of men and affairs.

It certainly is a queer proposition that ignorance or limited knowledge will prevent suicide.

Ingersoll taught that this world is beautiful and that life is beautiful. He believed in the nobility of man—wanted him to be free and civilized, unrestricted in knowledge. Is it not true that the people of limited understanding have been the great butchers of the world?

ORVILLE H. KIMBALL.

Amherst, Mass.

GOLDEN JUBILEE HELD.

Americanization of the Jew Keynote of Speeches in New York.

New York, June 13.—The opening session of the golden jubilee convention of the Order Brith Abraham was held in the Hippodrome this afternoon. Delegates from all over the United States were in attendance. At to-day's meeting the keynote of the speeches was the Americanization of the Jew.

Patrick F. McGowan, acting mayor, welcomed the delegates.

Louis Marshall, Representative Henry M. Goldfogle, Representative Julius Kahn, of California, and Deputy Comptroller N. Taylor Phillips also spoke in English, and Rev. H. Masliansky delivered an address in Yiddish. Letters were read from President Taft and Vice President Sherman. President Taft expressed regret at being unable to be present.

Helen Hale Is Married.

New York, June 13.—Adam Hodge, the actor, was married this afternoon to Helen Hale, whose name off the stage is Helen Cogswell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Wesley Hill. Besides the members of Dr. Hill's family, George Cogswell, a banker of Cleveland, and the father and mother of Miss Hale were the only witnesses.

WALL STREET NEWS

Great Improvement in Steel Business Is Seen.

CROP REPORT AS EXPECTED

Tariff Debate Has Little Influence on Financial Conditions—Enlargement of Imports a Noticeable Feature of Foreign Trade—Year's Harvests Are of Irregular Character.

New York, June 13.—At certain times last week, although more particularly in the fore part of the week, the stock market seemed to be taking on a more two-sided character than that which it has recently shown, despite the fact that it continued as a whole very strong. Of course, considered absolutely, the stock market is always two-sided. Both the man who sells stock and the man who buys it presumably act from motives of reason and intelligence, and the considerations actuating each party to the contract ought to be fairly studied by both.

There are times, however, in a security market when there is such strong weight of favorable or unfavorable conditions, as the case may be, that prices tend definitely either in an upward or a downward direction, and a great buying or selling movement is obviously "on." There are times again when questions regarding the future of values are more nearly balanced, and, as concerns affairs at present, a season is now approaching when matters will be finally determined having an important influence upon both the future of the stock market and general business prosperity.

These matters are the extent and value of the year's harvest, and the more irregular character that the market has recently been exhibiting has been doubtless caused by an underlying feeling of optimism in the minds of people on the one hand, due to forces to which it is needless to refer, and the presence of a hesitating attitude on the other, resulting from a desire to tread carefully in a speculative way until the crop prospect is more clearly outlined. We have a decided stake in the present season in the quality and quantity of that which "comes out of the ground," and during the next six weeks the stock market must look out for the chapter of agricultural accidents.

Improvement in Steel.

Meanwhile the striking feature of the stock market and the country's business relations continues to be the great improvement in the iron and steel business and the strength of the United States Steel shares, chiefly of the common stock of the corporation. The substantial reasons actuating the advance in Steel stocks are as powerful as ever, and may justly be expected to bring about a large further rise. The stocks have risen not because of their present interest return, or even on account of near prospect of dividend increase, but because Wall street came to realize that stocks were selling below their intrinsic value, as judged by a fair, even if belated, estimation of their equities.

To a considerable extent a judgment of this sort has been and is true of our railway and industrial properties as a whole, but in no other instance has it been so true as in the case of the United States Steel Corporation. The Steel Corporation has emerged resplendent from the 1907 panic, and the iron and steel business of the country is now plainly on the way to a season of even greater activity than was witnessed a few years since.

There were no great developments in financial affairs last week. The government's crop report, published on Wednesday, did not have much effect, either in the grain or stock market, even if it attested, or presumed to, that winter wheat had not improved as much as in the last month as had been supposed, and that the area planted to spring wheat had not been increased as much as private calculators had made out. It will be the July and August crop reports to which real interest will attach. Meanwhile a salutary break has occurred in the price of the near-by wheat options, owing to the obvious approach of the time when new wheat will begin to come into the market, and it seems to most observers hereabouts as if the corn options were quoted very high in view of the prospects for a large crop of that staple.

Tariff Debate Ignored.

The tariff debate in Congress was, as it has been for a long time past, only in the smallest degree of financial influence. The report of the Copper Producers' Association for the month of May showed, as had been anticipated, that a decrease in stocks had occurred during that period. The government's statement of our exports of domestic products in the month of May showed that the total thereof, although smaller than that for April, was larger than in May of last year. This has been the first time since last September that the volume of any month's exports has increased as compared with the corresponding month in the year preceding.

The most prominent aspect of our foreign trade of late has been, as all will remember, the enlargement of our imports, and it will be surprising if the precedents set in former years, and to which attention has been frequently drawn, in this column, do not again hold true, that a great increase in imports is usually caused with us by preparations made by manufacturers for expanding business later on.

As regards our exports just now, their quantity is greatly helped by a large outward movement of cotton. This increased in May more than $9,000,000, and far more than offset the falling off in shipments of breadstuffs. There were last week some signs that the money situation was working closer. Call money was just a shade higher, and time money was quoted a little more firmly, but there is still no reason to change the prediction that, practically speaking, money will be very easy with us until at least the fall of the year.

OIL KING AT FUNERAL.

Superintendent for Rockefeller Estate Buried in Sleepy Hollow.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 13.—The funeral services of Collier V. Hemenway, for twelve years superintendent for John D. Rockefeller, were held at his late home on the Rockefeller estate to-day.

Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., attended the services and also went to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where the burial took place.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be deeply affected. He remained to the last and helped to place flowers on the grave. The funeral services were largely attended. Mr. Rockefeller sent a beautiful cross of flowers, his son sent a wreath, and the Italian society sent a beautiful floral piece.

Dr. Nimmo May Not Recover.

The condition of Dr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., who lies critically ill at his home, 1831 F street northwest, was reported unchanged at a late hour last night, with slight hopes of his recovery. Dr. Nimmo is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He is seventy-nine years of age and has been a resident of this city for more than fifty years.

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NEW DIPLOMATS MUST STUDY

State Department Institutes Rigid System of Training.

Promulgates Stringent Schedule of Work for Men Who Have Passed the Examination.

There has been instituted in the State Department a new system for the examination and instruction of young men aspiring for admission to the diplomatic service of their country, which, officials are sure, will increase in a marked degree the efficiency and usefulness of the young men to be sent abroad to represent the United States.

Recently, fourteen young men passed examinations. Presently, they, or at least some of them, will be sent abroad, but in the meantime they are receiving a course of instruction in practical diplomacy from experts of the State Department, and from diplomats who happen now to be in Washington.

The fourteen young men who recently passed their examinations, together with some others who are on the eligible list, have been meeting regularly at the State Department. The class was placed in charge of John H. Gergory, jr., until recently charge d'affaires at Managua, and now in Washington on special duty. The class was formed after the young men had passed their examinations. These examinations were more thorough and serious than ever before.

Mr. Huntington Wilson has given a talk on the general idea of the diplomatic service.

It is Mr. Wilson's idea that if the department cannot get both Americanism and cosmopolitanism, the department will go without the latter.

Hitherto there has been a thirty-day period of instruction following the appointment. This has usually been a thirty-day loaf around Washington. Under the new system the young men entering the service will be mighty busy for the thirty-day period.

It is the aim of the department to send these young men out over the world with a bird's-eye view of the principal questions in which this country is concerned, to create an esprit de corps, and to impress them that diplomacy is a profession.

Among other things which Mr. Wilson will insist upon is that every young diplomat shall know how to operate a typewriter.

DAILY COURT RECORD.

(Saturday, June 12, 1909.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

Equity Court No. 2.

JUSTICE STAFFORD.

Assignments for June 15:

No. 2816. King vs. Harrington. Attorneys, Mackey—Darr, Peyser & Taylor.

No. 2892. O'Hare vs. Singer. Attorneys, Daish—Colloday.

No. 602. Steele vs. Steele. Attorneys, White—Syme.

No. 604. United States vs. Gaynor. Attorneys, Baker—Worthington.

No. 606. Heath vs. Heath. Attorneys, Bendheim—Pretzfelder.

Criminal Court No. 1.

JUSTICE GOULD.

United States vs. Oden B. Gray; forgery; on trial. Attorneys, A. A. Lipscomb, Crandal Mackey, and C. I. Simms.

Criminal Court No. 2.

JUSTICE ANDERSON.

Assignment for June 14—Arraignments.

Probate Court.

JUSTICE WRIGHT.

Estate of Annie L. Redfield; will dated February 14, 1906, filed.

Estate of Anna M. Goldsmith; petition for letters testamentary. Attorneys, Wilson & Barksdale.

Estate of Lucy V. Dashiell; petition for letters of administration. Attorney, W. S. Duvall.

Bankruptcy Court.

JUSTICE STAFFORD.

In re Charles C. Tebbetts; rule returnable June 18, and L. P. Loving appointed receiver; bond, $4,000.

Lawsuit.

No. 51708. Clarence E. Gould vs. James W. McNeill; damages, $1,000. Attorney, E. C. Dutton.

Bankruptcy Petition.

No. 618. In re Charles C. Tebbetts; involuntary. Attorney, L. P. Loving.

Milkmen Use Auto Horns.

Pittsburg, June 13.—Forbidden by Mayor H. S. Arthur, of McKeesport, to ring bells to attract sleeping customers on Sunday mornings, the milk dealers of Tube City this morning used automobile horns.

Capital and Surplus...$1,800,000
Deposits More Than...$6,000,000

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Confederate Graves Strewn.

Hagerstown, Md., June 13.—Memorial exercises were held in Washington Cemetery, in this city, to-day by the Washington County Confederate Memorial Association. The graves of hundreds of Confederate soldiers were strewn with flowers. The oration was delivered by R. Gray Williams, of Winchester, Va. Members of Henry Kyd Douglas Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., attended. Several thousand persons witnessed the exercises.