

LONG HOURS AT ZOO

Employees There Required to Violate the Law.

LABOR UNION DEFENDS CAUSE

Abuses Alleged to Have Crept Into Service by Increasing Demands Upon Time of Animal Watchers, They Have Few Days Off—Stable Men Similarly Affected.

Following the action of the Central Labor Union last Monday night in adopting a resolution protesting against the violation of some of the President Taft laws, and appealing to President Taft to adopt such measures as might put an end to the practices of the employees of the National Zoological Park were discussing yesterday measures to cause the discontinuance of violations of the eight-hour law at the Zoo.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the Central Labor Union, which will be requested to espouse the cause of the Zoo employees as they have already done that of the employees of the District government who are employed at the mouth of the sewer near the jail.

They Work Seven Days.

Not only are the employees of the Zoo required to work seven days in the week but labor in excess of the eight hours prescribed by law as the limit of a day's labor, except in cases of emergency. While they are allowed annual leave their hours are long and because the conditions under which they labor can be foreseen, under the ruling of the Comptroller, the situation cannot be construed as an emergency justifying work for more than eight hours a day.

Formerly it was the practice at the Zoo to give the men every third Sunday off, but this privilege has been discontinued and only in exceptional instances can an employe obtain a few hours off on Sunday, which is the biggest day of the week with the animal keepers. This restriction has been made necessary, it is claimed, by the fact that while for many years the number of animals to be cared for has been increasing the number of keepers has decreased.

Schedule Shows Nine Hours.

The Zoo schedule now in the possession of the agitators of the cause shows that from March 15 to April 30 the men are compelled to work nine hours a day, from May 1 to the middle of June and from September 1 to October 15, nine and one-half hours a day, and from November 15 to the middle of March, eight and one-half hours. In many instances the safety of the crowds that visit the park depends upon the vigilance, care, and bravery of these men, and to continue them on duty beyond a period of rational endurance is not only violating the civil service laws, but it endangers visitors to the park.

Despite the explicit wording of the eight-hour law, under one authority or another, a number of exemptions from its operation have crept in, until in some departments of the government it seems to be almost as generally disregarded as observed. In cases where it is supposed to be enforced many abuses have crept in, until in several branches of the service the men find themselves more restricted in their movements than they were before the enactment of the law.

Stable Men Work Hard.

In connection with certain government stables, maintained largely for the convenience of those connected with the service who may have social duties to perform, there is almost daily juggling of time to evade the operations of the law. In order to cover up the ordering out of the drivers at various hours during the day, they are technically construed as being on duty only for such time as they may be on the box. They report for duty at the appointed hour in the morning, and after making their first run are told that they are off duty for an hour or two, until the hour for the next call. At times these periods of rest are too short for the men to put them to any personal use, and they are practically on duty for many hours in excess of the limit prescribed by law.

May Correct These Evils.

The amendment to the Sunday closing bill advocated by the Central Labor Union, in support of which a representative of that body appeared before the committee of Congress, would correct the abuse at the Zoo, in that the amendment, if it is enacted, would necessitate giving to every employe one day a week off, and if it becomes necessary for him to work on Sunday, he must be given some other day for recreation and rest. This would leave the question of the violations of the eight-hour law to be dealt with by the friends of the Zoo employes have been encouraged in the belief that the Central Labor Union will espouse their cause as vigorously as they have done that of the employees of the sewer department of the District.

ATTIRED IN MANY COSTUMES.

Two Hundred Persons Attend the Panucofote Lodge Mask Ball.

Two hundred persons in as many different costumes, ranging from the Queen of Hearts to the circus clown, attended the grand mask ball at old Masonic Temple last night, given by Panucofote Lodge, D. O. S. G. Officers in charge were Mrs. C. A. Maldeen, chairman; Mrs. Annie Binden, and Mrs. Charles Long. The music was furnished by Prof. Brown's orchestra. Refreshments were served at intermission.

ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA Farms To Be Open To Public Entry In March Fertile Soil Favorable Climate Large Crop Yield LOW RATES During March and April Choice of water or rail routes from Eastern points to New Orleans, thence Southern Pacific SUNSET ROUTE Superior Service all the Way A. J. POSTON, G. A. 805 F St. N. W., Wash., D. C.

LOVE.

Announcement for The Washington Herald Optimists.

By THE OPTIMIST.

It has been a year since I invited the members of this club to write on the subject of "Love." Since that time many new members have been enrolled, and as "Love" is such a fruitful subject, and so inviting to the optimistic mind that it occurred to me as a topic worthy of more than one hearing.

But principally, "Love" is announced because Sunday, March 27, 1910, is Easter Sunday. What more fitting subject could we have on that day than "Love?"

The tragedy on Calvary was the result of God's love. "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son—"

"That he who should believe on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Love is the greatest thing in the world."

Without love in the heart, the heart is dead; the soul has shriveled up, and the mortal is without the pale of humanity.

The optimists believe in the universal love—the doctrine of "help one another"—the principles of self-help, and the exercise of a great sympathetic understanding of one's fellow-beings. "Love" helps us to be upright and righteous men and women. Love of husband, love of wife, love of parents, love of children, love of sister or brother, the love of your neighbor, all these things enter into and influence the daily life. Without love there is no real happiness, no true appreciation of the meaning of life.

On the subject of "Love" I invite every optimist to write. On Easter Sunday will be printed as many of the expressions as we have room for.

Make your contributions short, but to the point. Have them original, if possible. I want to get at the real thoughts of the members. It is easy enough to copy the sentiments of others out of a quotation book. Make a real effort to produce a worthy sentiment on this universal sentiment. The usual prizes are offered, of \$1 each for the best ten contributions.

GUNBOAT IS ROBBED.

Navy Officials Investigate Boston Yard's Mystery.

Boston, March 15.—Thirty-five hundred dollars were stolen from the safe of Paymaster Lawrence Gilman Haughey aboard the United States gunboat Castine, now at the navy yard, it became known today. The safe, when the robbery was discovered, was locked, and Paymaster Haughey's room, where the safe was, was also locked. An attendant has since found \$890 hidden behind a bathtub on the vessel. A board of inquiry, consisting of the yard paymaster and two senior officers in service at Charlestown, is trying to unravel the mystery. There is no doubt, on the part of the board, that the thief is connected with the Castine. Paymaster Haughey declares that, so far as he knows, no one knew the combination of the safe but himself. One week ago to-day Haughey placed \$2,500 to be used in meeting the payroll in the safe, along with his accounts. Then he closed the safe and turned the combination. That afternoon the paymaster went to the Back Bay to visit friends. The day following, Wednesday, he was taken sick, and he did not return to his boat until Thursday. His room was just as he left it. He opened the safe, using the combination, and he was astonished to discover that the money was gone. The \$2,500 was in small bills.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., is granted Capt. RAYMOND F. METCALPE, Medical Corps. Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted First Lieut. ARTHUR POLLOTT, Fourteenth Cavalry, to take effect on or about July 1, 1910. Maj. EDWARD A. MILLAR, Fifth Field Artillery, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., pending the arrival of the First Battalion of the Fifth Field Artillery at that post, when he will join that battalion. Leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted First Lieut. HERBERT YAN D. MURPHY, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion.

Naval Orders.

The following orders have been issued: Commander J. B. CRAVEN, detached duty command Dubuque; to home and wait orders. Commander J. A. BOWEN, detached duty command Dubuque; to duty command Dubuque. Lieut. Commander R. E. JOHNSTON, detached duty command Dolphin; to home and wait orders. Lieut. Commander G. W. LAWS, detached duty command Dolphin; to duty command Dolphin. Midshipman H. A. STRAUSS, detached duty New York; to Birmingham. Midshipman K. P. SMITH, detached duty Birmingham; to duty New York. Midshipman H. B. BILDICK, detached duty New York; to duty Salem. Midshipman S. COCHRAN, detached duty Salem; to duty New York. Surgeon G. D. LANGHORNE, detached duty naval station, Hawaii; to home and wait orders. Surgeon C. D. BROWNELL, to duty New Jersey. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. STUART, detached duty New Jersey; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction.

Will Repeat Cantata.

The sacred cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," which was given so successfully last week at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will be repeated to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. There are no cards of admission needed, the church being open to all. The choir is composed of forty men and boys, with Edgar Priest as organist and director.

One Good Thing.

From the Cleveland Leader. "Any good things in the burlesque show at the Umpire?" "Yep. The backer must be one."

CITY RULERS' RETORT

Declare Humane Society Head Guilty of Exaggeration.

HAS ENDOWMENT OF \$30,000

Commissioners Assert They Have Power to Appoint Special Officers and that Organization is Self-supporting—Claim Passage of Bill Strippling Police is Ridiculous.

Retorting to the attack against the proposed mutilation of the anti-cruelty laws, the Commissioners yesterday gave an answer in the shape of a statement that the Washington Humane Society is self-supporting, and has an endowment of \$30,000.

An indignation meeting was held at the New Willard Monday night by the Humane Society and its sympathizers, and the Commissioners were mildly scored for countenancing a bill, said to be the offering of the horse owners of Washington, stripping the organization of its police power and the benefits of fines.

The Commissioners declared President Walter Stilson Hutchins was guilty of exaggeration when he said such a measure would cripple the society. They said section 6 of the bill provides the Commissioners shall have power to appoint special Humane Society officers, and that the endowment is large enough to support it without relying on the energies of its agents and the number of convictions they obtain.

Medals Promote Insubordination.

The Commissioners asserted, further, that the idea of the passage of the bill strippling the police force is ridiculous, in view of the fact that at least four more officers will be appointed in the event it becomes a law. They also declared that offering medals or prizes to policemen for acts deserving special attention promotes insubordination.

In answer to the charge that the police cannot and will not enforce the cruelty to animals laws, the Commissioners refer to section 5 of the amended bill, wherein the enforcement of all provisions of law in the District relating to cruelty to animals shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the superintendent of police, and that it shall be the duty of every member of the force to see that the law is enforced.

In connection with the provision in the bill, withdrawing fines from the Humane Society and turning them over to the District treasury, the Commissioners say Mr. Hutchins in a hearing held before the Commissioners on this subject, made the statement that the society would prefer the infliction of a jail sentence instead of a fine, and that it was also stated at one of the hearings, that fines do not now amount to more than \$2,000 per year. The Commissioners claimed that taking away this sum could not cripple the society. They said if the society has the approval of the public, there is no reason why it should not be supported by the public.

Horse Owners' Protest.

The Horse Owners' Mutual Protective Association yesterday issued a statement, through its secretary, Benjamin F. Edwards, stating that the bill contained "salutary and just provisions, and should be placed on the statute books as a substitute for the existing statute, which is un-American and unworthy of this enlightened age." The association says the measure is as stringent and severe in its provisions. It provides for the punishment of every unnecessary cruelty to animals. While in sympathy with the aims of the Humane Society, they declare the association is opposed to the methods of salaried agents. The horse owners' association claims that the agents have "become a stench in the nostrils of the people."

DR. COWLES IS ARRAIGNED.

Witness in Boston Navy Scandal Charged with Being Unlicensed.

Boston, March 15.—Edward S. Cowles, whose charges of disrepute and assault led to the court-martial of Paymaster George P. Auld, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon A. H. Bennett, U. S. N., was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court today on a charge of practicing medicine without being registered in Massachusetts. Dr. Cowles was arraigned on an indictment returned by the grand jury on Saturday. Dr. Cowles pleaded not guilty and was held in \$500.

Dr. Cowles was the chief witness against Auld and Bennett during the sessions of the court-martial that tried their cases at the navy yard a few weeks ago. It was during his testimony that information regarding his practice of medicine in Boston without being registered was called to the attention of the State board of registration in medicine.

Largest Morning Circulation.

Illustration of a man and a woman in a domestic setting. The man is holding a newspaper and looking at the woman. The woman is looking towards the man. The scene is set in a room with a window and some furniture.

WELL-KNOWN OPERATOR DEAD.

J. Wilber Bender Expires of Paralysis Early This Morning.

Following an illness of several years, J. Wilber Bender, one of the best known telegraph operators in this country, died at his residence, 235 Rhode Island avenue, last night of paralysis.

Mr. Bender had been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company for years, and was working the "fast stock wire" in this city when he broke down in the service several years ago. At the time of the Charleston earthquake, Mr. Bender volunteered to go to the stricken city and worked a wire out of that place until all danger had passed.

Mr. Bender was stricken with paralysis again last Saturday, and since that time had failed to recover consciousness.

NEW SIGNAL WORKS WONDERS

Test of the Wharthen System of Train Control Begins.

Electric Current Warns Engineer, Sets Signals, Stops Train, Records Time, and Keeps Log.

With the beginning of the installation yesterday noon a six-mile stretch of track of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, of the new Wharthen automatic block system of train signaling, two Washington inventors believe the first step has been taken toward an entire revolution in the methods of signaling on American railroads, and the entire elimination of collisions.

The enterprise is strictly a Washington affair, not only the inventors, but every member of the company backing them being prominent in the affairs of this city. The system is the result of nine years of work on the part of K. J. Warthen and Dr. Walter Reis, the latter having at one time been a practicing dentist in F street. Associated with them in the Wharthen Automatic Signal Company are William G. Carter, of Golden & Co.; G. Taylor Wade, and many other Washington business men.

The operation of the Wharthen system will do away with the signal tower, and instead of requiring signalmen it is absolutely automatic, not alone in visually advising the engineer the moment there is an obstruction two blocks ahead or to the rear, but at the same instant setting the brakes of the train and bringing it to a standstill without action on the part of any human agency.

Furthermore, as long as the obstruction remains the engineer is unable to move his train in the direction of the obstruction, although he may go in the opposite direction. The active agent in the system is the constant presence of a current of electricity in the rails and apparatus to show safe or clear indications, and it is so constructed that the moment a dangerous condition becomes present in a block of the line the current will be broken, the signals set, and the brakes applied to the endangered train.

Among the causes of accidents that will be eliminated may be mentioned misplaced or open switches, operation of trains in fogs, the side-swiping of cars that protrude beyond the foul line on sidings, broken rails, head or rear end collisions, burned bridges, wash-outs, and all other conditions endangering the lives of the millions that annually travel on the roads of this country.

For several weeks past a model has been in operation in this city, where it has been studied by the several members of the signal board of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The inventors left this city Saturday for Rochester, where they yesterday began work upon the installation of the system on one of the most difficult pieces of track in the country, and for that reason specially selected by the train board for the test.

With a three-volt current passing through the rails, a voltage that is today standard in American signaling, a magnet in the cab of the engine is actuated and the clear signal given. Any break in the current demagnetizes the magnet, letting drop by gravity an arm that not only throws on a red light directly in front of the engineer's eyes, but at the same moment through a valve connecting with the air pump the brakes are set and the train comes to a standstill.

Incident to this engine equipment is a recording dial, similar to that in use on time clocks, which will register the exact second an engineer received a danger signal and the exact time he was blocked out each time. Another device that is also inaccessible to the engineer records the speeds maintained by the train at all times throughout the run, both of which records will be turned in to the superintendent's office as an unquestioned log of the entire trip.

It is not the purpose of the promoters, in the event of the system being authorized as the standard system of the country, to organize a large company for the exploitation of the system, but rather to sell the rights to railroads at a stipulated rate per mile per engine.

MILLIONAIRE HOBO

SPURNS HIS GOLD

Heir to Great Wealth Prefers to Live in Poverty.

LIFE WITH SOCIAL OUTCASTS

Real Philanthropist Seeks Seclusion Among Wanderers, Foregoing All Creature Comforts—He Refuses to Use His Fortune for Selfish Purposes—Has an Economic Gospel.

"I have known but two religious men in my life. One is dead and the other is on the Bowery. The living man has given millions to the poor, and he lives the life of a day laborer. There is stamped on the face of J. Eads How, sometimes called the millionaire hobo, more worldly wisdom, more saintliness than on any other face I ever saw."

The pastor of one of the wealthiest churches in New York the other day astonished his complacent and affluent congregation by denying the right of any man "to exploit the land while there are hungry stomachs to fill," and in the words quoted above he called to the attention of his congregation one of the most picturesque figures in America and the most consistent enemy of the "unearned increment" and of inherited wealth, who has both preached and practiced his doctrine on this side of the Atlantic, says the Philadelphia Press.

Spurns a Fortune.

James Eads How, of St. Louis, is probably the only man in the world who ever refused to accept a legacy of more than \$1,000,000 because he had not earned it. In strict accuracy he did not refuse the legal ownership of the fortune, for the law saddled that upon him, but he did refuse to touch a penny of it for his own needs, and has remained steadfast to that determination for years. So strong, indeed, has his feeling on the subject been that he has sought on several occasions to rid himself permanently of the objectionable wealth without, at the same time, doing more harm than good. He has had the curious idea, however, of finding that it is not the simplest matter in the world to disencumber oneself of a great fortune in a manner that would seem right to a socialist and single-taxer.

Born to wealth, education, and social position, this graduate of Harvard and alumnus of Oxford has elected to pass the greater part of his life in the companionship of the lowest dregs of humanity. He knows the slums of every large city of America, and has lived the life of an habitue in each. The best lodgings that he permits himself to occupy are such as can be obtained at a Mills Hotel, in New York, or a Tenderloin Salvation Army branch in St. Louis. He is at present living on the Bowery, in New York, in a lodging house for outcasts which he has founded. In the meantime, his mother, whom he seldom sees, lives in a great and most fashionable part of the Western city.

Logical Heir to Wealth.

It was a strange perversion of fate that fixed How's position in life and brought this latter-day exponent of poverty into the world as a member of a family of established fortune and high social place. He is the logical heir of wealth from several sources. His grandfather was James B. Eads, the famous civil engineer, who built the magnificent steel bridge that spans the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and who also should still greater fame by constructing the jetties in the river below New Orleans. His father was James F. How, capitalist, vice president and general manager of the Wabash Railroad. It is from these two sources that the wealth that has been thrust upon How thus far has come. His mother is also possessed of a large fortune, and upon her death a more vexing problem still will doubtless devolve upon her socialist son.

How is a great traveler and one of the most economical in the world. The price of a Pullman seat would be a trifle to him, and many men who are no more wealthy look on a private car as a customary traveling convenience. At a pinch, indeed, he might buy up control of a moderate-sized railroad, yet he chooses to make his way from city to city almost entirely on foot. On the few occasions when he uses the railroad more often than he will share the dangers of the trucks with some penniless wanderer who never so much as dreams that he has touched hands with a genuine millionaire.

Not a Mere Whim.

It is no mere whim that prompts How to travel in this manner, and that has earned for him his name of "millionaire hobo." He is a student of sociology and a preacher of his own deductions, and loves to do both at first hand. The problem of the tramp, the problem of the slums, the problem of the unemployed, these are the knots that James Eads How has set himself to unravel as he goes on his mad, but his life-time.

He believes in the single tax, socialism, vegetarianism, and the limiting of wealth. He spends a large part of his time advocating these principles to audiences of outcasts and unfortunates, sometimes gathered at the camp fires of the great fraternity of professional hoboes into whose mysteries he has been thoroughly initiated, and sometimes on the streets or docks or in the lodging houses and lowest dens of slums in great cities.

Heading Off Revolution.

In a recent interview, after declaring that the victims of society must organize to gain power and obtain their rights, he set forth his economic gospel in the following words: "I do not believe in warring war and bloody battles, but in being so strong that capital must listen. I would protect these men from themselves, for if this terrible injustice of creating fortunes as they are created to-day continues, it can only result in revolution. We have had examples of it, and history repeats itself."

"I believe in action and reaction. These men of great riches had but one idea—get rich, no matter who suffered. I believe that the reaction must come in the form of a social revolution, and I believe that the working people who toiled for it. They were paid, you say? Yes; but was their pay sufficient to make them comfortable, to make them independent, to educate their children—was it keeping or in proportion to the fortune that it helped to pile up?"

"Each man who works should receive a small share of interest, according to the amount of profit; he should draw income, or if he has often thought of the amount of work he does." Sheltered Derelicts.

Taking Out Elevator Mirrors. "Many of the downtown office buildings," said a tenant in the New York Tribune, "are eliminating the small mirrors which usually adorn the sides of the elevators, and a mighty good thing it is. I was always under the impression that they were put there for the use of the women passengers, to see if their hats were on straight, until I moved into the building in which my office is now. One of the elevator runners, a young fellow about twenty-five, had an idea he was handsome, although he could never take a prize at a beauty show, and all day long it was his habit to stare in the little mirror and admire himself. It was only by the hardest kind of work that I could get him to stop at the proper floor. The mirrors were taken out on my complaint, and our elevator service is now perfect."

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