

PYTHIANS EXPECT TO TAKE HONORS

Washington Company Leaves To-day for Encampment.

WILL COMPETE IN DRILLS

Under Command of Frederick M. Pelzman, the Youngest Captain of the Order, Local Knights Are Contending for Prizes in Contest at Milwaukee Gathering.

Washington Company, No. 1, Military Department, Knights of Pythias, under command of Capt. Frederick M. Pelzman, will leave on a special train to-day for Milwaukee, Wis., to attend the biennial encampment of the order.

The company will arrive in Milwaukee at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow, and will go into camp, where they will remain under strict military discipline during the encampment. The company will travel and camp in regulation khaki uniforms.

The personnel of the company is as follows: Captain, Frederick M. Pelzman; first lieutenant, George Whiting; second lieutenant, David D. Weinstein; first sergeant, Otto Sontag; second sergeant, Richard T. Whiting; sergeant-at-arms, A. T. Adams, J. B. Connor, H. F. Douglas, I. A. Emmons, H. F. Garrett, O. Hauschild, J. Holmes, M. W. Knight, M. H. Kongsberg, G. T. Little, E. Lippard, S. C. Litzler, W. E. Mathews, P. P. Patrick, B. A. Reeves, G. Ryall, G. W. Solers, B. R. Sherwood, E. Shontz, H. Pelzman, J. Taylor, W. Wolfe, and F. J. Williams; quartermaster, J. E. Wilson; mascot, Tolbert and Louis Pelzman.

There will be twenty-four brigades in camp, with Maj. Gen. Arthur J. Stobart in command. The parade of all companies will take place August 2, and the competitive drill will be held August 3. Washington Company is entered in Class B, and will compete for the first prize of \$500. A \$50 prize will also be given for the best company commander, and this company has high hopes of winning both first prizes in their class.

FOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

The Order of Knights of Pythias was founded in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1844, by Justus H. Rathbone, then a clerk in the War Department. On the night of February 12, 1844, Rathbone, together with Robert A. Champion, Edward S. Kimball, David L. Burnett, William H. Burnett, E. A. Driver, Joel R. Woodruff, Joseph T. K. Plant, Charles H. Roberts, A. D. Van Derveer, Mathew H. Van Derveer, A. Roderique, and George R. Covert, met in what was then known as Temperance Hall, and organized Washington Lodge, No. 1.

The founder, Justus H. Rathbone, died in Lima, Ohio, December 2, 1889, and was buried at Utica, N. Y., where the Supreme Lodge of the order has erected a magnificent monument at his tomb. Of the original thirteen members, David L. Burnett and A. D. Van Derveer are still members of the order in good standing.

Washington Lodge, No. 1, existed for about eighteen months, when it consolidated with Franklin Lodge, No. 2, which had been instituted April 12, 1864. Franklin Lodge was the only lodge of the order that maintained its existence until April 19, 1896, when Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, was instituted.

At the time of the institution of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, the order consisted of one lodge, with fifty-two members. At the close of the year 1909 there were 7,886 lodges, with a membership of 705,571, with lodges located in the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, and China.

The Grand Domain of the District of Columbia is now composed of eighteen lodges, with a membership of about 1,500, and is represented in the Supreme Lodge by Past Supreme, Chancellor Edward Dunn and Supreme Representatives Thomas A. Bynum and James W. Carter.

WILL INSPECT TUBE SERVICE.

Pneumatic Mail Carriers May Be Installed Extensively. If an investigation which the Post-office Department will make of the use of pneumatic tubes in the transmission of United States mails in Chicago is encouraging the department will make an extension of the service to numerous other cities of the larger classes.

NEGRO SLASHES STRANGERS.

Seems Crazed by Fear of Arrest for Attempted Theft. Infuriated by the fear of arrest after being balked in an attempt to steal a barrel of potatoes, Jack Butler, a negro, drew a jackknife and, brandishing it, started to repel a crowd which had overtaken him in Pennsylvania avenue.

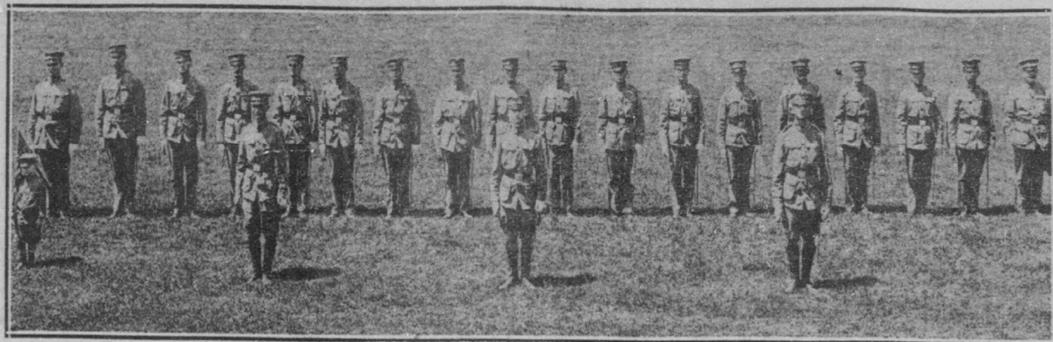
The crowd quickly scattered on the appearance of the weapon and several barely escaped the knife. Butler then leaped on the footboard of a passing car at Ninth street and slashed two of the passengers, Edward C. Tankersley, of 1228 Harvard street, and H. W. Grinder, of 1068 I street northwest. Tankersley was cut on the chin and Grinder on the arm. Neither cut is serious.

The negro then jumped from the car and slashed B. F. Anderson, of 612 G street southwest, who was standing on the curb. The knife struck Anderson in the neck. He was hurried to Emergency Hospital, where four stitches were taken to close the wound.

Policeman Greff and Detectives Cox and Kleindinst joined the crowd, and Butler, after a slight chase, surrendered under the glare of Kleindinst's pistol. He was taken to the First precinct station and held on the charges of felonious wounding, attempted larceny, and disorderly conduct.

Plain foulard is combined with dotted or striped material for the round length afternoon dresses.

K. OF P. TEAM THAT WILL PARTICIPATE IN MILWAUKEE PRIZE CONTEST.



Washington Company, No. 1.—Military drill.

DISTRICT MILITIA ARRIVES AT NOON

Continued from Page One.

discussed to-day, and the general consensus of opinion among the officers was that this means of obtaining information is a practical failure as far as land operations are concerned. They believe that these lights should continue to be used in coast artillery work but have failed to fulfill expectations in exclusively land maneuvers.

Searchlights Are Targets. The searchlights in last night's battle proved effective in showing the attacking force the general character of the land over which the final charge was made, but, as in the battle of the previous night, was of little account in locating the position of the enemy. It was also shown that the lights would be an excellent target for the opposing force's artillery, and with their use would come the use of artillery in night fighting.

At present artillery is not called into action at night, owing to the big possibility of shooting their own infantry. Should searchlights be used, the artillery would be called in to demolish the lights, and when this was accomplished would retire from action and permit the infantry to complete its task.

In last night's battle a clever trick was pulled off by the District Artillery, under command of Capt. C. J. Fox. In the previous night's work the searchlights had located one of the guns of the regular army artillery. Observation by the District Artillerymen showed that it was due to the fact that the regulars were somewhat careless in showing their lanterns, which are supposed to be screened by the three-inch rifles.

When the conference at division headquarters of officers was held today, the District battery was censured for their carelessness in displaying lights and thus exposing their position. When Capt. Fox finally explained the matter there was admiration instead of censure. The regular army officers did not care to discuss the matter to any great extent.

To-morrow morning the District troops will receive \$15,000 for their term of duty here. It will be distributed just as they board their trains. More than \$100,000 has been paid to regulars and militia since the opening of the camp on July 1.

Of this \$150,000 was paid by the United States government, the balance being paid by the State of Pennsylvania to the national guardsmen.

SITS TOO NEAR A NEGRO.

Bruce Dockins Wakes to Find Coat and Money Gone. Bruce Dockins, of 223 1/2 C street southwest, sat upon a curb to rest before going to his home, about a block away, and fell asleep.

A negro sat down near him. When Dockins awoke he found his coat missing, his pockets full of money, stolen, and the negro gone. Dockins' shoes were sliced with a knife and the shoestrings cut.

Dockins says he was lucky the negro did not cut his throat.

He reported his story to the Fourth precinct station, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the negro.

TRIES TO START A FIRE.

Policeman's Wife Discovers Blaze in Shed Back of Her Home. Pouring three bottles of kerosene oil over a shed back in the rear of the home of Policeman Robert L. Garrison, of the First precinct, at 469 I street northwest, yesterday morning, some incendiary placed a bunch of grass against the door and threw a lighted candle into the grass.

An instant blaze flashed up, but it was discovered shortly by Mrs. Rosalind Garrison, wife of Policeman Garrison. William L. Thompson, brother of Mrs. Garrison, extinguished the flame.

The police of the Sixth precinct are still making an investigation of the attempted arson.

A lively stable, with several horses and a large quantity of feed, stands within three feet of the scene of the fire. It is not known as yet whether the fire was started by some one desiring to get revenge upon the policeman, or to burn the stable.

LIBERTY FOR CHARLTON PROSPECT OF A WEEK



CAPT. FREDERICK M. PELZMAN.

Porter Charlton, who is under arrest at Hoboken pending extradition proceedings for the murder of his wife in Italy, will probably be released within the next week or ten days in the event that the Italian government fails to make a formal demand for his extradition. So far the Italian government has made no formal demand for his extradition. The forty-day period, during which he can be held under the extradition convention between the United States and Italy, will expire Tuesday. He was arrested at Hoboken on June 22.

If the Italian government does not demand his extradition the State Department will inform the New Jersey courts that there is no authority for detaining Charlton further.

Notice for Extradition. A complete deadlock has existed for several weeks between Italy and the United States over the extradition of Charlton. When he was arrested, Marchese Paolo di Montagliari, charge d'affaires of Italy in this country, telegraphed to Secretary of State Knox, informing him that the Italian government would request Charlton's extradition. Secretary Knox replied that Charlton would be surrendered to Italy only on the condition that the Italian government would in the future consent to extradite its subjects who committed crimes here and fled to their native country. The Italian charge d'affaires advised Secretary Knox that it would be impossible for the Italian government to consent to the condition, because the Italian penal code, adopted in 1904, specifically forbids the extradition of Italian subjects.

It is believed here that the Italian government has failed to make a formal demand for Charlton because of this diplomatic deadlock. So far Italy has not complied with the provisions of the convention which requires that the formal demand for extradition be made within

DISTRICT TRADE GROWS \$7,000,000

Census Figures Show Rate of Increase Since 1904.

Fully 5 per cent of the capital invested in 1909 in the manufacturing industries in the District was confined to fourteen of the ninety-five separate industries, according to a preliminary summary by William M. Steuart, of the Census Bureau. The fourteen were gas, malt liquors, newspapers and periodicals, bread, book and job printing, ice, flour and grist mills, foundry and machine shops, wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies, baking and yeast powder, iron and steel works and rolling mills, and paper and wood pulp.

In 1909 there were 517 establishments engaged in the ninety-five separate District industries, with an investment of \$20,571,168, compared with 482 establishments, representing an investment of \$20,190,783 engaged in seventy-seven separate industries in 1904.

Among the specified industries in 1909 the number of establishments in each of the leading lines were: Book and job printing, 30 in 1909, as compared with 76 in 1904; bread and other bakery products, 71 in 1909, 77 in 1904; newspapers and periodicals, 55 in 1909, and the same number in 1904; foundry and machine shop products, 18 in 1909, 10 in 1904; copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, 17 in 1909, 12 in 1904; confectionery, 15 in 1909, 13 in 1904; patent medicines and compounds, 15 in 1909, 6 in 1904; marble and stone works, 14 in 1909, 7 in 1904; lumber and planing mill products, 10 in 1909, and 6 in 1904.

The other industries in this group have from three to nine establishments in each of them. Of the 48 concerns operating in the specific class, there were 215 establishments, of 70 per cent of the total number, engaged in ten out of the thirty-seven industries.

Of the \$20,571,168 total capital invested in 1909 in all the industries, there were \$25,180,513 belonging to the 48 establishments composing the specified class, having three or more establishments per industry. In 1904 the total invested capital was \$20,190,783, and there were 404 establishments in the specified class credited with \$18,157,716 of the total sum.

Therefore, the increase between 1904 and 1909 was over \$7,000,000 for the firms engaged in the specified industries. The group of "all other industries" in 1909 contained 59 establishments, with an investment of \$5,790,655, as compared with 78, having \$2,042,287 invested in 1904.

NEEDS MONEY FOR OUTINGS

Charities Committee Could Use More Than It Has. Camp Good Will and Camp Pleasant Crowded to Their Full Capacity.

The summer outings committee of the Associated Charities is still in need of money. Never in the history of this organization has there been so many applications for outings as this year. As a consequence both Camp Good Will and Camp Pleasant are filled to the limit of their capacity. The sick and needy children and tired mothers are enjoying every minute of their stay in camp. Their appetites increase daily. Thus the anxiety of the summer outings committee to have sufficient money so that all may be well fed and comfortable.

Judge William H. De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court, writes, after a visit to Camp Good Will: "The camp this year is in most excellent condition. Good management is everywhere manifest."

A sick man writes: "I am sick and away from home, but I must not forget those who cannot afford a vacation, so count me for at least a week to some little sufferer."

Send contributions to Capt. Andrew Parker, treasurer, or to the summer outings committee, 223 H street northwest. Andrew Parker, treasurer of the summer outings committee of the Associated Charities, 223 H street northwest, is in receipt of the following contributions to Camp Good Will:

- Dr. and Mrs. William E. Bushman, \$5; F. L. Rowan, \$5; John B. Henderson, \$5; Mrs. James T. Marshall, \$2.50; Charles M. Hendley, \$5; Cash, \$1; Miss Mabel P. Bailey, \$5; Frank T. Hawkins, \$5; Miss Emily Smith, \$5; J. J. Gillespie, \$1; Mrs. Ferdinand Weller, \$2.50; Fred G. Olden, \$1; Miss Nettie G. Bradley, \$5; Mrs. M. E. Robinson, \$5; Dana Lincoln, \$5; Mrs. F. W. McKeon, \$5; Mrs. Anna L. Pook, \$5; Harry Howe, \$2.50; Miss Elizabeth McGill, \$5; Nicholas Luper, \$5; Mrs. Helen King Luper, \$5; Dr. M. F. Thompson, \$2; Cash, \$5; M. C. M., \$5; King's Daughters of Rhode Island Avenue M. P. Church, \$5; Admiral and Mrs. J. E. Pillsbury, \$5; Mrs. Jackson H. Ralston, \$5; Mrs. T. T. Lockett, \$5; Military Department of the Associated Charities, \$5; Thomas Wise, \$2.50; Mrs. Samuel Orenshaw, \$2; Capt. William J. Barden, \$1; the Misses Smith, \$5; F. E. Sargent, \$5; Judge William H. De Lacy, \$5; F. J. De Lacy, \$2.50; Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, \$25; Mrs. G. Thomas Dunlop, \$5; Miss Julia Osborn, \$5; Mrs. Elizabeth Schenck, \$5; Mrs. G. L. Woodin, \$5; Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Sargent, \$5; Mrs. Ellen F. Cassel, \$2.50.

CONTRACTORS SEEK TO RECOVER DAMAGES AWARDED WORKMAN.

The George A. Fuller Company, contractors, filed suit in the District Supreme Court yesterday against the Otis Elevator Company to recover judgment rendered against the Fuller company in favor of Wilson A. McCloskey for \$5,425 for personal injuries McCloskey sustained in 1907 while working on the Higgs Building, in Fifteenth street northwest.

McCloskey was employed as a painter while the Fuller company was constructing the building. An elevator, said to have been operated under contract by the Otis Elevator Company for the Fuller company, was used to carry workmen and materials from one floor to another of the structure.

McCloskey is alleged to have been injured by the elevator, and a jury gave him a verdict for \$5,425 in August, 1907. The Fuller company, alleging that the man was hurt through the negligence of the Otis company's servants and agents, sued for the amount it was ordered by the court to pay, with costs of previous suit and interest and cost of present suit.

FIREMEN HAVE RECOVERED.

Private William C. Schwerdtfeger, of No. 6, and B. F. Denham, of No. 7 Engine Company, have both recovered and left the Homeopathic Hospital. They were overcome by smoke while fighting a fire on the second floor of Michael Daly's saloon, 1215 Seventh street northwest, Friday, when a negro cook was burned to death.

A Story Full of Thrills

It Begins To-day in THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"The Other Side of the Door"

Steeped in mystery, breathing the intense spirit of San Francisco in the '60's, Miss Lucia Chamberlain portrays romance of mystery in her inimitable style.

The murder of Martin Drood, in a gambling house, is the basis of the tale around which enter in Dingley, the prosecutor for the State; Johnny Armstrong, a young blood accused of the crime; a Spanish woman, Charlotta Valencia, whose actions are mysterious always; Eleanor Fenwick, the teller of the story, and others.

In the early morning hours, as San Francisco is just awaking, Eleanor Fenwick runs tripping along the street to secure some mushrooms for her father, when suddenly, out from a gambling house leaps a man, with another after him. A shot rings out in the clear morning air; the first man, Martin Drood, falls to the pavement dead.

Screaming with fright, the young girl, scarce passed seventeen, runs to her father's house, and as well as her weakened condition will allow, tells of the murder that occurred before her eyes. Never, never would she forget the look the running man gave her. It penetrated through and through. It was seared on her brain forever.

The trial comes up, and developments show that a Spanish woman of much wealth, Charlotta Valencia by name, had been implicated in the plot. Both the supposed murderer and the murdered man had loved her.

Days pass, and at length time comes for Eleanor Fenwick to give her testimony, but at the last moment it is postponed, and summons comes for her to see the Spanish woman at once. This woman shows marked agitation over the trial, and to prevent Armstrong from being convicted, offers Eleanor enormous wealth to bribe her to perjury. The ruse fails, and Eleanor is commanded at risk of her life not to attempt to leave the house. She does attempt it, however, and after a series of adventures succeeds.

Her testimony was given. She was the only eyewitness. The plot is engaging, and holds the interest from chapter to chapter. Begin reading it to-day. It will interest you every day following.

See What the Press Says of "The Other Side of the Door":

Makes the reader's heart beat hard and fast.—Chicago Record-Herald. Distinctly among the stories of early San Francisco that are worth while. It is forcefully told and with a charm and reminiscent directness that captures the imagination.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Another successful blending of romance and mystery, of the "love" and the detective story, such as the author gave us in "The Coast of Chance."—New York Globe.

A better, stronger, and more attractive story than "The Coast of Chance." Full of charm of the mysterious and of the quality that enhances the interest of life.—Grand Rapids Herald.

A really charming romance, abounding in that elusive quality termed atmosphere. It bristles with it a breath of simplicity and originality, and has the delicacy and charm of the blossom-time of the year.—Baltimore Sun.

No American city surpasses San Francisco as a field for romance, and the combination of city, neighborhood, and time—the late '60's—makes for "The Other Side of the Door" an interest that colors a well-told, thrilling story into a masterpiece of its sort. Miss Chamberlain can tell a story with the enthusiastic vivacity that makes it irresistibly interesting. "The Other Side of the Door" fascinates and entertains and delights.—Chicago Journal.

"The Other Side of the Door" is a modern romance at its best. The young girl who here tells her wonderful experience is something charming and free in the way of a heroine. Her loveliness grows on the reader as the page is turned. Anything sweeter has not been shown in public since Browning created Pompilia in "The Ring and the Book."—Louisville Courier Journal.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE SOUTH

John M. Daniel, in the Fredericksburg Journal. In my opinion the great national conservative Republican party is proving, and will continue to prove, to be a better friend to the South than the national Democratic party.

The former is composed of the best element of our citizenship. Hence, it has a large ingredient of that paramount and beneficent public factor—conservatism. President Taft has already done more for the South than Cleveland, and I believe more than W. J. Bryan would do if he had been elected.

President Taft has appointed a Southern man on the United States Supreme Court bench, and no doubt will make more federal appointments from the South. He has opposed and prevented the reappointment of negroes to federal offices in the South; has thus conceded to the wishes of the Southern people, and for this great favor the South should give him much credit.

Now, the South, through its local political organization—i. e. Democracy—and by federal aid, can completely eliminate the negro as a factor in local politics, which condition will be best for both races.

Being a descendant of negro slave owners, and having known some of that unfortunate negro race to have been fast friends to our family through the trying times in and after the civil war, I feel some interest in the best element of that race.

This unfortunate negro race has some cardinal virtues—which they have proven—which virtues, I will venture to say, have not their parallel in the history of any other race, under like conditions. I refer to the fidelity with which this former slave race safeguarded, protected, and helped the unprotected families and their masters during the civil war, without one rebellious crime charged up against the negro. I favor their having ample opportunity to improve themselves under the influence of our Christian and educational civilization.

I am unalterably opposed to any amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and the negro. I favor no amalgamation with any race which will deteriorate my own. I am proud of my race, and think it rightfully stands at the head of all other races.

I will advise the negro not to seek public office in the South; to have only business relations with the Southern white people; to try to be law-abiding, orderly citizens, and pursue industrial pursuits.

Now that the negro problem is being solved by the aid of a Republican President, I think the South would initiate a wise policy by having more Republican representation in our National Congress. If the South had had more Republican Representatives in Congress when the last tariff laws were passed, it would have obtained greater benefits in that bill; but all it could expect to get was by her Democratic representatives helping the Republicans reciprocally, by voting with them for some of their tariff measures.

Now that President Taft has, in his Federal capacity, helped the South to solve the race problem, the South has in its Federal vote a free hand. I call upon the men of the South to come out of the slums of national Democracy, get away from Coxeism, Gompersism, Bryanism, and Dangerous Socialism. The South can gain nothing by being

the tail end of national Democracy. President Taft has done more for the South than all the other Presidents since our civil war—Republican and Democratic. Men of the South, remember he has conceded to the wishes of the Southern people concerning the "negro question." Be magnanimous. If he is re-nominated give him a majority vote.

What I have written herein I consider to be for the best interests of the South and the Union. President Taft hands the South the "glad hand," and he does not do this from selfish interests, because he can easily do without the vote of the South. He stands for a solid Union. So do I.

FLAYS COL. MOSBY.

War Record of the "Dismissed Hero" Subject of Sarcasm. Editor The Washington Herald: After reading the account of the "Dismissed Hero," as printed recently, I am led to suggest another article on this threadbare, overworked subject in the Washington press.

Taking the account of Mosby's murder of defenseless wounded and unarmed prisoners, found in "Partisan Life with Mosby," by Scott. Give the real facts about the capture of the pay train which had one lone, unarmed soldier on it. Tell the truth about how Mosby's gang of robbers and murderers robbed citizens, and even women, on the train—a species of heroism equal to the highwaymen of Hounslow Heath, with this difference—those robbers of old never robbed women. Tell of the brutal hanging and shooting of the companions of Bennett, whose affidavit you will find uncontradicted in the Pension Office.

See if your reporter can get a flood of tears from the "dismissed hero," who has never found an apologist or defender among the real soldiers of the Confederacy, by the recollection of these crimes, rather than his failure to continue drawing a salary that he never earned.

A few real facts about this man, who has worked a press bureau for forty years to keep him on the payroll of the government, would be more interesting than the recital of a lot of falsehoods that are known to be so by hundreds of your readers. You might also ask him why he and his gang of freebooters did not turn over the pay chest to the Confederate government as captured property.

This monotonous drivel about a "dismissed hero" is as ridiculous to the ex-Confederates as to the Union veterans. All know his record. The ex-Confederates feel keenly the imposition. They know it will be exposed in time. Just ask for a subscription for the old "dismissed hero" and see how many dollars you will get from the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, who gave him his proper name, "Old Chicken Thief." H. T. DURYEA.

Washington, July 28.

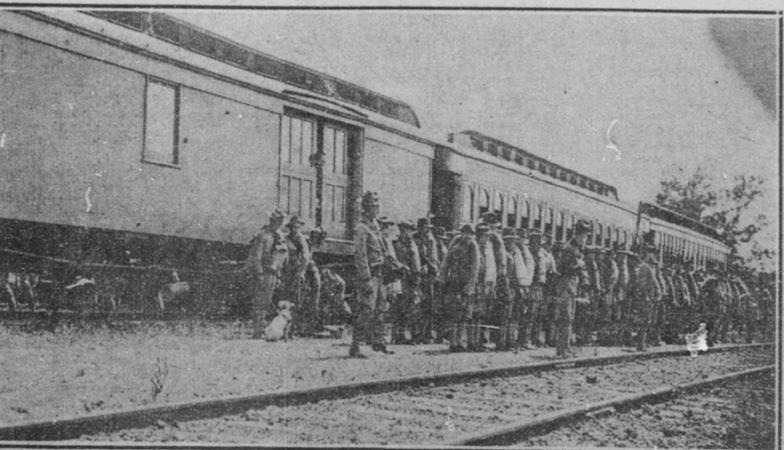
The Doctor's Recommendation.

From the St. Louis Star. Doctor (to his cook, who is just leaving)—Sarah, I am sorry, but I can only give you a very indifferent character. Sarah—Well, sir, never mind. Just write it like you do your prescriptions.

Left the Ship.

From the Princeton Times. "I hear Jones, the sea captain, is in hard luck. He married a girl and she ran away from him." "Yes, he took her for a mate, but she was a skipper."

FIRST BATTERY OF DISTRICT GUARD HOMEWARD BOUND.



First Battery of District Guard Homeward Bound.

LEMON CARRIERS GET LEWEAY.

Decrease in Freight Rates Postponed Three Months. More than 300 railroads doing business from and with the Pacific coast have been given sixty days' grace by the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the rates on lemons.

The fruit growers of the Pacific coast brought complaint against the carriers, alleging that the latter had increased rates on lemons from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, and it was charged in so doing the carriers had absconded by way of the increased freight charge the additional protection given lemons by the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

The commission took testimony in the case, and about a month ago ordered a reduction to \$1 per 100 pounds, and made the decrease effective September 1. Now, upon petition of the carriers, the lower freight rate will not become effective until November 1.