

CHURCHILL HELD FOR STREET RIOT

Home Secretary Blamed for Stepney Battle.

WILL SUFFER POLITICALLY

Outraged Citizens of London, Seeking to Fix Blame for Riot with Desperados, Hold Home Secretary Culpable—Police Dislike Interference of Soldiers in Affair.

London, Jan. 8.—Outraged in his pride and self respect, the average Englishman finds himself powerless to even give expression to his exasperation. Such is the intolerable position from which the good people of this country are trying in vain to escape.

They are not quite sure yet as to where lies the responsibility for making England ridiculous in the eyes of the world last Tuesday, but they know where most of it belongs.

Who was it, they ask, who gave orders which resulted in the quiet withdrawal of the police from a house where two desperados were asleep, when the position might have been rushed by an overwhelming well-armed force? That is the point which sensible Englishmen want cleared up. They refuse to believe that the police were willing to tackle desperados unarmed a fortnight before fanned at an encounter on equal terms in Sidney street.

Hold Churchill Culpable.

Home Secretary Churchill, who personally directed the battle, is held responsible by many for what followed. But the whole effect is the sort of thing that the sooner buried and forgotten the better, as Germany thought of the Koenigk affair. This, of course, is far worse for the national reputation than a mere joke but the man who held up England to ridicule as the plaything of a pair of foreign desperados, will pay the penalty sooner or later, both in the political and social world.

Meantime, there is reason to believe that the London police have asked permission to carry out the remainder of its task of running down this dangerous gang without interference and that the home secretary has agreed to confine himself to his military duties.

Public opinion is so deeply stirred over the whole case that there is little doubt that the government will find itself compelled to adopt a really effective exclusion act, whether it will go so far that England will cease to be the last refuge of political anarchy remains to be seen.

Victims Called Anarchists.

The press has unanimously been classing the present gang as anarchists. This is undoubtedly a misnomer and members of that ilk unanimously repudiate them. They are simply a desperate type of the ordinary Polish thieves and general criminals with whom the police of New York and every capital have had much to do in the past few years, since the big exodus from Russia began.

According to the statistics of 1909 there were only 150,000 aliens living in London. Of this number 150,000 were Russians and Poles, and only 5,561 Americans. These figures, especially in regard to the Americans, must be unreliable and entirely inadequate. Among alien criminals Americans have had pre-eminence. They topped the list in 1908, while in 1909 they had 156 against 21 Germans and 22 Russians.

Two things seem to have particularly struck every looker-on at Tuesday's Battle of Stepney, as it is now called. The first was the daring recklessness of the press photographers who calmly worked while bullets were whizzing past them, and the second was that the Scots Guards, firing at a distance of 100 yards, were ready to shoot the burglars if they tried to bolt, might have shot each other and a large number of the crowd and policemen behind them. The best of the house in the windows opposite the best of the house at first found their rifles useless. Their high-velocity bullets perforated windows and blinds with small holes. Shotguns were sent to act without away the glass, woodwork, and blinds.

Insurance Question Raised.

The question has been raised as to the authority liable to compensate the owner and occupants of the destroyed house. The first insurance company, carrying the risk on the building, has announced that it will not pay a claim, if only on the ground that the fire was caused by persons not used until the house was gutted.

Had it been proved that there were three burglars in the house, the proceedings would have been brought within the dimensions of a riot, the definition of which in English law is, "A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by persons or more," and compensation would be payable out of the police rate.

DRUGGED BY HORSE RADISH.

Dinner Guests Eat Herbene in Their Food.

Geneva, Jan. 8.—Dr. Philipp, a well-known German physician, has just published, in a medical review, some extraordinary details of the effects upon twenty-five men and women visitors at a Davos pension of some herbene accidentally introduced into their horse radish at dinner. Herbene is the plant from which hyoscine, the drug used by Crispin in the murder of Belle Elmore, is extracted. But in this instance there were no fatalities. Dr. Philipp states that the poison commenced to act two hours after dinner, and the ladies, especially, were affected. But all the men and women suffered from hallucinations. One lady thought herself a living statue and refused to move from her pose. Another went on her hands and knees searching for an imaginary object. An English lady wanted to teach her language to everybody present in turn. A Russian lady who always spoke German entirely forgot that language. Another lady ran to the telephone and put out her tongue at the receiver, as though exhibiting it to a doctor. A chambermaid carried twenty-five hot-water bottles in succession to her own bed. When a doctor was hastily summoned, none of the patients was able to be seen. One man, who was a stranger, insisted that he was an old and dear friend, and would not allow him to leave her.

The men were also caught in the brain-storm. One of them started out for a chemist's, but never reached there, forgetting his purpose, and bought quantities of useless things at other shops. Twelve hours later, having been promptly and carefully treated, the patients had all recovered, but they could none of them remember their extraordinary behavior.

Error in Preparing Gold Coins.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Owing to an error in mixing the alloy for 500,000 worth of gold coins recently minted, the coins failed to answer the requirements of the International Monetary Commission and had to be reminted.

WHERE KING WILL BE CROWNED.



Westminster Abbey, in which the brilliant ceremonies incident to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary will be held in June. The picture shows the sham Gothic annex to the abbey, which was built for the last coronation and which will be erected again. The insert in the upper right-hand corner is a photograph of Lord Kitchener, the famous British general, who has been appointed to perform the duties of lord high constable of England at the coronation. This is a very great honor, and is generally conferred on military commanders who have rendered their country a signal service. At the ceremony Lord Kitchener, by virtue of his appointment, will outrank the first peer.

KING LOOKING OUT FOR JOURNALISTS

Wants Newspaper Men Cared For at Coronation.

PRESS COMMITTEES NAMED

Realizing that Correspondents Were Inconvenienced at Father's Coronation, King George Has Ordered that Special Preparations Be Made Now for Their Accommodation.

London, Jan. 8.—King George evidently does not harbor any ill feeling against the press, as does his uncle, the Kaiser, for although the coronation is nearly six months off, he has already inquired as to what arrangements are being made for the convenience of the press representatives on coronation day, adding that he remembers that they were rather badly handicapped at his father's coronation through lack of suitable accommodation.

As a result of the King's interest in the matter, a well-known journalist has been placed in charge of the press arrangements, and as soon as he has mapped out his plans, he has been commanded to attend an audience at Buckingham Palace to lay his scheme before the King, who has further intimated that he wants representatives of foreign newspapers to enjoy the same privileges as their English colleagues. A representative of the London Society of Foreign Journalists has indicated that he desires to co-operate with the English newspaper man in charge.

Abbey to Be Closed.

The whole of Westminster Abbey is to be closed to the public from about the middle of February, and will then be handed over by the cathedral authorities to the office of works, which will arrange for the necessary seating accommodation. At the coronation of King Edward, seats for about 7,000 people were provided in the abbey, but the number will have to be increased upon this occasion, since King George has expressed his intention that he wants to be found for the members of the House of Commons and their ladies. Seats for these will probably be provided by the erection of galleries in the Edward the Confessor Chapel.

Under any circumstances the accommodation will be taxed to the utmost, and many of those who receive the much coveted "commands" will find themselves unable to obtain anything like a complete view of the entire ceremony. The sham Gothic annex to the abbey, which was built for the last coronation, will be erected again. This acts as a convenient space in which the lengthy procession can be marshaled, while provision is also made for the retiring rooms for the King and Queen and the royal princes, who will attend on this occasion.

DEMAND FOR KING'S BOOK.

Work on Numismatics by Victor Emmanuel Sold in Advance.

Rome, Jan. 8.—The first volume of King Victor Emmanuel's monumental work on numismatics has just been published. Only 1,300 copies were placed on sale, and these were all ordered in advance. Father Ehrle, the director of the Vatican library, and himself a prominent numismatist, was unable to secure a copy. An awkward situation thus developed, for the King, who intended sending Father Ehrle one of the copies he had retained for presentation to sovereigns, was indirectly informed that the gift could not be accepted, as the book was wanted for the Vatican library, and consequently for the Pope. The King saved the difficulty by sending two copies to Mr. Sonnenschein, the Bishop of Cremona. The bishop took the hint and sent the book to the Vatican library.

WALL STREET NEWS

Omens of the Week Far from Being Unfavorable.

GENERAL SITUATION IS GOOD

Great Railroad and Industrial Corporation More Strongly Established Than in Years Past—Socialistic Tendency in England Does Not Prevent Business Expansion.

New York, Jan. 8.—If dealings in the security market in the first week of the year are to be considered as in any way prophetic of developments in the year as a whole the omens last week were certainly not unfavorable. The market did not advance very much; indeed, in a number of stocks, it did not advance at all. But the market for investment securities widened, and all through the financial district there was a visible inclination to look upon the hopeful side of things.

Possibly this was no more than a reaction from the extreme pessimism lately prevailing there and a turning toward the idea that this pessimism had been a good deal overdue. At any rate, indications were strong that the market generally was in much the same state that it was last September, when it became obvious that liquidation had ceased, even if no broad foundation yet seemed to be afforded for a vigorous rise.

The truth is that now, no less than at the end of last summer, the majority of common sense, sober minded people see nothing in the general situation present or to come that threatens the maintenance of current dividend payments on the principal stocks that Wall street trades in. Every one expects that business is going to be dull for some time yet, perhaps for several months, and at an early date in our financial history, such as, for instance, the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, such a lull in business as is now in progress would undoubtedly have caused fear of a large number of dividend reductions or suspensions.

Surpluses Are Larger.

But every person possessing intelligence now knows that the great railway and industrial corporations of the country are far more strongly established in a financial way than they were ten years since. They have large surpluses, have spent some of them in improving their properties so as to be able to operate them economically in hard times, and it will take more than one dull season to force them to cut their interest rates. At all events no prospect of such cutting has been indicated, and in fact, when prices decline a little on Wall street speculative selling.

It may be that this more optimistic mood is encouraged by a return to that normal way of thinking over these matters which involves the realization of the fact that 25,000,000 of active and energetic people are not disposed for a very long time to sit with folded hands in their daily business and that the great industries of the land must go on as usual, despite the fact that the construction of the anti-trust law, the decision in the railway freight rate cases, and other smaller concerns. During the last two years the eyes of the world have been fixed upon the great spread of a so-called socialism in England, as involved in the policies of the present political party in power there. A fair supposition on reading the horrifying stories of the fears exciting business and capitalist interests in England in the course of this struggle would be that English business was flat on its back, and that the grass was growing in the streets of Manchester and Birmingham.

Resumption Is Evident.

And yet the fact is that although socialistic tendencies in England are indeed disturbing, the business prosperity of the land appears to be just now at its very height. Trade is expanding there, the country's commercial relations wear the brightest aspect, and it is clear that the issues raised by Mr. Lloyd George and his brother Radicals are not really stirring John Bull out of his accustomed phlegm and habits of plodding along at his daily work and taking things as they come. There are great needs of the country, and these are being supplied in every progressive country, and after the process of supplying these has been temporarily checked, or even suspended for a period, there is a strong natural movement toward a resumption of business activity. It is well, perhaps, to note in this connection that three years have passed since the panic of 1907, and that during most of this time business has gone along at a reduced rate.

In a country like ours, and especially at a time when no great political or social questions threaten, between three and four years is about as long as people usually wait before going to work again in a new business. There are those who are imbued with the idea that the business prospect for several years to come is darkened in this respect, that

OFFICER IS UNDERPAID.

British Army Man in Sued by His Tailor.

London, Jan. 8.—A good example of the inadequate payment of officers of the British army was given in the County Court at Woolwich this week. A lieutenant of the army service corps was sued by a tailor for 2 pounds sterling arrears on a bill of 15 pounds and 10 shillings for a uniform. The judge read an affidavit that the debtor received 15 pounds a month.

Out of that minimum amount he was compelled to pay for his monthly mess, 1 pound 10 shillings; servant and groom, 1 pound; washing, 15 shillings; oil and cleaning materials, 10 shillings; and sundries, 1 pound 10 shillings, leaving 26 shillings for clothing and personal expenses. An order was made for him to pay 10 shillings a month.

GRAY HAIR THE STYLE NOW

Paris Leader Starts Fashion at Entertainment.

Exhaustion of Stock of Pulp and "Rats" One Reason for the Change.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Fashions in coiffures this year run to white hair, it is declared. There is nothing more pungent than a youthful face framed in gray, and the fashion has been set by Mlle. Jeanne Rolly, who in a recent play at the Athenee covered her abundant locks with a white peruke.

But there is a practical reason behind it all. The stock of false hair is getting exhausted. The supply formerly so prolific from Brittany, from the region around Arles, and from certain parts of the Pyrenees has become exhausted.

There might be hope from China, were it not for the fact that the Celestials are against sacrificing their pigtails. Thus a virtue will be made of necessity, and "no elegantes" of to-morrow will wear their hair powdered—that is to say, unless nature has saved them the trouble.

A target invented by an American soldier in the Philippines is in the form of a human figure which raises and lowers the head when a vital spot is struck by a bullet.



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in this period there can be expected no such large work of railway building and a general inauguration of new enterprises, as went on in the years immediately preceding 1906 and 1907.

They point out that the great construction operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in and around this city are completed, that those of the New York Central will soon be over, and that the chapter of similar great work in other quarters has been closed. It may very well be that operations of this sort may not be paralleled for some time to come, and so the fact that the country has proved anything it has proved that the continual new birth of enterprise in the land outruns all previous anticipations of its size and character.

More Roads Needed.

We are told that railway building is over; but how about the new tracking that must before long be laid upon all the railway lines in the South, with consequent erection of terminals and increasing of general facilities there? And how long a time further can the Union Pacific Railroad Company handle its business on a single line of rail over the greater portion of its territory? Already the management of the Union Pacific is finding it difficult to move its long trains of freight over a single line and adhere to established time schedules, and if prophecy is what is desired at present there is one that may be offered with a good deal of confidence, that before many months are passed something will be heard of a Union Pacific scheme of double tracking. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the country's foreign trade is improving, that the tax paying people are coming to a decided realization of the expediency of the government by commissions cease, and that the industry in the fall of measure over the country which many observers in recent months have thought to be the most serious adverse factor in the whole financial and business situation, is being largely paired by a general and heavy fall of rain.

As regards the local development of the construction of the Carnegie Trust Company's right at the end of last week, the announcement afforded the best interpretation of the true character of the incident. It was a matter of concern whatever, except in the favorable sense that a small financial institution that has been in bad odor for years was finally eliminated from the list of the city's trust companies.

DAILY COURT RECORD

(Saturday, January 7, 1911.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: Plaintiff's appeal No. 61 (88 to 89), 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92.

Equity Court No. 1.

JUSTICE STAFFORD. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Gordon vs. Norton. Attorney, Perry Gordon-Worthington & Hoising.

Equity Court No. 2.

JUSTICE STAFFORD. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Cummins et al. vs. Waver et al. Attorneys, Collier-Sims.

Circuit Court No. 1.

JUSTICE ANDERSON. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Wright vs. Washington Building and Electric Company. Attorneys, Bradley-Douglas & Co.

Circuit Court No. 2.

JUSTICE BARNARD. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Taylor vs. Weber. Attorneys, McManus & Heidegger-Tobrien.

Circuit Court No. 3.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 4.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 5.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 6.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 7.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 8.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 9.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 10.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

Circuit Court No. 11.

JUSTICE CLARIDGE. Assignments for Monday, January 9, 1911: No. 11, Colby vs. Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company. Attorneys, O'Donoghue-Hamilton & Co.

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