STOCK JOBBERY LED TO WAR

Inside Story of Balkan Conflict Told by Field Correspondent.

DEAL MADE BY NICHOLAS

Montenegrin King Obtained $1,500,000 for War Chests by Bringing on Turkish Conflict.

By Capt. Albert T. Trapman.

Special Correspondent with the Greek Army.

Saloniki, July 5.—From a source absolutely reliable I have just obtained the details of perhaps the most extraordinary deal ever consummated for the starting of a war, a war which is now on, and which has cost thousands of lives.

Back of the start of the Balkan war was a stock jobbing deal. Not that the war would not have been started without this, but it might have been delayed for months. The boom of the first cannon in the great Balkan struggle was dictated by a group of financiers. The speculators of the Paris Bourse were made to finance Montenegro.

In September last, the enterprising King Nicholas of Montenegro realized that if he was to stand in with the other Balkan allies his army, his handful of troops, must be brought up-to-date and his exechequer must be replenished.

Montenegro is poor, very poor. To raise money in his own country was out of the question. Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria were far too busy with their own troubles to listen to talk of money from the little kingdom.

Two Millions Wanted.

Two millions was the sum asked to put the army on a war footing, provide for a commissary, and do other things. In this emergency the crown prince was sent to Paris to see what could be done.

Three or four reputable banking houses were sounded. They wanted to know what security the loan was to be given. At last the famous Franco-Prussian financier, Monsieur Gunsbourg, came forward.

"I cannot lend his majesty $2,000,000," said he, "but I will go into business with him and share the profits. The conditions are these: That he declare war when I give the word. I will dabble in stock shares, and he and I will share whatever profit that result."

The crown prince put the matter up to the King by telegraph and the arrangement was made. Gunsbourg named the 8th of October for the declaration of war. King Nicholas said he must have at least five days more to prepare.

Clears $3,000,000 In Day.

Gunsbourg pointed out to him that it was not necessary to begin war seriously. For his purpose a declaration after the closing of the Stock Exchange for the day, and a demonstration in which cannon were used the next day was all that was necessary.

On these conditions the King consented to act, and the declaration of war was made on October 8. Next morning the Montenegrin guns fired a few rounds and the news was telegraphed around the world that the great Balkan war had been started by Montenegro.

Overnight the Gunsbourg syndicate had sold Turkish, Bulgarian, Servian, and Greek bonds for all they were worth. The break came when the news of the opening guns was flashed upon the world. The syndicate made more than $3,000,000. The next day the crown prince left Paris for Cettinje with $1,500,000. It is on this sum that Montenegro has subsisted ever since.

It is an open secret that the Bulgarian ministers Sacoff and Maneff, made huge fortunes on speculation on intimate exclusive knowledge which they alone possessed, but unlike the King of Montenegro, it did not go into the war chest of their country.

WORKS WOULD HAVE OFFICE COMMISSION

California Senator Would Place in the Hands of the Board All Applications for Federal Jobs.

Complete revision of the old-established system of filling Federal appointments is provided in a bill drawn by Senator Works of California, which will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow.

The Works measure provides for the creation of a commission composed of three members, to be paid at an annual salary of $6,000 each. This commission, if the bill becomes law, will consider every application made for a Federal job; will investigate the records of the applicants, and will make recommendations to the President, who, under the Constitution, must make the appointments.

"I have offered this bill," said Senator Works, "in the hope of relieving the President, members of Congress, and members of the Cabinet of the enormous labor of selecting and recommending people for office. The duties of these officers, especially the President, have become exceedingly onerous and, in my opinion, some measure for their relief should be enacted into law."

In order to affect his purpose, Senator Works expressly forbids the recommendation of any one for appointment or the application of any government officer for aid to secure an office for a constituent. This provides a method by which members of Congress can successfully pass the bucks to the commission when a constituent clamors for a Federal appointment.

MRS. T. M. COVINGTON DEAD.

Expires at Hospital After Undergoing an Operation.

Mrs. Teco M. Covington, aged fifty, widow of William H. Covington, who died in Atlantic City last September, died at the Columbia Hospital at 8 o'clock last night, where she had undergone an operation. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dennis, 2207 K Street Northwest, her sister and brother-in-law, were at her bedside when she died. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, she is survived by a brother, James Hughlett, living in Baltimore.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Covington has made her home in the Plaza apartment house, in Washington Circle. The funeral will be held Monday from the home of her sister, Mrs. William Henry Dennis. Dr. Talbott, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will conduct the services. The body will be buried in the family plot at Rock Creek Cemetery.

CZAREVITCH TAKES "CURE."

Salt Baths in Crimea for Affection of the Knee.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—It is announced that the Czar's only son, whose illness last autumn was surrounded with mystery, is to undergo the "cure" at Sakki, in the Northern Crimea, where there are salt lagoon mud baths.

It is generally understood that he is suffering from a hardening of the tissues of the left knee.

MAN AND TWO BOYS ARE BITTEN BY DOGS

John W. Harper, Clayton Ridgway, and Eugene Petroni Injured by Canines.

John W. Harper, thirty-one years old, of 510 Seventh Street Northeast, was bitten by a dog belonging to B. F. Batson, of 621 F Street Northeast, on the corner of Ninth and F Streets Northeast yesterday. He walked to Casualty Hospital for treatment.

While at Georgia Avenue and Park Road, Clayton Ridgway, nine years old, of 520 Newton Place, was bitten on the right leg by a dog owned by Mrs. Hiser, of 628 Newton Road. The wound was cauterized by Dr. Thomas, of Georgia Avenue and Lamont Street.

Eugene Petroni, eight years old, of 2010 Second Street Northwest, while playing in a yard in the rear of 26 Fifth Street Northwest, was bitten by a dog owned by Edwin Wright. He was taken to Freedmen's Hospital for treatment.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY IN GARRISON'S HANDS

Secretary of War Will Decide Method of Acquiring Bieber Tract Near Anacostia.

To Secretary of War Garrison will fall the task of determining the manner in which the valuation of certain land along the Anacostia River to be used for improvement purposes shall be purchased—whether the government shall pay the price of the owner or the land shall be obtained by condemnation proceedings.

This property is located between Nineteenth and Twenty-third Streets and H and I Streets Southeast, and is more or less submerged. It belongs to Sidney Bieber. It was purchased by him from the government in 1904 and 1906 for $4,902, a valuation fixed at that time by a board of army officers. The land will be used for the park that is to be established along the river between the Anacostia Bridge and the District line.

The price asked by Mr. Bieber is $15,000, and Col. Langfitt, the engineer officer in charge of the Anacostia project, reported that this was a reasonable price.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, to whom the matter was referred, did not concur in this decision, however, and it was suggested that the District Commissioners be requested to institute condemnation proceedings. But because of the delay that might be incident to this method and of the need for going on with the work, it was finally decided that the matter should be referred to Secretary of War Garrison for immediate decision, and to that end he will have a conference with Mr. Bieber tomorrow.

LITTLE CHRISTY WELL AGAIN.

Boy Brought Here by Representative Borland Had Measles.

Little Christy, the temporarily adopted son of Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, has fully recovered from the attack of measles which made its appearance shortly after his arrival in the National Capital a little more than a week ago.

Christy, together with Jessie, the little adopted daughter, was brought to Washington by Representative Borland from Kansas City, where both were found among the delinquents of the Juvenile Court. The Representative took such a liking to the children that he decided to bring them to Washington. He said last night that he had not decided whether he would adopt them permanently.

BINDING RESOLUTION HELD UP BY CAUCUS

Absence of Senators Prevents Action on Motion to Force Solid Party Vote on Tariff Bill.

QUESTION IS DEBATED

With only thirty-one Democratic Senators present, the party caucus yesterday adjourned over until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon without taking action on the resolution intended to bind individual Senators to support the tariff bill in the form in which it is to be reported to the Senate. Early tomorrow morning there will be a meeting of the Finance Committee Democrats.

In the debate in the caucus over the question of adopting a resolution to bind Senators to support the bill, a divergence of views was disclosed. Several Democratic Senators spoke in opposition to such a resolution, declaring that it was not necessary, others took the view that no Senator ought to be asked to surrender his individual independence to the party caucus, because it might be charged against him that he was representing party interests rather than the interests of the people who has elected him.

A number of matters that are in the hands of the majority members of the Finance Committee went over until tomorrow. One of these was as to the date when the wool duty shall expire. Another related to the new tax of 2½ per cent to be imposed on spurious wines.

Senator Smoot of Utah is preparing to offer amendments to almost every paragraph in the bill. He will offer these amendments as the paragraphs are reached in their regular order. The Senator from Utah will introduce an entire new wool paragraph, which, he says, will be based on the reports of the Tariff Board. He will not suggest any amendment to the income tax provision.

"There are a great many inconsistencies in the tariff bill framed by the Democrats," said Gov. Smoot. "For example, coal tar dyes, which are manufactured in Representative Francis Burton Harrison's district in New York, retain very high duties. The Senate has reduced them some, but the reductions made are still very much below those made in other products. Mica, produced in Senator Simmons's State in North Carolina, was taxed higher in this bill than it is in existing law."

Senator Burton of Ohio and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, are planning a sweeping attack on the new bill. La Follette will not prepare an entire new tariff bill as a substitute, but will attack many of the schedules. He probably will require a week or more to make his analysis of the bill, and a comparison with his own amendments therefor. Senator Burton considers the bill a very imperfect one, and will attack it in detail.

Senator Simmons ordered telegrams sent out yesterday to absent Democratic Senators requesting their presence at the caucus tomorrow afternoon, when action will be taken on the resolution to bind all Democratic Senators to vote as a unit for the bill in the Senate and against any modification of it.

Woman Prostrated by Heat.

Fannie Meigs, thirty-six years old, of 1212 Twelfth Street Northwest, was stricken down with the heat at the corner of Ninth Street and Louisiana Avenue yesterday afternoon and was taken to Emergency Hospital.

Tests by United States government experts have shown that lignite can be briquetted for fuel without the use of any additional binding material.

SCENE OF SEVERAL BRILLIANT WEDDINGS

—Photo by Harris-Ewing.

East Room in the White House, where Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre will be married next November.

Miss Jessie Wilson Defies Hoodoo

NEXT WHITE HOUSE BRIDE WITHOUT SUPERSTITION

Thirteen Lucky for the President

Hoodoo numbers have no terrors for Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of President Wilson. Her father's career has been strangely intermingled with the supposedly unlucky thirteen, and now Miss Wilson is to marry Francis Bowes Sayre and become the thirteenth bride of the White House.

But the daughter of the President is not one of those persons who declines to sit in the thirteenth row at the theater or objects to being the thirteenth guest Miss Wilson defied the superstition about the number thirteen and sat in the thirteenth row of a theater with her father, who prefers to sit in that row and regards the number as particularly lucky, at least with regard to himself and his family.

For thirteen years President Wilson was connected with Princeton University.

In his thirteenth and final year there he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

He became President of the United States in 1913.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre was made, by coincidence, on the first anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's nomination at Baltimore for the Presidency.

Alice Roosevelt Last Bride.

There have been some twenty odd marriages in which either the bride or bridegroom in the White House, but the last wedding to take place there was that of Alice Roosevelt to former Representative Nicholas Longworth, and that was the twelfth wedding ceremony performed in the President's mansion.

While the wedding of Miss Roosevelt was extremely impressive, it was still simple in character. Compared to the pomp, ceremony, and gorgeousness that attended the recent wedding of the Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the Kaiser, and Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, at Berlin, the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding was Puritanical in its plainness.

Probably the wedding attended by the most show was that of Miss Lucy Payne, sister of Mrs. Dolly Madison, who was married to Justice Todd, of the Supreme Court, in the White House, the first to take place there. At that time (1811) fashion demanded a much greater display of pomp in such events than it does today. Also, Mrs. Madison felt that since it was the first wedding ceremony to be performed in the White House it should be memorable in more ways than one.

It is not expected that Miss Wilson will care for an elaborate ceremony. She is inclined to be a very serious minded young lady. Alice Roosevelt, too, had decreed that her wedding was to be as simple as possible, and out of deference to her wishes, the diplomats who attended appeared in conventional wedding garb. Had they worn the glittering uniforms they are wont to affect on State occasions, the wedding would have been a much more brilliant one, in appearances, at least.

Only a year elapsed after the Todd-Payne wedding when the White House again heard the tinkle of wedding bells. In 1812, the year of the second war with Great Britain, Anna Todd, niece of President Jackson's wife, was married to Representative John G. Jackson, the first member of Congress to marry a relative of a President.

For eight years the serenity of the White House was not disturbed. Then, in 1820, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, was married to Samuel Gouverneur. Miss Monroe was the first daughter of a President to be wedded in the official residence at Washington. In 1824 Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, married William Waller.

The Adams-Hallen Wedding.

Two years later Washington society was again stirred by the marriage of Miss Mary Hallen to John Adams, son of President Adams.

From 1829 to 1837, during President Jackson's administration, there were several weddings. Miss Delia Lewis married Alphons Yver Pageot, Miss Mary Eastin married Lucien B. Polk, and Miss Emily Marlin was wedded to Lewis Randolph. All took place in the White House.

A long period was then jumped, until the wedding in 1874 of Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, of Algernon Sartoris, which many persons today will remember. In 1878 Emily Pratt, niece of President Hayes, wedded Gen. Russell Hastings, and in 1886 Frances Folsom was married to President Cleveland, who, by the way, was the first President to be married during his term of office.

The next wedding at the White House was that of Miss Roosevelt, in 1906. This ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington. There were no bridesmaids. The bride entered the famous East Room of the White House on the arm of her father, and walked through the roped aisle thronged on either side by diplomats, statesmen, and distinguished personages from every civilized country, to a raised platform at the east end of the room. There the bridegroom, with the best man, awaited. Eight minutes only was required to perform the ceremony. President Roosevelt stood behind the couple. To the left were Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of the family. At the right were members of the Longworth family and the ushers. Congratulatory telegrams were received by the hundreds from prominent Americans and from the rulers of all European countries.

Among the wedding presents sent by European sovereigns and nations were Valley Railroad and at one time was assistant to the president of that road. The a finely wrought bracelet from the Kaiser, a sevres porcelain table piece and sevres vases from former President Loubet of France, a rare antique brooch from King Alfonso of Spain, a rare Gobelin tapestry from the republic of France, a dowry chest containing carvings, embroidery, silks, paintings, and jewelry from the Dowager Empress of China, two silver vases and Japanese embroidery from the Emperor of Japan, a mosaic work, copy of a painting in the Vatican, from Pope Pius X; a mosaic work, representing scenes from Italian cities, from the King of Italy, and a $25,000 necklace of pearls from the Cuban government. The wedding presents reached a total value of more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Miss Wilson is twenty-five years old and was born at Gainsville, Ga. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and an honor member of the class of 1908 at the Woman's College, Baltimore. For two years after her graduation she engaged in settlement work in Kensington, Philadelphia. She is a member of the national executive board of the Y. W. C. A., and in this capacity paid a visit to the night court for women in New York City, together with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, last winter. She also visited the Children's Court. In February last Miss Wilson addressed the Legislature of Delaware in behalf of a ten-hour law for working women. The Legislature passed the bill.

A Student of Politics.

When the Democratic convention was in session at Baltimore, Miss Wilson arranged a diagram at Sea Girt, N. J., showing the situation and which she changed as the delegates changed their votes. While the balloting was going on the members of the Wilson family sat and watched the diagram which Miss Wilson corrected as the reports came in from the convention hall.

Miss Jessie doesn't resemble her father as much as do her sisters, but has rather the features of her mother's family, the Axsons. She is athletic and likes tennis, riding, and swimming. She also is something of an orator. Addressing a number of schoolgirls on the enjoyment of settlement work in Philadelphia, in November, 1912, Miss Wilson said:

"There is no charity in the work, but self-sacrifice and interest in others."

At the biennial convention of the Young Woman's Christian Association in Richmond, Va., in April last, Miss Wilson spoke before crowds that filled two churches, and was then compelled to address an overflow meeting. In St. Louis in April she also addressed a large audience on "Thoughts in Captivity," taking as her text the fourth and fifth verses of Second Corinthians. In January she spoke at the vesper services of the Y. W. C. A. on "The Joys of Service."

Francis Bowers Sayre is twenty-eight years old and was born at South Bethlehem, Pa., a son of the late Robert Heysham Sayre, who built the Lehigh elder Sayre also built and became president of the Bethlehem Iron Works, since known as the Bethlehem Steel Works. He was also once president of the board of trustees of Lehigh University.

Mr. Sayre graduated from Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1903 and from Williams College in 1909. He entered Harvard Law School and graduated "cum laude." He was a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity, Gargoyle Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa at Williams. For the past year he has been working in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York. He left the office a few weeks ago to take bar examinations for New York State. As soon as he is admitted he will be made a deputy assistant district attorney under Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Sayre's mother is Mrs. Martha Finlay Sayre, daughter of the late John Williamson Nevin, who was president of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. She is a descendant of Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and is a sister of the late Robert J. Nevin, head of the American Church at Rome and a cousin of Ethelbert Nevin, the composer.

WHY "13" IS FEARED.

Many persons profess to see an evil omen in the fact that Miss Jessie Wilson will be the thirteenth White House bride.

Paris will not have the number for any of its houses. Parisians so hate the "thirteen party" that there is a class of professional diners out called "quartorziennes," whose function it is to make the fourteenth at entertainments and dinners.

The Turks so dislike it that the word is practically expunged from their language. The Italians will not even use the number in their lotteries.

In Italy the gambler's horror of thirteen is ascribed to the fact that a thirteenth card off one of his packs bears the figure of death.

In England the superstition is believed to have arisen from the old calculation of the insurance offices that one out of thirteen persons taken indiscriminately will die within a year.

ON DEATHBED, TELLS STORY OF BRUTALITY

Motorcyclist Says Occupants of Carriage that Injured Him Left Him on Road.

MEDICAL AID CAME TOO LATE

A remarkable tale told on his death bed just before he expired yesterday afternoon by Bernard Sherwood, the nineteen-year-old lad who was struck by a horse and carriage while riding a motorcycle on the Conduit Road the night of July 4, of how his life might have been saved had the occupants of the vehicle taken the trouble to aid him, has aroused the police of Maryland and the District of Columbia to double effort to find the negligent ones.

Sherwood remained conscious up to the time of his death in spite of a broken rib, numerous bruises, and internal injuries. He had great difficulty in talking, but just previous to his death he related his story to Dr. Walter B. Webb, who was attending him at Georgetown University Hospital.

The young man said he was riding along the Conduit Road at a moderate rate of speed, with his "cut out" open. A horse and carriage came along, he claimed, without a light and on the wrong side of the road.

He felt a shock and realized that a shaft had pierced his body. All besides this that Sherwood remembered of the accident was that he felt some one pull him from the shaft and lay him down by the side of the road alongside of his machine. The party drove off at a full speed, he said.

In a semi-conscious condition he lay in the road an hour, according to the story related to Dr. Webb, until Arthur Ewald, of 462 H Street Northwest, who was motoring homeward, heard his cries and stopped to investigate. In the meantime blood had been flowing fast. Ewald carried Sherwood to the Georgetown University Hospital, where physicians worked on him.

Sherwood lived with his mother at 818 Twenty-sixth Street Northwest. Besides his mother, he is survived by a brother and sister. No funeral arrangements as yet have been made.

ALLEGED THIEF CAUGHT.

Frank Mercer to Have Fifteen Robbery Charges Against Him.

Accused of being the perpetrator of several thefts in apartments which have mystified the police, Frank Mercer, colored, twenty years old, was arrested by Detective Barbee and Bicycle Policeman E. W. Boyle, of the Second Precinct, yesterday. Fifteen charges of robbery will be placed against Mercer.

Loot taken from three apartments in the Hermitage, Vermont Avenue, between L and M Streets, was found in his room at 9 Green's Court Northwest. The police believe him to be the same man who entered three homes in Wisconsin Avenue several nights ago and probably the same one who was discovered in a home in Thirteenth Street. He denies any knowledge of the last-mentioned misdemeanors, the police say, but has confessed to those committed in the Hermitage.

Motorcyclist's Condition Improved.

Thomas R. Dedge, known as "Daredevil Dedge," who received injuries from a fall in a motorcycle race at Benning July 4, which it was thought would prove fatal, left the Emergency Hospital yesterday. His condition was not as serious as it was first thought.

HOUSE FAILS TO PASS RESOLUTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

sert provision for the employment of counsel. An attempt will be made to secure the presence of a quorum on Wednesday, and Mr. Henry will ask for the yeas and nays. The result of such a test is problematical.

To deny the committee authority to employ expert counsel would be to seriously hamper the investigation of the Mulhall charges. The legal ability of the members of the committee is in no way involved in the question, although members who opposed this provision sought to premise their opposition on that ground.

Mass of Documents.

Mulhall claims that he has in the neighborhood of 20,000 checks, expense accounts, letters and memoranda with which to prove his startling charges. If these documents are to attain their greatest usefulness in the substantiation or repudiation of Mulhall's charges, they must be studied, arranged, marshaled in a certain order, and this order must not be disarranged and confused by disconnected efforts and the lack of a fixed program. The work of the succeeding day must be mapped out after each day's session. All this means that some one, and some one of great legal ability, must give his undivided attention to the matter.

Doubtless the committee will contain members of marked legal ability, of as much ability as any lawyer who might be retained. But members of Congress have many things to think of. They have each some 250,000 constituents at home who are demanding attention all the time. They have letters to write, patronage tangles to straighten out, departmental business to attend to, pending and impending legislation in which they are interested, and committee work to look after. It is extremely doubtful if of the seven members two could be found who would attend all the meetings of the committee. With no one member responsible, the continuity of the plan of investigation would certainly be broken a dozen different ways.

Purpose Is Two-Fold.

The purpose of the investigation is twofold, taking it for granted that an honest probe is desired. First, the House wishes to clear itself of a general charge of corruption, which the Mulhall statement, if allowed to stand, may lodge in the minds of thousands of persons throughout the country; second, it desires to clear the names of any innocent members or former members of the body who have been mentioned, and to show good faith by exposing any guilty members.

Both of these purposes may be defeated by an inefficient investigation. Innocent men may suffer and guilty men escape—and just so far as guilty men do escape exposure, the innocent will suffer.

Against these considerations are weighed the pride of the House in the legal ability of its members. This legal ability will be quite as urgently needed in forming a plan of campaign and investigation and directing the course of the investigation, with a special attorney on hand to carry out such a program. As a board of strategy the committee will find its hands full and will surrender nothing of its prestige, authority, or responsibility, merely because it employs an intelligent agent through which to act, and to aid it in working out the details.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution brought in yesterday, and which will be adopted Wednesday with or without authorizing the employment of counsel, reads, in substance, as follows, after a preamble summarizing the Mulhall charges:

"That the Speaker appoint a select committee of seven members to inquire into and report upon all matters so alleged concerning Representatives, and more especially whether during this or any previous Congress the lobbyists of the National Association of Manufacturers, or the said association through any officer, agent, or member thereof, did, in fact, reach or influence, whether for business, political, or sympathetic reasons or otherwise, the said representatives or any of them or any other representative or officer or employe of this or any former House of Representatives, and if so when, by whom, and in what manner.

"Said committee shall inquire whether money has been used or other improper influence exerted by said National Association of Manufacturers or other persons, associations, or organizations, or any agent thereof, to accomplish the nomination or election or secure the defeat for nomination or election of any candidate for the House of Representatives, and said committee shall likewise inquire whether members of the House of Representatives have been employed by any of said associations or have knowingly aided such associations or any of them for the accomplishment of any improper purpose whatever.

"Said committee or any subcommittee whether the National Association of Manufacturers or any organization or corporation or association or person does now maintain, or has heretofore maintained, a lobby for the purpose of influencing legislation by Congress, and ascertain and report to what extent and in what manner, if at all, legislation has been improperly effected or prevented by reason of the existence of such lobby.

"Said committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit in the city of Washington or elsewhere to conduct its investigations during the sessions of the House or recess of Congress. All meetings of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, for the purpose of hearing witnesses or taking testimony, shall be open to the public. It shall have power to employ such legal or clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary, to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and shall have the right to report at any time.

"The Speaker shall have authority to sign, and the Clerk to attest, subpoenas during the recess of Congress. The expenses of said inquiry shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, to be immediately available."

The possibility of a conflict of authority between the Senate lobby committee and the proposed House committee was advanced in the debate in the House yesterday. Virtually the entire investigation—at least at the outset—will hinge on the Mulhall records. These now are in the possession of the Senate committee. The Senate committee expects to launch into the Mulhall case the latter part of next week, and to be on it for some time. If the House committee desires to start right off, some means of duplicating the Mulhall records in an authentic form will have to be devised, as the House committee will have no means of requiring the Senate probers to give them up until the Senate investigation shall have been completed.

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GOVERNORS ARE TOLD TO OBSERVE DICK LAW

Executives Cautioned by War Department in Regard to Maintenance of State Militia.

Reminders to all the Governors of the States that the Federal support of the State militia organizations is dependent upon the observance of the provisions of the Dick law have been sent by Secretary of War Garrison. The Secretary called upon the Governors to co-operate with the War Department more fully in maintaining the militia in accordance with the requirements of the law.

It is considered doubtful whether any State has complied with the letter of the law in all respects. This is especially the case with regard to the number of officers of the higher grades sanctioned by the State organizations. This number, in most States, is considerably in excess of the proportionate number which the Dick law provides for. Colonels and brigadier generals who owe their offices largely to social or political influence still abound.

The War Department, under the letter of the law, is not obliged to recognize the commissions of officers of high rank in excess of the number legally provided for.

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AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT MONDAY JULY 14
COMING The Event of the Season
PAIN'S Colossal Open-Air Fireworks Spectacle. $50,000 Production
Last Days of Pompeii
Concluding Each Night With a $1,000 Display of Pain's
MANHATTAN BEACH FIREWORKS
300—Gorgeously Costumed Performers—300
10—Big Circus Acts—10
3—Beautiful Ballets—3
6—NIGHTS ONLY—6
CIRCUS GROUNDS 15th and H Sts. N. E.
Watch for Seat Sale Opening
10,000 Comfortable Seats in Immense Open-Air Amphitheater