THE MAN'S STORE—Official Weather Report—Fair

Abe Martin Says:
"You kin fool part o' th' people all th' time an' all th' people part o' th' time—but not on a last year's straw hat."

D. J. KAUFMAN'S
Great 4th of July
Straw Hat Sale
2849 Fine $3 and
$3.50 Straw Hats
$1.79

The greatest straw hat bargain we've ever offered, and we expect to sell 'em all before July 4. Better get yours today—then you'll have it.

Ready---
For a Banner Week in Clothing
197 MOHAIR SUITS
363 SERGE SUITS
460 FANCY SUITS
Now on Sale
$15.15
Every Suit a $20 Suit

Money's Worth or Money Back
D. J. KAUFMAN
(INCORPORATED.)
1005-1007 PA. AVE.

SHAKE-UP IS PREDICTED IN IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Charges by Inspector Against Assistant Chief and Others to Result in Sweeping Inquiry.

MEN WITH "PULL" INVOLVED

A big shake-up in the Immigration Service is imminent because of serious charges made against a number of its prominent officials, including F. H. Larned, assistant commissioner general, by Capt. Frank Ainsworth, an inspector in the service stationed at San Francisco. These charges include unfair recommendations in property, purchases for the service, lobbying, mis-statements to Congressional committees, incompetence, irregularities in expense accounts, destruction of records, and neglect of duty.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, admitted yesterday he had received a report from Capt. Ainsworth, but that he had not taken it up for consideration. A thorough investigation is to be made by the Secretary and the probe may extend to other branches of the Immigration Service.

Besides Larned, charges are preferred against Roger O'Donnell, chief of a division in the Immigration Bureau; R. H. Taylor, an immigrant inspector and formerly one of President Wilson's guards, and J. H. Herberle, another immigrant inspector.

Larned has been with the bureau for many years and is an expert in immigration matters. He has held on under successive Republican administrations, although, as asserted by Ainsworth, he "claims to be a Democrat."

Taylor is believed to have won his appointment to the immigration service through President Wilson. He was formerly in the Secret Service and married the woman who was stenographer to President Wilson while the latter was governor of New Jersey.

Capt. Ainsworth, who makes the charges against the men, has been one of the most active of the inspectors in the immigration service. He testified in the case of former Immigration Commissioner Watchhorn, at New York, when that official was accused of giving a $1,000 dinner to his friends at a hotel in New York and making a concession account at Ellis Island pay the bill. He also filed the charges against former Immigration Commissioner North, at San Francisco, which resulted in that official's separation from the service after Secretary Nagel had caused an exhaustive investigation.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.
Washington, June 28—6 p. m.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair Monday and Tuesday with moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.

The western disturbance now extends from Virginia to Ontario with the principal center over Virginia, and since Saturday night the rain area has covered the Lake Region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, with heavy falls of rain in many localities in the interior. There were also local thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, the Dakotas, and Montana, while over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is decidedly cooler over the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the Upper Lake and western lower Lake regions and New England with temperatures from 5 degrees to 10 degrees below the seasonal average. In the South, Southwest, and far West high temperatures continue, while in the Northwest they are still comparatively low.

With the exception of showers Monday in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and on Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday over the country. It will, however, become somewhat unsettled over the Plains States with possibly scattered showers Monday night or Tuesday.

Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 72; 2 a. m., 73; 4 a. m., 72; 6 a. m., 70; 8 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 76; 12 noon, 81; 2 p. m., 85; 4 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 69; 10 p. m., 69. Highest, 88; lowest, 68.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 90; 2 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 82. Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), 2.41; hours of sunshine, 3.4; per cent of possible sunshine, 36. Temperature same date last year—Highest, 91; lowest, 77.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rainfall.
Asheville, N. C.	92	68	84	0.78
Atlanta, Ga.	86	76	82	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	76	70	72	0.48
Bismarck, N. Dak.	62	50	62	0.26
Boston, Mass.	60	56	58	0.66
Buffalo, N. Y.	72	60	64	0.10
Chicago, Ill.	64	64	60	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	84	72	74	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	80	52	68	....
Davenport, Iowa	62	62	62	....
Denver, Colo.	92	56	84	....
Des Moines, Iowa	70	58	70	....
Duluth, Minn.	58	46	56	0.02
Galveston, Tex.	90	78	84	....
Helena, Mont.	72	46	70	0.02
Indianapolis, Ind.	70	66	66	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	92	76	84	....
Kansas City, Mo.	84	64	82	....
Little Rock, Ark.	102	78	96	....
Los Angeles, Cal.	68	64	64	....
Marquette, Mich.	52	44	52	1.56
Memphis, Tenn.	96	76	84	....
New Orleans, La.	86	78	84	....
New York, N. Y.	64	60	60	0.02
North Platte, Nebr.	90	52	82	....
Omaha, Nebr.	74	54	72	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	74	66	70	0.02
Pittsburgh, Pa.	84	64	74	1.72
Portland, Me.	58	56	54	0.02
Portland, Oreg.	62	50	52	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	84	62	82	....
St. Louis, Mo.	86	68	82	....
St. Paul, Minn.	70	50	68	....
San Francisco, Cal.	74	56	64	....
Springfield, Ill.	78	66	68	....
Tampa, Fla.	88	72	76	0.16
Toledo, Ohio	72	66	68	0.02
Vicksburg, Miss.	96	78	84	....

DEATH RECORD.

WHITE.

Armand F. Jardin, 46 years, Georgetown Univ. Hospt.
Joshua M. Grandon, 51, Hospt. U. S. Soldiers' Home, D. C.
Myra A. Bright, 52, 1020 Pa. ave. se.
Herman J. Ibach, 43, 1141 1st st. nw.
Robert H. Forsyth, 65, 1822 T st. nw.
Josephine De Pilla, 20, 210 Canal st. sw.
Laura Yates, 27, Provd. Hospt.

COLORED.

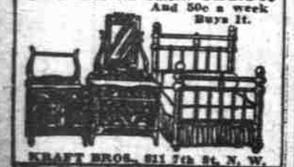
Paul Payne, 33 years, 405 21st st. nw.
Evangeline Talbert, 38, Sibley Hospt.
Edith McDonald, 2, 633 T st. nw.
Susanna Richards, 64, Freedmen's Hosp.
Ella Smith, 38, Wash. Asylum Hospt.

EXCURSIONS.

Fourth of July Excursions
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT
and NORFOLK
By Night and Day
DAY STEAMER leaves Washington
July 2 and 4 at 7:45 A. M.
NIGHT STEAMERS, July 2-3-4 at
6:45 P. M.
$4.00 Round Trip
Limited to July 7.
Norfolk and Washington
Steamboat Company

Keep Cool
WITH A
Westinghouse Electric Fan
Costs Only ¼ of a Cent per Hour.
We carry a Full Line at Low Prices.
Carroll Electric Co.
514 12th St. nw. Phone M. 7320-7321.

This Beautiful Three-piece Bedroom Suite.. $14.50
And 50c a week Buys It.



KRAFT BROS., 811 7th St. N. W.

CARRANZA MEN IN HOT DENIALS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Hopkins himself, and possibly some members of the constitutionalist junta.

It is likely, though, that the correspondence will be made the subject of a Congressional inquiry, a Senate committee tried to show a year or two ago that the Madero revolution was financed by American interests, and at that time the fact was brought out that Hopkins represented Henry Clay Pierce. That, however, was as far as the committee was allowed to go.

This is the statement issued by Senor Zubaran Capmany, Carranza's accredited representative here:

"Perfidiously Calumnious."

"The New York Herald today publishes a statement against the Mexican revolution, making the following calumnious imputations:

"That the revolution is in the hands of big interests represented by Mr. Henry Clay Pierce, who is endeavoring to obtain the control of the railways in Mexico; that outside influences of big business have united in order to prevent Mr. Caranza yielding to the effort of the President of the United States to bring about the pacification of Mexico through mediation and diplomacy; that Mr. Sherburne G. Hopkins is the directing head of the revolution, and that the undersigned has been in touch with Mr. H. C. Pierce, and, perhaps, has received money from him.

"The undersigned, as special representative in Washington of Don Venustiano Carranza, the chief of the Mexican revolution, emphatically denies the foregoing imputations, and declares that they are perfidiously calumnious.

"The policy of Mr. Carranza, who is the only one, according to the plan of Guadeloupe, who represents the Mexican revolution, and who is the only one who could obligate it by his acts, or those of his duly authorized representatives, always has been and always will be that of consulting nothing but the true and legitimate interests of the Mexican people and opposing himself against the influence of the big financial interests, either foreign or domestic, in the politics of our country. And now that the name of Mr. Henry Clay Pierce has been mentioned, I must say, in the most emphatic manner, that the interests of this gentleman have not been solicited, nor offered, nor would be admitted by the revolution. It is absurd to believe that the Mexican people would be shedding their blood to free themselves from certain financial tyrannies in order to deliver themselves into the hands of other tyrannies, which ever they might be. Neither the oil enterprises nor the railroad enterprises ought to be a bar to the development of the Mexican nation; they will be, inside the law, factors of national prosperity.

Recognizes No Influence.

"Mr. Carranza does not recognize, nor will he recognize, any influence of the big business of foreigners in Mexico to determine his internal policy, and, consequently, it is a calumny to say that, owing to such influences, he has not consented to deal with the internal questions of Mexico in the mediation. In so acting Mr. Carranza has done nothing but sustain the unlimited right of sovereignty of the Mexican nation, by virtue of which it belongs only to her to constitute and organize herself.

"The Mexican revolution initiated by Mr. Carranza has never been leagued with the great financial interests, whether they be American, European or those of any other country. On the contrary, the revolution has developed and finds itself victorious in spite of the formidable opposition of these big interests. The revolution has but one compromise. That compromise has been contracted with the Mexican people and consists in defending their interests against everything and against everybody. The revolution has always remained free to fulfill its high mission because it has maintained itself exclusively from the resources of the Mexican territory which it has controlled.

"The only directing and responsible head of the policies of the Mexican revolution is the chief of the same, Don Venustiano Carranza. Undoubtedly, he receives in different forms diverse suggestions from many persons, but his acts and decisions are his own, inspired only by the true needs of the Mexican people and have, as support, the strength and the will of this same people.

"The undersigned has never had the honor of being introduced to Mr. Henry Clay Pierce, and has never been in touch with him, directly or indirectly, and has never received a single cent from him.

Acts with Probity.

"In making this statement, the revolution not only does not fear the publication of documents and statements to the contrary, but formally invites any one who can formulate any charge having any foundation to make it public, in order to take advantage of the opportunity of demonstrating that the present Mexican revolution has always acted in accordance with righteousness and probity.

"The archives of the revolution fully prove of the truth of the foregoing asservations."

Capt. Hopkins made this statement:

"When President Madero, his brother Gustavo, and other good friends of mine were assassinated by Huerta, who set himself up as dictator, I lost no time in giving all the aid in my power to the constitutionalist cause, represented by Gov. Carranza, who has meanwhile risen up in arms for the purpose of restoring a regime of law and order. In this connection, I have, of course, held no official position and my services as adviser have been rendered voluntarily and without compensation.

"The insinuation that I have attempted to influence Gen. Carranza in favor of certain large interests in Mexico is absolutely false. I have not, however, hesitated to give him facts in respect to all matters, as others have done, so that he could act intelligently. The insinuation, too, that the constitutionalist movement has received aid from American or European capitalists and others is equally without foundation, though numerous offers of loans have been submitted, which Gen. Carranza has invariably declined. The war has been carried on with the internal resources of the republic alone, and I challenge any one to show the contrary.

No Control Sought.

"To be more specific, I desire to add that neither H. C. Pierce nor any interest with which he is connected, has contributed one cent, directly or indirectly, in favor of the present revolution, nor has Mr. Pierce sought in any way to obtain any species of control over the railroads in the Northern States.

"I fail to see in the series of alleged unsigned copies of correspondence published in the New York Herald of today, said to be mine, anything of sensational importance, and I regret that that newspaper should have sought to pervert, by its own comment, an honest and sincere desire on the part of H. C. Pierce to conserve the properties belonging to the National Railways of Mexico, in which he is the largest American individual security holder. It is true that some time ago I suggested to Gen. Carranza the formation of a provisional management of the railways under his control. It is also true that Mr. Pierce favored such a plan, believing that it would be in the interest of all parties concerned, the constitutionalist government, the security holders and the bankers.

"I may add that there is nothing strange in a desire on the part of the Pierce Oil Corporation, in which H. C. Pierce is the dominating figure, to reopen its agencies in Northern Mexico, after having been forced out by Huerta, and to again commence business upon the occupation of those states by the constitutionalist forces. But the New York Herald seeks to cast suspicion on the motive, as if my advice to Mr. Pierce to procure from the constitutionalist government in Chihauhau a license to re-enter that state was some mysterious and sinister intrigue.

Only Mild Surprise.

"I notice also that mention is made of Messrs. Flint & Company, of New York, as if that respectable firm, too, was engaged in questionable undertakings in connection with the revolution. Messrs. Flint & Company have, for some time, been the purchasing agents in New York of the constitutionalist government, and Charles R. Flint has long been interested in industrial development in Northern Mexico. If the Herald considers it ethically correct to publish correspondence of this character, supposed by it to have been stolen, I can do no more than express mild surprise."

Luis Cabrera, another of Carranza's representatives here, whose name is mentioned in the correspondence, made this statement:

"I have not now, and have never had, any connections or relations of any kind with Mr. Pierce. In January last I received written instructions from General Carranza to investigate the local conditions of the railroads, because of reports which reached him that the National Railways were to go into the hands of a receiver. Mr. R. V. Pesquiera, representative at that time of General Carranza in Washington, and I were introduced to Mr. Pierce by his attorney, Mr. Hopkins, and the sole purpose of our interview was to make the investigations referred to. The interview was not in the nature of a conference—its purpose was not to reach any agreement—we had no offer to make nor any offer to listen to; all that we sought was information as to actual conditions, and we merely listened to what Mr. Pierce had to say on the subject.

For Public's Interest.

"The only interest which General Carranza had in ordering such an investigation was the legitimate public interest arising from the fact that the Mexican government owns a majority of the stock of the National Railways Company.

"Since the date referred to I have not again discussed the subject with Mr. Pierce, nor have I heard from him, nor have I discussed the matter with his attorney.

"Second—Except for the introduction above referred to, I have not availed myself in any way of the services of Mr. Hopkins in the handling of political or of any other affairs; I have not employed him in connection with any commissions which I have received from Mr. Carranza nor in any other manner.

"Third—Since about the beginning of January the only American lawyer to whom I have looked for legal advice in matters pertaining to the revolution or whom I have consulted with reference thereto has been Mr. Charles A. Douglas, of Washington, who began to lend his valuable services to our constitutional cause through me and who has continued to do so up to the present time.

"I have never received, nor solicited, nor placed myself in a position where it would be possible for any one to offer me any money or advantage of any kind from any concern or person, large or small, in relation to my work as a member of the constitutionalist party. I have received no salary from the constitutionalist government, nor compensation of any kind for the work which I have done, and am doing—such services as I am rendering are purely from a sense of patriotism, and I consider as wholly improper any offer or suggestion of money from any source interested in the result of the revolution.

Fifth—"Mr. Carranza, as first chief and sole representative of the revolution, has never received nor solicited foreign assistance of any kind from any financial interests, large or small, whether representing oil, railroad, mining, or any other business, neither has he authorized any one, on his behalf, to solicite or receive such assistance.

Would Mean "Consideration."

Sixth—"In the revolutionary movement there is no intention of departing from the policy thus laid down, as it is fully appreciated that the acceptance of any such financial suppost would almost necessarily imply or suggest an understanding of some kind that the financial interests co-operating would later be entitled to special consideration. Our purpose is to free our people from dictatorship and from financial oppression and we do not believe that this could be accomplished simply by changing dictators or financial masters.

"The constitutionalists will welcome the publication of letters or whatever documents the Herald may have in its possession. Such publication can work no harm, as neither Gen. Carranza nor any of those who loyally follow him and act under his instructions have anything to hide or be ashamed of. On the contrary, we welcome any broad discussion of the subject which shall enlighten public opinion and we object only to vague and indefinite insinuations which it is difficult to meet and which afford us no opportunity to contradict."

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, senior minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, last night said that he would take no action in the Senate looking to the introduction of any resolutions of investigation until after opportunity had been afforded him to obtain the views of all of his committee colleagues. But Senator Smith was perfectly willing to discuss the situation here and in Mexico, in so far as the meddling of "big business" with the internal affairs of the Mexican republic was concerned. On this point Senator Smith said:

Encouraged in United States.

"The Mexican revolutions, dating from that of the late President Francisco I. Madero, have, in my opinion, been encouraged and planned in the United States. I think the office of Sherburne G. Hopkins has been the principal headquarters of all these revolutions, incipient and otherwise. I am led to believe this because of the very painstaking investigation which I assisted in conducting under the direction of the Senate a year and a half ago.

"I became convinced then and my judgment has been confirmed since that time, that at bottom these revolutions were brought about by the rivalries existing between the interest represented by Lord Cowdray and the ambitions of Henry Clay Pierce. Hopkins served both Madero and Henry Clay Pierce, as he has since served Carranza and Villa. The commercial and industrial fruit of this warfare seemed to be the control of the oil interests of Mexico, which are very rich, and the railroads of Mexico, the stock of which is owned by the Mexican government in the main, but the securities of which are owned largely in the United States. The government of Mexico names the officers and directors and I dislike to say it, yet it is my firm belief that both these revolutions have been brought on, encouraged and assisted by these interests on one side or the other.

"Shame," Says Senator Smith.

"It is a shame to think that the Mexican people have suffered so much through business rivalries, but it is a still greater shame to think that the prestige of the United States throughout the world and particularly throughout the Western Hemisphere, should have been so seriously jeopardized through such means, the loss of life of Americans, noncombatants and soldiers, are horrible to contemplate.

"If Mr. Hopkins and his group of professional revolutionists could have been surpressed when they first flaunted their inhuman principles here, all the suffering, loss of life and needless sacrifice of property could have been avoided. I do not believe that the President has ever realized the diabolical aspect of this Mexican situation, and now that our worst suspicions have been realized, and the whole sad story is to be told, the course of the United States government ought to be very plain."

Struggle for Control.

The New York Herald yesterday, in a sensational four-page story, makes the charge, and attempts to support it with documentary proofs of a private nature, that the whole Mexican revolution is simply a mighty struggle between great financial interests for the control of the country's railroad and oil resources.

Substantiating its charges it prints letters and telegrams from Pierce and Hopkins to and from Gen. Carranza and his representatives.

It also brings in Charles R. Flint, of New York, as one of those behind the titanic struggle to control the country's wealth, and declares openly that Messrs. Elguero, Rodriguez and Rabasa, three delegates to the Niagara Falls peace conference, are in reality representatives of the Cowdray interests.

It makes the charge that these warring interests have thwarted the President in his efforts to bring about peace.

It purports to show Capt. Hopkins in what may be termed intimate touch with Charles R. Flint, and there is not lacking indication that Charles R. Flint has been, and is, in close touch with Henry Clay Pierce.

It shows that Henry Clay Pierce has been brought in close touch with such well-known revolutionary leaders as Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Jose Vasconcelos, and that at least one of these gentlemen has received money from Henry Clay Pierce. These three lieutenants of Gen. Venustiano Carranza have had particularly to do with the railway situation in Northern Mexico. Henry Clay Pierce, as the correspondence shows, is deeply interested in the railway situation in that same territory.

Act for Two Factions.

"It may be mere coincidence," it says, "but it is highly interesting that the three men who have had closest direct touch with Henry Clay Pierce in the consideration of the problem of Mexican railways are the same three supposed to have been designated by Gen. Venustiano Carranza as his representatives to confer with the representatives of the Mexico City government now at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

"Despite all the efforts that have been made to bring about a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation, there can be no dodging the fact that the United States is on the verge of war with Mexico. There may be temporary settlement, but what assurance can there be that the condition which has been produced in Mexico through American instrumentalities will not at some time in the near future force upon the government of the United States the unwelcome duty of sending its military forces to Mexico?"

Involved John Lind.

It makes the assertion that at the time when an embargo against the shipment of arms to Mexico was supposed to be in force, and when American feeling ran high at the thought of American arms going into Mexico with the possibility—almost certainty—of these arms being turned against Americans, Mr. Lind was advising the constitutionalist agents how to get arms into Mexico without infringing upon the letter of the President's embargo policy.

The charge that "big business" is, in fact, engineering the revolution has been made on various occasions. It has once more been thrust to the front by the publication this morning in New York and Washington of correspondence of the junta of the constitutionalists in this city.

The allegation is made on the reputed basis of this correspondence that powerful business interests in the United States are working hand-in-glove with Carranza. The inference which is intended to be drawn from the disclosure of the correspondence is that the revolutionary armies in Mexico are merely pawns which are being used, as a matter of cold-blooded fact, to serve the purposes of American high-finance.

Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, known widely as a Washington lawyer, is brought prominently into the situation. It is charged that Capt. Hopkins, who has been one of the foremost advisers of the constitutionalists in this country, has also been serving as counsel for Henry Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and is in close touch with Charles R. Flint. That Flint & Co. are the purchasing agents for the revolutionists in the United States has been the general understanding of persons in touch with the facts as to revolutionary activity in this country.

The real importance of the matter centers around the question of whether the country is going to be convinced of the charge that the Mexican international turmoil is in fact nothing but a war of big commercial and business interests, English and American, and that, while one set of interests has been using Huerta, another set has been using the revolutionists and even the American government.

College Boys to Play Game of War Next Week

U. S Army Officers Will Teach Students in Four Summer Camps How to Be Ready to Fight Uncle Sam's Battles in Case of Sudden Crisis.

The four students' military instruction camps at Asheville, N. C.; Burlington, Vt.; Ludington, Mich., which open next week, and at Monterey, Cal., are expected to be filled this summer with boys from various secondary schools and colleges throughout the country. Last year the two experimental camps at Gettysburg, Pa., and Monterey, Cal., were so successful that plans were made for four for 1914, and one more, at Spokane, Wash., is being considered.

These camps are held for the purpose of giving students of the country a chance to get military training without its affecting their school work. The young men who attend are expected to be ready to serve the country should need arise. The camps are of great value, from a military view point, as they increase the military reserve of the country. The young men who pass through the training successfully will be made officers in a volunteer army.

Instruction along lines practically the same as those at the summer encampment at West Point is given the students. They will get practical military work to do, such as mimic warfare, marching, drills, and making and breaking camp. They will also be taught signal work. Besides actual work, there will be lectures by army men on how to manage a military force in the field, the reasons for victories and defeats of armies, and the present military policy of the country.

Testimonials from many prominent officials and from former students have been received at the War Department. President Wilson says: "I believe the students attending will derive not only a great deal of physical benefit from the healthful, open-air life, but also that they will benefit from the discipline, habits of regularity, and the knowledge of personal and camp sanitation which the experience in camp will give them."

Ex-President Taft: "For young men who have a taste for outdoor life and military training—and, indeed, for "roughing" it—I can conceive of no better opportunity for them to gratify this taste than to accept the invitation of the War Department."

Secretary of War Garrison: "The subjects of military policy, military organization, and the true military history of our country should be included in the university and college curriculum."

There will be about fifty high school boys from this city to go to the various camps this summer, beside many college students here. The War Department expects 900 boys to attend the three camps in this section of the country, while as yet it is not known how many will go to the one at Monterey.

Boys who wish to attend any camp must send their applications to Capt. R. O. Van Horne, General Staff, United States Army, at the War Department, before July 4. The camps at Burlington, Asheville and Ludington will open on July 6 for five weeks until August 7. The one at Moterey opened on June 26 until July 31.

CARRANZA DELAYS CONFERENCE

Says He Will Have to Confer with Generals Before Participation.

Carranza's answer to the proposal from the A. B. C. mediators is now in their hands. The "first chief" asks time in which to submit the proposition of discussing the internal troubles of Mexico with his generals who choose him as their leader before making a definite and final reply to the proposal.

This, constitutionalist agents here stated last night, is absolutely all that was contained in Carranza's communication to Rafael Zubaran Capmany, chief of the junta here, and which formed the substance of the note sent from Zubaran to the mediators.

The rebel agents are divided on the question of participation in the proposed informal conferences with the Huertistas. Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins has stated repeatedly that Carranza will not agree to any discussion of Mexico's internal strife, either with outside powers or Huerta. Felix Summerfeld also is of this opinion.

Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran Capmany and others of Carranza's personal representatives here still maintain, however, that there is every reason to believe that Carranza will agree to at least a discussion of the causes of the revolution.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who will be one of the representatives of the rebels at the informal conference, provided they are agreed to by the first chief, arrived here today. He would not commit himself, however, to any statement of Carranza's attitude toward such discussions.

The suggestion that Carranza had delayed and was delaying his answer to the mediators in order to provoke them into a statement nullifying their invitation to join in the informal conferences, as apparently occurred when the rebels were urged to take part in the mediation proceedings, was denied last night by Charles A. Douglas, legal representative in Washington for the rebel cause.

GREECE WILL REVEAL BALKAN ATROCITIES

University of Athens to Circulate Book in United States to Offset Report of Carnegie Peace Commission.

DEFENSE OF HELLENIC NATION

For the purpose of awakening the American mind to the true state of affairs in the Balkans, authorized representatives in Washington of the University of Athens announced yesterday that the great institution of learning in Greece is sending to all the colleges and universities and magazine and newspaper editors in this country the copy of a book issued by the university describing the Bulgarian atrocities in those wars.

Additional interest centers about this announcement because of the fact that within the next few days there will be issued the official report of the Carnegie Peace Foundation Commission, which investigated the conduct of the armies in the Balkan wars. The Greek government already has announced its disapproval and objection to portions of this report made public in advance. The release of this document immediately following the issuance of the full Carnegie report will be, it is believed here, largely instrumental in establishing the Greek contention that the Carnegie commission has demonstrated that it was not in a position to minimize the Bulgarian atrocities.

According to prominent Greeks here, the great value of the document lies in the fact that the statements contained in it are founded on the testimony of consuls, war correspondents, and observers who spoke impartially because they were not Greeks. Their depositions, it is pointed out, were prompted entirely by the indignation and resentment they felt because of the Bulgarian infringements of the laws and civilization.

One of the most striking passages is a protest sent to the president of the Ligue pour la Defence des Droits de l'Homme by ten war correspondents representing the leading newspapers of the world.

The book, which covers sixty pages of printed matter, bristles with names of towns and numbers and means of victims of the alleged Bulgarian atrocities.

The Town Crier

Howard N. Dickey, nineteen years old, was reported to the police yesterday as missing from 1917 Third street northwest since Saturday night.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the noted suffragist, who is confined to her home, 613 F street northwest, suffering from a fracture of the right arm, is steadily improving.

Representative Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, who has been confined to his apartments in the Brighton suffering from appendicitis, was reported much improved yesterday. It is now believed an operation will not be necessary.

Peter Vorhees DeGraw, former Assistant Postmaster General, who has been seriously ill for several months at his residence, 210 Maryland avenue northeast, was reported better yesterday.

A Colorado man has invented a bed which folds completely into a wall recess and is hidden by a pair of doors.

CLEARANCE SALE
Of Famous Colonial Shoes

Hundreds of women will be here with the opening of the store this morning, to profit by these unequaled bargains. Think of it! Every pair of shoes perfect, and in this season's latest styles, in all leathers.

Every Pair of $2.50 to $3.50 Shoes
98c
Famous Colonials, in tan, black, and patent; Colonial pumps, ties, and oxfords, in all sizes. Also white canvas ties and pumps, in both high and low heels. Not one pair worth less than $2.50—mostly $3.50 values.
The rush will prevent try-ons, but shoes may be exchanged.

Every Pair of $4.00 to $5.00 Shoes
$1.98
Including every pair of high grade Colonial pumps, ties and oxfords regularly worth $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, in the shop. Choice of tan, black, patent, and white buck creations, in all the newest models. Also "Baby Doll" low heel English walking pumps in tan, patent, and gun metal leathers.

ALL EVENING SLIPPERS TO GO AT $1.59
Including the latest modish style in evening slippers, in 37 different shades to match every gown—actual $3.50 values.

COLONIAL SHOE SHOP
637 F Street, Opposite Casino Theater

U. S. INTERVENES IN SANTO DOMINGO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

vent the bombardment of Puerto Plata. The prompt stopping of the artillery fire into the city this afternoon will have a very reassuring effect upon the Americans and other foreigners in the city who have recently displayed great anxiety about their protection and safety.

"At 8 p. m. Friday, the revenue-cutter Algonquin took on board forty-two persons for passage to San Juan, thirty-three being Porto Ricans and nine Americans, ten men, thirteen women and nineteen children, and then steamed for San Juan. The Clyde Line steamer Seminole, from Norfolk en route to Santo Domingo City, arrived at 3 p. m. Friday, and after delivering mail took away from Puerto Plata four persons, one French, two Spanish and one Chinaman.

Takes Them to Safty.

The Clyde Line steamer Algoquin, en route to New York, arrived 7 p. m. Friday, and took away from Puerto Plata twenty-four persons, five Americans, thirteen British, three French and three Cubans. These passengers were put on board the three vessels named by the South Carolina's officers."

The San Domingo situation, with that existing in Hayti, has been a perplexing problem for the State Department in the past few months.

Administration officials do not believe that the consequences involved in the silencing of the artillery fire at Puerto Plata are very important. It is hoped that the bombardment will not be renewed, now that the United States has given positive evidence of the determination to keep order in and around the city. In the event of the renewal, however, officials admit that such steps as may be necessary will be taken by Capt. Russell to protect the lives and property of the foreign residents of Puerto Plata.

POLICE HERO HONORED FOR SAVING 3 LIVES

Patrolman T. L. Edwards Gets Medal from Lodge as Reward for Bravery in Shooting.

The heroism March 20 last, of Patrolman Thomas L. Edwards, of the Eighth precinct, at the home of Samuel Raboy, at 1516 Seventh street northwest, was rewarded by Washington Monument Lodge, I. O. B. A., last night. A handsome gold medal was presented to him at Pythian Temple.

Responding to a cry of murder, Officer Thomas rushed into the house at night, and on the stairway stumbled over the bodies of an old woman and a boy, who had been shot down by Harry Kabansky.

Continuing on upstairs, the officer found Kabansky standing over the body of his wife, whom he had also shot. The husband shot at the officer but was quickly knocked out with the butt end of the latter's revolver. Kabansky's wife and young brother-in-law recovered, but his mother-in-law died.

This is the first time Washington Monument Lodge has ever honored a hero in that way. This is owing to the fact that he probably saved the lives of two members of a Jewish family. The presentation was made by Harry I. Carroll, chairman of the committee in charge of the affair. The recipient of the medal responded. Commendatory speeches were also made by A. C. Luber and E. S. Beach.

BIRTHS REPORTED.

WHITE.

Edward J. and Pearl E. Kidwell, girl.
George W. and Alma L. Barton, girl.
John L. and Lillian Baker, girl twins.
Samuel and Bertie Mitchell, girl.
Justice G. and Margaret Martin, boy.
Paul and Alice Dunbar, girl.
Theo and Minnie Beyer, boy.

COLORED.

William J. and Mamie Crew, girl.
Francis N. and Emily A. Lucas, girl.
Isaac and Nellie Mahoney, boy.

CITY LASHED BY FURY OF STORM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Washington Railway and Electric Company was tied up for more than an hour because the lightning broke up current connections between the city and that point. A rumor reached the city that the resort had been badly damaged by the storm, but this proved untrue.

Long distance telephone lines into Maryland and Virginia were badly damaged, but communication to nearby points was only temporarily affected.

Building Set on Fire.

The home of E. M. Duncan, at Alta Vista, Md., was struck by lightning, the chimney destroyed, and the building set on fire. The rain was so heavy at the moment, however, that the flames were extinguished before the volunteer brigade had time to get in its work.

In Alexandria trees were uprooted and twisted into splinters, telephone poles blown down, and more than 100 lines put out of commission. Wires of the Washington-Virginia Railway south of Alexandria to Mount Vernon were badly damaged.

On the river front at Alexandria the greatest excitement prevailed among the hundreds of parties in small boats. Many made to the shore, while a number of boats capsized. The passengers escaped with a ducking.

A Washington cruiser, about twenty-feet long, with a party of four men, sank off Fort Foote, a few miles below Alexandria. Soldiers from the fort went to the rescue of the occupants, and after a battle with heavy river waves brought them safely to the fort.

Boats Caught in Storm.

The Augusta, of Washington, got storm-bound at Belont and was towed to Alexandria by the Mary, of that city. A number of Washington craft pulled into harbor at Alexandria and their passengers returned to the city by car.

Several automobile collisions and accidents were reported as a result of the slippery condition of the city streets.

The automobile of Miss Julia M. Donohue, of the Rochambeau, while driving through Rock Creek Park near Pierce Mill Bridge, ran into another machine, but Miss Donohue escaped uninjured.

The car of Capt. Guy Gaunt, of the British Embassy, knocked down Elias Singleton, colored, in front of 1919 M street northwest, but the negro was only shaken up. He was removed to Emergency Hospital in the captain's car.

HOW AN AUTO TRUCK MADE BUSINESS JUMP

How the improved service to customers made possible by the use of a motor truck may result in a greatly increased business for the building supply, lumber, or wholesale distributing business of any kind is illustrated by the experience of the American Building Brick Company, of Cleveland.

This was a new company in the brick business and when it bought its first truck less than two years ago the volume of business done was so small that the truck was kept busy only part of the time. But the truck enabled the concern to accept orders for quick delivery in any part of Cleveland—even eight or ten miles from the yards. Under the influence of this prompt service the volume of business jumped rapidly.

It was necessary to add more trucks every few months to take care of it. In a little more than a year five trucks were kept constantly busy. The company had acquired one of the largest brick businesses in the city.

LOCAL MENTION.

Raphael, 9th and G. 4 reels daily.—Adv.

The Most Expressive Floral Designs. Shaffer's New Flower Store, 900 14th.

35,000 Drugless Physicians in the United States

You should know one who knows that the Vacuum Massage Treatment is the most **Successful Method** of **Eliminating Disease**—that's what **you need**—and **Restoring Health** and **Youthful Conditions** ever discovered. **It restores the Circulation** of the **Blood.**

This system of Drugless Healing, by **its Masterly Control** of the **circulation** of the **Blood** and **Nervo-Vital Fluids** of the **Body** to the **Diseased** part, **Operates Effectively** as a **Cure** for **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Asthma, Insomnia, HARDENING of the ARTERIES, Arterio Sclerosis Vertigo,** and the **Desperate Ailments** of the **Digestive, Circulation,** and **Nervous Systems,** and other **Chronic** and **Incurable** (so-called) Diseases, **after all other remedies have failed.**

THE VACUUM TREATMENT SATISFIES. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. ASK THEM.

Hon. Martin Dodge, Landover, Md.; Mr. Chas E. White, vice president National Bank of Washington; Mr. A. E. Ruff,