*Everything "HOME-COOKED," English Style*

**Diners Who Must Hurry**

—will enthuse over our Cafeteria ("Help Yourself") service. The popular prices are all that savor of the usual "quick lunch.

There's the second floor Tea Room for those more leisurely inclined, where one may nibble at a sandwich or enjoy as elaborate a repast as the appetite dictates.

CAFETERIA ("Help Yourself") First Floor. *Breakfast, 7:30 to 10:30 Lunch, 11:30 to 3*

TEA ROOM SERVICE (*Waitresses in Attendance*) Elevator Lift to Second Floor *Teas, 3 to 5 Dinners, 5 to 8*

English Tea Shop, (Inc.) 1307 F *Convenient to Everywhere*

# LURTON'S DEATH SHOCKS FRIENDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

when he insisted upon resuming his judicial duties. Refusing to let any of his colleagues assume any of his work, he sat on the bench clear up to the adjournment on June 22.

Justice Lurton was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1910 by President Taft. Born at Newport, Campbell County, Ky., in 1844, he was educated in the public schools there. When the war broke out he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment of cavalry and fought for three years. He was captured in 1864, but was paroled in custody of his mother by President Lincoln because he was believed to be dying. Before the war was over he took up the study of law at Cumberland University, graduating in 1867.

**Practiced in Tennessee.**

He was admitted to practice in Tennessee and his progress was steady from the beginning. He was appointed chancellor of the Sixth chancery division by Gov. James D. Porter in 1874 to fill out an unexpired term, and two years later was elected to the same office for four years. He resigned in 1878 to practice law.

He was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee September 1, 1886, and elected chief justice in January, 1893. Two months later he was appointed circuit judge for the Sixth judicial circuit of the United States by President Cleveland. In that court he frequently sat with the then Justice William Howard Taft. In December, 1910, President Taft elevated him to the Supreme Court.

## OLD COMRADE TELLS HOW LURTON WAS CAPTURED

An interesting war anecdote about Justice Lurton is related by John T. Callaghan, of the Cumberland apartments, who served in the same company with him. "Lurton was captured along with many other men in Gen. Morgan's command," said Callaghan. "This followed a raid through Indiana and Ohio in July, 1863. Gen. Morgan had planned to recross the Ohio near Buffingtons Island. A dense fog retarded our fording and many of us fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners.

"Lurton was confined in Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and tried to escape by crawling under the flooring while the prisoners were being transferred in July, 1864. Poked out of his hiding place by the guards' bayonets he was thrown into another prison, and was deeply chagrined at his failure. At Johnson's Island prison he was stricken with pneumonia. His mother, thinking he was dying, came to Washington and pleaded with President Lincoln to release him so he might die at home. The President complied at once.

"John Croford, now of San Francisco, wrapped Lurton in the old gray shawl which Lurton had taken into the war, and carried him from the prison to his mother, who was waiting outside. Lurton's father was an eminent physician and the son quickly recovered. The justice was true to the end to his old comrades, never omitting an opportunity to serve them in any possible way. We were given our choice of prisons. Lurton and Croford elected to be taken to Johnson's Island, but I refused to go there. I did not see Lurton again until he came to Washington to go on the Supreme Court bench. We spent many evenings together here after that. Croford never knew his old Comrade Lurton had recovered from that spell of pneumonia until he heard he had been given a seat in the highest court in the land."

## PRESIDENT LIKELY TO PICK LURTON'S SUCCESSOR SOON; OLD RULE BLOCKS TAFT

The death of Justice Lurton means that President Wilson will be called on to make his first appointment to the Supreme bench.

Before the death of Justice Lurton, the Supreme Court was made up of six Republicans and three Democrats. By the death of Justice Lurton the Democratic representation on the bench is reduced to two—Chief Justice White and Associate Justice Lamar. It is generally assumed that a Democratic President will feel impelled, under such circumstances, to name a Democrat to succeed Justice Lurton. Furthermore, there has been an unwritten rule in the Senate, which must confirm the nomination, that the minority representation on the Supreme bench shall not fall below three at any time.

This situation will confront eminent men of all shades of political belief, who would be glad to see the President nominate former President Taft as the successor of Justice Lurton. Mr. Taft went on the Federal bench originally when he was a young man in the expectation that he would reach the Supreme bench before he closed his career. When the opportunity came in President Roosevelt's administration, Mr. Taft was in the Philippines and was not in position, he thought, to relinquish the work he had in hand to gratify his ambition to serve in the highest court.

President Roosevelt cabled him tendering the place. He declined, but his friends believed that before the Roosevelt administration ended there would be another opportunity. The movement to make him President prevented his appointment to the bench, although more than once Mr. Taft, as a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, said to his friends that he would rather be a member of the Supreme Court than be President.

Attorney General McReynolds is logically a probability. He comes from Tennessee, the State of Justice Lurton, and he is in line for the honor. His name is uppermost in the speculation as to a successor to Justice Lurton. The name of Senator Shields, of Tennessee, former chief justice of that State, is mentioned, and that of the Solicitor General, John W. Davis, of West Virginia. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Frederick W. Lehman, of Missouri, are mentioned as probabilities.

It is the opinion of Senators and Representatives that the President will make the appointment before adjournment of the present session of Congress, so that the nominee may be confirmed in time to take his seat in the court at the beginning of the fall term in October.

# MISSING MAN TURNS UP WITH HARROWING TALE

### Canal Zone Foreman Says He Was Sandbagged and Robbed of $400. Daughter Dead.

After a nation-wide search for him by government officials, city police, and country constables, Frank Chambers, a Canal Zone foreman who left Washington on June 12 to go to Louisville, Ky., and disappeared en route, showed up yesterday, following harrowing experiences in Cincinnati.

In Cincinnati he was sandbagged and robbed, of $400 and his gold watch. Taken to a hospital, he remained there until yesterday afternoon, when he persuaded the police to let him come back here. Broke, railroad fare was provided by the Cincinnati police, he says.

At 218 East Capitol street, where Chambers was visiting before he left Washington, his sudden appearance yesterday caused a sensation.

Chambers with his wife, father and mother, came from Panama June 1 to spend their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, of 218 East Capitol street. He planned to take a civil service examination in Louisville, but took the wrong train and got off in Cincinnati to catch another one.

While he was gone Chambers' four-year-old daughter, Bessie, died. His wife, prostrated over his disappearance and the child's death, has been under the care of a physician.

His mother was not in yesterday when he returned, but came in later and wept with joy at sight of him. His wife and one other child, visiting relatives at Congress Heights, were notified and at once joined him. J. L. Chambers, his father, had cut his leave of absence short and returned to Panama Saturday to look for him.

## MISS KATE GORDON COMING.

**Noted Southern States' Rights Suffragist Arrives Today.**

Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, president of the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference, will reach Washington today for a week's visit. Miss Gordon was a specially invited guest at the get-together meeting at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's summer home, Marlborough House, Newport, R. I.

Miss Gordon, who is called the Jane Addams of the South, originated the idea of the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference. Though a suffragist, she believes in the Democratic doctrine of States' rights, and the conference is to organize those who believe likewise. Miss Gordon expects to have 100,000 women members by the 1916 campaign.

**SCALP COVERED WITH DANDRUFF**

Also Blisters and Pimples. Irritation and Itching Dreadful. Would Hurt, Smart and Burn. Hair Fell Out Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

401 W. Adams St., Brownwood, Texas.—"I had a severe case of dry itching scalp. Then my head had blisters and pimples all over it and when I scratched it the irritation and itching were dreadful. They continued to hurt and smart and burn. My hair fell out badly and gradually my scalp was covered with dandruff as dry as powder. It was the same burning in my limbs, so bad that I could not sleep or rest night or day.

"Then I began with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and received almost instantaneous relief from every application until all the symptoms were gone. I used the Cuticura Ointment freely all over my head once a week and the Cuticura Soap for cleansing as often as necessary until I was cured. Now my head is well and clean, my hair is looking fine and the trouble is all gone." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Clingman, Jan. 30, 1914.

**Samples Free by Mail**

For face and hands Cuticura Soap and Ointment are world favorites because so effective in restoring the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands when marred by unsightly conditions. Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

# FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL FORMED

### Big Names in Business Announced by Head of Convention Held Here.

## ALL U. S. REPRESENTED

### J. A. Farrell, Steel Man, Chairman of Body Whose Purpose Is to Push Nation's Export Commerce.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the National Foreign Trade Convention held recently in Washington, has announced the personnel of the Foreign Trade Council, created by resolution of the delegates to the conference. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is named as the chairman, and all sections of the country are represented among the members. They are:

**Council Members.**

Samuel D. Capen, president, Business Men's League, St. Louis; J. A. G. Carson, vice president, Savannah Board of Trade, Savannah; E. A. S. Clarke, president, Lackawanna Steel Company, New York; Walter L. Clark, vice president, Miles-Bement-Pond Company, New York; Samuel Colt, president, United States Rubber Company, Providence; Maurice Coster, foreign manager, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York; Robert Dollar, president, Robert Dollar Steamship Company, San Francisco; James A. Farrell, president, United States Steel Corporation, New York; John E. Fitzgerald, chairman, foreign trade committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce; P. A. S. Franklin, vice president, International Mercantile Marine Company, New York; Lloyd C. Griscom, New York; Fairfax Harrison, president, Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Herget, president, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago; James J. Hill, chairman of the board, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; E. N. Hurley, president, Hurley Machine Company, Chicago; Charles E. Jennings, president, American Manufacturers Export Association, New York; Alba B. Johnson, president, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; D. W. Kemper, Galveston Cotton Exchange, Galveston; Cyrus H. McCormick, president, International Harvester Corporation, Chicago; Barton Meyers, president, Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk; Charles H. Muchnic, foreign manager, American Locomotive Company, New York; A. H. Mulliken, jr., president, Pettibone-Mulliken Company, Chicago; M. A. Oudin, foreign manager, General Electric Company Schenectady; William Pigott, vice president, Seattle Car and Foundry Company, Seattle; George M. Reynolds, president, Continental Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Welding Ring, former president, New York Produce Exchange; John D. Ryan, president, Amalgamated Copper Company, New York; V. L. Saunders, president, Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York; Charles A. Schieren, jr., president, Charles A. Schieren Company, New York; W. D. Simmons, president, Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis; Ellison A. Smith, president, Peizer Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Willard Straight, president, American Asiatic Association, New York; Stewart K. Taylor, Mobile Chamber of Commerce, Mobile; E. P. Thomas, president, United States Steel Products Company, New York, and F. A. Vanderlip, president, National City Bank, New York.

**Tells Council's Purpose.**

Outlining the purpose of the council, Mr. Farrell said:

"The next era in the economic development of the United States will be the extension of our foreign trade, and the formation of the foreign trade council is a necessary preparation for this evolution in our business life. By gathering active and representative business men into such a body and co-operating with all the elements in our over-sea commerce it is hoped to encourage every practical and sound policy designed to secure for us our share of the trade of the world's markets. The foreign trade of the United States is now valued at four and one-half billion dollars a year, of which two and one-half billion dollars represent the exports. This trade has developed largely by reason of our national resources and the individual enterprise of American industry, but without an American merchant marine, comprehensive national policy or commercial and industrial co-operation. The foreign trade is important as affecting American industrial enterprise and labor at home. On the other hand, it is not large enough to absorb all our manufacturing potentialities."

The first meeting of the council will be held in New York in the early fall, and one of the first official actions will be the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. The council will seek information and advice from manufacturers' associations and commercial organizations throughout the country. One of its most important duties will be the calling of and preparation for another national foreign trade convention in Washington, to be held early in 1915.

## MRS. LOCKWOOD TO OBEY.

**Aged Lawyer and Suffragist Leaves Her Old Home Today.**

Escaping the service on the writ of ejectment, Belva A. Lockwood will move this morning from her old home and office building at 618 F street northwest into a house at 304 Indiana avenue northwest.

This move marks the finale of the legal battle Mrs. Lockwood, the aged lawyer and suffragist, has waged to retain the valuable piece of property which for more than a quarter of a century was her abode.

The New England Casualty Company, after many delays, applied for a writ of ejectment, which was granted, but the officials of the company say that they postponed the procedure as long as possible and the aged woman collected the rent from the building for private use.

Mrs. Lockwood is still suffering from a double fracture of the arm, which she sustained recently.

## FIRE DOES $6,000 DAMAGE.

Fire of unknown origin yesterday afternoon did $6,000 damage to the stock and $1,000 to the building of Meyer M. Stern, clothier, at 309 Seventh street northwest. Several thousand persons were attracted to the scene. The firemen kept the blaze from spreading to adjoining buildings. Shortly before 6 o'clock a woodshed in the rear of 208 Fourteenth street southwest was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

## COME 7!—POLICE!—NO DICE!

"Come seven! Come eleven!"

This persuasive plea attracted the attention of Detective Charles Wise, of the Fifth precinct, early yesterday morning as he passed in front of 156 Quander street southeast. With Policemen Guy Smith, F. N. McPherson, and A. B. C. Cole, the detective investigated and found a crap game in progress. A raid resulted, and Henry Matthews, colored, was arrested for permitting gambling on his premises.

An Illinois inventor's swimming machine is driven by propeller operated by its user's hands and feet, while his chin attends to the steering.

## NEW YORK GUARDSMAN INVENTS GREATEST OF MODERN EXPLOSIVES

Above, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward. Below, Inventor's test of the explosive.

New York, July 10.—An old book in the Astor Library, a book written years and years ago by a German chemist, was indirectly responsible for the invention of trotal gelatin, the most deadly explosive known, by Lieut. Harold C. Woodward and his wife. Lieut. Woodward found in that old book formulas for 2,000 recipes for death, and from which he and his wife created the formulas out of which they made trotal gelatin.

Woodward, who is an army man, and his wife worked out their invention in a Harlem flat, quite disregarding the obvious fact that a single mistake would cost them their lives. Trotal gelatin is so powerful that just sufficient to cover the head of a pin exploded once when Lieut. Woodward was working over it, and twenty-eight holes were blown in his legs and two in his arms. Lieut. Woodward blew an old sixty-foot yacht to atoms with a few pounds of his new explosive, but his wife had to row him out to the yacht, because no one dared to get in the small boat where the trotal gelain was stored. "We have it muzzled now," Lieut. Woodward says, "and trotal gelatin is as gentle as a lamb."

# SENATOR KERN SEES END OF FILIBUSTER

### Says Commission Will Be Picked at This Session to Reform Rules of the Senate.

## SEES DIRECT ELECTIONS' EFFECT

Radical reforms in the procedure of the Senate through the simplification of the rules governing that body, is predicted by Senator John W. Kern, majority leader. A commission, will be appointed before the adjournment of this session of Congress, he said last night, to draw up a new set of rules with the elimination of the indefinite language which has heretofore prevented public business from being quickly disposed of.

Senator Kern, also predicted that much of the business now conducted behind closed doors and in secret sessions, in the House and Senate will be discussed in the open. "I believe a majority of the Senate is in favor of some cloture," he said. "Under the present rules, one perverse Senator may on his own motion, delay the proceedings for a long time, by holding the floor against all comers while, if he have the aid of one or two others to demand roll calls, he may block proceedings indefinitely.

"The new amendment providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people will do much towards the democratization of the Senate. Its effect is already seen and felt, and will be more noticeable as the new Senators thus elected come in."

# WAR ON DEMON RUM IS ON IN ANACOSTIA

### Men Prominent in Nation's Limelight to Address Tent Temperance Meetings This Week.

Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, opened the tent temperance meetings under the auspices of the Anacostia Federation for Social Service, last night, in the large tent in the vacant property in U street southeast, near Nichols avenue. The object of these meetings is to rid Anacostia of its saloons. Some of the best speakers in the country on the temperance question have been secured. They will continue until July 19.

Tonight the Rev. C. P. Sparling D. D., rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown, and J. Holdsworth Gordon will speak. Tuesday night Hon. J. A. Falconer, member of Congress from the State of Washington, and Rev. Daniel H. Martin, D. D., pastor of Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, Georgetown. Wednesday night, Hon. Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, and author of the new excise law in the District, and the Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, of Washington. Thursday night, Rev. C. M. Levister, D. D., superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, Maryland and Delaware peninsula. Friday night, Hon. James K. Vardaman, Senator from Mississippi, and the Rev. Henry T. Cousins, Ph. D., pastor of the Anacostia Baptist church. Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative representative of the Anti-Saloon League.

The various committees in charge of these meetings include the Rev. G. L. White, the Rev. G. M. Cummings, the Rev. W. O. Roome, jr., and the Rev. Henry T. Cousins; finance, R. Lee Scaggs, Joseph Dalson, and Mr. Burch; music, Daniel C. Smithson, Arthur L. Simpson, Edward T. Davis, and Charles R. Burr; ushers, Samuel R. Campbell, W. A. Snell and Alvin King; erection of tent and platforms, J. W. Cranford, G. W. Shoemaker, C. E. Entwisle, E. Parker, Mr. Suit, Mr. Gill, N. R. Harnish, and P. A. Estep.

The Public Improvement Association of Congress Heights will meet tonight in the town hall.

The Original Garfield Citizens' Association will award five prizes to the persons having the best kept property in that suburb during the present summer. J. W. Caldwell, Aaron Bruce, and A. W. Carroll have been selected as judges of the contest.

## VENOM OF VERMIN A CURE.

**French Woman Scientist Makes Startling Discovery with Poison.**

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, July 12.—Reptile poison is suggested as a cure for hydrophobia by Mme. Phisalix, a well-known French scientist.

In a paper read before the Academy of Science this week by Edmund Pirrier, director of the Natural History Museum, the story of the experiments made by Mme. Phisalix was related. Knowing that the mucous secretions of some lizards is an antidote for snake bites she began to experiment with a serum composed of asph venom and the mucous secretions of the salamander.

Rabbits innoculated with this serum showed themselves immune to injections of rabies microbes. The immunity, however, lasted only about two weeks.

# MICHIGAN'S EYES ON WHITE HOUSE

### Senator William Alden Smith Looms Up as Presidential Timber.

## BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS

### Idea, First Advanced by Hawley, Being Eagerly Discussed by G. O. P. Chieftains.

By FRANCIS B. GESSNER.

New York, July 12.—And why not a man of good business qualifications for President? Others besides Hawley, of Texas, have asked the question with suggestive inflection, and those who know of the William Alden Smith success in piling up the kopecks by legitimate business operations are inclined to cite his business ability and achievements in his favor as a Presidential aspirant. He has made no fuss about it and would modestly deprecate any mention of his financial ability, preferring to be considered as a hard-working legislator eager to do good for Michigan and the nation and glad to draw his salary. And then why not a Republican candidate for President from Michigan?

**Born Under Oaks.**

The G. O. P. was born under the oaks at Jackson, and the State has ever kept firm in the faith with some of the greatest national leaders counting Michigan home. Bluff old Zach Chandler was the Republican national chairman in 1876, who made sure of the Hayes election. Chandler was long a national Republican leader as chairman, Senator, and in the Cabinet, but for some reason he never figured as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The first Michigan aspirant for the Presidency was Russel A. Alger, who had been governor and high in national councils of the party. He had something like 150 votes in the convention of 1888 which nominated Harrison. Later he was active for McKinley and became Secretary of War, having his troubles, but rejoicing in vindication when Michigan sent him to the Senate. Michigan with all her unswerving loyalty to the Republican party, has never reached out for a national nomination, even in the Alger instance.

**Historic Facts Cited.**

Since the Republican party was organized, and in Michigan, eight Republican Presidents have been chosen, and six of them were born in Ohio, with four of the six citizens of the State when elected—Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, and Taft. Grant and Harrison were natives of Ohio, and, all told, eight Presidential nominations have gone to Ohio Republicans. Had Garfield and McKinley lived through their terms Ohio would have had thirty-six years in the White House. Had Harrison and Taft won second terms the Ohio sons would have been allotted forty-four years in the Executive Mansion.

Grant was credited to Illinois, but he was really an Ohio man. Since 1860 the Republicans have nominated fourteen candidates for President. The fourteen nominations have gone to five States of the Union.

Illinois had the four nominations of Lincoln and Grant. Ohio had the six nominations of Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, and Taft. Indiana had the two nominations of Harrison; Maine the one nomination of Blaine in 1884 and New York the Roosevelt nomination of twenty years later.

**Think It's Their Turn.**

What wonder other States like Michigan think it their turn for executive honors, and if Michigan puts forward William Alden Smith with the Hon. William Alden taking something more than a receptive interest in the proceedings, the next national convention may see a more determined organization for Smith than was back of Alger in 1888 and also give attention to the demand of Michigan Republicans for one national nomination. The name of Smith ought to be one to conjure with, and it seems odd that with so many in public life since the United States began doing business as a nation no one of the name ever figured in a national nominating convention as a candidate. There are six Smiths in the Senate today and seven Smiths in the House. Since Congress was first organized under the Constitution 115 Smiths have been elected to House and Senate. Only three Smiths have been Cabinet members. Robert Smith, of Maryland, was the first, and he came in with Jefferson as Secretary of the Navy, remaining with Madison as Secretary of State. Bless you, that was exactly 101 years ago, and who, even of Maryland, can tell of the Hon. Robert. The next Smith called to the Cabinet table was Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, who was Lincoln's first Secretary of the Interior. He was a notable figure in his day, and had been chairman of the 1860 convention that nominated Lincoln.

**Born in Boston.**

Born in Boston, Smith grew up in Ohio, located at Connersville, Ind., practiced law, ran a newspaper, and served several terms in Congress. He left the Cabinet to take a Federal judgeship, but died a year later, fifty-six years old. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, now a Senator, served three years as Secretary of the Interior in the second Cleveland Cabinet. Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, came to the McKinley Cabinet as Postmaster General in 1898, remaining until January 9, 1902, with the Roosevelt administration.

Really, with so many Smiths in public life all these years, the wonder is that no one of them has risen to Presidential size or reached out for the honor. Surely there is no prejudice against the name and it would sound good and honest in a campaign cry, or look well on a political banner. Anyhow, the Hon. William Alden is being discussed and along with personal admiration for the man is a political argument for taking a candidate from Michigan.

## PASTOR DEFENDS PRESIDENT.

**Rev. Edward K. Hardin Deplores Unjust Attack on Mr. Wilson.**

Declaring that lack of reverence for authority, parental, civil, and religious, is one of the menaces of the times, Rev. Edward K. Hardin, pastor of Mount Vernon place M. E. Church South, yesterday took to task those persons who are alleged to be engaged in unjust criticism of President Wilson and others in authority in national affairs.

"The Mexican snipers who picked off our marines under cover of darkness at Vera Cruz, were not more cowardly than those snipers in our midst who, under cover of the newspaper's printed page, aim their shafts of unjust and unfounded criticism, with malice aforethought, at the President of the United States, in the effort to cripple his great influence and to thwart his high purposes."

Minnesota has adopted an official State brand for butter produced in the State under rigid regulations set down by the State.

Another pineapple cannery costing $250,000 is to be built in Honolulu for handling 12,000 tons of fruit annually.

**Hundreds of Women Will Snap Up These Shoe Bargains**

*Complete Clearance Of Colonial Shoes*

**All $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.

**All $4 to $5 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.

**Colonial Shoe Shop**

637 F Street, Opposite Casino Theater.

# WHAT! BABIES ARE NUISANCES? BERNARD SHAW DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT, SAYS MRS. PHILANDER P. CLAXTON

Children are nuisances.

Bernard Shaw says so. And Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Dana, of Boston are going to name their pink baby boy Shaw in honor of the satirist and Socialist, and further than that they intend to raise him according to the novel ideas stated by Bernard Shaw in the preface to his new play, "Mesalliance."

Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, a vice president of the Mother's Congress, voices the sentiments of a large per cent of Washington mothers, of every member of that organization and of the grandmothers and devoted maiden aunts when she says that Bernard Shaw knows not whereof he speaks and that without the baby all would be chaos.

"When Mr. Shaw says that the baby is a nuisance and the family a humbug, he is attacking the basic principle of civilization," Mrs. Claxton declared.

"I have read almost everything that Bernard Shaw has written and I consider him a remarkable man and a prophet," she continued, "but when he attacks the babies and the family, he attacks the most sacred things in life and I cannot agree with him."

Mrs. Claxton also believes that parents are unworthy who would raise their children along the lines laid down by the author and playwright, but she doubts that any one could seriously adopt such ideas for their own family.

"Go and see what the baby is doing and tell him he mustn't, is the latest word in the nursery," to quote Mr. Shaw.

Mrs. Claxton agrees that such may be the method of the ignorant mother. "But the Mothers' Congress," said Mrs. Claxton, "is fast teaching the mothers that the child is a reasonable human being and can be taught as well as a grown person. "Don't" is an obsolete word among members of the Mothers' Congress who have learned the simple truths and rules by which a child can be governed.

"I also disagree with the eminent writer on the idea that adult and child cannot live together amicably," Mrs. Claxton said. "Though Mr. Shaw may have this clause as a veiled plea for larger families so that the child would not have to depend entirely upon adult intercourse, and if so, I agree with him heartily, but the cases are too frequent to mention where the child and the adult live happily together."

Little Shaw Dana, who can be called hardly more than a few hours old, is the great-grandson of the poet, Longfellow, and his parents are prominent Bostonese. Washington mothers would predict a very unhappy life for the youngster if his parents are serious in carrying out Bernard Shaw's ideas.

# MISS WILSON HELPS 'EM KEEP THE GOOD WORK UP

### President's Daughter Big Drawing Card in Campaign for Funds for Grover Cleveland Settlement.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS BUSY

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, is the fairy princess of the youngsters who attend the civic, social and industrial center of the Grover Cleveland School. When a campaign is in progress to raise funds for the continuance of the Grover Cleveland settlement work Miss Wilson, who is a patroness, comes forward with advice and material help, too, and as a drawing card to the programs that the dramatic club of the settlement usually gives for such work has occasionally given vocal selections.

Among the number of other prominent persons who are actively interested in the only social settlement of the District are Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, member of the Board of Education; Henry P. Blair, president of the Board of Education; Commissioner F. L. Siddons, and Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of public schools.

The social center opened July 1 and already the various industrial and recreation classes are at work. Sewing machines hum the day through with busy young dressmakers stitching aprons and simple frocks for themselves or their sisters and mothers and the gas stoves installed in the basement are sending the appetizing odors of preserves throughout the building. The shower baths are the most popular attraction and have scarcely been turned off since the opening of the building. Baths are established in both the boys' and girls' sections of the basement and an average of fifty baths are taken there every day.

Typewriters have been installed for children who would be stenographers and classes are held every afternoon, with special hours in the evening for those who cannot attend in the daytime.

Although called "classes," the real fun at the settlement school house under that head are basket weaving, water-color painting, doll making, paper-doll cutting, folk dancing, carpentry, embroidery and crochet work. The boys and Girls Clubs are a feature of the settlement work, as also are the dramatic club and the debating society. The boys have organized a glee club also.

The work of the settlement is carried on by popular contribution and whatever the members themselves can raise by plays and entertainments. Friday evening the dramatic society will produce a gypsy operetta for the benefit of the continuance fund and the Glee club will contribute selections. Miss Edna Carr, of Gales School; Miss Edna Robinson, of Franklin; Miss Anna McCoach, of Emery, and Cecil B. Norton, of Grover Cleveland, will participate.

## SEVEN MEET DEATH IN WATERS

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 12.—Two boys, Morris Landres and Jos. Waldstein, rocked the boat in which they were rowing in Prospect Park Lake, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, both were drowned. An unidentified employe of the New York Central Railroad was drowned while swimming in the Hudson river. Four other persons met death in the waters in and around this city today.

## STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, July 12.—Arrived: New York, Southampton; Buenos Ayres, Cadiz; Exeter City, Swansea.

Nearly 500 United States cities provide playgrounds for children.

# CLAIMS LIEUT. PORTE IS CERTAIN TO WIN

### Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U. S. N., Has Faith in Airman's Ability to Cross Atlantic Ocean.

## ARMY MEN DISCUSS FLIGHT

The success or failure of the trans-Atlantic flight of the America, to be attempted by Lieut. Porte sometime this month is the subject of constant discussion all over the world. The opinions of men well versed in the many and varying conditions on which the flight depends, are much sought after.

Following are the views expressed by a United States Army officer and a naval officer.

From Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., assistant to the Chief Signal officer: "I can only say that the success of the proposed flight is problematical. It seems impossible for any one to say what the result will be.

"The chief difficulty, I believe, will be that of ascertaining the exact geographical position of the aeroplane at any time; in other words, it is a problem in navigation, and not in aerodynamics, for a twenty-four-hour continuous flight is already on record."

Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U. S. N., said: "I think the trans-Atlantic flight is likely to be successful, because I have confidence in the judgment of Lieut. Porte. Success depends upon the following conditions:

"1. The builders' skill in producing a machine capable of performing the specific work of rising from compartively smooth water with the necessary load, flying at the designed speed and maintaining that speed for the required length of time. I have great confidence in the skill of Mr. Curtiss to satisfy the conditions, and, from observation of the America at Hammondsport, it is my belief that they will all be met satisfactorily.

"2. The weather conditions, including the force and direction of wind. In this the chances are in favor of Lieut. Porte, as any navy man of experience, with the weather charts and the daily weather reports before him, ought to be able to seize the proper time for a start.

"3. Ability to navigate and to shape the proper course. In this Lieut. Porte has the advantage over the average aviator.

"To the layman success in this undertaking seems to be principally a question of luck or chance. To my mind it is more a question of judgment and skill, especially in shaping the course so as to get the best out of such adverse winds as may be encountered."

## HAIR FOR BALD HEADS.

**With Turkish Towels and Medicine Physicians Restore Growth.**

Boston, Mass., July 12.—Restoring hair to bald heads by a newly discovered method, it was learned today, is engaging the attention of physicians attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and scores of patients are flocking there for treatment. Rubbing the head at regular intervals with a Turkish towel is the feature of the treatment, according to Drs. Jacob B. Bruce, jr., and Frederick S. Burns. The massaging, however, must be supplemented by medicinal preparations.

One of the patients undergoing the treatment is Walter Wardell, who at one time was mayor of Cambridge. Mr. Wardell's head was so bald that it made him a shining mark while he occupied the office of chief executive of Cambridge. Since beginning the treatment he has acquired hair on his head and the physicians expect that there will be a full growth within a year.

Special attention is being given by the physicians in the hospital to the prevention of baldness by the curing of dandruff. In these cases weekly shampoos are given to the patients.