Palais Royal

Tomorrow—The sacrifice of the Imported Hats bearing the names of leading Parisian milliners. Regular patrons will understand. $20 to $30 Hats for $15.

Hats at $7.50 and $10.

The season has sufficiently advanced to determine the question of merit and prices. The Palais Royal has acquired the reputation for the best hats at $7.50 and $10. The cheap stores have cheaper hats and the exclusive milliners have more expensive hats. The majority of Washington ladies seem to prefer the happy medium—the Palais Royal Hats. We judge by results—the ever-increasing business.

$1.50 Hats - - 75c Ladies' Ready-to-wear Cloth Turbans and Walking Hats. Special not-to-be-repeated bargains. Call early tomorrow—Saturday is our very busy day.

Headquarters for Walking Hats. Prices range from 50c for Misses' to $4 for Ladies' Hats. London, Paris and New York styles to select from.

$2 for Choice. Not one of these hats was made to retail at less than $3.50. Hurry for those with trimmings of breasts and silk velvet.

22c — Sunday Neckwear. — 44c

Values up to $1 at only 22c and 44c for choice. All the very latest autumn styles, just from the makers. Another instance of the bargains a cash business occasionally brings. 22c and 44c for choice of the new "Auto" Silk and Velvet Stocks, Ties and twice-around novelties. All the new shades and, of course, the fashionable black and white effects.

Best $10 Suits.

"You have the best $10 Suits." To use a vulgarism—it's getting to be "a chestnut." The fact is these $10 Suits are too good—they hurt the sale of the more expensive. Advertised now because we promised to announce the arrival of a new supply—all sizes here tomorrow, in blues, grays and black.

More Bargains.

89c for best and newest of $1 Flannelette Wrappers....98c for new $1.50 Flannel Waists, buttoning at the back.

Still More.

33c for 50c Embroidery-trimmed Muslin Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers. Quality not lowered,—only the price.

And More.

59c for Corsets made to retail up to $1.75. The Palais Royal is indebted to leading makers for their best samples at a nominal price.

Coupon. This coupon and 21c entitles bearer to 25c "Onyx" Black Hose for boys and girls. Or 12c will purchase the 18c Hose. Good for Saturday, October 12, only.

$3.79 tomorrow for Children's $5 All-wool Cloth Coats, in sizes 1 to 8 years. Latest styles, trimmed with braids, velvets, ribbons and furs.

88c tomorrow for the $1.25 Poke Bonnets of rich silks. New style, with Normandy crown. Shades to match the coats.

Toilet Needs.
(Saturday's Specials.)

Tewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste	39c
Mirabella Face Cream	25c
Camel's Hair Complexion Brushes	25c
Conti Castile Soap, bar	55c
Le Trefle Sachet, ounce	54c
La Belle Rice Powder	25c
Eau de Quinine, 25c bottle	15c
Real Violet Breath Pastilles	10c
Fassett's Glycerine, tube	10c
Oakley's 50c Toilet Waters	35c
Lubin's 50c Toilet Soap	35c
Espey's Cream, 25c bottle	17c
Lambert's Listerine, $1 bottle	59c
White House Soap, box	21c
Blue Lilies Extract, ounce	29c
Dr. Bell's Hair Food	35c
Listerated Tooth Powder	21c
Cuticura Soap, box	55c
Coke's Dandruff Cure	75c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine	39c
Hudnut's "Violet Sec," bottle	75c

Sunday Gloves.
(Saturday's Specials.)

$1.35 for the $1.50 "Palais Royal" Glace Kid Gloves,—latest autumn importations.

$1.15 for the new $1.25 Mocha Gloves for ladies. New modes and castor shades. 2 clasps.

59c for Ladies' $1 Quality Glace Kid Gloves. Not fitted and not for sale at regular counter. See table near elevator.

Mothers' Day.

The Palais Royal's lists of Saturday "Specials" for the children are looked for in thousands of homes.

$1.68 tomorrow for the $2 School Dresses of Novelty Cloths. Braid, ribbon and button trimmed. Lined throughout. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

25c tomorrow for Children's 39c School Aprons. All styles—including "Cooking School" Aprons.

$1 for Children's Famous Dent's Gloves. Fitted at our risk.

Book News.

29c instead of $1.50 for choice of the popular cloth-bound editions of "Vengeance of the Femnle," by Marion Wilcox; "The Chap Book," volume 5; "The Conscience of Coralie," by F. Frankfort Moore.

8c for Kipling's 75c cloth-bound edition of "City of the Dreadful Night." Hurry—only 150 copies.

New Jewelry.

4c to 10c for 25c Jewelry,—with a history. You get 25c Pearl Pendants for 7c....25c Imported Brooches for 4c....25c Amethyst Hearts for 10c....25c Pearl Penholders for 5c....25c Manicure Articles for 4c.

Mackintoshes.

$4.40 for the new "Coat" Mackintoshes for ladies' wear. These are now a recognized adjunct to every lady's costume,—a healthful and becoming one.

The Umbrella.

$2.19 for the Newest $3 Silk Umbrellas. Those for ladies come in black and colors, with the fashionable Persian border. Those for men are plain silk, with natural wood handles.

Coupon. This Palais Royal coupon and 1c entitles bearer to one Lead Pencil, one Penholder, one Pen, one Blotter, one Eraser. Good only for Saturday, October 12.

$1.98 tomorrow for the Infants' $2.48 Long Coats of Cashmere and Bedford Cord. Ribbon and braid trimmed. Lined and interlined.

$2.88 tomorrow for Misses' $3.50 Waterproof Rain Coats....Only 49c for the 75c School Umbrellas. Both for sale at 11th street door.

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

PHILIPPINE TRADE

Ample Reward for Investment of American Capital.

RESULT OF INVESTORS' EXPERIENCES

Profits in Hemp, Sugar, Timber, Mining and Manufacturing.

ENGLISH IN THE VAN

An outline of the commercial conditions of the Philippine Islands, presented with many illustrations from the experiences of investors in the archipelago and written with unusual interest, appeared in the Shanghai Mercury recently from the pen of Frederick W. Eddy. It is affirmed at the outset that "perhaps no prediction can be too sanguine regarding the commercial development of the Philippines." But the writer has no hesitancy in advising that the "commercial development" be confined to certain industries or in expressing his fear that the Englishman rather than the American is likely to reap the greatest profit from the Philippine trade. In Mr. Eddy's judgment the growth of Manila hemp offers the capitalist the greatest profit. Sugar refining, timber cutting, coal mining, iron working and the refinement of cocoanut and other oils are specified as channels for foreign capital scarcely less tempting than the production of hemp. Coffee and tobacco, on the contrary, are indicated as very doubtful investments.

After a general statement that when the conditions of government shall invite the investment of capital it can hardly be kept away, Mr. Eddy says:

"The outlook for immigration is quite another thing. The Philippines furnish weather as tolerable as does the temperate zone in summer, and in winter they are a delight. Diseases that scourge these latitudes in other parts of the world seem to pass by or barely touch here. Yet few Americans find that the climate agrees with them. If it could be energized or otherwise reformed, or if the orient could be shifted nearer home, so that people could take a flyer at it and get back easily by train, or even afoot, prospects of immigration might not be doubtful. But compensations of oriental life tempt only the few, and England's experience in India and China may be fairly expected here. Indeed, as German trade nowhere so flourishes in the east as in English settlements, this token of commercial fellowship may be passed along in the Philippines to the English, who not only have already the largest investment interests here, but are zealously and confidently arranging to increase them.

"The Philippines thus promise well for capital, which can manage, as it has done elsewhere, to get all to be had out of labor and other local conditions; but the little fellows among the new comers, as in other parts of the east, will not be bone and sinew colonists, but of the clerk class who can do better than at home, miners ready to go to Jericho for a likely claim, soldiers remaining behind with a notion that big land holdings may fall their way, a decreasing force of unfortunates who had thought to make bricks without straw, and the flotsam whom the waves of adventure are always casting about the world."

An Inviting Field.

Mr. Eddy covers the whole field for investment with satisfactory detail in several paragraphs at the beginning of his review.

"Investment here need not be experimental," he says. "India and China have tried to grow Manila hemp and have not done it. The industry is small compared with what it might be, but as the article is superior and the demand for it a growing one, there is less risk in its cultivation than in that of wheat. Money has been made out of sugar in the islands, although prepared for market in the crudest and most wasteful fashion. Sugar lands are plentiful and cheap. Tobacco grown here will always sell well in the east, even if Europe and America let it alone. An excellent quality of coffee may be raised.

"The timber supply is incalculable. Some of the islands contain scores of miles of unbroken forest. There are 350 kinds of wood here known commercially; science recognizes 665 native species. When the civil commission went south one of the party obtained in Leyte eighty-two samples of hard woods, gathered in that island alone. Some of the woods are proof against climate and insects. Coprah is a rich and abundant product. Many natives burn it for household illumination. It was universally so used until English firms convinced some of the consumers that they could get more for it than the cost of kerosene of equal illuminating power.

A Variety of Interests.

"Mining, followed heretofore only in a desultory way, promises well enough to have attracted and held for a year several hundred prospectors, who await authority to locate and work claims. There is no limit to possible tropical fruit production. Manufacturing has never had important place in the Philippines, but a lawyer who is frequently consulted by various capital interests says he is advising his clients that the country is so eager for home manufactures that anything except a sealskin coat factory is bound to succeed.

"Many of the mountain slopes afford fine shelter and grazing for stock. Development along the lines specified would certainly open the way for capital interested in shipping. Agricultural investment on a large scale may be employed either in extensive land holdings or as a factor which shall finance, handle and market the products of individual industry. Eastern practice favors capital employment in commercial rather than in agricultural undertaking. While the conditions presented here may well impair or set aside precedent, capital may find, for a time, at any rate, the old way safer than a new one."

Land titles seem to be much confused. There are apparently only about 5,000,000 acres of land to which personal title can be readily established. "This leaves approximately 68,400,000 acres of so-called public lands. Something more than official surveys will be needed to define the status of the tillable portion of such lands sufficiently for the purposes of capital. It is certainly within bounds to estimate the number of squatters on them at 300,000, many of whom can probably get title on the ground of undisturbed possession for a long term of years."

Hemp Holds First Place.

In treating of Philippine products in more detail, Mr. Eddy says of hemp: "All the experience in the islands awards to hemp growing first place in agricultural enterprise. Starting on new soil, a hemp plantation will not become productive for three years, but from that time the product is the least precarious of growths and it always commands a good market. A crop might parch in dry weather, but with a rainy season in the islands as regular as the seasons, risk on that account is small. Insects, the curse of many other crops, do not trouble it, and it seldom suffers seriously from storms.

"Land owners always ask much more than they expect to get for property, but for a cash investment in 2,000 acres or more as many acres of fresh soil could doubtless be had as there are ten-dollar gold pieces to pay per acre. Choice plantations already bearing would not be thought specially cheap at fifteen gold dollars per acre. Land suitable for hemp in some of the southern islands may be had for a dollar or two per acre.

"Apart from the cost of land, which would vary according to convenience to market and suitability of soil, the cost of planting might be as high as $40 per acre, 700 plants to the acre, the money to be paid at full growth of the plants; or perhaps 30 per cent of that amount, the owner taking chances of honest labor and fertile sprouts and paying cash for the work. There must be storehouses on a plantation, sheds, a press and the usual farm outfit, worth in all perhaps $5,000.

Profit in Figures.

"The plantation at bearing time, starting with new soil, may thus have involved an outlay of $105,000. It is the custom for field labor to work on shares, accepting pay in store orders or in cash at $1 or upward per bale below the price quoted in Manila. Losses on advances to labor quite balance the gain on store orders. Work on such a plantation, counting labor at the press, waste, depreciation of fixtures, insurance, taxes, freight, warehousing and brokerage, will not be less than $5,000. The plantation should yield 3,000 piculs of hemp belonging wholly to the owner, worth safely an average for all grades of $4 per picul baled, and 3,000 piculs obtained on shares, adding, when baled, $1 per picul to the planter's profit, or a return of $15,000 on an investment of $110,000.

Sugar is Less Hardy.

"Sugar lands range in price quite as widely as do hemp lands. In Negros, regarded as the best island for sugar, good lands may be had for $15 gold per acre. It costs at least four times as much in provinces near Manila. There is not a plantation in the archipelago with a modern mill. The waste in extraction runs to a very high percentage.

"Men claiming to be informed say that the quality of Negros cane is quite equal to that grown in Hawaii, on land held at $1,000 per acre. Outlay for proper machinery must, of course, be large, and investors must reckon with beet sugar competition and with uncertain labor conditions. Unlike hemp, sugar must be made when the crop is ready, or there will be serious loss.

"The native works on shares, and as he insists on advances on his pay, his service is not always reliable. Hemp may be stripped at any season, since it matures all through the year.

"The impression prevails that a great deal of money may be made here in sugar. There certainly seems no doubt that vast tracts of land are well adapted to cane cultivation and may be bought cheaply. Crops sometimes pay finely in spite of wasteful methods. Fortunes are said to have rewarded many ventures in this line. On the other hand, several ambitious sugar enterprises turned out disastrously. The average planter is addicted to princely tastes. When he has money the earth contains nothing too good for him. In off years he is obliged to call on the usurers, the result being that most of the estates are hopelessly mortgaged."

Public Lands Valuable.

Timber seems to be particularly harassed. Heavy licenses prevent the cutting and dressing of native wood, and Michigan and California producers are unwilling to ship lumber while the license laws may be repealed at any time. The island forests contain many woods capable of infinite use in cabinet and interior work, at least seventeen dye woods, rubber and gutta percha trees, and varieties of trees that yield essential oils and drugs. It is estimated by the author that these forests cover 40,000,000 of the 68,000,000 acres of public land.

Attempts at coal mining in many years have met with little success. Various islands, says Mr. Eddy, contain deposits. "At one time Spain gave a contract to a miner in Cebu to supply gunboats and a tramway was laid from the mines to the coast. The scheme failed, because, as was said, the miner could not make prompt deliveries. A company in southern Luzon started off with such a flourish that its stockholders received bids of 20 per cent premium on their investment. Then it developed that the pits were shallow and work was abandoned, the company not thinking it worth while to remove strata of shale and limestone which are yet supposed to cover a rich coal vein." Mindoro, Negros, Masbate, Mindanao and Batan are all said to contain fine deposits.

Gold, copper, iron, marble, sulphur and petroleum are all found. Whether the gold deposits can be worked profitably has not yet been determined. Of the other commodities "it is probably safe to say that much more money had been spent in exploiting than mines have yielded." Official greed or opposition, the difficulty of obtaining labor and inadequate means of reaching the market are given as the explanation.

Transports and Commerce.

In conclusion, Mr. Eddy considers the charge that the government transports are retarding the growth of Philippine shipping.

"Since insular development implies commercial growth, prospects for shipping look well," he says. "Much of the complaint of interference with private enterprise by government transports is overdrawn. Although private companies would have more business if the transport service ceased, the government doubtless also saving money, the transports carry no cargoes except government supplies, and their passengers are not persons whose arrival affects the commercial status of the islands. Business purely for commercial account is done by commercial lines, and as that is the business likely to increase, while government business will diminish, shipping enterprise is in a good way. Ocean carriers are already calling here and at a few of the other ports in increasing number, and trade among the islands must surely employ larger and better fleets than are now so engaged."

HAHN-SHOE-QUALITY means "BEST" always.

HAHN'S SHOE-DRESSINGS lengthen the life of Shoes.

OUR FALL SHOE-OPENING

A Marvelous Success.

This week's formal introduction of our new Fall-styles has convinced thousands of Washington Shoe-wearers of the superiority of our styles and qualities to any that have ever been offered at our prices.

This week's great volume of Sales fully proves that the Public appreciates our efforts to supply them with the best Footwear on Earth for the price. We know that every Pair sold will be a walking Advertisement for us—being confident that every Pair will give ABSOLUTE satisfaction.

Tomorrow ends our Opening-Week.—We shall make it profitable for you to visit us.

Stylish, Reliable Children's Shoes
Specially Low-Priced for Tomorrow.

Spring Heel — Viel Kid Laced and Button Shoes, light or heavy Soles—Sizes 4 to 8—Good 75c. quality—Tomorrow only.... **48c.**

"Iron Clads." — Our most popular School Shoe for Boys and Girls of all sizes.—They fit and look well and are guaranteed to give good wear..... **95c.**

"Extension Heel" — And wide extension Sole Shoes for Misses and Boys—Made in the very latest extreme styles—Usually found only in $3 Shoes—at..... **$1.95**

"Sure Service" — Kid, Box and Satin Calf Shoes for Boys or Girls.—Every Pair guaranteed for wear. Sizes 8½ to 2. Tomorrow only..... **69c.**

The "Excelsior" — Is the best all-around Dress and School Shoe ever sold under $2—18 nobby, up-to-date Styles—All good leathers—all sizes..... **$1.50**

"Swell" Shoes — For Boys.—The very best in all Shoe-dom. Made of best Blizzard Calf, Enamel and Patent leather—on the newest mannish Styles..... **$2.50**

The "Washington Belle" FOR WOMEN.

This new Shoe has taken Washington's tasteful women by storm. Made in all the best leathers—in the smartest new styles—this Shoe is absolutely new for the price. A $5 looking Shoe. A $3 wearing Shoe. Priced at..... **$2.50**

Our Great $2.50 SHOES.

The "Metropolis" Shoe FOR MEN.

Buy the ordinarily advertised $3.50 Shoes and you'll throw $1 away. Our "Metropolis" is fully as good in quality as any advertised $3.50 Shoe—only it is more stylish. All leathers. 20 popular styles. Price..... **$2.50**

$1.50. Women's Wonder Shoes. The most wonderful values ever sold anywhere under $2.00. Stylish shapes, excellent wearers, in good Viel Kid and Box Calf.

$1.95. "Columbia" Women's Shoes. 15 new styles of Patent Leather, Kid and Velvet Calf Boots, with or without invisible cork soles. Regular $2.50 values at only $1.95.

MEN'S BOOTS. We have the most complete line in town. Of Calf, Kip, Grain or Rubber—suitable for work, sport or every-day wear. Ranging in price from $1.50 to $10.00.

$1.95. "English Welts" for Men. Double-soled, wide or close extension-edge Shoes that look like hand-sewed and wear as well. Only our great buying enables us to sell these $2.50 grades at $1.95.

Wm. Hahn & Co's — 3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES

Cor. 7th and K Sts.
1914-1916 Pa. Ave.
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

POWER TO SUMMON CIVILIANS.

Additional Authority Desired for Naval Courts-Martial.

In his report for the last fiscal year Judge Advocate General Lemly calls attention to the fact that the regular business transacted by his office was 24 per cent over that of the preceding fiscal year, and says that if the ratio of increase that has appeared during the first half of 1901 is kept up until the close of the year the total business will exceed by about 17 per cent that during 1898, when the war with Spain gave his office more work to do than in any year previous. Capt. Lemly recommends that Congress be requested to empower the Navy Department to authorize naval officers in command of stations outside the continental limits of the United States to convene general courts-martial, stating that the inability to do this causes the department great inconvenience.

Attention has been invited heretofore to the advantages to be derived from giving naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry the power to enforce the attendance before them of civilian witnesses, and to the circumstances that lend this matter great importance. Definite measures framed with the desired end in view have been before Congress, but have not received the approval of that body. The recommendation is renewed, therefore, in the interests of justice and good administration in the navy, and economy, that a law be passed granting this much-needed authority to naval courts.

The judge advocate general renews recommendations made in previous reports that naval courts be authorized to enforce the attendance before them of civilian witnesses; that a law permitting the use of depositions before naval courts be passed; that Congress be asked to simplify the present system of examination by naval examining and retiring boards; that the privilege of using devices patented to naval officers be granted, and that his office be supplied with an adequate law library. In conclusion Capt. Lemly recommends that the plan of placing persons convicted of a first offense upon probation by suspending sentence during good behavior, which has operated satisfactorily in civil courts, be pursued in the navy.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that, while the legislation recommended in regard to the above mentioned subjects would operate advantageously to the department and to the service generally, no expense would result therefrom.

WANTS SALE DECLARED VOID.

Allegations in Suit Against Oliver R. Harr and Others.

A suit was filed today by Jules W. Leroux of Baltimore against Oliver R. Harr, the American Savings Bank and the recently appointed receivers of that corporation, in which he asks the court to declare null and void a certain sale of securities, which, it is alleged, Harr made to himself. It is explained that on August 7 last Leroux made a promissory note for $6,000, payable in four months to the order of the American Savings Bank. To secure the payment of this note he pledged fifty shares of the preferred stock of the Structural Iron and Steel Company of Baltimore and forty-eight shares of the common stock of the company. Shortly before the maturity of this note, Leroux states, Harr presented to him the note in question and the securities, and proposed to him (Leroux) that he pay the note at a considerable discount.

At that time, Leroux says, the note bore what purported to be the indorsement of the cashier of the American Savings Bank. Leroux further states that about the same time he was notified by the receivers of the bank not to pay the principal or interest of the note to Harr or any one else, because they, as receivers of the bank, were the actual owners of the note. He says he informed Harr of this October 7, and October 9 he was informed by Harr that he had sold the securities and had purchased them himself for $3,000.

This act, Leroux says, was contrary to the terms upon which the securities were pledged as collateral, and was taken after the notice to Harr.

Leroux also asks the court to restrain Harr from disposing of the collateral in any way except under order of the court.

Grand Jury Reports Indictments.

The grand jury today reported the following indictments:

John H. Brown, alias Joseph Mack, larceny from the person; Henry Gant, attempt to kill; Corbett Jackson, attempt to kill; James Butler, rape; Effie Robinson, larceny; Henry Page, larceny; John F. Campbell, three charges of housebreaking; Solomon Dodson, housebreaking.

The charge against Percy Ellis of larceny from the United States was ignored.

Oppose Change in Name.

LeRoy Tuttle and a number of other residents and property owners affected have submitted a petition to the District Commissioners protesting against the proposed change in the name of LeRoy place. The petitioners say they represent nearly the entire frontage of the street. They say that LeRoy place is but one block in length, the name is sufficiently euphonious, and seems to be entirely satisfactory to all immediately concerned.

High School Cadet Officers.

Cadet officers of the Central High School and the First Manual Training School were announced today as follows:

Central—Captains, W. T. Guss and C. N. Gregory; first lieutenants, F. H. Jackson and J. T. Brandenburg; second lieutenants, K. Taylor and R. B. Brown.

First Manual Training School—Captains, C. H. Tompkins and W. W. Reynolds; first lieutenants, R. B. Atkinson and C. A. Eagan; second lieutenants, R. S. Baker and C. F. Patten.

Winding Up Its Business.

Receivers were today appointed by Judge Bradley for the assets of the Department Investment Company of this District, including their real estate holdings. The company is stated to be entirely solvent, the receivership proceedings having been instituted for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and selling its real estate. Alexander Wolf and Joseph B. Bailey were appointed receivers for this purpose and required to furnish bond in the sum of $30,000.

Robberies Reported.

John S. Reardon of No. 2221 H street northwest, this afternoon reported to Captain Boardman, chief of detectives, that some time last night his house was entered by burglars, and that he was robbed of $9. David O'Connell at the same place reported that he lost $22 from his room also last night.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

MAY ASCEND TO GEORGETOWN.

The Largest Vessel Able to Come Up the River.

Colonel Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the improvement of the Potomac river, has reported to the War Department the satisfactory completion of the dredging operations at Washington under the contract with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. He says that 177,000 cubic yards of material were dredged from the Virginia channel above the Long bridge and deposited on the reclaimed area during the past month, being the largest amount of work ever done by a single dredge on this improvement in the same space of time.

"As a result of the dredging operations just completed," Colonel Allen says, "a channel 400 feet wide and 20 feet deep exists at the entrance to the Washington channel, and a channel has been obtained throughout the length of the bar in the Virginia channel above the Long bridge of 20 feet depth and with widths as follows: For a distance of 1,600 yards from the lower end of the bar, 400 feet, thence for 400 yards narrowing to 270 feet, thence with a width of 270 feet for 700 yards further. On account of the unusual amount of material deposited by freshets during the past season the dredging of the upper part of the Virginia channel could not be completed to the full width originally designed, but the channels dredged provide such facilities for navigation that the largest vessel which can ascend the river can reach the wharves at Washington and Georgetown. The material dredged from the channels have been deposited on Potomac Park so as to materially raise the grade of several low portions of large areas."

Regarding the work in progress for the improvement of the Potomac river below Washington, Colonel Allen says that dredging has been practically completed at Mattawoman and Smith Point (upper and lower) shoals, and is now in progress at Maryland Point shoal. The progress of the work, he says, is not entirely satisfactory, much time having been lost by breakages and repairs to machinery and on account of a strike of the employes of the contractor, Rittenhouse Moore.

Charged With Theft.

Henrietta Peters, colored, was arrested this afternoon by Detectives Trumbo and Tyser on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $25 and a gold pin worth $10 from Miss Leonora Murphy. The prisoner was locked up in the house of detention.

Husband Alleges Desertion.

James Lynch today filed suit for divorce from his wife, Harriet Lynch, on the ground of desertion. The petition states that the parties were married in Lynchburg, Va., September 20, 1890, and that the defendant deserted her husband in this city July 8, 1899.

Condition More Favorable.

Mr. Matthew G. Emery, who is ill at his residence, 207 I street northwest, rested comfortably last night, and today his physician, Dr. Kingsman, regards his condition as more favorable.

Decree of Divorce Signed.

Justice Bradley today signed a decree divorcing Emily Elizabeth Beall from Arthur J. Beall. Mrs. Beall is awarded the custody of her infant child, Ruth.

No Decision in Molineux Case.

ALBANY, October 11.—The court of appeals did not hand down a decision today in the case of Roland B. Molineux.

"AMERICANISM."

Does Not Mean a Philistine Contempt for the Old World.

From the New York Mail and Express.

A very eminent man—the matter of his identity need not be considered here—has lately been deservedly praised on account of his "intense Americanism." This dominant note in a chorus of praise has led a gentleman of foreign birth and education to ask us what intense Americanism is. He is honestly curious to know, and wishes a thorough explanation of the term.

It is just possible that the question is easier to ask than it is to answer. A great deal of history, philosophy and psychology is involved in the reply. In a brief and general way, it may be said that "Americanism" is an earnest sympathy with the purposes and ideals of the American republic. In a more speciti way, it means a separation of the ideas and principles of thought and action of the American citizen from the colonial standard and habit. The colonial habit still survives in New England; and although the universal American nation was started in New England, that section of the country has retained so much of the colonial habit and still depends intellectually and philosophically so much on Europe, that it is now necessary to put it through a process of assimilation to the rest of the country. The process is going on hopefully. The scions of the old Dutch houses of New Amsterdam are for the most part more "intensely American" today than are the leading descendants of the founders of New England.

Americanism does not mean a Philistine contempt for the ideas and experience of the old world. It does mean, however, an acceptance of the notion that we stand on the shoulders of the old world, and are able to see further over the wall of habit and prejudice even the old world can see. It means, pre-eminently, a democratic purpose and organization which is still in no sense a proletarian organization. Old world democracy generally means lower class hatred of an upper class. American democracy means nothing of this sort, because it repudiates the notion of class from the beginning. For this reason no political parties can endure in this country which are based on the principle of social conservatism on one hand or of radicalism on the other. "Intense Americanism" bars all such divisions; it insists not only that the people are to be trusted, but that they are themselves the conservative, the staying influence.

Americanism has no ethical or race basis, for its doctrine is soundly professed and faithfully followed by many men of foreign birth. Given inborn disposition and free choice and the voluntary separation from old world ideas, and the American idea may be quickly grasped by a newcomer. On the other hand, an inbred colonialism of sentiment will cut the native of old race off from it forever. The American spirit is genial, hopeful, always insistent upon earnest and brotherly participation in the attainment of the highest prosperity and happiness for one's country, one's state, one's city, one's neighborhood. It makes public spirit a virtue, and despises the caviler, the kicker.

Americanism is other things besides those enumerated here, but there seems to be no present occasion to go on with the list.

It matters little what it is that you want—whether a situation or a servant—a "want" ad. in The Star will reach the person who can fill your need.

THE YANGTSZE FLOODS.

The Question of the Conservancy of China's Great Yellow River.

From the Shanghai Mercury, September 11.

There is something uncanny about a flood. Even when one knows that no serious danger is forthcoming there is something fascinating in the irresistible rise in the level of the water. Nothing that man can do at the moment can arrest the ever-upward movement. We have used the word "irresistible," but in the floods of which, in our younger days, we had almost yearly experience there was nothing to resist. The water simply rose, and rose, and rose. We could watch it creeping with the gentlest of all possible movements up the side of the river wall that bounded our garden. Then it quivered on the brink of the parapet. In a minute more it had found a little crack somewhere and was trickling over. Soon the furrows were full; then the plots of ground would be covered. In the house—an old country house with a cobblestoned floor in the kitchen—the first sign of the continued rising was a little pool of water in a depression right in the middle of the floor. To our youthful imagination this was the weirdest of all phenomena. No water ran in, or we should have seen it. Yes, there it was. How did it come there?

We have not the least doubt that experiences such as these have been felt over the thousands of square miles of flooded land in the Yangtsze valley. But it would only be on the extreme verge of the flooded area that the visit of the water could be watched without fear. In the great majority of places the sight of the destruction of much tended crops and long-loved homes would only be a secondary trouble. The danger to life would be too threatening for much else to be thought of. For the Yangtsze in flood is not a playful rising of some tiny British brook, but the fierce and angry torrent of one of the world's aquatic giants. Flood in the Yangtsze valley is no uncommon event. In fact, few large rivers in tropical or subtropical latitudes escape their annual spate. They may not all be quite as regular as the Nile, but most of them may be depended on to make the early summer months sufficiently moist.

It is hopeless to look to the Manchu government for any far-seeing scheme of conservancy, for anything which shall do for China and her rivers what has been done for Egypt and the Nile, or for the United States and the Mississippi. In India we found a river running absolutely to waste down the precipitous short slope of the ghauts into the sea. We cut a canal tunnel through a mountain and diverted the stream to the other slope of the ridge irrigating countless square miles of hitherto desert land. How long shall we have to wait before the madly conceited Manchu shall have done so much?

To Split Locomotives.

From the Literary Digest.

It is proposed to remove the engines and driving wheels to the tender, replacing the present locomotive frame by a low frame or platform designed simply for carrying a boiler of the full diameter allowable by the present loading gauge. By this separation of engine and boiler it would be practicable to produce an express locomotive from two and one-half to three times the capacity of the most powerful express locomotive existing today. The boiler thus formed could be carried on two low six-wheel trucks, and by utilizing its full ten feet of width to carry a water-tube boiler of the Yarrow or some other first-class torpedo boat type and installing the necessary apparatus for forced draft it would be possible to provide three times as much heating surface as is found in the boilers of our largest express locomotives. As to the utilization of this great steam capacity, the tender might contain two independent sets of engines arranged on the Atlantic type system, with the cylinders carried over four-wheel trucks at either end and two independent sets of four-coupled driving wheels between them.