TAFT STANDS PAT ON ANTI-TRUST ACT

(Continued from First Page.)

who have been denouncing this opinion as the surrender of the rights of the people and a usurpation of judicial power to tell the public what particular contract or restraint of interstate trade he would condemn which would not be condemned within this definition of the court. The difficulty with the literal construction of the statute is that it would denounce a great many minor or incidental restraints of trade, which made the statute ridiculous and weakened its effect and lent support to the criticisms and contemptuous treatment of the statute by those who were opposed to its passage and enforcement.

"For instance, take the instance cited by a federal circuit judge in which he said that under the literal construction of the statute which must be enforced if there were two persons doing a wagon express business across a state line and they united in a partnership the union in the partnership would be a restraint of interstate trade in violation of the statute. Such a result is really a reductio ad absurdum, and no one who was in favor of making the statute effective for the purposes for which it was passed and had any intelligent appreciation of what the statute was intended to accomplish and what it meant would contend for such a construction. It is true that in one of the decisions of the Supreme Court there was a statement made that the term 'reasonable' could not be introduced into the statute because Congress had not put it there, but the very same court, and the very same judge, when a case arose presenting a restraint of trade that must be condemned as unlawful if a literal meaning were to be given to the statute, said in so many words that it must be reasonably construed, and that it must not be held to include contracts that were merely incidental restraints of trade and were not made for that purpose. In one of these cases a man owned some steamboats that did an interstate business on the Ohio river. He wished to sell out. He did sell out, and in the sale of the steamboats he wished to sell the good will of the line which he had been running. Accordingly he stipulated that he would not himself engage in that business between those same points for a certain number of years. This was interstate business and his contract was in restraint of trade, but the Supreme Court held that it was a mere incidental restraint—i. e., incidental to the sale of the good will—and so was not within the statute.

Sanctioned by Common Law.

"This would have been the same at common law, where from time immemorial such a restraint as this has been held to be reasonable because limited to the necessity of preserving the good will which the vender was selling, and which but for such an agreement would be worth nothing. In other words, the Supreme Court, in this case, gave a reasonable construction to the statute and eliminated from its operation those harmless useful incidental restraints growing out of lawful contracts which are made for an entirely different purpose from that of controlling prices or maintaining a monopoly by suppressing competition and which have always been recognized as properly enforceable by courts of both law and equity. I repeat again that in spite of all the denunciations that we have heard of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases there is not one who has criticised them that can formulate a contract in restraint of trade that ought to come within the statute that does not come within it under the decision of the Supreme Court.

"It is said that the Supreme Court had read something into the statute that was not there before; that it has inserted the word 'reasonable' before restraints of trade, when the same court had said that this could not be properly done, because Congress had evidently not intended to include such a limiting word in the statute. This is not fair to the court. It is true that the court, in the early days of the construction of the statute, had said that it could not limit the statute in effect by excluding from its operation what was deemed reasonable at common law. But as other cases arose it found it necessary to make exceptions to the literal operation of the words 'restraint of trade,' and it did so by excepting what was minor, or incidental, or indirect, and including only those cases where the chief object of the contract or combination was the restraint. In doing so the court said that it must give the statute a reasonable construction and not one leading to absurd or ridiculous results. In the last two cases the court did not change the substance of the reasoning and scope of the previous decisions, but only treated the exceptions previously termed 'incidental and indirect' as excluded from the operation of the statute in the light of reason—i. e., in conformity to the evil sought to be reached. Now, in what way has this injured the public weal? What combinations or arrangements can escape under this interpretation that any sensible man would wish to have condemned? Did the court not condemn the Standard Oil Company, the father of all trusts, in the history of which every form of criminal illegality was practiced? Did it not, on the other hand, condemn the tobacco trust, of much later origin and framed under the advice of cunning counsel for the very purposes of evading the condemnation of the statute and at the same time securing and enjoying the monopoly the framers of the statute intended to prevent and punish?

Points Broad Distinction.

"Let me renew again the invitation to any of the vociferous critics of the decision of the Supreme Court to use their legal imaginations and state the facts of a case not condemned within the rule of construction put upon the statute by the Supreme Court, but included within their construction of it, which reasonable men would think it wise or proper to make criminal.

"Now, I desire to call attention to a very broad distinction that many persons have failed to draw or perceive between a reasonable construction of the statute which the Supreme Court has insisted upon and the introduction of the word 'reasonable' in the statute so as to lead to a result by which combinations for the purpose of restraining trade with a view to controlling prices and maintaining a monopoly could be held to be reasonable and thus lawful. Until the decision of the Supreme Court in these last two cases there was a clearly defined hope in the minds of many business men, who had reached the conclusion that it was impossible to conduct business on a free competitive basis, and that it was necessary to secure monopolistic control of prices and competition in order to make business reasonably profitable, that in some way or other the statute could be construed so as to make it apply only to unreasonable monopolies and unreasonable exclusion of competition and control of prices. They had in their minds the thought that in some way or other a standard could be set by which if those who enjoyed the monopoly and the restraint of competition and the control of prices did not abuse their power to the point of seeking from the public exorbitant profits, their arrangements could be held to be only reasonable and not within the statute or punishable by law. In my message of January 7, 1910, on the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws and federal incorporation, I used this language:

Good and Bad Trusts.

"'Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of illegal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which "criminal trusts" of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute. Certainly under the present anti-trust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word "reasonable" should be made a part of the statute, and then it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster.'

"This paragraph has been quoted and spread on the record of the Senate on the motion of a senator who considered this to be at variance with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Instead of being at variance it is in exact accord with those decisions.

Issue Met by Court.

"Again, from those who have given up free competition as an economic force that ought to be encouraged or enforced, and who are utterly opposed to the spirit of the anti-trust law, we have frequently heard the question, 'Well, suppose you convict those large combinations under the statute, what are you going to do about it? You can, perhaps, send some men to the penitentiary for creating these combinations which have cheapened the cost of production and given you most of your foreign trade and much of your prosperity, but what are you going to do with the capital invested, the plant and the organization? You can confiscate it and ruin your country by a panic, but you can't divthe such combinations into their component parts again, for the lines of division have disappeared into a common ownership.'

"The court has met the issue and the queries presented by the doubters and the scoffers. It has vindicated the majesty of the law, has illustrated the wonderful elasticity and adaptability of remedy by injunction in equity, and has at the same time manifested a due regard for the welfare of the innocent business men and the community at large, who, in a cataclysm caused by the confiscation of such enormous capital as is involved in these combinations and a suspension of the legitimate part of their business, would be buried with them in a common ruin.

"The court has exhibited a courage in facing the necessary results in enforcing the statute that, instead of prompting an attack on it, ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is now enforcing its decree against the Standard Oil Company and against the Tobacco company, and it is making those great combinations divide themselves into actually competing parts under such provisions in the decree that an injunction shall be constantly operative to prevent by contempt proceedings any assumption of the old relations of a monopoly. This was an easier matter in reference to the Standard Oil Company, because it was easy to divide up the various companies that were united by the ownership of stock, of all the companies in a single holding company.

Tobacco Case Difficult.

"In the tobacco company the decree could not be worked out so easily, and it will be necessary to separate the properties owned by single companies and to distribute these plants into different and differing ownerships in order to create competition between them and maintain that competition by the power of a continuing injunction against any future union, or any agreement to avoid future competition. It needed these two great decisions to teach the business public that at least not in the supreme tribunal of this country would the claim be listened to, that in this day and generation we have passed beyond the possibility of free competition as consistent with proper business growth, or that we have reached a time when only regulated monopoly and the fixing of prices by governmental authority are consistent with future progress.

"We did get along with competition; we can get along with it. We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it; and the business men of this country must square themselves to that necessity. Either that or we must proceed to state socialism and vest the government with power to run every business. The decision of the Supreme Court is in the highest interest of the public, and I am glad to think that business men who have been violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting their houses in order, changing their original organizations, giving up the idea that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits and reverting to the old principle of free competition, in which all limit upon it to prevent its being excessive must be self-imposed by the good sense of each competitor and not by any arrangement or contract between competitors or secret stipulation or wink or nod.

"The decisioin of the Supreme Court as it grows to be understood in the near future will be a signal for the voluntary breaking up of all combinations in restraint of trade within the inhibition of the statute, and will, I hope, lead to a complete revulsion of feeling on the part of the business men of this country and to a clear understanding by them of the limitations that must be imposed by them upon any business combinations made by them in the future.

Led Toward Socialism.

"The operation of the statute has illustrated the slowness of judicial procedure, and of this I have often made complaint. But in the settlement of issues of this importance two decades are no great length of time, and if in that period we shall have stamped out an evil which would certainly have carried us to socialism as a reaction from the vicious control of the few, the time spent, the effort and the litigation are worth the cost. There have been times when among others I have thought that the enforcement of the law might have been facilitated had the courts visited its breach with severer punishment, but 'Though the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small,' and without the severity that some of us urged and would have been glad to see used a revolution in business methods where they have heretofore been violative of the statute will be accomplished, and with the least disturbance to business which is lawful.

"In a special message on the subject of trusts which I sent to Congress January 7, 1910, I said:

"'It is the duty and the purpose of the executive to direct an investigation by the Department of Justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law. The work is a heavy one, but it is not beyond the power of the Department of Justice if sufficient funds are furnished to carry on the investigations and to pay the counsel engaged in the work.'

"I wish to repeat this now, and to say further that the Attorney General has instituted investigations into all the industrial companies above described, and that these are in various stages of completion.

Opposed to Amending Law.

"Under these conditions, I am entirely opposed to an amendment of the anti-trust law. It is now a valuable government asset and instrument. Tested and brought into practical and beneficial use by twenty years of litigation and construction by the highest court, why should we imperil its usefulness by experiment? The outcry sought to be raised in some quarters, followed by proposals of amendments prepared without real understanding of the law or the court's decisions, may serve the purpose of promoting unreasonable and unreasoning discontent, but certainly ought not to be considered seriously.

"When an amendment is proposed, let the proponent state the defect in the statute the amendment is to remedy, and how it will affect it.

"If the avowed purpose is to make it impossible to use reason in the construction of the statute as the Supreme Court did, let the mover of the amendment formulate a case of restraint of interstate trade not condemned under the Supreme Court's construction of the statute, which ought to be condemned. Let us avoid general expressions. Let us avoid charges of improper motives. Let us come down to concrete cases and facts and make a showing for an amendment that a lawyer and a legislator can understand and weigh, and not be content with mere rhetoric and language useful only for declamation.

"In my message of January 7, 1910, I advocated the passage of a statute which shall permit the incorporation of companies engaged in interstate commerce by the Federal government. I believe that a statute might be drawn to furnish the protection which would induce companies engaged chiefly in interestate trade to take on Federal incorporation, and that by the supervision which might be maintained by an executive bureau of the government over their transactions it would be possible to prevent future violations of the anti-trust law by those companies on the one hand and to secure to them a freedom from constant fear of prosecution on the other. But this statute would in no way be an amendment of the anti-trust law, which has now reached a period in its history when it is really accomplishing the purpose of its framers, and is enforcing a reform in the business methods of this country which will be as useful as it is widespread."

Speaks at State Fair.

Returning from Pontiac, President Taft was greeted by a big throng at the state fair grounds, five miles from this city. In the absence of Gov. Osborn Mr. Taft was introduced by Milton McRae.

"Three cheers for the next President of the United States," yelled an enthusiastic man close to the platform, as the President arose to speak.

"I am afraid you are a very poor prophet," said Mr. Taft, with a smile.

The President's speech followed the lines of his Syracuse address, in which he urged the adoption of scientific methods in farming and the conservation of the soil. Evidently convinced that "race suicide" has been effectually checked, the President remarked that if care were not taken the "crop of babies" would increase more than any other crop the nation produced. "The one thing you need," said the President, "is to increase the price the farmers get for their products, and then the boys born on the farm will stay there, and will find themselves better off than lawyers and doctors and other professional men in cities."

President Taft to Stay Four Days in Michigan

DETROIT, Mich., September 18.—President Taft inaugurated a four-day stay in Michigan today, with four speeches in and around Detroit. The more important of these he reserved for the chamber of commerce luncheon at Wayne pavilion in this city, where he had announced he would discuss the "trust" question in general and recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases in particular.

Mr. Taft reached Detroit early today after an all-night ride from Erie, Pa. He left his train in a downpour, but while breakfasting at the Detroit Club the clouds began to give way, and there was a premise of sunshine for the outdoor events on the presidential program. A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in the rain at the station, and there was a cheer as the President's automobile whisked by.

Talks to Newspaper Men.

At the breakfast where the President was entertained by Milton A. McRae and met fifty or more newspaper editors and proprietors he spoke briefly of his former connection with newspaper work in Cincinnati.

"I was assigned to the courts," said the President, in describing his reportorial career, "and the first big 'scoop' that I got was an advance story of a decision on a very important case which was exactly the opposite of the decision which the judges handed down next day."

Amid laughter the President added that that was the nearest he had ever come to contempt of court.

Mr. Taft said he had listened during the morning to a number of editors discussing the difficulty of nearly always having to defend some one. Some of the editors boasted that they were not troubled that way.

Works Both Ways.

"I haven't got a newspaper," said the President, with a smile, "but I am a sort of brother-in-law to a newspaper. So while it may be embarrassing to a newspaper at times to be related to a statesman, it sometimes may be embarrassing to the statesman to be related to a newspaper.

"I am starting in a long trip, gentlemen, and I ask your prayers both for my mental and physical well being. This trip, I may say, was not entered into with malice aforethought. Sometimes when I contemplate it I hold my breath, but, being in, I am going through with it."

Senator William Alden Smith joined the President's party today and will make most of the trip through Michigan.

Following breakfast the President was taken by special trolley to Pontiac, where he was scheduled to make a brief address before returning to the state fair grounds to assist in opening the annual exhibition there. Two of the smaller granges of the state boycotted the fair this year because of their invitation extended to the President, basing their action on the President's reciprocity campaign. Michigan has been particularly interested in reciprocity, and there has been more or less of a conflict between the cities and the rural districts, the former favoring the pact and the latter opposing it. The President, adhering to his announced program of avoiding reciprocity until after the Canadian elections next Thursday, had nothing to say on the subject today.

President Taft heard with deepest sorrow of the death of former Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, and sent the following telegram to Mrs. Carter at Washington:

"I am greatly shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Senator Carter. He was apparently in robust health when he dined with me in Washington late in August. For more than twenty years we had been warm and intimate friends, and I know his great ability, his patriotism and his loyalty. I tender to you and your family in your deep sorrow and irretrievable loss my profoundest sympathy."

President Taft today received an invitation to visit the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Madison is the home of Senator La Follette. The President was compelled to decline. The itinerary is said to be complete.

NEGRO ASSAULTS WOMAN AFTER SLAYING ESCORT

Authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., Fear Lynching Will Follow Arrest of Fugitive.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 18.—Cicero Thompson, a carpenter, aged forty-five, was killed and a woman companion, whom he was accompanying home, was criminally assaulted by an unidentified negro at Ortego, a suburb of this city, yesterday.

It is feared that a lynching will follow the arrest unless the authorities can spirit the negro to jail without giving the alarm.

The white couple had taken the last car home and were accosted by the negro about half a mile from the car line. Without preliminaries the negro fired point blank at Thompson, killing him instantly, one bullet going through the brain and the second near the heart. The woman stood terror stricken and was next attacked by the negro, who choked her into unconsciousness before accomplishing his fiendish deed.

The locality where the crime was committed is sparsely settled and no one heard the shots or the screams at the time. The woman finally regained consciousness and sought out some neighbors and the alarm was given. Immediately a posse was formed and the woods in the vicinity have been scoured, without result.

Opening==Hats and Gowns to Match

The Palais Royal "Opening" Pronounced Unique, Indorsed by Professional Milliners, Modistes and the Press.

Paris Hats, $40, $55, $85, $100

The Franco-American at $5.00 to $15.00.

Yes, the Hats from the world famous Parisian milliners are exorbitantly priced, but do they not teach us valuable lessons? Have not the Palais Royal Milliners been inspired? Are not their reproductions and modifications—many Paris Hats need to be subdued—really better liked? And think of as little as $15.00 for such hats!

"Opening" Souvenirs, $7.50 & $10

As promised you in The Sunday Star announcement—dollars and cents have been forgotten when it was found necessary to add this or that ornament in order to create a perfect ensemble. And so these "Opening" Souvenirs at $7.50 and $10.00 attracted instant attention this morning and many enthusiastic purchasers. Over two hundred of these Hats, each different, are to be distributed, at only $7.50 and $10.00 for choice.

The Tailor Suit Hats at $5.00

Dainty Felt Hats, simply but artistically trimmed; illustrating that a cheap hat need not look cheap.

$18.50 Suits and Dresses $25.00

The Most Popular "Opening" Souvenirs.

While the Greater Palais Royal is not yet finished and while you have to be invited to a building still in the hands of the artisans you will find nearly $100,000 worth of New Autumn-Winter Suits and Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

$18.50 and $25.00 are complimentary prices.

Prices that will make you gladly shut your eyes and ears to the sights and noises incident to the store improvements. Every visitor is to be given a Dress or Suit at $18.50 or $25.00 that will be a lastingly pleasant reminder of the Palais Royal "Opening." And note that a hat is here to wear with each suit; neat Hats for as little as $5.00 and very superior at $7.50 and $10.00.

THE POST

The Palais Royal's Millinery and Costume Departments are practically one, and thus the suit, dress and hat are artistically harmonious. Visitors should visit both second and third floors—and learn the true meaning of artistic harmony. Among the new Frocks will be noted the frequent use of the fichu, the glittering trimmings and fringes of crystal.

A visit to the second floor will be appreciated by those who prefer Hats expressly made for them. The individuality of the visitor is made a study by the Palais Royal expert who is called upon to make a Hat to order—and with results that have made this branch of the department famous. With every type of new Hat among those now on exhibition, it is easy for the visitor and expert to determine the style desired—and then the modification of shape, color and trimming to suit the wearer.

Paris Bags of Velvet, $5

The Bag to Be an Important Factor.

Doubtless many smiled at the cleverly exaggerated sketches of "the four Parisiennes" in yesterday's Palais Royal Page. They were by a famous Paris artist.

The Parisian Bags he depicted are here at various prices up to $35.00. The "Opening" Souvenirs include particularly Rich Velvet Bags at $5.00. These are on the first floor.

Ostrich Feathers at 10% Discount

Deduct One-tenth From the Marked Prices.

The Palais Royal has long been recognized as headquarters for Ostrich feathers — professional milliners being among the patrons who best appreciate the extensive variety, the uniform reliability and the low prices asked. This year's importation includes as follows:

$15 to $50 for French Plumes in two-toned effects, showing blends of linden and sulphur, almond and amethyst, mustard and garnet, seal and brown, cerise and bishop purple, apple and iron gray.

$3.50 to $40 for French and Willow Plumes. The French Plumes have long, broad flues and full-developed heads. The Willow Plumes are long and gracefully drooping; have double-knotted flues; black, white and plain colors.

Other of Tomorrow's "Opening" Souvenirs.

$3.98 for the $4.50 and $5.98 for the $6.50 Untrimmed Hats, in all the latest moment shapes.

89c for the $1.00 and $1.79 for the $2.00 Wings and Feathers, as shown on the imported hats.

$1.29, $1.98 and $2.98 for the new $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 Ostrich Feathers, in the new novelty effects.

Neckwear Department on First Floor

—Stocked With the New Autumn-Winter Fashions.

The New Side Jabots to wear with Tailored Suits are here at 25c to $3.98—a variety without a peer outside of New York. The new large Lace Collars with revers reaching to the waist are here at $1.00 to $5.98. The Fichus, in the new square and round effects, in endless variety at 50c to $1.98. Ruching Folds in the new autumn-winter shades are only 25c yard.

Sale of Art Needlework Samples

The samples of Renaissance Lace and Drawnwork Linen Pieces here are from Japan, Ireland, England and France. Each piece is made entirely by hand, and the price asked is about one-half the actual value. It's a brief annual opportunity that passes with the distribution of sample pieces.

Doilies, 8c to 19c, worth 15c to 35c. Centerpieces, 18x18 to 24x24 inches, at 25c to 68c instead of 50c to $1.25. Covers, 30x30 to 54x54 inches, at 78c to $3.98 instead of $1.25 to $5.98. Scarfs, 18x36 to 19x72 inches, at 68c to $1.78 instead of $1.25 to $3.50.

See long table full, on first floor, in center aisle, facing 11th street entrance.

You pay 59 pennies for gown as in the picture, and on rainy days you embroider where the stamping indicates. It's not long before you have a gown worth many dollars.

Other Garments, 16c Up.

The corset cover to match the gown is here at only 16c. Fine Batiste Waists you can make superbly beautiful, at 49c, 75c and 98c.

Guaranteed Glasses, $1 Up

Consultation free. A record is kept of every patient's eyes, so that the doctor is in touch with his every visitor. Glasses or frames can also be duplicated at any time. Dr. Samuel's terms are so reasonable that none need neglect their eyes. Glasses in every desired frame—gold, silver, steel, etc. A written guarantee given with each. If desired, new spectacles will be exchanged for old ones or new glasses fitted to old frames. Dr. Samuel's office is in Balcony Parlor, First Floor.

The Palais Royal

A. LISNER. Hours: 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. G STREET.

FIGHT OVER BRICKLAYER STILL BEING WAGED

Members of Civil Service Commission Take Up Matter of John Moore.

John Moore, colored, the lone bricklayer working on the small addition to the government printing office, is still the center of attraction in labor, as well as printery circles this afternoon. Is he entitled to the $5.20 per day that he is earning as a bricklayer, or is he to be classified as the labor leaders declare he should be and receive the sum of $2 daily for his work? That is the question which is agitating various circles.

Following the announcement that Emmet Adams would appear before the Central Labor Union this evening and ask for money and authority to go into court and compel the civil service commission to produce the vouchers certifying that Moore is a competent bricklayer, much interest was manifested at the headquarters of the commission, and today Gen. Black, the chairman, and Messrs. Washburn and McIlhenny formally took up the matter of investigation. Announcement was made late in the afternoon that the matter was still under consideration and that nothing would be given out at this time concerning it.

Public Printer Donnelly returned today from his summer vacation, spent on Long Island, N. Y., and the matter was immediately called to his attention. Later he stated that he would in all probability consult with the civil service commissioners as to the steps to be taken in the matter.

Denies Statements.

Mr. Donnelly denied the statement of certain labor leaders that he had promised that Moore should not be employed on the job as a bricklayer.

"What I did say," he averred, "was that only bricklayers would be employed on bricklaying jobs."

In this connection it was pointed out that Moore has been certified by the civil service commission as a competent bricklayer.

While his case was being considered in so many quarters John Moore was going on about his work at the printery addition. Once he paused and looked up as Mr. Adams and a photographer approached the job and took a snapshot of him.

"That picture is being completed," said Mr. Adams late this afternoon, "and if there is not some settlement of the question satisfactory to the bricklayers it will be printed in many quarters that a man high in union labor circles and once International Typographical president (Public Printer Donnelly) is now employing a non-union man in a job which union bricklayers have left."

SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL.

John W. Ash Inflicted Wound on Albert Joy—Is Released.

John W. Ash, a watchman of 210 N street southwest, charged with shooting Albert Joy, twenty-seven years old, of 1423 1st street southwest in the left ankle with a revolver, was promptly released from the fourth precinct police station this morning when it was learned that the shooting was accidental.

Joy was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found the bullet had entered his left ankle. The wound is not serious. Ash was cleaning a revolver at the time and it was accidentally discharged. When he told his story to the police he was released.

NEW HATS FROM PARIS SHOWN AT QUALITY SHOP

Latest and Most Unique Feature in Millinery Is Ostrich Tower Hat.

The Juliet Quality Shop inaugurated its autumn opening this morning with an exclusive exhibit of millinery and of feathers of every plumage that fashion ordains for the coming season.

The most signal feature of the display is the ostrich tower hat, which the management has just brought direct from Paris. These tower hats are in every rich color, being formed entirely of ostrich bands with an upright plume effect at the side. A particularly distinguished model is of golden brown plumage with the side feather of a lighter tone. Imported hats bearing the names of the great designers of France have for their plainer, but, in their way, equally stylish contrasts untrimmed models in shapes so varying in size as to meet the requirements of women of the most conservative taste.

The grand prix quill is, of course, a Parisian idea—a fancy ostrich quill embellished with marabou of a contrasting shade. In addition to the ostrich feather display for which this store has achieved a distinguished standard, the Juliet is exhibiting many novelties in marabou trimmings, scarfs and muffs. One of the latter models is a combination of muff and handbag in fluffy black marabou, which will appeal to the woman who has acquired the disastrous habit of laying aside her purse—and forgetting it. The smartest veils of the season are shown in all their variety of lace, net and other webs, and there is a display of automobile bonnets that expresses the latest styles in that captivating head gear.

BOY AND JUICY MELON IN CLOSE CORPORATION

Grocer and Policeman Do the Separation Act, Judge Aukam Does the Rest.

Edward Parker, a colored youth from North Carolina, saw a watermelon in front of John Enders' grocery Saturday. It is late for watermelons and perhaps that is why Edward stood looking long and hard at the delicious specimen which lay there so innocently on the bricks in front of the store.

He looked and looked and looked, and being the only one who was looking, Edward just naturally picked up that watermelon. He took it to a corner of Knox's court.

Grocer Put Wise.

Shortly afterward the groceryman came out of his front door with his hands in his white apron pockets. He missed his fine watermelon. A little boy playing marbles all by himself said:

"Hey, mister, a colored feller took that melon up the alley."

The groceryman found a policeman and together they went up the alley. Edward Parker did not see them coming because his face was buried completely in the melon, which he had broken open and was now devouring in large, luscious mouthfuls.

Policeman Was Cruel.

He didn't even finish eating the first half. The policeman was mean enough to lock Edward up without letting him have the melon. This morning he told Judge Aukam the melon had been stolen by some one else and sold to him. However, he was fined $10, which, if not paid, means thirty days at Occoquan.

YOUNG BEATTIE TAKEN TO JAIL AT RICHMOND

Appears Calm and in Best of Health. Furnished With Spiritual Adviser and Cigarettes.

RICHMOND, Va., September 18.—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening Henry Clay Beattie, jr., the condemned wife murderer, was brought to the Richmond city jail from the Chesterfield county lockup by Jailer Cogbill of Chesterfield.

The removal of Beattie was upon order of Judge Walter A. Watson, and while the prisoner preferred being sent to the Henrico county jail, he was glad to have the conveniences of the city institution.

Beattie will remain in the Richmond jail until Judge Watson orders his removal to the state penitentiary, which will be a few days before the condemned man goes to the electric chair. Upon request of H. C. Beattie, sr., Rev. J. J. Fix will visit the young wife murderer as his spiritual adviser.

The transfer of Beattie was made without any elaborate plans. The order was received by the jailer from Judge Watson, an automobile was ordered, and, accompanied by two guards, the prisoner was hastened to the city jail, the trip being made over less frequented streets, and very few people were aware that the wife slayer had been brought to the city.

Beattie was furnished with magazines, papers and cigarettes, and when he bid goodnight to the jailer he said he anticipated a good night's rest. The prisoner has fared well at Chesterfield jail. He appears in the very best of health, and apparently is not brooding over the death sentence that hangs over him.

SURGEONS PUT BACK HEART IN ITS PLACE

Draw Off Fluid in the Cavity Surrounding the Left Lung.

NEW YORK, September 18.—With his heart in the right place again, Harry Baylies of Bloomfield, N. J., left the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, yesterday. The boy, son of Police Sergt. John R. Baylies, entered the hospital three weeks ago. The history of his case was not clear. The surgeons found that much fluid had accumulated in the cavity that contains his left lung; its pressure had pushed his heart out of its normal position and to the right, so that Harry would have had to lay his hand over his breastbone if he wanted to make love with appropriate gestures.

The surgeons tapped Harry's left pleural cavity very much in the same way and with much the same kind of instrument as a nurse taps a botle of champagne to draw off one glass for the patient. But the surgeons drew all the liquid from the cavity. Then Harry's heart, being relieved from pressure, returned to its proper position and resumed pumping at the same old stand. Literally, Harry breathed freer, but that had not so much to do with his heart as with his left lung; there was more room for air in it after the fluid was removed.

The surgeons advised Harry to keep as quiet as possible, else the fluid may accumulate again. But if it does they will draw it off.

Our next illustrated song is "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Illustration made from a painting by W. D. Stevens. See our next Sunday Magazine.

PALAIS ROYAL DISPLAY IN AUTUMN MILLINERY

Every Hat Style Decreed by Fashion Beautiful in Design and Coloring.

The Palais Royal inaugurated its autumn millinery season this morning with an opening display which represents every hat style decreed by the fashion arbiters of Europe and New York. Challenging these in beauty of design and coloring are productions from the store's own workroom. England contributes her coronation purple for a leading color and the far east has been called upon for oriental laces and fringes in gold and silver thread and Persianlike minglings of rich tones in tinsel, beads and rough jewels. The new and captivating bonnet shape is developed in every lovely material.

Some of the Models.

One model shows the demure poke effect, while another suggests the peak worn exclusively by Mother Goose. In the latter example the peaked crown is of white silk plush with a line of white silk fringe defining the black velvet brim. Side plumes of white goura rise from pompons of white marabou.

Another bonnet model is of gold-brown velvet, its soft crown rising in hornlike drapery toward the back. There is a wide band of gold lace and contrasting touches of bead embroidery in pink and blue. The popular tri-corn retains its prestige; one model notable for its striking simplicity being of richest black velvet with a single large ostrich plume of lettuce green.

The tam-o'-shanter is black with all the favor that Paris can give. One pretty and becoming shape is of black velvet mounted over a draped velvet brim caught at the side with a feather cockade in black and dark blue.

The new season recognizes the demand for small hats not only of the bonnet shape, which only young faces may hope to find becoming, but by conservative toques in unique and distinguished frames and colors. A Paris model is of amethyst velvet with four stately French plumes in coronation purple and copper bronze.

Night Blue Velvet Effect.

Another small toque is of night blue velvet with an old silver brim draped with folds of velvet and with side trimmings of goura feathers rising from an ornament of silver. In addition to the English purple, in its varying shades, the Palais Royal exhibit shows every other new style-tone: Cobalt, limoges and Holland blue; all the gorgeous gold and yellow interminglings in metallic laces and plumes of such splendor as to be works of art as well as mere accessories of fashionable dress.

Strike Not General.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad say today that the strike of section hands is practically confined to the Scranton vicinity. Reports received by the railroad today say that there is no one on strike in New Jersey, and that not over 50 per cent of the men in the vicinity of Scranton have handed in their keys. The construction gangs, they reports say, remain intact.