OLD DUTCH

HOT-WEATHER SPECIALS FOR TUESDAY

Butter Special — ONE DAY ONLY

Fine Quality Creamery Derrydale Brand, 1-Pound Prints 31c

Eggs, fresh selected, doz	22c
Millbrook Brand Fresh Eggs, extra selected and graded for weight and size; not excelled at any price. In sealed cartons, doz	25c
Fancy Sharp Cheese, lb	15c
Full Cream Cheese, lb	20c
Pure Lard, lb	12½c
Picnic Shoulders, medium size, lb	13c
Frankfurter Sausage, lb	14c
Bologna Sausage, lb	14c
Sliced Boiled Ham, ½ lb	18c

Grocery Specials

Tomatoes, large No. 3 can, standard quality, per can	9c
String Beans, med. No. 2 can, standard quality; various brands, per can	6½c
Peas, med. No. can, standard quality; various brands, per can	9c
Sussotash, med. No. 2 can, standard quality; Buttercup brand, per can	10c
Hunting Club Sardines, reg. can; standard quality; can	7c
Kippered Herring, small can; standard quality, can	8c

Vegetables

Large Fancy No. 1 New Potatoes, ¼ pk., 8c—½ pk., 15c—pk., 29c

Texas Bermuda Onions ¼ pk., 8c—½ pk., 15c

Large Ripe Florida Pineapples, each 10c

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

930 La. ave. n.w.
3113 14th st. n.w.
8th and E sts. s.e.
31st and M sts. n.w.
7th and Q sts. n.w.

1111 H st. n.e.
1632 N. Capitol st.
3420 Ga. ave. n.w.
1935 14th st. n.w.
7th and B sts. n.e.
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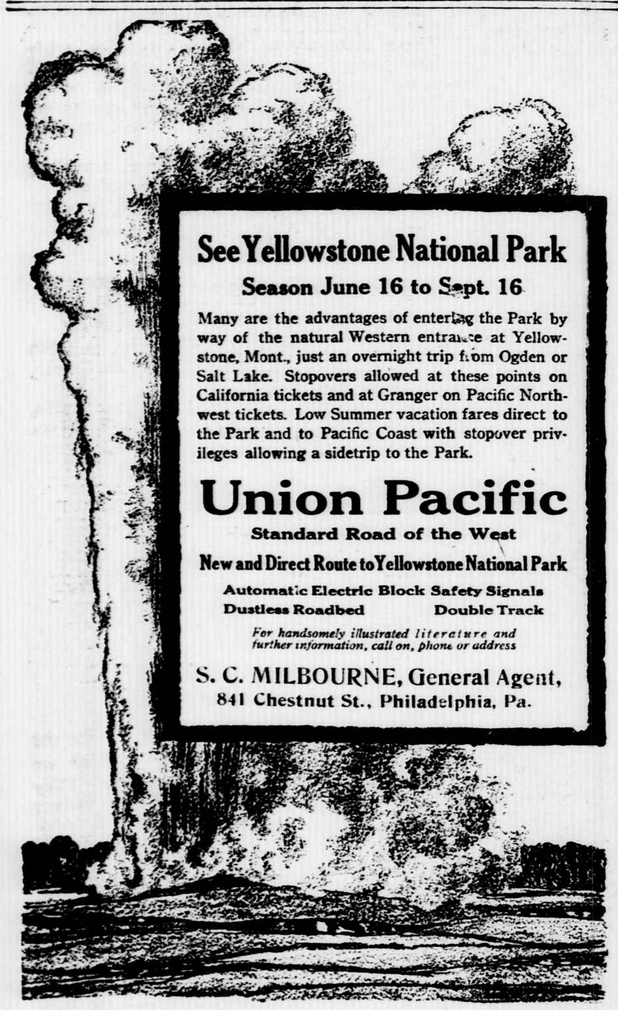
THE MARKET OF ECONOMY. THE MARKET OF CLEANLINESS.



See Yellowstone National Park

Season June 16 to Sept. 16

Many are the advantages of entering the Park by way of the natural Western entrance at Yellowstone, Mont., just an overnight trip from Ogden or Salt Lake. Stopovers allowed at these points on California tickets and at Granger on Pacific Northwest tickets. Low Summer vacation fares direct to the Park and to Pacific Coast with stopover privileges allowing a sidetrip to the Park.

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The Star carries more paid Want Ads every day than all other Washington dailies combined.

It Gets Good Results.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC MEN MEET

Representatives in Passenger Department Gather Here for Annual Session.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS ARE BEING DISCUSSED

Dinner to Be Given Tonight in Honor of President Finley and Vice President Culp.

Passenger traffic men of the Southern railway from all parts of the United States and Canada met in Washington today for the opening session of the annual meeting of the passenger traffic department of the railway. The sessions are being held in the Raleigh Hotel, and about 300 field representatives of the road are in attendance.

At the opening session this morning addresses were made by several of the field representatives, as well as by officials of the Southern system, the talks being discussions of ways and means for securing and handling traffic for the passenger department. Sessions this afternoon and all day tomorrow will continue this line of "development" talks.

Dinner Planned for Tonight.

The representatives will give a dinner at the New Willard tonight, in honor of President W. W. Finley and Vice President J. M. Culp of the Southern. Guests at the dinner will include the following:

H. B. Spencer, vice president; E. H. Coapman, vice president and general manager; R. D. Lankford, vice president and secretary; A. P. Thom, general counsel; W. A. Henderson, general solicitor; L. E. Jeffries, general attorney; C. B. Northrup, assistant general counsel; H. C. C. Ansley, treasurer; A. H. Plant, controller; L. Green, freight traffic manager; Randall Clifton, assistant freight traffic manager; E. H. Kemper, assistant controller; H. H. Laughton, auditor; E. F. Parham, assistant treasurer and cashier; G. W. Taylor, general superintendent of transportation; H. E. Waernicke, assistant land and industrial agent; R. W. Hunt, superintendent of ticket collections, Atlanta, Ga.; Fairfax Harrison, president C. I and L. railway, Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Smith, G. P. A., Q. & C. route, New Orleans, La.; W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. route, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. B. Rhodes, G. P. A., G., S. & F. railway, Macon, Ga.; W. H. Tayloe, traffic manager, Chesapeake Steamship Company, Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Chism, G. P. A., Chesapeake Steamship Company, Baltimore, Md.; C. M. Borum, T. F. A., Strasburg, Va.; H. W. Miller, assistant to the president, Atlanta, Ga.; E. J. Lockwood, P. A., N. & W. railway, Washington, D. C.; F. S. Wynn, purchasing agent; E. E. Paine, Associated Press, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Williams, assistant to the president, Washington, D. C.; Lauren Foreman, publicity agent; Edward Birch, T. A., Union station, Washington, D. C.; Guy E. Mauldin, chief clerk to president; Ralph Shropshire, chief clerk to vice president; Harry Bell, secretary to president; W. S. Camp, secretary to president, C. I. & L. railway, Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thweatt, jr., New York.

Here for Business Meeting.

Representatives who are here for the business meeting, as well as the dinner tonight, include S. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager, Washington, D. C.; H. F. Cary, general passenger agent, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Benscoter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. L. Meek, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Beam, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. De Saussure, Memphis, Tenn.; C. A. Kline, Washington, D. C.; W. E. McGee, Columbia, S. C.; James Freeman, Birmingham, Ala.; F. N. Westerman, chief clerk, general passenger department, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Acee, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Acker, Augusta, Ga.; H. H. Bacon, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Ball, Washington, D. C.; E. M. Barnes, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. E. Barry, Atlanta, Ga.; R. L. Baylor, Atlanta, Ga.; H. L. Bishop, Washington, D. C.; J. S. Bloodworth, Macon, Ga.; H. H. Board, Chicago, Ill.; C. P. Bostwick, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. D. Boynton, Washington, D. C.; L. S. Brown, general agent, Washington, D. C.; R. K. Brown, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Burgess, Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Burgess, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Caffey, Charleston, S. C.; F. S. Cargill, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Carter, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; I. W. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Chesney, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. Connell, St. Louis, Mo.; R. C. Cotner, Spartanburg, S. C.; L. R. Covert, Washington, D. C.; M. Coxwell, Birmingham, Ala.; A. M. Crawford, Memphis, Tenn.; R. B. Creagh, Dallas, Tex.; W. N. Crymes, Washington, D. C.; Stanton Curtis, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Daniels, Boston, Mass.; Devries Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; S. M. Dent, Boston, Mass.; R. H. De Butts, Charlotte, N. C.; A. B. Dodge, Washington, D. C.; G. P. Dutton, Washington, D. C.; T. L. Dyer, Washington, D. C.; W. J. Earls, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; K. P. Edwards, Washington, D. C.; G. M. Ellis, Knoxville, Tenn.; V. L. Estes, Atlanta, Ga.; P. M. Estes, Columbus, Ga.; G. A. Fisher, Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Fitzgerald, Los Angeles, Cal.; William Flennelly, Kansas City, Mo.; J. T. Fowler, Washington, D. C. A. E. Gay, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gentry, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Gill, Washington, D. C.; A. R. Gould, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. J. Graham, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Griffith, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Griggs, Danville, Va.; J. N. Harrison, San Francisco, Cal.; H. T. Henderson, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Holsinger, Washington, D. C.; R. C. Horner, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Humphreys, Evansville, Ind.; E. G. Irwin, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Jacob, Washington, D. C.; F. L. Jenkins, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Jennings, New York, N. Y.; A. P. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; C. F. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Jones, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; M. C. Jones, Augusta, Ga.; H. C. King, Lexington, Ky.; Porter King, Selma, Ala.; R. M. Lawrenson, Washington, D. C.; A. J. Lee, New Orleans, La.; H. H. Little, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Logan, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Luckett, Washington, D. C.; S. H. McLean, Columbia, S. C.; E. A. McDonald, Richmond, Va.; F. R. McMillin, Washington, D. C.; T. B. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. R. Martin, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John Metcalfe, Montgomery, Ala.; H. C. Motley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. J. Muckenhaupt, Columbia, S. C.; H. J. New, Atlanta, Ga.; Addison Outwater, New York, N. Y.; F. J. Parker, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Parnell, Houston, Tex.; W. B. Peckham, Washington, D. C.; G. R. Pettit, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. B. Pinson, Tampa, Fla.; A. J. Poston, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Poston, Washington, D. C.; E. P. Ramsey, Washington, D. C.; O. A. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.; J. T. Richmond, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Riley, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Roberts, Washington, D. C.; L. D. Robinson, Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Robson, Mobile, Ala.; J. D. Ruden, Norfolk, Va.; V. B. Shiel, Birmingham, Ala.; C. N. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Spencer, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. R. Steele, Charleston, S. C.; N. N. Stenz, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.; E. S. Sullivan, Seattle, Wash.; W. R. Taber, Greenville, S. C.; W. R. P. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Thorn, New York, N. Y.; A. S. Thweatt, New York, N. Y.; G. M. Trickett, Washington, D. C.; B. H. Todd, Louisville, Ky.; R. S. Turk, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Van Vleck, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Via, Washington, D. C.; George G. Walker, Savannah, Ga.; R. P. Walker, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. G. Warburton, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Warriner, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Westbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. C. Wilson, Asheville, N. C.; D. E. Winstead, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Wood, Asheville, N. C., and O. F. York, Greensboro, N. C.

A law and order league was organized Saturday at Keller, Va. The purpose of the organization is to break up the illicit sale of liquor.

If Inanimate Objects Could Express Themselves

How the America's Cup would look if it heard Lipton was building a new challenger.

OLD WASHINGTON.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL FRATERNITY.

By James Croggon.

The history of the printers' craft in this city dates back to the settlement of Washington, before the government was removed from Philadelphia to this city, and in that period when the population gradually grew up to about 3,000 there were included a number of printers. In Georgetown there were a few offices and a paper published under the name of the Sentinel of Liberty, and in Washington Thomas Wilson, who came from Philadelphia, published a paper near the entranceof the present War College called the Universal Observer, but this was short-lived. The material of this paper was bought about 1795 and removed to the house of John Crocker, at the northeast corner of 9th and E streets, which house on the removal of the government here in 1800 became the general post office.

In 1796 Benjamin More, who then resided in South Washington, commenced the publication of the Washington Gazette, and continued this publication until 1798. That printers were in demand at that time is to be found in advertisements of "Printers Wanted at This Office," and also one offering such a position at the office of Thomas Thornton, Dumfries, Va.

* * *

At Philadelphia the printing of the Senate was being done by John Fenno, and that of the House by William Ross. When the government moved here and Congress was convened, November 17, 1800, the printing of the Senate went into the hands of Way & Groff, who had established an office at the northwest corner of 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and the House printing of that session was continued by William Ross of Philadelphia. At the next session Way & Groff contiuued the Senate printing until the end of the session, May 3, 1802. At the beginning of that session Samuel Harrison Smith became the House printer. Mr. Smith had established the Intelligencer here October 21 previously, his residence and office being one of the row at the corner of New Jersey avenue and C street, erected by Thomas Law.

In 1808 William Duane of Philadelphia, the publisher of the Aurora, became the Senate printer. He had established a printing office and book store at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street, and in 1807 he was succeeded by R. C. Weightman, who was located at the northeast corner of 6th street and the Avenue, and he continued as the Senate printer until 1815, when the firm of Way & Groff had given way to that of A. & W. Way, and William A. Davis, who had an office near the present site of the Metropolitan Hotel, became the printer to both houses of Congress.

Samuel Harrison Smith continued the publication of the Intelligencer until about 1809, when he was succeeded by Joseph W. Gales and W. W. Seaton, who removed the office to the south side of the Avenue opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where the publication was continued until about 1816. When the office was there and the British were in the city devastating the public property a British force, led by Admiral Cockburn, entered the office, destroyed the type and presses and threw the library, a valuable one, into the street. This was because Mr. Gales, the editor of the paper, although English by birth, was a strong advocate of the war. The office was removed a short time thereafter to the northwest corner of 7th and D streets, where the Intelligencer was published for fifty years or over, and during that time much of the government printing—that of Congress and the departments—was done.

Cotemporanous with the establishment of the government here was the printing office, bookstore and general publishing house of Rapine, Conrad & Company, whose office was on the corner of B street and New Jersey avenue southeast, and this firm was connected with the firm of Conrad & Co. of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This office was continued for twenty years or more and Daniel Rapine was at one time mayor of Washington.

* * *

The number of journeymen printers had gradually increased, especially during the sessions of Congress, and ere the smoke of the devastated public buildings burned by the British in 1814 had cleared away and before the news of the treaty of peace had ended the war of 1812, the printers of the District were discussing the propriety of forming an association. The carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and other tradesmen had formed associations for mutual benefits in various parts of the country and the printers in Philadiphio were united in a society.

On the evening of December 10, 1814, a number of typos assembled at the house of H. C. Lewis, on D street between 6th and 7th streets, to organize a society. At this meeting Andrew Tate, who had come here from Philadelphia with the government, and was the father of Capt. Joseph B. Tate, who in 1852 published The Evening Star, was the chairman, and William Duncan, who a few years after established a printing office on 12th street between E and F streets, was the secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and after meeting at the office of the Messrs. Way, using an imposing stone as a desk, performed that duty and the constitution for the Columbia Typographical Society was presented Saturday evening, December 17, 1814, and signed by the following persons: Alexander Graham, Andrew Tate, Francis Burke, Jacob Gideon, jr.; F. Coyle, Peter C. Konkle, H. C. Lewis, Henry Martin, John H. Wade, David McKenna, Christopher Byrne, William Righter, John Allen, Robert Allen, W. T. Nowland, John Hine, James Pettigrew, John Erskine, John Morrison, Alex. I. Lawrence, William Dougherty, H. G. Foster, James B. Carter, Robert Dodson, Augustin Searing, D. Tuttle, D. Force, T. Byrne and W. S. D. Grusko.

* * *

What is considered the initial meeting of the pioneer typographical society took place on the evening of January 7, 1815, when the organization was perfected by the election of Alexander Graham, president; William Duncan, vice president; Andrew Tate, treasurer, and John Suter, secretary.

The dues were 25 cents per month and sick benefits, $3 per week, and at that period, bosses and journeymen having little to disturb their amicable relations, the association was mainly a social organization.

In addition to the officers, the following were admitted members: J. B. Burton, Peter G. Konkle, H. C. Lewis, Jacob Gideon, jr.; Francis Burke, J. H. Wade, Samuel Rea, James Pettigrew, Christopher Byrne, Henry Martin, David McKenna, William Hinckley, Francis Coyle, William Righter, John Erskine, John Allen, John Hine, Robert Allen and William T. Nowland. Mr. Gideon was then working for the Messrs. Way, and shortly after became a partner under the firm name of Way & Gideon, which firm gave way to that of Gideon & Sons, and this office may be said to be in existence today as the Pearson office, corner 9th and D streets.

At the September meeting A. J. Lawrence and William Dougherty were admitted, and before the close of the year William McElwee, James B. Carter and Thomas G. Foster. The latter worked at various offices here and in Virginia, and before his death, at a ripe old age, some fifty years ago, had been an employe of the Treasury for years.

In 1816 Robert Dodson, Peter Force, Daniel Tuttle and John Morrison were admitted, and in the following months of that year Judah Delano, Alvin Monroe, C. C. Sebring, John K. Evans, Thomas Larner, James Corcoran, Timothy Burns, J. H. Doe, James Wilson and J. S. Gallaher. Mr. Force worked in the Davis office, and a few years after became a full partner, later moving to the northeast corner of 10th and D streets, where for some years he published a paper and gathered a valuable library. Among his publications were the National Calendar, which was continued annually for many years. Mr. Force became interested early in military affairs, commanding for many years the Columbia Artillery, and at his death held the commission of colonel. For many years he was in the city council and served a term as mayor of Washington. Mr. Delano was a compiler of the first Washington city directory printed by William Duncan in 1822 and afterward had an office of his own. Mr. Gallaher during the war of 1812 had commanded a Virginia regiment and for many years was a leading editor in that state, publishing the Charles Town Free Press, and during the Filmore administration was the third auditor of the Treasury.

* * *

In 1817 there were admitted to membership in the typographical society William Harford, John Stewart, John Boyd, William S. Degrushe and Michael Caton, the latter being well remembered in later years as having spent most of his life in the employment of John C. Rives on the Congressional Globe.

In 1818 there were admitted James O'Neale, Patrick Haw, John McLaughlin, Patrick Lyddane, Samuel G. Weir, George Cochran, William Kerr, jr., George McGuire and John Fleming. The next year Josiah F. Read, John Brandon, Benjamin Croy, Patrick Crowley and Martin King were admitted. Samuel Harris, Benjamin Hall, William B. William, Samuel McElwee, Thomas H. Bennett, James Bane, James Kennedy, A. A. McCarteney, O. Hackman and Luther Severance were admitted in 1820. Mr. Severance, after working some years here, became the founder and editor of the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, which he published from 1825 to 1849, and was a representative in Congress from 1843-47, and in 1850 was commissioner to the then Sandwich Islands.

Diplomas for Washingtonians.

George L. Harvey of 1626 Monroe street and John A. Eldredge of 1492 Chapin street of this city will graduate from Wesleyan University June 18, with the largest class ever to receive diplomas from that institution. Both men were members of the College Annual—Olla Podrida—board. Harvey is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, while Eldredge belongs to the Commons Club.

Dies of Infantile Paralysis.

After suffering for more than three years with infantile paralysis, Leighton Howdershell, the six-year-old son of Archie H. Howdershell, died at the Children's Hospital yesterday. The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from the West Washington Baptist Church, with the pastor, Rev. Benjamin Donald Caw, officiating. The interment will be at Potomac, Md.

Hecht & Company. THE NEW JULY McCALL PATTERNS ARE ON SALE. Seventh Near F.

Four Newcomers in Our Blouse Shop

New White Jap Silk Blouses.... $1.95
(Just Like Picture)
Long or short sleeves, turn-back cuffs and pointed sailor collar; sizes 34 to 44. There are lots of charm about this style.

This Chic Striped Tub Silk Blouse..... $2.95
(Just Like Picture)
Of fine quality tub silk, in various widths of stripes; new V collar style, turn-back cuffs and pretty button trimmings; all sizes.

This Lingerie Voile Blouse.. 98c
(Just Like Picture)
A soft finish, sheer quality voile, with pointed sailor collar, three-quarter sleeves and dainty ruffle down front; all sizes.

Lingerie Blouses, Distinctive Styles..... $1.95
(Just Like Picture)
This one is of sheer batiste, with three-quarter sleeves, low collar edged with laces and finished down front with rows of fine tucks. Second Floor.

New and Attractive Coatee Dresses $6.98
Strictly all linen and beautifully tailored. The skirt is all white, while the smart coatee is shown in rose, light blue, dark blue, lavender and copenhagen. Large ornamental buttons on skirt and coat add further charm and originality. Collar and cuffs are of fine lace embroidery. —Second Floor.

For Misses—Fascinating Dresses of Striped Voile..... $3.98
Made in the popular coatee effect; white grounds, with navy, light blue, lavender and black stripes; collar and cuffs are of white voile, set off with a pleated ruffle trimming. Has white yoke and front of sheer voile, with a filmy lace center. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. —Second Floor.

Full 44 Inches Wide, 2,000 Yards of $1 RATINE BORDERED VOILE, at 39c
As every woman knows, bordered voile is vastly becoming this season, made up into dainty summer costumes, and to be able to buy the regular $1.00 quality at considerably less than half price is nothing short of extraordinary.
This is 44 inches wide, all white, with a deep border of ratine, in the following colors: American beauty, copenhagen, light and dark blue, tan, lilac, lavender, pink and black. From 4 to 4½ yards is sufficient quantity for a dress.

Untrimmed Hats At the Special Price of 98c
In this lot are actual $1.98 up to $7.98 values, in the best braids, such as chips, hemp and Milan, colors are copenhagen, burnt, natural, brown, cardinal, nell rose and smart two-toned effects. Simply take this particular item as an index to dozens of other offerings in our Millinery Salon, and be here sure tomorrow. Limited quantity only. None C. O. D. —Third Floor.

Long Lawn Kimonos 37c
Like Picture.
Of pretty flowered lawn of an excellent grade. Edges are neatly scalloped. Other times these kimonos sell for 50c.
Annex—Second Floor.

Women's 39c Silk Hose..... 19c
In black and colors, with high spliced heels and double soles.
—First Floor.

Silk Lisle Gloves..... 33c
16-button length; regularly sold at 50c and 75c a pair. In black and white.
—First Floor.

Women's 12½c Gauze Hose..... 7½c
A good, serviceable quality, woven with high spliced heels and toes.
—First Floor.

Women's Ribbed Vests..... 6½c
Of good quality elastic ribbed cotton, finished with taped neck and arms.
—First Floor.

Women's Muslin Nightgowns.. 43c
Dainty garments, made with "V" neck and round neck, trimmed with lace and yoke of hemstitched tucks.
—Annex, Second Floor.

$1 Hammocks, 69c
Of strongly woven cotton, complete with pillow and spreader attached.
—Third Floor.

Arrange Later Payments at Intervals.
HECHT'S' Seventh Street

69c Dressing Sacques..... 45c
Of figured lawn, in the cool square neck and three-quarter sleeve style. Piped in solid colors.
—Annex, Second Floor.

BURGLAR'S BLUFF FAILS.

Newly Weds Flee, Policeman Nabs Thief in Bridal Chamber.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, June 4, 1913.

On the evening of their wedding day a young couple in Paris entered their bridal chamber to find two burglars busily wrapping up the wedding gifts.

The burglars immediately drew their revolvers and called on them to "stand and deliver." The newly married pair turned and fled down the stairs. A policeman whom they met in the street returned and captured one of the burglars.

The members of the bridal party seized the burglar and beat him severely. The other burglar was arrested later.

CLOSE CALL UNDER ENGINE.

Switchman Knocked Down, But Escapes Death by Lying Still.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 7, 1913.

Benjamin Saintey, a local switchman, had a remarkable escape recently. He was knocked down by an expresse train from Braintree at Witham Junction while crossing the track and the train ran over him.

Feeling sure he must be killed, his comrades waited anxiously until the train had passed, but to their surprise Saintry got up, brushed the dust from his clothes and walked away uninjured.

"The engine threw me several yards forward when it hit me," he said, "but fortunately I fell between the rails and had the presence of mind to lie quite still. The engine bruised my back where it struck me."

WILL PEER WEAR KILTS?

This Question, Concerning Lord Ashbourne, Asked in England.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, June 4, 1913.

A good deal of curiosity has arisen as to whether the new Lord Ashbourne will take his seat in the house of lords, and if he decides to do so, whether he will appear in the ancient Irish national garb, in which, as the Hon. William Gibson, he was habitually attired. The late peer was an ardent conservative, but the present Lord Ashbourne is a nationalist, and a nationalist peer in the house of lords would add a piquancy to the proceedings.

He is hardly likely to give up his kilt for the sake of conventionality. He always wears the saffron-colored kilts in London and Dorking, where he has a country seat, and, such is his intense nationalism, he is president of the London branch of the Gaelic League. His appearance in this garb would cause some commotion in the house, and it may be recalled that some months ago the officials in the house of commons refused to admit an Irishman to the strangers' gallery becase he was wearing the Irish kilts.

Lord Ashbourne speaks Irish fluently and has been a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews.

Bishop Collins Denny of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Richmond, Va., preached the commencement sermon Sunday before the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

POULTRY

By Cockspur.

Chickens in a Small Yard.

Among keepers of small flocks in back yards one often sees a small house with a small run. The run is usually bare, because the chickens quickly clean up all the green stuff that grew there when they were first put into the pen.

One of the great troubles with these small places is the lack of sufficient space for scratching. Usually there is none at all. The coop being of a size only large enough to accommodate the birds at night, there is no place for scratching material, and if there were a foot or two extra it could not be kept clean from droppings. The feeding in these cases is done by throwing the corn on the bare ground or with a patent exercise or by the hopper method.

Bad weather usually compels feeding in the open yard in the air, or in the small coop in pans. If the feeding is done in the open yard, the fowls will not eat as much as they should because of the rain, and what they leave may become musty in a short time. If they eat the musty food they are liable to bowel trouble. If they eat only a limited quantity they go to roost with insufficient food, and are damp in the bargain, two bad methods of raising chickens.

Even in clear weather those chickens do not get sufficient exercise. They prance around the bare outside pen most of the day, and they lay eggs in a limited quantity. Not being kept active, they do not get the appetites necessary for the consumption of egg-making food. It seems to me that the small chicken man is overlooking a possibility.

Why not abolish that bare open yard and build thereon a scratching shed, using all the spare ground. The south side of such a shed could be left entirely open in the summer time, and in winter could be closed with glass and muslin. Or go only half way and make of half your present bare run a scratching pen. In this way you produce the necessary activity among the chickens. The scratching pen can be piled a couple of feet with litter, the grain feed thrown into it, and the merry, healthy scratching would go on.

It seems to me that the small poultryman is making a mistake to do away with scratching pen because his space is limited. If the scratching pen is properly built the chickens have just as much room. They are, moreover, protected from inclement weather, their food is clean and dry, and they are not moping in a bare yard that, ten chances to one, has little shade for them in summer and little protection against the cold wind of winter.

In a scratching pen the hens could be kept busy all winter, and they will have strength to withstand the cold spell, and they will lay eggs when the price of eggs is high.

In many instances chickens are kept with a little touch of pride. The owners of a small flock like to see the chickens around the bare yard. But they want eggs, and healthy birds. In reality, they hope to make a profit on their small flock. Sentiment has caused many failures in the chicken business. A man with a small flock and a coop and bare yard, as has been described, leaves his birds easy victims to disease. If his fowls are swept away by disease that they could have thrown off with good health, he tears down his coop in disgust, saying there is nothing raising chickens. Perhaps his spare capital is gone.

Many troubles can be overcome by the fowls if they are kept in good health, but they cannot be good, healthy fowls without exercise, or if they are fed from ground that soon becomes contaminated.

HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS.

Japanese Newspaper Prints Formula for Longevity Aid.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

TOKIO, June 4, 1913.

The Japanese newspaper Jiji Simpo published a recipe for living 100 years, of which the following are the chief points:

Rise early and go to bed early; sleep for six or seven hours in a perfectly dark room with the windows open; spend as much time as possible in the open air; eat meat only once a day; drink tea and coffee in moderation, and take no tobacco or alcohol; take a hot bath every morning; wear thick clothes and not silk; devote one day a week to rest, and do not read or write on that day; restore the organs which are used up by age by eating the same organs of animals; avoid strong emotion and overexertion of the brain.

The final hint is for men in particular—if you are a bachelor, get married; if you are a widower, marry again.

HELD FOR MOTHER'S MURDER.

Frenchman Also Wounds Sister and Slightly Injures Father.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, June 4, 1913.

A miner named Louis Darre has been arrested in Arras for the murder of his mother. A few weeks ago he and his brother were ordered by the local magistrate to pay 60 cents each for their parents' keep. Their parents were comparatively young, and the two yong men were very angry at having to provide for them.

Later Louis Darre, who had been drinking more than was good for him, went to his father's house, where his parents and their younger children were sitting at supper, and fired four revolver shots into the room through the open window.

The first shot killed his mother, another wounded his nine-year-old sister and a third cut a small piece from his father's ear. The older man rushed out of the house after the murderer, but failed to catch him. The son was arrested a few hours later.

French Tobacco Monopoly Pays.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, June 8, 1913.

The French government's monopoly in the sale of cigars and tobacco yielded a revenue of $105,000,000 during the past year.