URGES HIGH COURT FOR PAN-AMERICANS

Supreme Tribunal for Nations of Western Hemisphere, Mr. Allaben's Suggestion.

BELIEVES WHOLE WORLD IS AWAITING AN EXAMPLE

Says Plans for Total Disarmament Are "Impractical Dreams"—Letter to Financial Conference.

Establishment of an international supreme court for the nations of the western hemisphere is proposed in a circular letter to each of the delegates to the pan-American financial conference, over the signature of Frank Allaben, president of the National Historical Society.

Plans for total disarmament on the part of the nations of the world are characterized as impractical dreams.

Writing "under the profound conviction that the whole world now looks to the free peoples of the western hemisphere for some illuminating suggestion," Mr. Allaben urges a willingness on the part of the citizens of these countries to curb their national wills and ambitions "within some such limits of international law and legal procedure" as the letter proposes, in order that the other nations of the earth may ultimately be induced to join in the plan.

Mr. Allaben's Letter.

The letter, in part, follows:

"What is here proposed contemplates one step only beyond the forms of international co-operation you have been considering, and bases itself upon principles generally recognized and upon treaties already in existence.

"As you know, it has been widely urged that following the present war in Europe a confederation of the European powers, a kind of United States of Europe, should be formed. As a proposal in the interest of international peace, such projects must enlist our sympathies. Yet I call your attention to the fact that such a European combination, should it be effected with the best of motives, would instantly be recognized by us, human nature being what it is, as a new menace to all the peoples of the new world.

"I mention this possibility simply to emphasize the fact that a world-chisis has arisen which should incite the emphasize the fact that a world-crisis now at peace, to a strenuous effort to discover and put into operation some practical international solution around which all the law-abiding nations of the earth might unite, instead of leaving us in separated groups, which might at any time clash.

"Race questions have embroiled Europe in the most terrible war in the world's history. Race issues between the east and the west already exist. A race struggle for the domination of Africa is one of the clearly discernible probabilities of the near future.

Contrast of Conditions.

"In the republics of the western hemisphere, on the other hand, a remarkable process of race amalgamation has been going on, demonstrating to the whole world that, within national bounds and under free institutions, there is no just reason why differences of birth should prevent the happy progress of the human family. One problem remains, toward whose solution you, gentlemen, have just been making a most valuable contribution—to-wit: Can our American republics—Latin American and Anglo-Saxon—demonstrate to the world that, as race differences may be blended in a common civilization within a nation, so may they also be blended in a perfect co-operation between nations that shall enthrone international law and peace over international self-will and war?

The following outline of a plan to inaugurate among American republics an international supreme court, in which all the other nations of the earth may also participate, on the same equitable basis, if they elect to do so, is then proposed:

"1. The United States government has already signed treaties with a majority of the American republics, calling for a joint commission between the United States and each of the signatory republics, to which will be referred, for a year's study, if necessary, any dispute arising between the two nations which cannot be settled by diplomacy. Let the United States sign such treaties with all the American republics, and let the people of the United States demand that their Senate abrogate all pretense to exercise rights inconsistent with the same.

"2. Let each of the other American republics execute such a treaty with every other American republic. I understand that Argentina, Brazil and Chile have very recently taken such a step among themselves.

Further Step Required.

"While such treaties, it is hoped, would prevent war as a result of a sudden inflaming of the public mind, they would not make war impossible between two disputing nations. This end requires a further step.

"3. Let each of the participating nations appoint a judge to sit in an international supreme court. If an even number of judges results, let them elect another judge, making the total number odd and let the decision of a majority determine the law. Let any dispute which cannot be amicably adjusted between two or more nations after the recommendation of their joint commission is before them be referred to this international supreme court, and let its decision be international law, enforced, if necessary, by the combined police power—the combined armies and navies—of all the nations represented in the court. Any participating power refusing to bow to this tribunal would thus become an outlaw state. Felonious nations would be dealt with by the combined army of the law-abiding nations as criminal individuals are now dealt with by a law-abiding community.

"4. The judgements of the international supreme court, although commanding absolute obedience while in force, should nevertheless be subject to rehearings at the ends of certain stated terms of years, making full provision for any reversals required by human conscience under growing enlightenment. With this provision, war—except as an exercise of police power to compel obedience to law, as police power is now used within a nation—could no longer find a righteous excuse."

CONNECTICUT CLUB BANQUET.

Georgetown Student Organization Celebrates Completion of First Year.

In celebration of the closing of the first year of its existence, the Connecticut Club of Georgetown University banqueted last night in the Capitol Park Hotel. L. L. Field, Law, '16, was toastmaster. The principal speech was made by William B. Turley, the newly elected president, in which he outlined plans for the Connecticut Club to make itself felt in the university life next year. The club is to have quarters and do considerable entertaining.

Other speakers were Austin R. McCarthy, Edward J. Brennan, William J. Carrig, William G. Kingsley, Morris M. Wilder, Louis Sperando, F. Stanley Dunn, Joseph M. Donovan, J. Rex Flinn, William H. Murray, George Wiggins, Cornelius J. Burkinshaw, Ben J. Reidy, William H. Burland, A. Adinelli and Frank P. Acunto.

Music was provided by Joseph M. Donovan, J. Rex Flinn and Cornelius Burkinshaw at the piano and vocal selections by Austin McCarthy, George Wiggins and William H. Murray. Cheers for Georgetown, Connecticut and President Turley and the singing of the Alma Mater closed the festivities.

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FOR the benefit of government employes, who have such limited time for shopping, our store will be open tomorrow (Monday) until 1 P.M., and the Profit-sharing Sale prices will prevail till the closing hour tomorrow.

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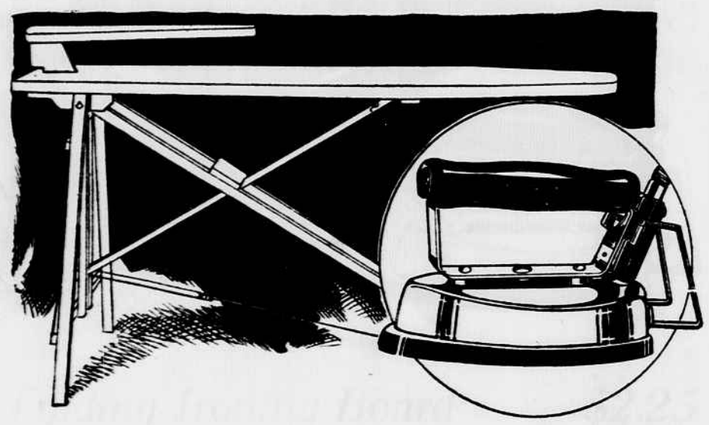

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PAN-AMERICANS GET REPORTS OF GROUPS

Recommendations and Requests of Various Nations Are Heard.

BETTER TRANSPORTATION AND BANKING NEEDED

Exchange of Students, Uniform Classification of Goods and Skilled Travelers Suggested.

A complete review of the work of the majority of the delegates from South America and the United States business men who met with representatives of the various Latin American republics was given yesterday by John Bassett Moore before the pan-American financial conference. It was the first time the work of the various group conferences has been collated and boiled down to short form. Mr. Moore outlined the principal recommendation of each country which had reported up until noon yesterday, with the exception of Nicaragua. This republic advocated a ratification of the treaty now pending before the United States Senate. Mr. Moore, although mentioning Nicaragua, did not mention the treaty.

This digest does not include the work of the uniform laws committee or the transportation committee, but includes only the recommendations of the various South American delegates and the business men of this country with whom they met.

Bolivia Report.

Mr. Moore said:

"First, the report of Bolivia is a full review of the financial conditions and trade and commerce, including its natural resources, particularly its minerals, rubber, timber, fruit and live stock. It also deals with the question of railway extension transportation—ocean and interior; with the monetary situation, banking and finance, and suggests the organization of a central commercial agency in connection with, or under the supervision of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Chilean Recommendation.

"The group report of Chile recommends the adoption by the various countries of legislation, first, to facilitate the drawing of bills of exchange upon one another by the financial institutions of South American countries and the financial institutions of the United States; second, to make bonded warehouse warrants and receipts available as collateral security for the development of international commerce.

"It recommends the advisability of permitting the payment of such part of the export duties on nitrates from Chile to the United States, such parts as are now paid in ninety days' sight drafts, sterling on London, in ninety days' sight drafts in dollars in New York, at such rates of exchange as may be periodically fixed by the Chilean authorities; also, that such changes be made in the laws of the United States as will enable bankers to extend their credit, discount and rediscount facilities so as to conform to the trade customs and necessities of Latin America. It also recommends that a permanent inter-American commission be established to study commercial problems and conditions.

Colombian Report.

"The Colombian delegates recommend, first, special committees on uniform law and on transportation for each country similar to those appointed in connection with this conference; second, the co-operation of those committees in financial and commercial matters; third, the consideration of the establishment of a general executive council to meet in Washington at least once a year; fourth, the consideration of the appointment of a board of engineers to investigate projects which require financing.

Costa Rican Survey.

"The report of the Costa Rican group gives a full survey of the public finances of that country, its monetary situation, banking situation and financing of private enterprises; emphasizes the need of trade facilities and the extension of inter-American markets. The subject of the merchant marine and improved transportation facilities are very fully covered.

Cuban Desires.

"The report of the Cuban group, after a survey of the commercial relations, recommends that the high duties that hamper the importation of Cuban tobacco into the United States be ameliorated, and in view of the abolition by the United States of import duties on sugar, the principle of the reciprocal reduction of duties be extended by treaty stipulations in addition to those that already exist, so as to preserve the principle of reciprocity as the foundation of trade relations between the two countries.

"This report also deals with the question of transportation, with that of the parcel post, the extension of credit, sending out of experts, capable commercial representatives, with samples, and also of making uniform, so far as may be practicable, of commercial laws and the extension of the system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes.

Dominican Suggestions.

"The report of the Dominican Republic reviews the present state of the public finances in that country and suggests remedies for present inconveniences. Particularly, it advises a reduction of the duties on Dominican tobacco in the United States and the making of an adequate reciprocity treaty between the Dominican Republic and this country. The present banking situation and extension and liberalizing of bank facilities are dealt with; also financing, first of public improvements and second of private enterprises.

"There is a discussion also of the extension of inter-American markets; the development of the merchant marine and improved transportation facilities are emphasized; also attention is drawn to the desirability of the modification of the existing postal conventions in this particular, first, the extension to the countries embracing the Pan-American Union of the same letter rates as now exist between the United States, Cuba and Mexico; second, the extension to the same countries of the same rate of newspaper postage as exists in the United States, and third, the adoption by the same countries of uniform service for postal money orders and parcel post.

Ecuadorean Memoranda.

"The situation in Ecuador is very fully presented by a document and report presented in a memorandum to the president of this conference—the Secretary of the Treasury before the conference met—on conditions in that country. This report is very full of suggestions as to the work that might properly be undertaken by this conference. These suggestions are grouped under eleven heads, and in all embrace thirty-two different topics.

Guatemalan Recommendations.

"The report of the Guatemala group contains a review of the financial and commercial conditions of that country; recommends, first, the practical demonstration in Guatemala of agricultural machinery and tools made in the United States; second, that the attention of American manufacturers be drawn to the opportunity for the use of portable sawmills in cutting the woods of the country, and of improved sugar cane machinery; third, that the shipment of wares be made in packages suitable to transportation facilities or requirements in the various countries; fourth, that the American manufacturers maintain in Guatemala City a permanent exhibition of their products; fifth, that a uniform postal system throughout the Americas be adopted; sixth, the uniform classification of articles for the purpose of levying on customs duties; seventh, the grant by American merchants of credits of not less than ninety days for the payment of purchases; eighth, the sending out of expert agents to sell goods; ninth, affording facilities in American schools for young men from Latin America; tenth, increased attention in Latin American countries to the study of political economy, finance and business questions in the schools; eleventh, the interchange of professors and students; twelfth, the teaching of Spanish in the United States and in courses in history and geography of Latin America; thirteenth, the more general establishment of chambers of commerce; also the improvement of transportation facilities, the appointment of consulting commissions in each country and the improvement of banking facilities.

Nicaraguan Communication.

"The report of the Nicaragua group reviews the political, commercial and financial condition of that country, describes its natural resources, emphasizes the importance of improving banking facilities, and draws attention to the fact that Nicaragua has a field for the investment of capital.

Panaman Requests.

"The report of the Panama group makes recommendation in regard to the acceptance of coupon books issued by the Panama Canal Company, and the purchase of commodities and certain changes in the practices of commissary owned directly or indirectly by the United States. It also recommends the abolition of discriminatory freight rates of the Panama Railroad Company; and that the use of the canal for transportation between the ports of Panama and Colon be secured freely. It also recommends that the federal reserve board open branch banks in North, Central and South America; that shipping facilities be improved, and that in sending out quotations or prices and in the drowing of drafts computations be made upon the United States dollar.

Salvador's Report.

"The report of the Salvador group emphasizes the lack of commercial treaties between that country and the United States. It recommends the establishment of a chamber of commerce in Salvador, it strongly urges co-operation of banking institutions in establishing reasonable credit, and recommends the exchange of students and of the wider dissemination of commercial and agricultural information.

Uruguay's Ideas.

"The report of the Uruguay group deals first with the improvement of transportation by abolishing discriminatory duties and by granting direct or indirect subsidies to shipping, or both; second, the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and, meanwhile, making up prices, invoices and bills of lading in the metrical unit; third, that cheaper cable rates be secured, and that the governments undertake in co-operation the development of wireless telegraph systems. The report also recommends the establishment of the international monetary unit; also improved banking facilities, granting the more liberal credits, and the adhesion of the North American countries to the South American postal convention of Montevideo of June, 1911. The report also recommends the making of reciprocity arrangements; also the interchange of students, and, lastly, the decrease of duties on the necessaries of life and the adoption of progressive taxes on inheritance, and also the co-operation of the governments forming the Pan-American Union in measures in devising and in the enforcement of measures to overcome frauds in these particulars.

Brazilian Report.

"The Brazil report deals with the financing of transactions involving importation and exportation of goods, and the question of local commercial banking and the various questions of trade and of commerce. It recommends, in particular, first, that greater prominence be given in the public schools and other educational institutions of the United States to the study of the Central and South American countries, their geographical location, natural resources, government and languages; second, that emphasis be given to the necessity of greater liberality being exercised in the interpretation of customs regulations by the countries of North America, and Latin America, especially, with respect to the free entrance of drawback of duty on travelers' samples or other samples introduced into the respective countries, solely for the purpose of promoting trade; third, with the necessity of more effective protection of trade marks; fourth, to facilitate reciprocal business relations between merchants and manufacturers of both nations and the granting of such reasonable credit in both directions as may be safe and desirable, and it recommends the establishment of a reliable means whereby merchants and manufacturers of either nation can determine with reasonable accuracy the financial responsibility of the purchaser of the other nations; fifth, it strongly recommends that there be established between the United States and Latin American countries a system of direct exchange based on the dollar unit of the United States of North America; sixth, in order to facilitate the interchange of products adapted to the needs of American countries.

"It recommends the formation of bureaus of standards of the respective countries to standardize, in so far as possible, the requirements of each country, and recommends to the manufacturers and purchasers of the several countries the immediate recognition of such standards and corresponding weights and measures; seventh, attention is drawn to the favorable results which have followed the granting by Brazil and Cuba of preferential duties applying to certain products of the United States and recommends the extension of reciprocal tariff concession between the Latin American countries and the United States; eighth, it emphasizes the extreme necessity for rapid, frequent and dependable marine transportation service to provide adequately for the maintenance and development of commerce between the countries of North and South America."

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ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS

Raliway Company to Use Its Newly Electrified Line.

IS COMPLETED TO ST. ELMO

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 29.—Beginning tomorrow the Washington and Old Dominion railroad will use its newly electrified line as far as St. Elmo, Alexandria county. Alexandrians intending to take trains on that line will be compelled to take the trolley line of the Washington-Virginia railway to St. Elmo, more than a mile north of here.

The company will erect a waiting room for the accomodation of its passengers at St. Elmo. The use of the present passenger depot at the northeast corner of Princess and Fairfax streets will be abandoned, so far as passenger business is concerned. However, steam trains over the road, with baggage and mail, it is said, will come to the old depot twice daily.

It was the original purpose of the company, it is stated, to electrify its line all the way to Alexandria, but, according to reports current, it was unable to do so owing to obstacles encountered. It has to be satisfied with coming as far as St. Elmo until these obstacles are overcome. The distance from St. Elmo to its present station is little more than a mile.

It is understood that the railway company will arrange to sell tickets for transportation over its line at a store on King street.

Memorial Day Observance.

Memorial day will be observed here by a general suspension of business Monday. Large numbers of citizens left this afternoon to spend Sunday and Monday at various pleasure resorts. Many will attend the exercises Monday at Arlington, and Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock exercises will be held at the national cemetery, this city.

Banks and schools and public and private offices will be closed Monday, and most of the stores will close at the noon hour.

The usual holiday hours will prevail at the city post office.

Aldermen Approve Tax Ordinance.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of aldermen, held tonight, the annual tax ordinance was adopted. The ordinance providing collections from June 1, 1915, to May 31, 1916, provides for a rate of $1.80 on each $100 of assessed real estate and 25 cents additional on the $100, the latter to be paid in December with the state taxes. This, however, does not mean an increase of taxation, inasmuch as only 10 cents more will be charged by the state, bringing the total amount to 35 cents on the $100, which was the amount formerly paid the state. The discount on the $1.80 if paid by July 1 is 5 per cent, and if paid by September 1 a discount of 3 per cent is allowed. On bills not paid by December 1 a penalty of 5 per cent is added, and those not paid by June 1, 1916, penalties at the rate of 6 per cent will be collected. It is provided that the taxation on property in the annexed territory will remain the same and will be kept separate.

Services in the Churches.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Brown, bishop coadjutor of Virginia, will preach and confirm a class in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Rev. Nelson P. Dame will preach at the 11 o'clock services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Resident clergy will officiate at the other churches.

Children's day exercises will be held by the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at 11 o'clock Sunday morning in that church. A program of songs and recitations will be given, in which the scholars will participate.

General Items.

Elver Underwood, thirty-eight years old, son of John and Margaret Underwood, died this morning at his parent's home, St. Elmo, Alexandria county. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Buchannan and son Russell of Ellerslie, Md., who have been spending several days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bartlett, have returned home.

Mrs. William B. Smithers has gone to Sweet Briar College, near Lynchburg, to attend the annual commencement exercises of that institution.

GREAT EXPANSION OF FEDERAL WORK

Evidence of Progress Shown in Construction of Huge Department Buildings.

LATEST ONE IS PLANNED FOR INTERIOR BUREAUS

Limited Accommodations for Offices Under Early Government Contrasted With Present Conditions.

BY JAMES CROGGON.

Evidence of the great progress of the United States is seen in the necessity for the construction of a building between 18th and 19th and F and G streets northwest for the accommodation of the Interior Department. It calls to mind that the department as such did not exist until about the middle of the last century, when the entire departmental service in the District numbered about one-fifth of the present force of that department. In the sixty-five years of its existence there have come into being the departments of Agriculture, Justice and Commerce and Labor, with other bureaus. Before its erection—even from the foundation of the government—the germs of the Interior Department, the patent office, Indian affairs, public lands and pensions, were to be found in the old State, Treasury, War and Navy departments.

When the government offices with their employes arrived here in the summer of 1800 the work of the two office buildings on each side of the White House was well under way, and the Treasury building, known in the early part of the century as the East Executive building, was about ready to be occupied. These were about on a line with the south front of the White House, at 15th and 17th streets. That they were intended to accommodate the entire clerical force in about forty rooms in each building is explainable by the fact that there were less than 200 clerks in all.

"East Building" Opens.

The east building was opened at once for the Treasury Department and its various bureaus were soon at work. The Secretary's office employed about twenty clerks; the treasurer, three; internal revenue, forty; register, thirty-eight; controller, fifteen, and auditor, twenty. An accidental fire took place in one of the rooms on February 20, 1801, and some of the archives were burned. About this time several certificates of the United States stock were missed, but not until after the departure of the clerks in the register's office, and years later one of the clerks and his son were arrested and some of the stock and the proceeds of oher certificates were recovered.

Rented quarters were provided for other government offices. The War Department located in a house on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue near 22d street, but it was there but a short time when, November 3, 1800, it was destroyed by fire, with many valuable papers, the home of the messenger being also burned. The Post Office Department found lodgment at the house of Dr. Crocker, at the northeast corner of 9th and E streets.

Old Departments Give Way to New.

Under the constitutional government in 1789 the old departments gave way to the new ones. The State Department at first took the name of Department of Foreign Affairs, being authorized under the act of July 27; the War Department, August 7, and Treasury, September 2. The Attorney General was provided for by act of September 24. The temporary establishment of the post office was provided for by act of September 22. These acts were continued from time to time and when the government arrived here the department was operating under the act of March 2, 1799, which was repealed in 1810, when the Postmaster General, having had but one assistant previously, was given two and the work of the office had rapidly expanded. In 1800 there were 903 post offices, nearly 21,000 miles of mail route and over $280,000 in income.

For robbing the mails the penalty had been hanging, but flogging was eventually substituted therefor. At that time it took forty days by the mail coach for a person in Maine to receive an answer from a letter addressed to a point in Georgia. The Postmaster General was not then regarded as a cabinet officer and it was not until 1825, when the several postal acts were made into one act, that he was so regarded. It remained for President Jackson to invite Gen. Barry to a seat at the cabinet table, in March, 1829, and since that date the Postmaster Generals have been advisers of the President. By act of April 30, 1798, the Navy Department was organized, relieving the War Department of jurisdiction of naval affairs. June 18 of that year Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland, then residing in Georgetown, entered on his duties as a secretary.

Business Indicated by Titles.

The titles of the departments indicated the business for which they were created, but some interests seemingly were out of place under the department names. Under the State Department there were originally the public land interests and at one time for a short period the general land office created by the act of 1812 was supervised by this department, with that of the Treasury and War Departments. Up to 1800 the public lands were sold in lots of 4,000 acres and over. About this time an act was passed providing for the sale of such lands by section or half section. This led to a flow of emigration to points beyond the Ohio river. The pension affairs as well as the bounty land office was originally under the War Department, and the patent office until the creation of the Interior Department was one of the bureaus of the State Department, and it was easily, to be seen, from the number of patents applied for on improvements in agricultural machinery, plows, etc., that the collection of agricultural statistics would follow. This eventually led, first, to the establishment of a bureau of agriculture and seed depot and finally to the establishment of the great department on the Mall. In the State Department the miscellaneous or home department work was so increased that before the Interior Department was organized its clerical force was as large as the diplomatic and consular force.

By act of April 28, 1810, $20,000 was appropriated to erect or procure a building suitable for the accommodation of the post office and the office of the keeper of patents, and the old Blodgett Hotel property was purchased. Besides those officers the city post office and the office of the superintendent and surveyor of Washington were removed from the west executive building to the hotel property and the structure was repaired, finished and occupied in 1812. The office of superintendent general was also located here and an engine house was provided for in 1820. This was on 7th street north of the east end of the hotel building. This engine was manned by a company of which Mr. Coyle, the chief clerk of the post office, was president, and it was known as the Washington fire company.

Buildings Burned by British.

With the White House the two buildings known as the east and west executive offices were burned by the British, and from the debris the books and papers that had been saved from burning were stored in rented houses. These buildings were restored under act of February 13, 1815, and under the act of April 20, 1818, two additional executive buildings were erected north of the old ones. They were completed and occupied about 1820, and were of the same character, two-story brick with attic and basement, covered with slate roof, with imposing porticos fronting north and south. A wide hall extended from east to west opening on 15th and 17th streets, in the center of which were wide stairways. There were about forty office rooms in each, but frequently some of those in the basement, and others, were used for other than storage purposes.

The auditors were spread around among the buildings. The land office with the general of the army, paymaster general and fifth auditor were located in the northeast of State Department building. In the northwest building, or War Department, was the bounty land office and the pension bureau, Attorney General and second auditor. In the southwest, or Navy Department building, was the second controller, third and fourth auditor.

The southeast or Treasury building was entirely occupied by the clerks of the Treasury Department, including those of the first auditor.

LAUNCH LONG UNDER WATER.

Effort to Locate Craft Sunk Nine Months Ago.

Efforts are to be made within the next day or two to locate a power launch belonging to R. W. Wilson of Riverdale, Md., which sank about nine months ago in the river in the vicinity of the naval powder magazine. Mr. Wilson, with the lost boat in tow of another launch, was on his way to the Corinthian Yacht Club when a heavy summer storm came from the northwest. Both of Mr. Wilson's boats were swept down the river, one being blown ashore and the other sunk. The boat that was carried ashore was floated, but the sunken one was not located and is still at the bottom of the river.

Capt. Frank Kintz of the tug Capt. Toby will be in charge of the efforts to locate and raise the sunken boat. To locate it a rope sweep will be used as a drag along the river bottom. It is believed this method will be successful.

Recent Sales of Vessels.

Recent sales of vessel property employed in traffic on Chesapeake bay and its tributaries were recorded in the customhouse at Baltimore in the past week, as follows:

Schooner Jacob Goldstrom, six tons, from Fannie E. Clark to John R. Clark, $5.

Schooner Emily E. Burton, eighty-five tons, from John R. Clark to Fannie E. Clark, $5.

The Burton and the Goldstrom are well known old traders to this port, where they come frequently with lumber and other cargoes. It is understood that their change of owners will make no change in their business.

DIED.

HAAS. On Friday, May 28, 1915, at 5 p.m., EDWIN E. HAAS, aged forty-five years. Funeral Tuesday, June 1, at 11 a.m., from chapel, Glenwood cemetery. 31*

MAHONEY. On May 28, 1915, PATRICK MAHONEY, aged sixty-three years. Remains can be seen at Joseph A. Repetti's undertaking establishment, 317 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Notice of funeral hereafter. 30

RODLER. On Friday, May 28, 1915, at 3:30 a.m., at her residence, 1225 Randolph street, Brookland, D. C., BARBARA, beloved sister of Joseph S. Rodler.
Funeral from St. Anthony's Church Monday, May 31, at 9 o'clock. 30*

TALTAVULL. On Friday, May 28, 1915, KATE, widow of the late James A. Taltavull. Remains at 445 7th street southwest.
Requiem mass at St. Dominic's Church Monday, May 31, at 9 o'clock a.m. Interment (private) Congressional cemetery. 30*

TWINE. Departed this life on Saturday, May 29, 1915, at 12:30 p.m., at her residence, No. 305 T street northwest, Mrs. CARRIE TWINE, widow of the late Andrew Twine, beloved daughter of Mary E. and the late William H. Thomas and devoted mother of William H., Charles A. and Mamie Twine Adams; stepmother of Ida Twine Ponton, and sister of William H. and Solomon Z. David J. and James Thomas, Mrs. Susie Rowie and Mrs. Mamie Bostic.
Funeral Wednesday, June 2, at 2 p.m., from Plymouth Congregational Church, corner 17th and P streets northwest. Friends cordially invited. 1*

WATSON. On Saturday, May 29, 1915, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Harrison, 505 4th street southeast, ANNA ELIZA, beloved wife of the late James Watson.
Funeral from her daughter's residence on Tuesday, June 1, at 2 p.m. Interment at Congressional cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend. 31

YORK. On Saturday, May 29, 1915, EDWARD S. YORK, husband of Lillian M. York.
Funeral service at his late residence, 509 East Capitol street, Monday, May 31, at 2 p.m. Interment private. *

In Memoriam.

ALLEN. Sacred to the memory of my dear mother, Mrs. ANN L. ALLEN, who departed this life eight years ago yesterday, May 29, 1907.

Oh, what joy when all shall be over
And the journey on earth we close,
And the angels homeward shall bear us
Where the life stream forever flows.

BY HER LONELY DAUGHTER, JANE A. WASHINGTON. *

DORSEY. In sad but loving remembrance of our dear husband and brother, CHARLES DORSEY, who departed this life five years ago today, May 30, 1910.

Five long, long, weary years today
God called my husband to His throne;
How sad has been my heart since then,
Oh, how lonely has been my home.
BY HIS DEVOTED WIFE, H. DORSEY.

Although thy hand we cannot clasp,
Thy face we cannot see,
Still, let this little token tell
That we remember thee.
BY HIS DEVOTED SISTER, L. MUNDELL. *

HARRIS. In loving remembrance of our beloved husband and father, DANIEL HARRIS, who departed this life ten years ago today, May 30, 1905.
BY THE FAMILY.

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