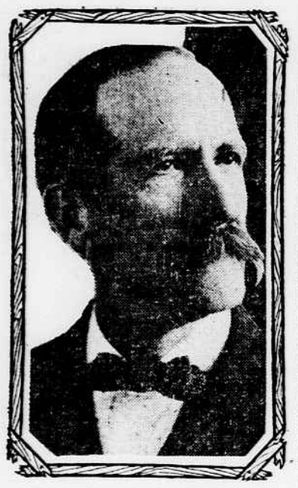
New President of Builders and Manufacturers' Exchange



JAMES L. PARSONS.

James L. Parsons, who was elected president of the Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange at the annual election of officers Monday night by a unanimous vote, is one of the best known building contractors in the National Capital. He has been engaged in the building business here since 1872, and has erected scores of big business structures and residences.

Mr. Parsons was the builder of the new Municipal building, Stoneleigh Court, Congress Hall Hotel, the Congressional apartment, the old census bureau building, the Marlborough apartment and the Capital Traction Company's car barns. About thirty years ago he built one of the buildings of the bureau of engraving and printing group. Mr. Parsons erected a number of buildings at the reform school and at Fort Myer, Va.

He is one of the charter members of the Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange and of the Builders' League of Washington.

FIREPLACE STYLES VARY.

Designs May Be Modified to Secure Maximum Decorative Effect.

It goes without saying that the fireplace adds a charm to a home which makes it more cheerful and attractive. The number of fireplaces being installed is growing, and many new styles, with and without mantels, in beautiful designs, have been used with artistic effect, says a writer in the Brick and Clay Record.

This is not only true of city homes, but builders of town, village and country homes, as well as hotels and churches, and other public builders, are making use of decorative fireplaces. The use of cement block in fireplace construction permits the erection of a design which fits in with the general scheme of the room.

Any design may be modified to secure a maximum of decorative effect. For instance, a simple fireplace of plain construction would be a suitable one for an office, a large one, in keeping with the size of a rotunda, for a hotel; an inglenook, for a den and a variety of sitting rooms, dining rooms and parlors with pillar effects, square mantel or arch construction built of plain or special faced molded units—block or brick.

Fireplaces built of cement brick are not of any particular size, but may be arranged to suit the room for which they are intended. The elasticity of this form of construction allows any size to be easily secured. An experienced workman can easily erect the fireplace. The addition of elaborate decorations does not add very much to the work of construction when brick is the material used. The workman must, of course, have a good knowledge of joints, since sometimes a narrow joint is desirable, and at other times a very heavy joint.

The top of a fireplace may be varied to suit the ideas of the builder or the house owner. For instance, decorative top of cement bricks or small blocks may be used, or a wooden shelf, to harmonize with the rest of the fireplace construction. For a den, a bookcase constructed either at the side of or over the fireplace, or both, is often desirable and good. One of the chief objects for the builder to bear in mind in any of these arrangements is symmetry, for, with a simple, appropriate and symmetrical design in keeping with the surroundings, the fireplace becomes a harmonious, attractive and useful piece of housefurnishing.

DESCRIBES "REAL" BUNGALOW.

Writer Tells of House Building Experiences in India.

The building of an Indian bungalow is rather an exciting experience, for labor is plentiful and cheap and mostly unskilled. Also the chances of getting just what one sets out to obtain are somewhat hazardous, for the methods of calculations for material and strength, as well as tools and implements employed, are, to say the least, "just a little primitive," says A. B. Sarath-Roy in the Building Age. But it is an education, and when one is through with it all, he has a glorious feeling, something like the glow after a cold bath in icy weather, accompanied by the triumphant feeling of having done something big. In fact, there is a Hindu proverb which runs thus: "A man is a man only after he has built a house, planted a tree and begotten a son." Notice the house is put as the first item—probably because it is the most difficult.

The architect who would specialize in India in building bungalows would fare like the poet who dissipates his borrowed capital in return stamps. The native of India has no use for a bungalow architect. Custom and tradition have definitely outlined the styles and the methods of procedure in their construction. Thus every man is his own architect. When a man wants to build a bungalow he digs in his garden to see how much money he has, then he decides which of the four styles of bungalows he will build. The four styles are Kuccha, with thatched roof; kutcha, with khapra roof; puckka, with khapra roof, and puckka with puckka roof.

Here I may mention, before explaining the above styles, the essential characteristics of the Indian bungalow—a Hindu word, pronounced correctly as bung-ga-low—differing from the American bungalow. An Indian bungalow is never more than one story high; has always rooms with high walls, seldom lower than fourteen feet and often rising to 22 feet high, and must have outside light in every room.

Kutcha means raw, and refers to the bricks, which are so called if they are sun baked, in contradiction to puckka, which is kiln baked or burnt. Puckka as applied to the roof means a solid brick or concrete roof, on which one may walk and sleep. Khapra is the word for earthen tiles, which are generally burnt red and sometimes painted. They resemble the so-called Spanish tile used in California on the roofs of the old mission houses. In fact, they are the same, except in size.

Charles Henry Taylor Dead.

Charles Henry Taylor, an old resident of Washington, died at his home, 2 8th street northeast, this morning at 3 o'clock, after a long illness, in the seventy-first year of his age. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence. The interment will be in Rock Creek cemetery, where the Masonic rites will be performed by Osiris Lodge, No. 26, F. A. A. M., of which the deceased was a member. Mr. Taylor's wife, one son and one daughter survive him.

MAY'S BUILDING RECORDS MAKE FAVORABLE SHOWING

Slight Gain Over April Is Indicated in Reports Received From Seventy-One Cities. Statistics for First Five Months Given.

May presents another comparatively favorable showing in the building industry. Building permits were issued in seventy-one cities during the month for construction work aggregating over $70,000,000. This exceeds the total for April, which was $64,652,631. As compared with the corresponding months of 1914, both April and May ran almost neck and neck. There was in April a decrease of 1 per cent; in May of 2 per cent. But during the first three months of the year there was a much more marked shrinkage as compared with the first quarter of 1914.

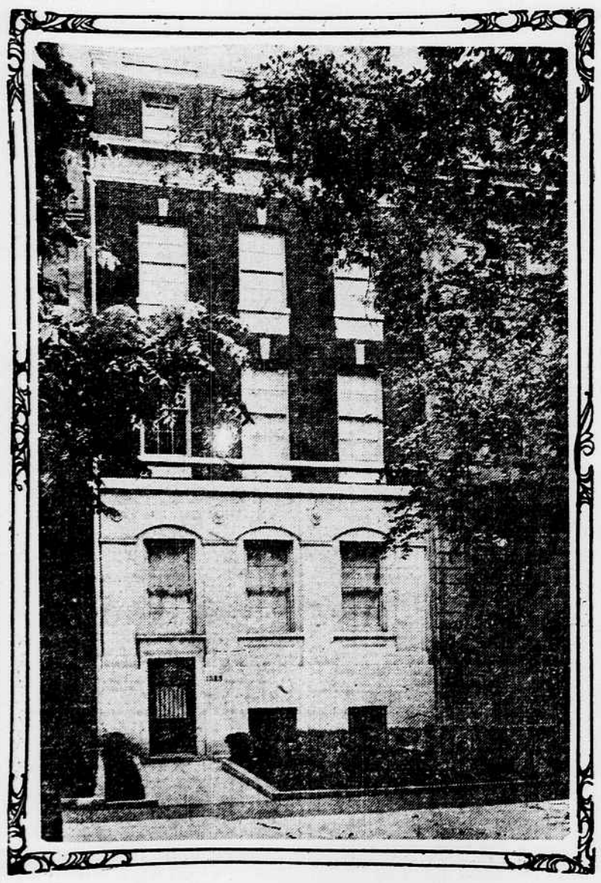
The official building permits issued by the seventy-one cities during May, as received by the American Contractor, New York, total $70,273,533, as compared with $72,057,666 for May, 1914. Of these seventy-one cities twenty-two make gains, the more notable instances of activity including, in addition to New York and Chicago, the following: Cleveland, a gain of 134 per cent; Denver, 99 per cent; Harrisburg, 152; Lincoln, 224; Hartford, 61; New Orleans, 46; Oklahoma, 49; St. Joseph, 76; Sioux City, 59, and Wilkes-Barre, 177.

For the first five months of the year the total building permits issued in sixty-five cities aggregate $270,807,492, as compared with $296,357,220 for the corresponding period of 1914, a decrease of 9 per cent. In detail the figures are as follows:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.	Per Cent Gain	Loss
Akron	$548,110	$399,050	..	13
Albany	406,580	568,565	..	29
Atlanta	337,504	572,200	..	54
Baltimore	612,557	1,032,200	..	41
Birmingham	192,735	288,998	..	33
Buffalo	1,222,000	1,124,000	9	..
Cedar Rapids	181,000	321,000	..	45
Chattanooga	45,018	82,400	..	45
Chicago	7,902,900	6,919,150	14	..
Cincinnati	1,162,425	1,181,715	..	7
Cleveland	5,151,900	2,201,820	134	..
Columbus	911,785	841,000	8	..
Dallas	278,335	540,100	..	48
Dayton	313,652	435,671	..	28
Denver	434,270	218,030	99	..
Detroit	2,296,500	3,038,925	..	24
Duluth	294,148	340,365	..	13
East Orange	82,253	163,722	..	50
Evansville	143,592	168,186	..	15
Fort Wayne	157,875	353,375	..	55
Grand Rapids	379,906	504,759	25	..
Harrisburg	326,025	129,175	152	..
Hartford	691,600	430,159	61	..
Indianapolis	483,930	1,547,787	..	25
Kansas City	886,215	1,177,915	..	25
Lincoln	288,185	88,932	224	..
Little Rock	74,362	117,235	..	36
Los Angeles	1,168,983	1,478,763	..	21
Louisville	295,150	450,850	..	36
Memphis	228,490	304,695	..	25
Milwaukee	1,188,700	1,743,607	..	31
Minneapolis	1,735,200	3,100,685	..	44
Nashville	129,225	205,402	..	36
Newark	981,745	860,288	21	..
New Haven	318,740	307,200	4	..
New Orleans	297,681	204,587	46	..
N. Y. City	25,001,353	16,637,423	50	..
Manhattan	14,378,327	8,656,959	66	..
Bronx	4,730,333	1,519,258	211	..
Brooklyn	3,645,429	3,852,523	..	5
Queens	2,059,464	2,283,736	..	10
Richmond	187,800	324,947	..	42
Oklahoma	41,935	28,162	49	..
Omaha	889,785	1,146,853	..	22
Paterson	123,882	173,471	..	28
Peoria	271,280	272,015	..	15
Philadelphia	2,868,840	6,264,040	..	54
Pittsburgh	957,449	1,592,299	..	41
Portland	432,065	643,880	..	33
Richmond	396,300	370,034	7	..
Rochester	1,001,455	1,343,781	..	25
Salt Lake City	279,791	300,914	..	7
San Francisco	947,115	1,781,148	..	47
St. Joseph	155,840	88,467	76	..
St. Louis	937,676	1,496,093	..	37
St. Paul	1,399,656	1,592,094	..	13
Schenectady	114,955	262,117	..	56
Scranton	141,933	104,161	36	..
Seattle	353,820	809,405	..	56
Shreveport	61,671	106,800	..	42
Sioux City	312,550	196,583	59	..
Spokane	130,471	163,542	26	..
Springfield, Ill.	86,323	108,375	..	20
Syracuse	257,267	318,065	..	19
Tacoma	49,998	187,391	..	73
Toledo	553,155	792,159	..	30
Topeka	42,635	33,291	29	..
Troy	35,002	36,185	..	2
Utica, N. Y.	158,765	184,705	..	14
Washington	992,997	1,054,404	..	6
Wilkesbarre	149,644	53,978	177	..
Worcester	356,809	645,251	..	44
Total	$70,273,533	$72,057,666	..	2

	Jan. 1 to June 1, 1915.	Jan. 1 to June 1, 1914.	Per cent G'n	Loss.
Akron	$1,429,645	$1,683,520	..	15
Albany	1,392,825	2,351,000	..	41
Atlanta	1,795,845	2,580,143	..	30
Baltimore	3,340,931	4,599,871	..	30
Birmingham	725,888	1,331,722	..	45
Buffalo	3,930,000	3,995,000	..	2
Cedar Rapids	885,000	1,260,000	..	30
Chattanooga	.....	.....	..	..
Chicago	31,166,750	34,378,300	..	9
Cincinnati	4,727,029	3,967,373	21	..
Cleveland	15,190,234	11,562,829	31	..
Columbus	2,075,990	2,585,205	..	20
Dallas	3,295,603	1,377,390	140	..
Dayton	680,830	1,355,611	..	50
Denver	1,284,695	1,190,570	8	..
Detroit	11,921,145	14,002,480	..	15
Duluth	973,253	1,356,797	..	28
East Orange	571,314	1,046,658	..	45
Evansville	770,092	682,950	13	..
Fort Wayne	765,885	1,057,350	..	27
Grand Rapids	1,123,191	2,099,481	..	46
Harrisburg	1,034,150	603,475	71	..
Hartford	2,271,394	1,721,390	32	..
Indianapolis	2,736,647	4,143,976	..	34
Kansas City	4,144,290	5,369,175	..	22
Lincoln	683,329	446,297	53	..
Little Rock	339,820	480,034	..	29
Los Angeles	5,505,795	8,494,739	..	35
Louisville	1,656,290	1,943,150	..	15
Memphis	1,250,568	1,728,925	..	28
Milwaukee	3,911,087	4,854,710	..	19
Minneapolis	6,375,390	8,169,400	..	22
Nashville	411,916	874,042	..	53
Newark	3,470,177	3,483,409	..	..
New Haven	2,416,340	1,538,159	57	..
New Orleans	1,075,869	1,048,628	2	..
N. Y. City	82,493,303	66,658,732	24	..
Manhattan	40,328,820	29,195,860	38	..
Bronx	15,222,190	7,985,731	91	..
Brooklyn	17,121,512	18,815,528	..	9
Queens	8,696,967	9,791,257	..	11
Richmond	1,123,814	872,356	29	..
Oklahoma	193,844	248,652	..	22
Omaha	1,893,840	2,462,668	..	24
Paterson	456,793	692,555	..	31
Peoria	777,110	1,223,450	..	36
Philadelphia	15,192,540	17,558,365	..	13
Pittsburgh	3,992,834	7,150,655	..	44
Portland	2,185,015	3,346,475	..	35
Richmond	1,470,204	1,951,114	..	25
Rochester	3,790,036	4,002,197	..	5
Salt Lake City	975,485	1,163,714	..	16
San Francisco	5,855,221	19,368,804	..	70
St. Joseph	368,194	286,217	29	..
St. Louis	4,989,008	6,443,254	..	22
St. Paul	3,750,248	5,422,000	..	31
Schenectady	1,129,384	778,983	45	..
Scranton	458,629	472,096	..	3
Seattle	2,643,065	4,720,690	..	4
Shreveport	260,875	680,473	..	62
Sioux City	743,395	904,955	..	18
Spokane	475,071	462,062	3	..
Springfield, Ill.	425,658	323,990	31	..
Syracuse	1,429,366	1,128,765	27	..
Tacoma	406,686	707,487	..	42
Toledo	3,267,359	2,962,525	10	..
Topeka	280,939	250,890	12	..
Troy	311,312	136,825	127	..
Utica, N. Y.	944,800	562,185	68	..
Washington	4,097,614	4,796,287	..	14
Wilkes-Barre	631,918	324,558	95	..
Worcester	.....	.....	..	..
Total	$270,807,492	$296,357,220	..	9

ACQUIRES NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE RESIDENCE



The four-story residence of the English basement type at 1523 New Hampshire avenue recently rebuilt and modernized by its owner, William A. Hill, from plans by Clarke Waggaman, architect, has been purchased by John W. Thompson for a consideration reported to have been in the neighborhood of $50,000. The sale was negotiated by Moore & Hill, Inc.

The front of the house has a base of limestone and the superstructure is of brick. It contains eighteen rooms and six baths. The entrance hall and stairway leading to the first or main floor are finished in Caen stone. A feature of the main floor is a large drawing room measuring 18x43 feet. It is understood the new owner contemplates building a sun parlor at the rear of the house, with a sleeping porch above.

MUST STUDY CONTRACTS.

Specifications Demand Careful Reading to Avoid Trouble.

Every now and then we hear a contractor raising Cain because he was caught by a "tricky specification." Of course, he blames the architect. He himself is just as much at fault. He should read the specifications once, twice and three times, and then have somebody else read them, says a writer in a recent issue of the Architect and Engineer.

The trouble is he doesn't take the time to study them. He is anxious to submit his bid, and after the bid has gone in and he is awarded the contract at a figure much lower than the bids of his competitors, he wonders why. He goes back to the specifications and reads them more carefully, to discover a clause here and another clause there that means dollars saved the owner and added expense for himself. Then the light breaks and he curses the owner, the architect and everybody else that had anything to do with the plans.

The other day we heard a subcontractor ripping up a well known architect for his "tricky contract form," as he called it. It seems there was a clause in the contract that he was to receive his pay thirty-five days after completion of the building. He read the contract "thirty-five days after completion of his work," which was the ornamental iron. He waited thirty-five days after finishing the job and then went to the architect for his money.

"Let's see your contract," demanded the architect.

The iron man handed it over.

"This says you shall be paid thirty-five days after the building has been finished and accepted," said the architect. "Come back again in a couple of months and if the building is completed you will get your money."

Meanwhile the ornamental iron man has about $1,500 tied up—money he needs very much to meet his pay roll.

Then They Fumigated the Room.

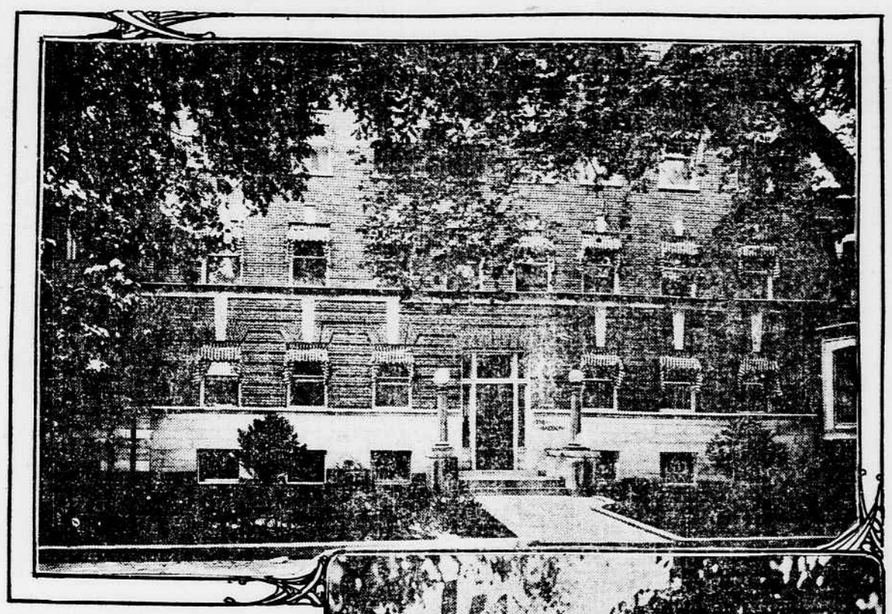
From the Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Parvenu—John, that Mrs. Kawder who was just here said she had been having a bad attack of ongwee. What's that?

Parvenu—Something catchin', perhaps. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

Mrs. P.—I did. I went through all the O's, but can't find no such word.

PROPERTIES WHICH FIGURED IN RECENT TRADE.



The Haddon apartment, on New Hampshire avenue between T and U streets, now owned by Lindsley estate.

HADDON CHANGES HANDS

New Hampshire Avenut Apartment Is Acquired by the Lindsley Estate.

The Lindsley estate has acquired the Haddon apartment on New Hampshire avenue between T and U streets northwest, belonging to William A. Hill and Franklin T. Sanner. A residence at 1774 Massachusetts avenue northwest was given in exchange as part payment.

The apartment is four stories in height, has a frontage of sixty feet and contains sixteen suites of rooms. It is of gray brick construction with limestone trimming and base. The building, which was completed less than a year ago, is said to produce an annual rental of about $8,000. It figured in the transaction at a valuation in the neighborhood of $70,000, it is stated.

The Massachusetts avenue residence has a stone front and contains fifteen rooms. It figured in the exchange at a valuation of $35,000.

The exchange was negotiated by Randall H. Hagner & Co.

AMONG THE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

John Nolan has been awarded a contract to erect a residence for George Y. Worthington, jr., on S street near 20th street northwest, from plans by John M. Donn, architect. The house is to contain ten rooms and cost $10,000.

Peter Fersinger has been awarded a contract to build an addition to and remodel a house at 415 I street northeast belonging to Mrs. Mary P. Twombly. The addition is to consist of five rooms and bath. Plans for the work have been prepared by Speiden and Speiden, architects.

H. G. Smithy has been awarded a contract to build a residence in Saul's Addition, from plans by W. R. Talbott, to cost $5,200.

A contract to remodel the building at 519 11th street northwest, has been awarded to Beahm & Rice. Plans for the work have been prepared by Simmons and Cooper, architects.

A permit has been issued to I. Krikstein to build a two-story apartment at 1132 Spring road, from plans by W. C. Nichols. The building is to cost $8,000.

House to Cost $9,600.

A two-story frame dwelling costing $9,600 is to be built by the Thrift Building Company, at 4109 Garrison street, from plans by George T. Santmyer, architect.

James C. Marsh is the low bidder for the erection of a dwelling at Lanham, Md., for Miss Gray, from plans by Macneil & Macneil, architects.

An addition is to be built to the building of the Arlington Trust Company at Rosslyn, Va. Plans for the work have been made by Frank Upman and the building contract has been awarded to Arthur L. Smith. The work also includes the remodeling of the present structure.

Plans for Church.

N. T. Haller, architect, is receiving bids for the erection of a church building, to be erected on 6th street between L and M streets northeast, to measure 50 by 100 feet and cost about $25,000. It is to be of stone and brick construction.

W. C. Nichols, architect, is preparing plans for a bank building to be erected, at Hopewell, Va., to cost $20,000. It is to measure thirty by fifty feet and be of brick and stone construction.

Bids are being received for the erection of a residence at 16th and Meridian streets northwest, from plans by A. B. Mullett & Co.

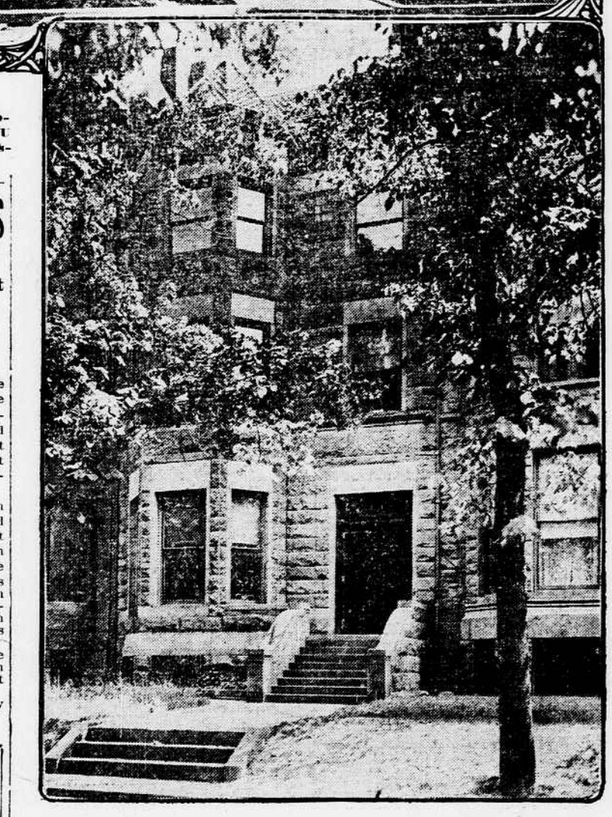
A permit has been issued for the erection of a one-story brick school building, by the United Brethren Church, North Capitol and R streets. The work is to be done by James A. Dowick, and is to cost $16,000.

TO ENLARGE QUARTERS

National Savings and Trust Company to Build Addition on New York Avenue.

A permit has been issued for the erection of an addition to the building of the National Savings and Trust Company at the northeast corner of 15th street and New York avenue. The work is to be done by the Boyle-Robertson Company from plans which have been prepared by A. P. Clark, jr., architect, and is to cost about $157,000.

The addition is to have a frontage of fifty feet on New York avenue and is to occupy a portion of the property now occupied by the Lenman building, which is the property of the trust company. The ground floor and basement is to be utilized by the bank, and office rooms will be provided on the upper floors. When the addition is completed the trust company will have a banking room measuring about 100 by 100 feet. Alterations to the present banking quarters also are contemplated, but this work will not be started until the erection of the addition is completed. The vault capacity of the bank is to be greatly increased.



RESIDENCE AT 1774 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ACQUIRED BY WILLIAM A. HILL AND FRANKLIN T. SANNER.

BANK BUYS PROPERTY

New Institution Acquires Quarters at 18th Street and Columbia Road.

A deed has been recorded transferring the ownership of the residence at the northwest corner of 18th street and Columbia road from Louise R. Hensey to the Northwest Savings Bank, a newly organized financial institution. Tax stamps indicate a consideration of $18,500.

George T. Santmyer, architect has prepared plans for remodeling the house so as to make it suitable for banking purposes. A one-story addition measuring fifteen by twenty feet is to be built. The upper floors are to be remodeled into apartments. The work is to cost about $3,500, it is estimated. Bids are due June 15.

APARTMENT CHANGES HANDS.

Ownership of Park View Is Transferred to Irving Bain.

A deed has been placed on record transfering the ownership of the Park View Apartment, at 610 Irving street northwest, from Virginia Evans to Irving Bain. The conveyance indicates a total consideration of $160,000.

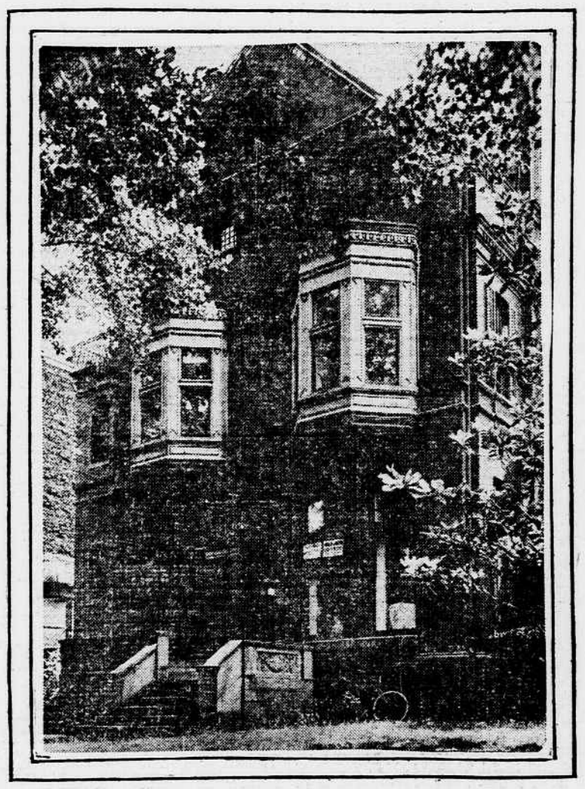
The Park View is a three story building containing eighteen suites of rooms.

Building Heights in Cuba.

From Building Age.

One of the principal features of the revised edition of the sanitary ordinances of Cuba which became effective on the first of the year is that which prohibits the erection of buildings higher than one and a half times the width of the street on which they shall be built. The construction of high buildings, unusual for Cuba, has been contrary to law under the construction ordinances, and at present Habana has some very fine large business structures on its narrow streets.

RESIDENCE TRADED FOR ACREAGE PROPERTY.



An exchange has been consummated whereby Samuel W. Woodward becomes the owner of a residence at 1313 16th street northwest, belonging to Truman H. Newberry, former assistant secretary of the navy, in return for his equity in about twenty-five acres of land fronting on the west side of Georgia avenue between Gallatin and Longfellow streets. The transaction was negotiated by Randall H. Hagner in connection with Story & Cobb.

The 16th street residence was built and occupied for a number of years by the late Rep. George Huff of Pennsylvania. It is a large red brick structure containing more than twenty rooms. The lot has a frontage of fifty-five feet on 16th street and a depth of 100 feet. It figured in the transaction at a valuation of $90,000. Mr. Newberry acquired the property from the Huff estate several years ago.

The Georgia avenue property is a short distance east of the terminus of the 14th street car line. It is ready for development, having been graded several years ago. The tract is irregular in shape. The new car line extending from the end of the 14th street line to Takoma Park passes through it. The property figured in the transaction at a valuation of $165,000. It was transferred subject to a trust of $75,000.

THE EVENING STORY.

In a Garden of Jasmine.

(Copyright, 1915, by W. Werner.)

It had been a long, long time since Bancroft Stilwell had been in New York.

He had gone out to the west the day that Ida Seaver, the sweetest, daintiest creature ever brought up in Bardstown (a little town a half day's journey from New York) had married the young southerner, Caspar Robinette, and he had not been back since.

He had thrown himself into work, and now he was a big cattleman, with more money than he knew what to do with, but he could not forget. He had been engaged to marry Ida. Then her father, Scoville Seaver, had been elected to Congress, and Ida and her mother had stopped in Washington with him.

Bancroft didn't know how it came about, but one day he received a package with his ring in it and a note from Ida withdrawing her promise and asking him to please forgive her. He had burned the note, but the ring with its lettering "From Ban to Ida," seemed too intimately a part of the beloved little blonde with the "sea blue eyes," and all through the years Stilwell had carried it in an inner pocket.

In the sixteenth summer he had spent two weeks at a lake resort and had gone back to the ranch determined to put an end to his loneliness. And now he was in New York in response to an urgent invitation for a week's visit, with the scattering snowflakes of a raw November day falling around him, waiting for Corinne Hilliard to ride with him in the park.

One happy day in a long ago November he had come here with Ida and her parents to see a great actress, and they had ridden in the park together. He wondered where she was now. Away down south somewhere walking in a garden of jasmine and magnolia and myrtle bloom, no doubt, with happy children calling her mother.

Ah, well, she had discarded him, and now another woman, as different as fire and dew, had let him know that she regarded him as distinctly worth while.

Corinne Milliard had been everywhere, and had had many admirers, but Stilwell with his lightly graying hair and the keen brown eyes that his men described as "X-ray," appealed to her more strongly than had any one she had ever before met. And Stilwell had begun to make plans.

She was a trifle imperious, perhaps, and there was even a hint of hardness in her make-up, but a "fellow can't expect to find a perfect woman," he thought, as he waited. "I'm more at home in the open; I'll ask her to marry me while we're out riding."

HIS TONGUE WAS A SILENT ONE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE RIDE.

Corinne was in high spirits; her cheeks glowed. At a turn of the road two small girls, ragged and dirty, darted across the road. Stilwell caught up his horse, but one little one went down under the feet of the mare Corinne rode.

"What a nuisance!" she cried out as Stilwell flung himself from his horse. In an instant he had picked the terrified child up and was carefully feeling for broken bones.

"There isn't any need to make such a fuss," Corinne frowned. "They're nothing but slum children, and really they shouldn't be allowed in the park at all, the repulsive things"

"There, there, we're not much hurt. Don't cry any more." Stilwell soothed the frightened mite. "Run and get some candies," he advised, giving them a dollar; "that'll cure the bruises."

When he turned his face to Corinne again the ardor had died out of his fine eyes and his tongue was a silent one the remainder of the ride.

Corinne managed to cover her disappointment and vexation with a fine show of gayety.

At the horse show in Madison Square Garden next evening hundreds of men and women dressed in fashion's height watched the beautiful, high-bred horses. The air was heavy with the mingled fragrance of costly scents and flowers. Corinne, in a black creation, with a glittering crescent in her black hair and brilliant red roses at her corsage, was all sparkle and dash. Stilwell looked at her and wondered that she favored him. What were his few hundred thousands to the millions her admirers possessed?

"Fine, isn't it?" Philo Brownson, an old acquaintance, remarked to Stilwell. "Horses look like they'd been fed in Jupiter's stables. A fine line-up, aren't they? I just passed another line on 4th avenue—a bread line—unfed things. Gives a fellow the creeps."

His careless words struck Stilwell unpleasantly. Unobserved, he left the garden. On the next corner, in front of a bake shop, were about 100 children waiting for the nightly distribution of stale bread. The little shiverers were but half clothed; their faces were pinched, their hands blue with cold. Stilwell stepped up near the end of the line.

"I'm awful cold, Sissy," a boy of ten, leaning on a little crutch, remarked.

The little girl with him put her thin-sleeved arm about him tenderly. "I oughtn't to have brought you, Seavy."

"But mamma had to finish the buttonholes, and she was afraid for you to come alone," he protested.

The doors of the bake shop opened and two men went down the line, giving to each child a loaf of bread. The other children scurried away hastily, but the little cripple and his sister moved off slowly. Despite their caution at an icy spot, the lame child fell.

Stilwell sprang to lift him. He was unhurt, but his crutch was broken. The girl began to cry. "Never mind," said Stilwell; I'll carry brother home."

"We're going to have nice potato soup and bread for dinner," the little lad confided to him as they went along. "Last night we were too late to get any bread. Mamma cried because she just had crackers for us to eat today."

"Hush, Seaver!" protested the little girl.

"What are your names?" Stilwell asked, "and your father's name?"

"Seaver and Naomi Robinette," the girl answered; "our father is dead, but his name was Caspar."

Stilwell felt an icy chill run over him. Her children! And the bread line! God!

They were passing a grocery and delicatessen. Stilwell stopped and bought two fat baked chickens, hot sausages, steaming bowls of vegetables, a green lettuce salad, celery, cheese, butter, fresh hot rolls, a fruit cake, apples, bananas, grapes, nuts, bottles of milk. Her children starving! Well, they would have one good feed!

With sparkling eyes little Naomi led the way to the top floor of a rickety tenement and opened her mother's door.

In the dim light of the single gas jet Stilwell saw that the room was scrupulously clean, but as bare as a hermit's cell. With her back to the door, a woman bent over some sewing. Ida! And this was the "garden of jasmine bloom" in which he had imagined her!

"We's bringin' company, mammal" the little boy called. "I fell and broke my crutch and he carried me home."

The woman rose, a wan sort of beauty shining in her tender face. "You are very kind, sir," she began. Then her eyes, large and blue, widened. A little gasping cry escaped her, a little cry of surprise, weakness, humiliation.

"YOU USED TO LOVE ME, IDA."

With his free arm Stilwell caught her and led her back to her chair. "Ida—Ida dear—it's only Ban."

Her father and mother had died, she told him presently, and Caspar had wasted her money and his to the last penny. Then he, too, had died, and she had come to this. "Oh, Bancroft," she sobbed, finally, "the children are so hungry! I—I must let them eat. I—I'd ask you to eat with them, but I've nothing fit to offer you!"

Stilwell brought forward the heavy basket. "Seaver and I have been marketing!" he explained gayly.

The little mother wiped away her tears and laughed with the children through the happy meal. Stilwell, watching, rejoiced over the ghost of a dimple her smiles revealed.

The children were asleep on the old lounge, and his watch pointed to 11 before he remembered his desertion. He rose then and took Ida's trembling hands in his. "You used to love me, Ida," he said, "and I—I've never quit loving you. Can't we begin all over again, and can't you and the kiddies be ready to go west with me tomorrow afternoon?"

Her eyes met his in a joyous flash. "I—— Oh, Ban," she cried. "I've always loved you, but don't—don't tempt me to do you an injustice!"

Stilwell's eyes shone. He slipped the old ring on her finger. "The wedding ring will have to be smaller," he murmured.

A little later she was crying over little Seaver's threadbare coat. "Oh, I cannot bear to shame him by bringing them to him in rags!" she mourned. Then she saw an envelope in one sagging pocket. On it was scribbled: "To get what you need, my dear." In it was a roll of bills.

A little later as Stilwell is somewhat distrait fashion helped Corinne Hillard from her car she struck him with one of her roses. "Where have you been, deserter?" she queried, curiously.

"In a garden of jasmine," he answered her absentmildedly.

(THE END.)

TRAVELETTE

BY NIKSAH.

Vladivostok.

In a vain effort to cast off the fetters of isolation welded by the vastness of her own empire, Russia built on the shores of the Pacific a mushroom city, such as Germany threw up in a night at Tsingtau. It is called Vladivostok. tok.

Ice-bound eight months of the year, this Russian makeshift of an outlet into the Pacific is one of the least known ports in the world. Except to traders and tramps of the sea, and those few tourists who brave the discomforts of eighteen days in a continental railway "carriage" for the privilege of conjuring with the accomplishment for the rest of their lives, it might be called unvisited.

Built upon a stretch of inhospitable sand and clay, the strangely misplaced magnificence of Vladivostok amazes and amuses the visitor. The incongruity of a marble custom house on a street hub deep with mud, and in juxtaposition to the corrugated iron storeroom ("godown") of a trader, is more easily imagined than expressed. All of the government buildings, beginning with the mansion of the governor, are ornate and expensive in construction and furnishing. Surrounded by mud and squalor, and with only the huts of coolies and the less pretentious residences and shops of the traders, they stand out in amazing contrast. Huge Cossack sentries, accoutered as if for immediate field service; shivering coolies, fur-clad railway and government officials and the unbelievable stillness of the place contribute to the fancy that the Vladivostk one views from the harbor is some weird conception of an artist, rather than a reality.

Commercially it is important to the far east as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, which serves that remote section of the earth with a faster mail service to Europe and America. As a military factor it places Russia in better position successfully to defend her constantly growing interests in Asia. As an architectual freak, it is perhaps without a parallel in the world.

MRS. DANIELS GETS BADGE.

Reward for Having "Loaned" Sons for Maine Memorial Exercises.

A gold badge of the Army and Navy Union was presented to Mrs. Josephus Danels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, yesterday afternoon by Commander W. H. Roach of the union as chairman of a presentation committee.

The medal was given to Mrs. Daniels in recognition of her "loan" of her two sons to assist in the ceremonies at the dedication of the Maine memorial in Arlington national cemetery last Memorial day. The ceremony took place in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, in the presence of Mr. Daniels and members of his office force.

Other members of the presentation committee were Senior Vice Commander R. F. Finucane, Quartermaster Charles F. Rougeau and Adjt. H. S. oYung, all of Garrison No. 8, Army and Navy Union.

Marine Railway Cradle Disabled.

In consequence of some trouble with the cradle of the marine railway at Dean's boatyard at Alexandria, the schooner Sodonia Curley has not yet been hauled out for repairs and painting. It is expected that the railway will be ready for service today, and that the Curley will be taken from the water. As soon as the work on the Curley is completed she will go to a bay port after oyster shells for the Alexandria crushing plant.

To Investigate Prof. Zenneck.

The Department of Justice has ordered an investigation of the record of a Prof. Zenneck.

According to reports to the department, Zenneck expects to be employed in some capacity by the German company operating the Sayville, L. I., wireless station. Prof. Zenneck is said to be a former German marine officer.

Rev. W. H. H. Powers has completed thirty-three years of service as rector of Trinity P. E. Church at Towson, Md.