

CRITICISES FINDINGS OF COURT-MARTIAL

Secretary Daniels Scores Verdict in San Diego Fatal Boiler Explosion Case.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE CHARGED BY DEPARTMENT

Steps May Be Taken to Ascertain How Members of Future Courts Cast Votes.

Secretary Daniels has clashed with the navy court-martial which tried two commissioned officers and one warrant officer for responsibility for the fatal boiler explosion on the cruiser San Diego last January, and today issued a statement taking exception to the court's findings and disclosing that on the Navy Department's disapproval the court altered its first verdict.

The court first acquitted the officers and then changed its verdict to hold Lieut. K. L. Hill, in charge of the fire-room, guilty, with sentence to lose forty numbers, but with recommendation for clemency. Edson C. Oak, chief engineer of the ship, was acquitted of negligence. Chief Machinist Thomas O'Donnell was found not guilty.

The department, after a careful review of the record, disapproved the findings and acquitted and has informed the general court-martial which tried Lieut. Oak that its action has resulted in a serious miscarriage of justice, which, if counteracted, would result in the standard of discipline and efficiency in the naval service.

Movement for Publicity. It was strongly intimated that steps would, as a result, be taken in the near future to make it possible to ascertain which members of the future courts vote for and which against acquittal.

The officers were tried at the navy yard, Mare Island, where the negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty, which resulted in the explosion of the boiler of the U. S. S. San Diego, while on a full-power run in the Gulf of California, January 21, 1915. Nine casualties resulted from the explosion.

The court which rendered the verdict in the case of Lieut. Oak, was composed of the following members: Capt. John M. Elliott, U. S. N., retired; Lieut. Commander Lloyd S. Shapely, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Zeno E. Briggs, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander G. H. Gill, United States Marine Corps, and Lieut. Leo Sahn, U. S. N.

Law Requires Secrecy. The department is unable to state which of the above-named officers voted for acquittal. "I am unable," said the secretary, "to state how any member of the court voted on the verdict required by law, which prohibits each member from divulging his vote unless required to do so by due process of law. I cannot, however, believe that the opinion of more than a bare majority of the members. In the absence of a positive pledge, it is not the policy of the department to disclose the vote of any member of the court-martial."

The specifications under which O'Donnell was tried alleged negligence and inefficiency. The secretary continued: "The court acquitted O'Donnell and apparently the attitude of the court that though these repairs were of a vital nature, either O'Donnell was not responsible for the installation and inspection thereof, which is an officer's duty in the case of an officer holding a commission in the navy, or that he was negligent or inefficient in his own behalf. He is charged with causing the death of Raymond Norris, sixteen years old, who was riding a bicycle November 16, 1914, at 10th and D streets northwest, when the automobile driven by Dufour collided with the bicycle."

Mr. Dufour denied that he was recklessly and negligently operating his car and claimed the boy's death was an accident. He testified that the boy turned suddenly in front of his machine and that he applied the emergency brake and made every effort to stop the car.

Attorneys Henry E. Davis, Walter C. English and George E. Sullivan represent the accused in the prosecution which is being conducted by Assistant United States Attorney Hawken.

Hill Verdict Reversed. "Hill was acquitted upon trial, but the department returned the record for revision and the court revoked its findings and acquitted and found Hill guilty of the charge and the specifications thereunder, and sentenced him to lose forty numbers in his grade.

The court, upon appeal on the record in Hill's case, unanimously recommended to clemency based upon the youth and inexperience of the accused and the extraordinary conditions existing on this full power trial. However, as the court-martial which tried Lieut. Oak, and which was composed of a majority of officers who convicted Hill, acquitted Oak, the department feels that on account of the illegal acquittal of Oak, it would be unjust to require a junior to carry the entire onus for the neglect which caused the explosion, and consequently, by its approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Hill, remitted the loss of numbers adjudged.

Lieut. Edson C. Oak, U. S. N., who was the senior engineer officer of the San Diego, while on this full-power run, was tried for culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. In this testimony he admitted that Oak was present in the full performance of his duties in the engine room and fire-room during the explosion at 1:40 p. m., while on a tour of inspection, he noticed the water was so low in the boiler as to cause the explosion, and he himself from accompanying the captain and return to the engine room to remedy a defect in the pumps which he knew to exist. "It was further brought out that Oak, after repeated urgent requests for more water in the fire-room, gave an order to hold on ten minutes longer and the trial will be over."

This order, which was issued, is not material to the charge, for, as senior engineer officer of a vessel, Oak was charged with responsibility, not only for taking timely action, but with knowledge of recognizing an emergency when the same existed.

Oak's Acquittal Adhered To. "The court acquitted Oak of neglect, and in revision, after a full explanation of the responsibilities of a senior engineer officer and the law applicable thereto, adhered to its acquittal. The department is unable to discover what motives induced the court to enter this finding, as it is entirely in conflict with

the evidence adduced, and, furthermore, absolved a senior engineer officer on a speed run from any responsibility for taking prompt and necessary measures in an emergency. By reason of his official position, Oak was clearly chargeable with knowledge of recognizing an emergency, and his failure to take the initiative in this case can only be due either to a failure to appreciate the responsibility imposed by the regulations upon a senior engineer officer, or to hope that no serious damage would result before the end of the trial. By its acquittal, the court held in effect either that it was not incumbent upon him to take the initiative and keep himself informed of conditions which he knew at least twenty-five minutes before the explosion were abnormal, or that he was justified in gambling with human life and government property under his charge."

TEACH HOW TO BUILD CHILDREN'S CHARACTER

Dr. Henry Neuman Addresses Capital Pedagogues Now Holding Annual Institute.

URGES THAT DISCIPLINE BE NOT TOO SEVERE

Miss Helen Gordon Outlines Plan for New Teachers' Club—Colored Instructors' Meeting.

ONE YARD IS EQUIPPED NOW FOR CONSTRUCTION

Secretary Daniels Believes, However, Two More Can Be Made Ready at Little Expense.

Whether construction of the two dreadnaughts authorized by the latest Congress, bids for which were opened at the Navy Department yesterday, shall be undertaken at government plants depends upon the result of a careful study by naval officials of figures submitted by private shipyards.

Private bidders apparently failed to keep their proposals within the \$7,800,000 limit of cost fixed by Congress for hull and machinery of each ship. The government plants, on the other hand, including those at New York, Philadelphia and Mare Island, submitted estimates within the limit, most of them being below \$7,000,000.

All Proposed Modifications. Bids submitted by the private plants, including the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, all proposed modifications to the department's specifications.

Careful study is being made to determine the exact cost of the ships under each bid. It is found that all the private bids are in excess of the limit fixed by Congress. It is likely that the ship companies will be asked to reduce their figures before deciding to give the entire work to the government plants.

Secretary Daniels is convinced of the need for equipping two more government plants for building battleships. Presently only one yard—that at New York—is so equipped. Those at Philadelphia and Mare Island, however, are being prepared for such work at small cost.

War Sends Up Prices. The result of the European war's demands on domestic markets is shown by the fact that the hulls and machinery of the new battleships Mississippi and Idaho were contracted for at \$7,115,000 and \$7,250,000 respectively a year ago, while yesterday's private bids for virtually identical ships ranged from \$7,229,000 to \$7,775,000, with various qualifications, such as stipulation that the government assume all insurance charges, pay for test trials and supply much portable material and providing for the substitution of cheaper grades of steel.

New hull construction due to plans to lessen the danger from torpedo attack occasioned some of the increase.

ACCUSED AUTOIST ON STAND. Everett Dufour Testifies for Self at Manslaughter Trial.

Everett Dufour, the automobilist, on trial for manslaughter in Criminal Division 1, before Chief Justice Covington and a jury today, testified in his own behalf. He is charged with causing the death of Raymond Norris, sixteen years old, who was riding a bicycle November 16, 1914, at 10th and D streets northwest, when the automobile driven by Dufour collided with the bicycle.

Mr. Dufour denied that he was recklessly and negligently operating his car and claimed the boy's death was an accident. He testified that the boy turned suddenly in front of his machine and that he applied the emergency brake and made every effort to stop the car.

Attorneys Henry E. Davis, Walter C. English and George E. Sullivan represent the accused in the prosecution which is being conducted by Assistant United States Attorney Hawken.

PRACTICES NOT GENERAL. American Bankers' Association Protests Against Usury Charge.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The executive committee of the National Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association announced today that at a meeting of the committee a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the circular issued by Controller Williams of the Treasury Department charging national banks with exacting usurious rates of interest.

The resolution recited that the practices complained of are confined to certain sections of the country and are not general, and that by the publicity given to the matter a great injustice has been done to the majority of bankers throughout the country.

"DERBY VOLUNTEERS" WHO HAVE JUST ENLISTED.

Refusal to disclaim its jurisdiction that the company is a Virginia corporation over the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Company as regards issuance of securities, notwithstanding the fact and operates almost exclusively in that state, may result in an investigation by the public utilities commission of certain transactions by the railway concern which were made without its approval.

NEW SECURITIES ISSUE CALLED INTO QUESTION

Insured Bonds and Note. In looking over the company's report for 1914 the utilities board of the District found that it had issued \$12,000 worth of bonds and a note for \$28,125.82, transactions which the commission had not been asked to approve.

REPUBLICANS UNITING, SAYS MYRON T. HERRICK

CHICAGO, November 18.—Causes that led to a split within the ranks of the republican party have, in a large part, vanished and the forces are to be reunited, Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, told members of the Hamilton Club in an address today.

"The republican party has become progressive," Mr. Herrick said, and through the will of each party to go half way in effecting a compromise many progressives have returned to their former allegiance.

"This is a two-party country," he said. "It has never had, and I presume, never will have, those multiple divisions by which the citizenship of some other nations are split.

"Between the two wings of our party there is no difference as to the route or direction, but only as to the speed limit.

"There is no advantage in a three-sided contest, which opens the way for tricks and fraud. Any man can make his influence felt in any party, but he cannot translate it into an active force for good laws and good government unless that party is powerful enough to put its policies into effect."

"Republicans and progressives have been patriotically inspired to forget the past and to join their energies for the better service of their cause."

HEADS MERCHANTS' JEWELERS SECTION. Charles A. Goldsmith has been elected chairman of the jewelers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association. The new leader of the jewelers' organization succeeds the late A. D. Prince.

The jewelers' section has voted to make a vigorous campaign in the interest of legislation on itinerant merchants and fake auction houses.

FEED CONTROL MEN MEET. Following an executive session held last night at the Raleigh Hotel, the Association of Feed Control Officials opened a two-day meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. Commissioner Browne made an address of welcome, after which reports of the secretary were read. President H. D. McDonnell made an address and was followed by John C. Reid, chairman of the board of directors, American Feed Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis.

Charles A. Goldsmith has been elected chairman of the jewelers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association. The new leader of the jewelers' organization succeeds the late A. D. Prince.

The jewelers' section has voted to make a vigorous campaign in the interest of legislation on itinerant merchants and fake auction houses.

Request Is Rejected. This request the commission today definitely rejected. The railway company operates approximately ninety miles of track, of which 93.6 per cent is located in Virginia and 0.4 per cent in the District. The question as to what action may be taken against the company for its failure to recognize the jurisdiction claimed by the commission is a matter for future determination by the utilities board.

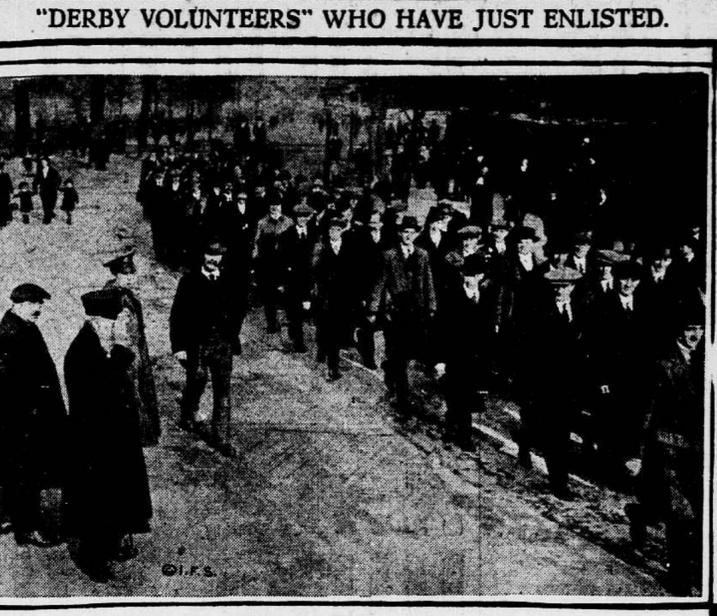
AGAINST TOO STRICT DISCIPLINE. Dr. Neumann urged that discipline be not too rigid. He also made a plea for teachers to make changes in their methods of dealing with children in order to cure certain evils rather than trying punishment. He told his auditors always to be open to new ideas.

Arthur William Dunn, specialist in civic education, United States bureau of education, spoke on the teaching of civics to children. He said that in instances in which current happenings in communities had been used to develop civics, the results were not good. He advised that the teaching of civics should be done in a more systematic way.

Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, at the formal opening of the institute last evening. He declared that "the silver lining of the European war cloud is the strengthening of the Monroe doctrine."

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine. While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.



THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A DAY'S YIELD OF RECRUITS, JUST AFTER LEAVING A RECRUITING OFFICE. A CHELSEA PENSIONER, WHO HAS "DON HIS SHARE," IS SEEN SALUTING THE YOUNG MEN AS THEY PASS.

NEW SECURITIES ISSUE CALLED INTO QUESTION

Insured Bonds and Note. In looking over the company's report for 1914 the utilities board of the District found that it had issued \$12,000 worth of bonds and a note for \$28,125.82, transactions which the commission had not been asked to approve.

Request Is Rejected. This request the commission today definitely rejected. The railway company operates approximately ninety miles of track, of which 93.6 per cent is located in Virginia and 0.4 per cent in the District.

AGAINST TOO STRICT DISCIPLINE. Dr. Neumann urged that discipline be not too rigid. He also made a plea for teachers to make changes in their methods of dealing with children in order to cure certain evils rather than trying punishment.

Arthur William Dunn, specialist in civic education, United States bureau of education, spoke on the teaching of civics to children. He said that in instances in which current happenings in communities had been used to develop civics, the results were not good.

Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine.

"While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.

"No matter how much we may deplore such a contingency, it would be a calamity if it were to occur, and the sovereignty of the United States, but of that of all the twenty Latin American countries, is to be preserved and defended every part of the western hemisphere against foreign attack. If once the nations of Latin America are conquered by a foreign power, it would be only a question of time before the United States would be forced to submit. If the United States were to be conquered by a foreign force, it would correspondingly be only a question of time when the same fate would befall the Latin American countries.

"It is a knowledge throughout both North and South America of these closely related facts that is evolving the Monroe doctrine into a pan-American doctrine, which will mean that the countries of Latin America will devote their moral strength, their armed forces and their physical resources to the defense of the United States. If its sovereignty shall be in danger, just as quickly as the United States will aid in defending their sovereignty."

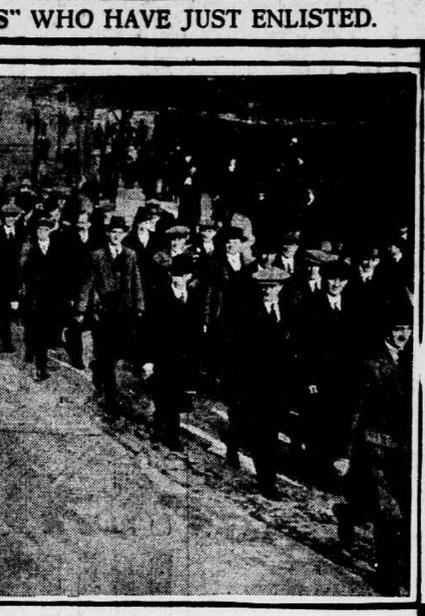
Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine.

"While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.

"No matter how much we may deplore such a contingency, it would be a calamity if it were to occur, and the sovereignty of the United States, but of that of all the twenty Latin American countries, is to be preserved and defended every part of the western hemisphere against foreign attack. If once the nations of Latin America are conquered by a foreign power, it would be only a question of time before the United States would be forced to submit.



THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A DAY'S YIELD OF RECRUITS, JUST AFTER LEAVING A RECRUITING OFFICE. A CHELSEA PENSIONER, WHO HAS "DON HIS SHARE," IS SEEN SALUTING THE YOUNG MEN AS THEY PASS.

NEW SECURITIES ISSUE CALLED INTO QUESTION

Insured Bonds and Note. In looking over the company's report for 1914 the utilities board of the District found that it had issued \$12,000 worth of bonds and a note for \$28,125.82, transactions which the commission had not been asked to approve.

Request Is Rejected. This request the commission today definitely rejected. The railway company operates approximately ninety miles of track, of which 93.6 per cent is located in Virginia and 0.4 per cent in the District.

AGAINST TOO STRICT DISCIPLINE. Dr. Neumann urged that discipline be not too rigid. He also made a plea for teachers to make changes in their methods of dealing with children in order to cure certain evils rather than trying punishment.

Arthur William Dunn, specialist in civic education, United States bureau of education, spoke on the teaching of civics to children. He said that in instances in which current happenings in communities had been used to develop civics, the results were not good.

Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine.

"While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.

"No matter how much we may deplore such a contingency, it would be a calamity if it were to occur, and the sovereignty of the United States, but of that of all the twenty Latin American countries, is to be preserved and defended every part of the western hemisphere against foreign attack. If once the nations of Latin America are conquered by a foreign power, it would be only a question of time before the United States would be forced to submit.

"If the United States were to be conquered by a foreign force, it would correspondingly be only a question of time when the same fate would befall the Latin American countries.

"It is a knowledge throughout both North and South America of these closely related facts that is evolving the Monroe doctrine into a pan-American doctrine, which will mean that the countries of Latin America will devote their moral strength, their armed forces and their physical resources to the defense of the United States. If its sovereignty shall be in danger, just as quickly as the United States will aid in defending their sovereignty."

Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine.

"While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.

MUST LIVE CHRISTIANITY AS WELL AS PREACH IT

Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson Issues Warning to Nation in Doctrinal Sermon at Meeting.

A warning to the nation to live Christianity as well as preach it was issued by Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson at this morning's session of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Columbia Association of Baptist Churches, which concludes its sessions tonight.

Speaking of the patriotism of Jesus, Dr. Stevenson recalled how he wept over Jerusalem, and said: "Perhaps Jesus is weeping over the capitals of Europe today, because, like Jerusalem, they have rejected the Lord. And if we do not live up to the ideals of Christianity we, too, will suffer as the nations of Europe are suffering."

In his doctrinal sermon on "The Character of Jesus," the speaker answered the question, "Has the church collapsed?" with a decided negative, saying that the fact is humanity has forgotten Jesus.

Reports of Committees. "We need a vision of the presence of our Lord among men," he said, predicting the time when "the forces of the Prince of Peace will move over the fields of strife."

Reports of various committees preceded the doctrinal sermon, the reports being presented by C. A. Muddiman, O. P. Kellar and Rev. E. E. Richardson.

The feature of this afternoon's session is the report of the committee on charities, presented by Dr. Stevenson. At 4 o'clock there is to be a devotional half-hour led by Rev. J. J. Muir.

Rev. G. D. Adams of Philadelphia will address the conference at 8 o'clock at the closing session on "New Wine in Old Skins," following a service of song at 7:30 o'clock led by Percy S. Foster.

Rev. Dr. R. C. Holland, secretary of the foreign mission board of the United Lutheran Synod of the S. C., has died at home at Columbia, S. C., from typhoid pneumonia. He was seventy-five years old.

HEADS MERCHANTS' JEWELERS SECTION. Charles A. Goldsmith has been elected chairman of the jewelers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association. The new leader of the jewelers' organization succeeds the late A. D. Prince.

The jewelers' section has voted to make a vigorous campaign in the interest of legislation on itinerant merchants and fake auction houses.

Request Is Rejected. This request the commission today definitely rejected. The railway company operates approximately ninety miles of track, of which 93.6 per cent is located in Virginia and 0.4 per cent in the District.

AGAINST TOO STRICT DISCIPLINE. Dr. Neumann urged that discipline be not too rigid. He also made a plea for teachers to make changes in their methods of dealing with children in order to cure certain evils rather than trying punishment.

Arthur William Dunn, specialist in civic education, United States bureau of education, spoke on the teaching of civics to children. He said that in instances in which current happenings in communities had been used to develop civics, the results were not good.

Must Maintain Monroe Doctrine. That the future welfare, and even the actual existence of the United States demands that the rising generation be taught to appreciate the vital importance of the relations of this nation with her sister republics to the south, was asserted by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

"At this hour, when everybody is discussing national preparedness," he said, "the American people should realize that the most powerful and practical argument in favor of such preparation is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the protection of the principles of pan-Americanism.

"There is only one serious possible cause of a great conflict of arms between the United States and foreign lands during the next ten years, and that will be the refusal of some foreign power longer to abide by the interpretation which the government and people of the United States place upon the Monroe doctrine.

"While in its true analysis there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine which is intended to be offensively opposed to foreign nations, and while there is nothing in the spirit of pan-Americanism which will allow for the danger, until the issue is settled forever, that a dispute about their application may finally be adjusted only by the arbitrament of the sword.

"No matter how much we may deplore such a contingency, it would be a calamity if it were to occur, and the sovereignty of the United States, but of that of all the twenty Latin American countries, is to be preserved and defended every part of the western hemisphere against foreign attack. If once the nations of Latin America are conquered by a foreign power, it would be only a question of time before the United States would be forced to submit.

"If the United States were to be conquered by a foreign force, it would correspondingly be only a question of time when the same fate would befall the Latin American countries.

"It is a knowledge throughout both North and South America of these closely related facts that is evolving the Monroe doctrine into a pan-American doctrine, which will mean that the countries of Latin America will devote their moral strength, their armed forces and their physical resources to the defense of the United States. If its sovereignty shall be in danger, just as quickly as the United States will aid in defending their sovereignty."

FAY MAY BE INDICTED UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Department of Justice Officials Not Hopeful of Conviction of Piracy.

The Department of Justice is expected to make efforts soon to have Robert Fay and others connected with the alleged plot in New York to blow up munition ships, indicted under the criminal section of the Sherman antitrust act.

Information is being collected to aid the Department of Justice in determining whether there has been a conspiracy in restraint of foreign commerce such as to justify presentation to a federal grand jury.

Cite Danbury Hatters' Case. Expectation that indictments under the statute might be successfully prosecuted is based on the interpretation of the Sherman law by the Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case.

The ordinary interpretation of lawyers before that decision was that the bination which sought to prevent competition among its members in similar lines of business. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Danbury hatters' case, however, held that there could be a restraint of trade by an outside agency.

Piracy Convictions Doubtful. There always has been some doubt expressed by Department of Justice officials of the possibility of convicting Fay and his associates under the so-called piracy sections of the criminal code, under which they recently were indicted. The recent trip of District Attorney Marshall to Washington is understood to have been for the purpose of deciding upon indictments under another section of that code.

Dr. Samuel Garland Slaughter, fifty-four, died at Lynchburg, Va., from the effects of an X-ray burn received several years ago. His widow and three children survive him.

ASSOCIATED DRUG STORES. 2 DAYS ONLY Friday and Saturday! Not only two days of wonderful value, but TWO DAYS OF SAVINGS. AN UNUSUAL SAVINGS, TODAY! We figure that you can save items just now which it would be impossible to come here for everything you want. The value—notice the savings—depend on Associated Drug Stores for anything and everything—YOU ALWAYS SAVE!