

and killed mercilessly. Their bodies were thrown into the river. Inhabitants of the villages of Skallpastro, Atmir, Dradnur and Dabuk were transported to the west bank near Kalarash in order to protect the cowardly enemy from our fire.

On September 10, south of Lake Ostrovo, Macedonian front, infantry fighting was continued from the previous day. Zouaves who attempted to cross the Struma near Novelen were driven back by our counter attack.

At the mouth of the Struma several British companies, assisted by artillery on the west bank and by warships, attempted to advance toward the east. They were taken under fire by our artillery and attacked and driven back to their original positions.

French Communication. Today's French official statement says:

From the Struma to the Vardar there has been an intermittent campaign without any infantry action, except some patrol engagements at different points of the front.

Views of the Producers. The producers declared that if the milk as a result of the action they hope to be allowed to take that the "middlemen" cannot claim that the producers have forced the price of milk up, as the producers claim that a mere raise of 2 cents a gallon in the price of the "middlemen" would not justify the "middlemen" in raising the price per quart or other smaller unit.

PROBING BOSTON "COMBINE." Justice Department Investigating Complaint Against Milk Dealers.

Investigation of a complaint that Boston milk dealers have combined to injure the public and violate the anti-trust law has been begun by the Department of Justice. This is the first formal complaint that has been filed with the department, although the attention of the various branches of the government has been directed to increases in the price of milk throughout the country.

Bosphorus Tunnel Planned. BERLIN, September 14.—Construction of a tunnel under the Bosphorus is being discussed at Constantinople.

Dining Car Cook Aka Damages. Ira H. Stewart, a cook in a dining car of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, has filed suit in the District Supreme Court to recover \$5,000 damages from the Washington Terminal Company for alleged personal injury.

Report on Health of Troops. The weekly health report from the southern department for the week ending September 9 shows the per cent sick of militia to be 1.31 with three deaths.

Curb Placed on Brussels People. LONDON, September 14.—Because it is alleged the people of Brussels signaled to a British aviator who flew over the city last week, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, the government has ordered that all inhabitants to be in their homes before 10 o'clock in the evening and all cafes within a certain area closed.

May Swim Mid Winter Blasts. It is probable that the Washington Swimming Club will inaugurate a series of "polar bear" stunts for the coming winter season.

Abraham Burnstine Seeks Divorce. Absolute divorce is asked in a suit filed today in the District Supreme Court by Abraham Burnstine against Minnie A. Burnstine. They were married April 5, 1915, at Jersey City and have four children.

The Summer Milk Price. In the matter of the agitation to increase the price of milk to consumers, I could call your readers' attention to a particular case.

J. D. McGuire Leaves Large Estate. The estate left by Joseph D. McGuire is valued at \$48,000 by the petition for the probate of his will, filed in the District Supreme Court, by Mary M. McGuire of Washington and James McGuire of New York, named as executors.

Blowing of Fuse Causes Fire Call. The blowing out of a fuse in the switchboard in building 1358 B street southwest, occupied by the Department of Agriculture, this morning about 11 o'clock alarmed one of the men in the building.

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AMERICAN MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION DISCUSS MEXICAN MINING DECREES.

NOT READY TO CONSIDER PROTOCOL FOR BORDER INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CARRANZA GOVERNMENT LAWS ON AMERICAN INVESTORS.

NEW LONDON, Conn., September 14.—American members of the international commission meeting here were occupied today with the Mexican mining decrees, and in conferring with Maj. Gen. Bliss as to the situation on the border. There is little prospect that the joint commission will return to the formulation of a border protocol until the American members have reached a tentative agreement among themselves as to the wisest course to pursue. They will then present their ideas to their Mexican associates for general discussion.

It was indicated today that questions of real estate and other taxes in Carranza decrees, and the holding of claims, were looked into by the joint commission when its examination of the mining taxes has been completed.

Land Taxes Called Confiscatory. In the case of land taxes under Carranza decrees, a punitive damage is assessed against lands lying idle which American interests have complained to the State Department amounting to confiscation of their holdings. As in the case of mining taxes, Carranza officials have asserted that their purpose was to foster small operators and to compel the owners of large land holdings for speculative purposes only.

In discussing the decrees complained of, the Mexican commissioners pointed out, however, that one of the main purposes of the Carranza government had in view was to prevent speculation in mining lands by individuals and companies. The Carranza government, it was said, had intended the system in operation during the Diaz regime.

Rates Under Diaz Plan. Under the Diaz plan the rate of taxation on mining claims diminished in direct ratio to the number of claims, whereas under the Carranza plan the purpose is to encourage the staking of a relatively small number of claims which will be actually operated, and to discourage the staking of large tracts of mining land simply for speculative purposes.

The attention of the Mexican commission was directed to instances in which military commanders had, through decrees, threatened with death any person who refused to accept paper currency at a rate far in excess of its current value.

The Mexican commissioners pointed out that in so vast a country it was humanly impossible to guard against all possible abuses, but they laid emphasis on the fact that while such extreme decrees had been issued by subordinate military commanders, the national government has constantly urged moderation on the state governors, and that they had no record of a single instance of such a decree since these extreme penalties had been inflicted.

Compromise Reached in Hungarian Turmoil. BERN, Switzerland, September 14.—Wireless dispatches from Budapest announce that a compromise has been reached between Premier Tisza and the leaders of the opposition. The premier has consented not to adjourn parliament before the end of the month, and the opposition leaders have agreed not to criticize the military authorities, but only the administration and its foreign policies.

Count Julius Andrássy, former premier, and leader of the opposition, precipitated a crisis in the Hungarian parliament on August 24, when he announced that he would no longer respect the political truce effected at the outbreak of the war and would resume criticism of the government.

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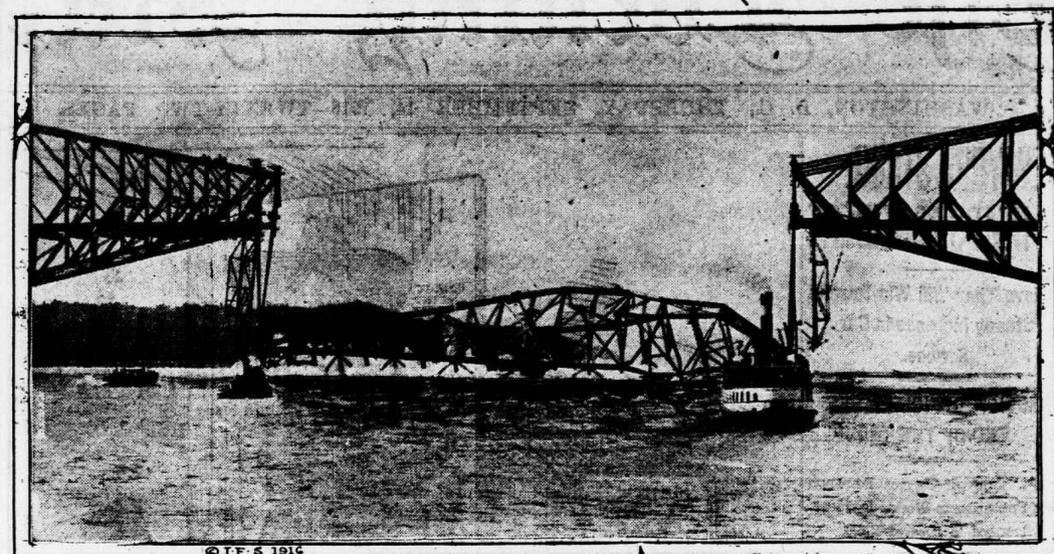
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REMARKABLE PICTURE SHOWING ACTUAL COLLAPSE OF QUEBEC BRIDGE AND ONE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER



THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN JUST AT THE INSTANT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE GREAT TOWER SPAN OF THE QUEBEC BRIDGE. THE SPAN WAS 600 FEET LONG AND WEIGHED 5,000 TONS. MORE THAN TWENTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED. THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED JUST AS ELABORATE CEREMONIES FOR ITS OPENING WERE COMPLETED. THIS IS THE SAME BRIDGE THAT FELL IN 1907 WITH EVEN GREATER LOSS OF LIFE.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

COMMUNITY SINGING CELEBRATION FEATURE

Much Progress Made in Plans for Big Observance to Be Held in Park View.

Community singing is to be one of the features of the community celebration to be held in Park View, October 16-20, in commemoration of the completion of the Park View School and the paving of Georgia avenue.

Prof. Hamlin Z. Cogswell, who is directing the organization of the Park View band, will begin the formation in a few days of a Park View chorus, containing a majority of the residents of that section. These two organizations will provide music during the five-day celebration.

President John G. McGrath of the Park View Citizens' Association, which has the fête in charge, announced today that the Potomac Electric Power Company has consented to install extensive lighting facilities throughout the section. Every home is expected to be decorated in green and white, the colors of the association.

Reports made at a meeting last night by the Potomac Electric Power Company indicated that progress is being made with the formulation of the program. Edward F. Holladay, president of the Potomac Electric Power Company, will be the principal speaker on the evening to be dedicated to a reception of the new school building.

Stowed away in large airtight cabinets in Dr. Hough's office is the complete record of man's development as shown by his lighting appliances from the days of the primitive campfire to the present tungsten filament. Here is the frebrand by which our aboriginal ancestor transferred fire from tribe to tribe; here is the animal's skull, which constituted the first attempt at a lamp, and the greased stick that was superseded by the candle.

Prized specimens in the museum's collection. Then came copper and bronze, and the lamps assumed a new symmetry and design as civilization and mechanical progress. Pottery lamps were soon out of date, and brass and copper lamps began to ornament the houses and churches, tacked to the walls and suspended in chandeliers. It is Dr. Hough's personal belief that the famous lamp which Aladdin's mother gave to the peddler was a pottery lamp, and the new one she received was made of copper.

The next step in lamp architecture was iron, and many were the curious designs wrought in this metal. An occasional iron lamp from Italy or Spain was brought to the museum, but these are not the lamps which we see today. Through a wick and then covering it with a chimney, this was the way the modern lamp was developed along new lines. So far the collection ends with the wick and chimney lamp, but there are more than twenty-four different specimens of lamps, representing the various stages of civilization, but these are only the beginning of a collection which is to be one of the most extensive in the world.

Many Curious Stoves Have Been Collected. In the history of illumination, the most interesting specimens are many curious old stoves and bellows and foot-warmers and one curfew which is said to be the only one in America. It is the popular opinion in this country that the curfew was a bell, but instead it is a sort of brass lid which was used to cover the fire. At one time in England a law was passed requiring every light to be out at a certain hour in the night, presumably 9 o'clock, and in order to comply with the letter of this law people had to suppress their fires. Thus the hour when the fires were covered with the curfew came to be called the curfew hour.

One time in traveling through a street in Mexico Dr. Hough came upon a peddler who had a singular tin lamp among his goods. Dr. Hough immediately bought it, and later discovered that it was a very different from any he had seen before. It was a simple tin lamp with a slight hole in the edge to hold the wick, but gradually they developed elaborate patterns and designs. The most interesting until they somewhat resembled tiny teapots, with a spout in the top where the wick and a hole at the bottom where the oil was poured in. The museum's specimens of this type of lamp are especially remarkable, many having been found in from all parts of Europe and Asia, displaying the most intricate and beautiful designs. A hundred or more such lamps were sometimes required to light a room, and although the people were ingenious enough to use a perfume for the oil, according to some authorities, they have since used a butcher shop for oil. A displaced oil lamp consisting of some of this early perfume oil is one of the most

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E. D. McLEAN ANSWERS GREEK PRESSERS' CHARGES DEPENDS ON ALLIES

Files Reply to Suit for Recovery of Letters Said to Be in His Possession.

Edward E. McLean, only son of the late John R. McLean, who has been contesting in the courts for possession of a number of letters found among the effects of his father upon his death, today filed a reply to the suit of the American Security and Trust Company, directors of which John R. McLean's will, and Francis T. A. McLean, was named in the will as an "adviser," who wish to gain possession of one of the letters now in the custody of Edward E. McLean.

In his reply Mr. McLean says that he has only had opportunity to examine a few of the letters. This, he says, he did in the presence of Mr. Homer, and did take the one referred to, feeling that because of the extremely personal and private nature of its contents it ought not to be made public, and because of its possible evidential use it ought not to be destroyed, and that being the only letter of his father at law and next of kin of his father, John R. McLean, deceased, he was, as a possessor of the letter, completely disinterested in such a paper writing.

Mr. McLean says Mr. Homer knew the letter was in his possession, and in the reply to the author of the famous epistle, Mr. McLean's reply is also signed by his attorneys, former Senator Joseph Bailey, War Secretary J. Lambert and George P. Hoover.

THURKS SLAY CIVILIANS AT KAVALA, GREEK PORT

AMERICANS AND PROPERTY WORTH \$2,000,000 ENDANGERED BY REPORTED PILLAGING.

PARIS, September 14.—The Greek port of Kavala was pillaged and civilians massacred by Turkish bashi-bazouks on the withdrawal of the Greek garrison, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Havas Agency. The dispatch says that the Bulgarians sent an ultimatum to Col. Christoboulos, commander of the garrison, on the night of September 10. Col. Christoboulos then left with 1,500 men for Thasos.

A terrible panic occurred in the city when the garrison withdrew. The bashi-bazouks entered, and after breaking open the prisons, indulged in an orgy of pillage and massacre. All who could fled before the invaders.

The Bulgarians are now camped at Korman and Kuchukorman. Bulgarian aeroplanes flew over Kavala on Tuesday and dropped bombs, which killed nine persons.

American in Danger. The British legation yesterday informed Garrett Droppers, the American minister, that the Greeks have surrendered to the Bulgarians the last of the fortifications in the district of Kavala, in northeastern Greece. Several of the forts were occupied some time ago by the Bulgarians. Warships of the entente allies have removed 1,500 Greek soldiers to Thasos.

A number of Americans were endangered, as is property of American tobacco companies to the amount of more than \$2,000,000. No ships are permitted to remain in the harbor.

RUSS DESTROYER SUNK, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

BERLIN, September 14.—A Russian destroyer has been sunk in the Gulf of Riga by a German aeroplane squadron, says a report given out by the German admiralty today. German naval planes also have attacked Russian sea forces in the Black sea, off Constanza, Romania.

HEALTH STATUTES BROADENED

Massachusetts Legislature Acts to Cope With Infantile Paralysis. BOSTON, September 14.—A bill giving health authorities in all cities and towns authority to make such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary to check the spread of infantile paralysis was passed by both branches of the legislature today. The measure was recommended by Gov. McCall in a special message. It provides for the establishment of a central office in cities where the disease has developed. It was brought out in the debate that the national house has been officially reported since the first of the month. Thirty-two cases, including seven in Boston, were reported today.

W. B. Wheeler Tells Anti-Saloon League of Election Results. WESTERVILLE, Ohio, September 14.—W. B. Wheeler, chief legislative agent of the anti-saloon league at Washington, at national headquarters of the league here today commented upon the result of the Maine election, declaring that "with the elimination of Senator Johnson, the legislature recognized the patriarchy of the United States."

Maine has been put through the wringer and has come out dryer than she has been for many years, said Mr. Wheeler. "The four men elected to the national House of Representatives are known drys and the governor also is dry."

There is general rejoicing among dry forces over what has been achieved in Maine.

AMERICAN IS LAUDED.

Robert Bowman, Ambulance Driver, Praised for His Bravery. PARIS, September 14.—Robert Bowman of Lake Forest, Ill., driver of section No. 1 of the American field ambulance, has been cited in the order of the day for "scrupulous devotion to duty, never hesitating in the presence of danger."

From August 20 to August 30, the citation continues, "he worked constantly, day and night, in the zone of an intense bombardment, and ambulance and wounded men whom he was transporting were struck by bursting shells. His coolness and presence of mind were remarkable."

Indians Claim Chicago Lake Front.

MAYETTA, Kan., September 14.—The Pottawatomie Indians soon will institute legal proceedings, through an attorney from Chicago who has assured them that their claim is legal, to gain possession of the shore lands of Chicago, from Michigan avenue to the edge of Lake Michigan. Announcement that the necessary suits would be made here today, following a meeting of the tribal council yesterday.

Col. I. A. Haynes Ordered Here. Col. I. A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, now in command of the post at Fort Monroe, Va., has been ordered to report to the chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, at the War Department, who will relieve Col. Richmond P. Davis, who has been ordered to San Francisco to assume command of the coast defenses of the Pacific.

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The Lineage of the Lamp.

By Frederic J. Haakins.

A collection of all the various illuminating devices used throughout the history of the world is now being prepared by Dr. Walter Hough of the National Museum here, and will be placed on exhibition as soon as space can be found for it.

Stowed away in large airtight cabinets in Dr. Hough's office is the complete record of man's development as shown by his lighting appliances from the days of the primitive campfire to the present tungsten filament. Here is the frebrand by which our aboriginal ancestor transferred fire from tribe to tribe; here is the animal's skull, which constituted the first attempt at a lamp, and the greased stick that was superseded by the candle.

Prized specimens in the museum's collection. Then came copper and bronze, and the lamps assumed a new symmetry and design as civilization and mechanical progress. Pottery lamps were soon out of date, and brass and copper lamps began to ornament the houses and churches, tacked to the walls and suspended in chandeliers. It is Dr. Hough's personal belief that the famous lamp which Aladdin's mother gave to the peddler was a pottery lamp, and the new one she received was made of copper.

The next step in lamp architecture was iron, and many were the curious designs wrought in this metal. An occasional iron lamp from Italy or Spain was brought to the museum, but these are not the lamps which we see today. Through a wick and then covering it with a chimney, this was the way the modern lamp was developed along new lines. So far the collection ends with the w