

The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid: Daily, one year, \$3.00 Sunday, one year, \$2.50

All communications intended for publication in The Times should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for the editor's information and as a guarantee of good faith. Manuscripts will be returned only when the necessary postage is sent for that purpose.

When The Times is not found on sale at places where Washington papers usually are sold, intending purchasers will confer a favor by informing this office of the fact.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903.

The New White House.

A Mild Rejoinder to Some Remarks by a Dyspeptic Critic.

The East Room of the White House, according to our morning contemporary, "once a picture of simple, modest, unpretending grace, fraught with beautiful and tender memories, is now a loud and glaring riot of vulgarity."

Dear, dear! That's too bad. We had a sneaking notion that the East Room was today more simple and unpretentious than it ever was, not even excepting those days "fraught with beautiful and tender memories," when "Dolly" Madison used it as a drying room for the family wash. But we must be mistaken. Or, else we are sadly lacking in what our esteemed contemporary says it possesses—"honest and enlightened pride."

We confess, we had thought the changes made in and about the White House, under the direction of Mr. McKim—the "high-priced, imported talent" so offensive to the "Post's" "enlightened pride"—to be, on the whole, satisfactory. But we are pained now to be told that the work done by this distinguished architect is that of a "vandal" and a "philistine," and that he has converted a "vision of majestic verdure" into a "stuffy and a priggish chapparal"—whatever that may be. We must hail from Philistia, indeed, not to see all these things; or else we must be deficient in imagination—that imagination which feeds on and is stimulated by an artistic debauch such as only a performance by the New Orleans opera troupe can furnish.

How We Go to Sleep.

Facts Reassuring to Some of Our Contemporaries Brought to Light.

The subject of "How We Go to Sleep" has been a fruitful subject of investigation by scientists throughout the world for a number of years. According to a report in the "Revue Scientifique," made by MM. Vachide and Vurpas, they have established the following facts:

Sleep begins, in its first phase, by a state of distraction which brings on states of absent-mindedness accompanied by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absent-minded states. Immediately afterward, in a second phase, these states of distraction pass into a very delicate motor disturbance, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vasomotor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours.

We are glad to know this. Heretofore we had believed that sleep was induced by reading some of our contemporaries. However, we mention no names.

Herbert Welsh Again.

He Suspects a Mare's Nest in "Suppressed" Parts of Miles' Report.

We have received another one of those periodical letters, produced in apparently unlimited quantities in the anti-imperialist workshops of the Hon. Herbert Welsh, in Philadelphia, requesting us to write to either the President, or Secretary Root, or General Corbin, or one of half a dozen others in authority at the War Department, with the view of inducing the publication "for the information and guidance of the country in the governmental management of the Philippine Islands," of the report of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles.

With all due respect to the Hon. Herbert Welsh and his associates in the campaign of slander against the army of the United States, we must decline his request, and for the following reasons:

First—We are not in sympathy with the endeavor to undo in the Philippines what has been accomplished there within the last four years at so large an expenditure of blood and treasure.

Second—We think that further discussion of "cruelty and outrage" charges can serve no useful purpose

at this time. We do not deny that some of the charges were based upon facts; but we also know that the guilty persons have been punished. To assert that they have not been sufficiently punished cannot affect the verdict of the court which pronounced sentence, nor influence public opinion, which believes that on the whole there is no army more humane or more considerate of the rights of the enemy than ours.

Third—The country is tired of—it is altogether too busy to listen to—these endless repetitions of stale and profitless tales, gathered in great part by credulous gossip-mongers, and time and again proved to lack any foundation beyond the pipe-dream of some querulous politician and his tool.

Fourth—General Miles, upon his own admission, had no better opportunity for ascertaining the truth or falsity of certain charges against officers than the courts which heard the testimony. What he states in his report was obtained at second hand. In not a single instance does he produce evidence which any court could or would accept. At best it is the opinion of General Miles—nothing more, nothing less.

Fifth—The report of General Miles was given to the press in full. Nothing was concealed, the statement of General Miles and the Hon. Herbert Welsh to the contrary notwithstanding. If the press of the country did not see fit to print the report in full, it speaks badly for the report. The War Department is not to be blamed for that, however.

Sixth—General Miles is—but we forbear.

There are other reasons, no doubt, why we shouldn't heed the Hon. Herbert Welsh's request, but they do not occur to us at the present time. It is immaterial, anyway.

We earnestly hope the Hon. Herbert Welsh will stop writing letters to us.

Libel in Pennsylvania.

A Tempest in a Teapot Over the New Salus-Grady Law.

Many Pennsylvania newspapers seem gravely alarmed and excited over the libel act which Governor Pennypacker's approval has just made a law.

The high-keyed protests of some Philadelphia editors would almost incline an outsider to believe that the reign of the censor had come again, and that the freedom of the press, which Pennsylvania's constitution explicitly guarantees, had been annulled by some abhorrent legislative conspiracy.

We are disposed, however, to think that the furore raised over the new law is nothing but a tempest in a teapot. We cannot see that the so-called Salus-Grady act has appreciably abridged the liberty of the press, or subjected newspaper publishers to any startling or unusual legal liabilities. By seeking to widen the basis on which actions for libel might be brought, the measure just signed by Governor Pennypacker was perhaps intended to encourage more frequent and more varied appeals to the State courts for damages. But proving unjustifiable libel before an impartial judge and a jury jealous of any invasion of public rights, remains for the plaintiff as much of a necessity as ever.

Public opinion, as represented in the jury, is now—as it has always been—the true safeguard of the freedom of the press. For no political ring can hope to muzzle the newspapers of Pennsylvania or of any other State so long as the people of that State are convinced that the newspapers are inspired in the way they wage against the politicians by genuinely disinterested and public-spirited motives. Senseless and brutal as may have been the cartoons in which Senator Quay and Governor Pennypacker were lampooned last fall, probably no jury could be found in Pennsylvania even under the new law to give damages against the newspaper publishing them.

Whatever may be said of the intention which underlay the passage of the new libel act, we cannot think its actual operations will prove dangerous or onerous to the Pennsylvania newspapers. That it is constitutional may be seriously doubted. For it pointedly exempted all weekly newspapers from its provisions. And without this exemption it is notorious that it could not have been carried through the Legislature.

But even if it be pronounced valid by the courts, we do not think that it heralds the extinction of free speech in Pennsylvania. We agree entirely with the "Philadelphia Ledger" when it says: "The courts can be trusted to interpret the law when called on with impartial justice. We do not believe that this act will be found to have made any material change in their action or rulings, or in the attitude of juries, any more than it will affect the

conduct of responsible newspapers." This is certainly the common sense of a situation much confused by hasty and hysterical criticism.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, denounced vice in that city at a banquet and then fell in a faint. According to what we have heard of Philadelphia the mayor did the logical thing.

The Field of Politics.

Clark-Hearst Ticket.

For President, the Hon. William A. Clark, Senator from Montana; for Vice President, the Hon. William R. Hearst, Representative from New York. This is the ticket which the Democrats of Montana—or at least a faction of Montana Democrats—offer for the consideration of the next Democratic national convention. Here is a combination which ought to make the Money Devil look sick every time he contemplates the possibility of its being placed in the field.

If it costs half a million dollars to elect a United States Senator from Montana, what would be the expense attached to procuring the Presidency for a citizen of that State? That would be the paramount issue of the campaign.

The king of copper and the prince of journalists, both multimillionaires, should be able to provide campaign contributions which would make Senator Hanna's fund of 1896 look like an overdrawn bank account. Senator Clark, it is said, would be willing to give a cold million, and at that he would never realize the effect upon his finances. A million dollars in the Democratic treasury—why, there simply would not be any campaign!

Democracy Lacked Money.

The lack of a campaign fund in the last two national campaigns was one of the things which helped to bring defeat. There are a great many people who imagine that the millionaire Montana Senator has been ready money to the Democratic party, but there is good reason to believe that the contrary is the truth of the case.

Senator Clark has, of course, contributed to the Democratic national campaign, but his donations have been far less liberal than many persons have believed; in fact, they have by no means been in proportion to his wealth. To the Montana campaign, where Senator Clark was himself personally interested, he undoubtedly lavished vast sums of money, and perhaps the major portion of it was expended legally, but his checks to the national fund were much smaller.

When the Democratic treasury was bankrupt in 1896 and it became necessary to raise money immediately to enable Mr. Bryan to continue his speaking tour; when in fact he was on the verge of being forced to abandon his special train and his campaign for the lack of funds to keep going, it was not the Hon. William A. Clark who was the savior of the party then, but his great political rival, the late Hon. Marcus Daly.

Failed to Make Good.

If the statement of those who ought to know be true, Senator Clark failed to respond to the urgent appeals of Chairman Jones. Daly had given many thousands of dollars, and had helped to raise much more; in fact he had contributed about all that could reasonably be asked of him. One day the Bryan train was a thousand miles from Lincoln; there was no money to pay its expense, and it seemed that Bryan's engagements would have to be canceled. At last an appeal, a most pitiful and urgent appeal was sent to Mr. Daly asking for prompt relief. The great copper magnate and political rival of Senator Clark sat down and drew his check for \$25,000 and mailed it to the committee, and the Bryan campaign was continued. Although Clark was worth probably five times as much as Daly, the latter is said to have contributed to the Democratic campaign fund five times as much as the former, and he received no reward for it. Even when Daly was turned down by the Kansas City convention and the Clark delegation was seated, it is said that Mr. Daly's contributions exceeded those of Mr. Clark.

Of course no one takes the Clark-Hearst suggestion seriously, but such a ticket is one which would place the Democratic exchequer in a condition of robust health.

Has Excellent Vision.

Senator Quay is quoted as saying that it looks as if his colleague, Senator Penrose, might be chosen as chairman of the Republican State committee. When casting glances into the future to discern probable action, Senator Quay's vision is excellent; he does not require glasses. Hence when he says that it looks as if Senator Penrose would be chairman, it is quite certain to follow that Senator Penrose will be chairman. Here, too, is a suggestion for the Republican national committee. That body will require a chairman for next year, and Senator Hanna, after having conducted with marked success two great campaigns, is said to be desirous of relinquishing the job in favor of some younger man. In case Senator Hanna is not again chosen to head the organization, why should Senator Penrose not be selected? He would be an admirable man for the place.

A Good Democrat.

In the consideration of successful mayors in connection with the Democratic nomination for President, why should the Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, be overlooked? Half a dozen other Democratic mayors are regarded as on the eligible list, but thus far no one has suggested the advisability of adding Mr. Maybury's name. He has for several terms been chosen mayor of the metropolis of Michigan, and from unprejudiced accounts has filled the position satisfactorily. Besides, as a member of Congress he has had experience in national affairs which some of the other successful mayors have not had.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

England's King Far From Being Well—Evidence of Ill-Health on His Recent Continental Journey—How the Kaiser Gave Offense to Italy While Visiting That Country—Royalty Not Safe From Baggage Thieves.

King Edward's Health.

In view of the very serious reports concerning the sanitary condition of Holyrood Palace—reports so grave a character as to cause Lord Leven, the high commissioner, to announce that under no circumstances would he give his customary receptions, banquets and levees at the palace this year, but that they would take place instead at the Station Hotel—it was certainly a courageous thing of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to hold a court at the palace in question on Tuesday last, the first function of the kind to be held there by a British sovereign since that of King George IV, more than eighty years ago.

It was all the more plucky on the part of the King, as he is far from being a well man. He has never been quite the same since the operation last year, and it has not escaped attention that throughout his recent European tour he never once showed himself on horseback at any of the reviews of troops held in his honor at Gibraltar, Malta, Rome, and Paris. At Gibraltar he had a small room with a balcony erected for him, on which he stood once in the center of the parade ground to review the troops and the naval brigade.

At Rome King Victor Emmanuel and all the Italian princes were mounted, but King Edward remained in the carriage with Queen Helene. At Paris, too, he drove in a carriage instead of riding on horseback at the Vincennes review, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be well enough to be seen on horseback once more, a fact which does not, however, prevent him from fulfilling his multifarious duties with even more than his wonted energy.

An Affront to Italy.

Appropos of visits to Rome, the Kaiser seems to have given a good deal of offense by taking along with him in Italy a mounted escort of German cuirassiers in order to accompany his carriage when he drove to call upon the Pope at the Vatican. The Italians not unnaturally insist that it was an affront to their King and to their government for the Kaiser to bring Prussian troopers with him to escort him in the streets of Rome, just as if Italian cavalry was not good enough for the purpose. This has been generally discussed in the Italian press.

Another matter which also aroused much unfavorable comment, but which, so far, has not got into print, was the Emperor's action in selecting as members of his suite on the occasion of his visit to Rome, the very tallest officers of his army, perfect giants, whose presence in the imperial entourage at Rome served of course to emphasize the dwarf-

like stature of King Victor Emmanuel, who though one of the most up-to-date sensible, clever and altogether admirable monarchs of the Old World, is likewise the most diminutive in size, being barely five feet. He is very sensitive on the subject of his brevity of physique, and the Kaiser has been pretty generally denouncing at Rome for a lack of tact in bringing such giants along with him.

Royal Baggage Lost.

One thing more in connection with King Edward's recent visit to Italy, and which I have not seen mentioned in the press, is the fact that an immense quantity of the royal baggage, and also a number of letter bags belonging to the King, were lost between Rome and Reggio—that is to say, on the railroad in the southern portion of Italy. Nor have they been recovered up to the present moment, in spite of all the efforts of the Italian railroad authorities and of the Italian and English police.

The baggage in question had been sent out from England in charge of a courier, to meet the King at Malta, and a gunboat had been dispatched from thence to Reggio—that is to say, to the railroad terminus at the southernmost portion of the Italian peninsula—to convey the things to Malta. When, however, the train reached its destination the courier, the British consul and the railroad authorities were horrified to discover that not only all the baggage but likewise also the letter bags had disappeared, and after twenty-four hours had been spent in frantic efforts on the part of the officials in question to ascertain what had become of the missing things, without any success, the gunboat left for Malta with the consul on board in order to explain what had happened, the courier remaining behind with the object of pursuing the search.

The latter has remained without avail, and if I mention the matter, it is because so many American tourists have been robbed of their baggage in much the same manner when traveling in Italy, that they may possibly derive some consolation from learning that not even crowned monarchs are safe from the depredations of Italian railroad bandits.

Princess Alice of Battenberg.

Princess Alice of Battenberg, whose engagement to Prince Andrew of Greece has just been announced, is the eighteen-year-old daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, now a rear admiral of the British navy, and of his wife, Princess Victoria, eldest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Czarina. Princess Alice is, therefore, a great-grandchild of Queen Victoria, and also of that wonderfully clever Privy Councillor Hauke, who, of

Jewish birth, though not of faith, was the chief secretary to the Grand Duke Constantine when the latter was viceroy of Poland during the reign of his younger brother, Czar Nicholas I.

Old Hauke had a son, who joined the Saxon revolutionists and fell mortally wounded on the barricades in the streets of Dresden during the revolutionary outbreak of 1848. Old Hauke's other child, a daughter, made a runaway marriage with Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of Czarina Marie, and she was eventually created by the Grand Duke of Hesse Princess of Battenberg. Of this union there were four sons and a daughter, the eldest being Prince Alexander, who reigned for a time over Bulgaria, and died some years ago as Count Hartenau, leaving children who bear that title. His younger brother was Prince Louis, now an admiral in the British navy. Then there was the late Prince Henry, who married Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria; Prince Francis Joseph, who is married to Anne of Montenegro, sister of Queen Helene of Italy, and Princess Marie, married to Count Gustave Erbach-Schönberg.

A Marriage for Love.

Princess Alice, owing to the fact that her father is of noble birth, rank, not as a royal personage, but as a Hessian noblewoman. She is a very beautiful girl of eighteen, who has made her debut this spring at the court of her granduncle, King Edward, and suffers from deafness in a rather pronounced form. She is relatively speaking portly, and if Prince Andrew of Greece is marrying her it is because he is in love with her. In fact, the union will be in every sense of the word one of those love matches which are so rare among royal families.

It is a moot question whether by her marriage she will become a royal princess. She will be treated as such at Athens, and probably in Russia and in England, but certainly not at Vienna, Berlin, or at any of the smaller German courts where the utmost strictness prevails with regard to the precedence accorded to princes and princesses of morganatic birth.

With regard to Prince Andrew of Greece, he is the youngest son but one of King George, is a little over twenty-one years of age, learned to know his fiancée when she was living with her mother at Malta during her father's command of one of the battleships of the British Mediterranean squadron. As King George is enormously wealthy, and has an immense private fortune, he will doubtless be able to make most satisfactory provision for the young couple, who are an extremely comely pair.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

QUINDOCQUIA WILL NOT GET A POSTOFFICE

Order Rescinded and Appointment of Negro Postmaster Annulled.

The Postmaster General, upon request of ex-Congressman W. H. Jackson, of the First Maryland district, has rescinded an order creating the postoffice at Quindocquia, Somerset county, Md., to which Andrew J. Day, a negro, had been appointed postmaster a short time ago upon recommendation of Mr. Jackson.

It is unofficially announced at the Postoffice Department that the town of Quindocquia had two citizens by the name of Andrew J. Day, one white, the other a negro, and that by mistake, the appointment was given to the latter. Now that the error has been discovered, the other Day declines to accept the post, it is said.

The department does not care to make public Mr. Jackson's letter of recommendation, but states, inasmuch as the people of that community are soon to be served by rural carriers, it is deemed advisable to rescind the original order.

Day is the first negro ever appointed postmaster in Maryland.

ALUMNI OF HAMILTON HONOR TWO OF HER SONS

The sons of Hamilton College, known collectively as the Alumni Association, last night honored two of her distinguished graduates—Dr. S. N. D. North, the new Director of the Census, class of '69, and William M. Collier, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Commerce, class of '85—with a banquet at the Hotel Barton. There are others of equal note in the progeny of Hamilton, and so the body that greeted the guests of honor was distinguished in itself.

Addresses were made by Director North and Mr. Collier, Judge C. S. Bundy, '54; Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sanger, A. R. Severn, Mr. Towner and Representative Sherman. Others present beside those mentioned were Charles E. Brayton, '62, Dugald C. Morrison, '59, Rev. Charles W. Skinner, '81; Ralph W. Stone, '99, H. Dorsey Spencer, 1900.

Mr. Root's speech, a compilation of humor and of tribute to the men of Hamilton who are aiding in shaping the destinies of the nation, won for him an enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Collier's address also bristled with poignant wit.

A meeting was held at the end of the dinner, and Secretary Root, class of '64, was elected president of the association to succeed Senator Joseph R. Hawley. The other officers chosen are Representative James S. Sherman, of New York class '78, vice president; Osborne Towner, '68, secretary; Dr. Otis J. Eddy, '68, treasurer; executive committee, A. R. Severn, '87, J. P. Turts, '72, and B. R. Johnson, '97.

PLANS FOR ZOLA STATUE.

PARIS, May 15.—The statue to the memory of Emile Zola will represent him standing in an attitude of vehement controversy. A symbolic figure of Truth is pointing out his path. The monument will be completed in three years, and will be placed in the Tuilleries.

NICARAGUA IS QUIET, SAYS MINISTER COREA

Also Denies Reports of President Zelaya's Cruelty to His Enemies.

The Nicaraguan minister, Senor Don Luis F. Corea, has returned from New York city, where he arranged some financial matters for his government, preparatory to starting for Central America for a short visit. The minister has received cable advices from his government denying the reports sent out from Panama alleging that unsettled conditions prevail in Nicaragua.

"There is no revolution in my country," said the minister today, "and nothing whatever to justify these reports, which are undoubtedly fabricated by the enemies of the government in Panama. The steamer Victoria, which for a short while caused some trouble on Lake Nicaragua, was captured months ago and there has been no further excitement since then."

"The reports that President Zelaya is guilty of acts of cruelty and oppression toward his enemies are false. On the contrary, he is entirely too lenient with the offenders. I have received no report as to the execution of a native of Salvador who took part in the recent disturbance. If there was such an execution—and I am inclined to doubt it—it was for some high crime, such as the blowing up of a powder magazine in Managua, some months ago."

"On the 11th of July the tenth anniversary of the administration under the liberal government will be celebrated. It is customary on such days for the President to extend clemency to political prisoners and I am satisfied President Zelaya will pardon many of the offenders against the state this year."

SUBTREASURY ACCOUNTS CORRECT TO A CENT

United States Treasurer Roberts has returned from New York, where, yesterday, he received the reports of a special committee of twenty clerks, who were sent from the Treasury Department to investigate the accounts of the late Conrad N. Jordan, assistant treasurer at New York.

On the day of Mr. Jordan's death the balance sheet for the subtreasury showed \$286,471,256.62. The clerks who have been working for six weeks on the accounts found that Mr. Jordan's balance was correct to a cent. Treasurer Roberts gave his receipt to the Jordan estate and in return accepted the receipt of Hamilton Fish, the recently appointed assistant treasurer.

PERSONALS.

Gen. A. W. Greely was a passenger on the steamer Philadelphia, of the American line, which sailed Wednesday from New York for Southampton.

E. G. Draper, of Washington, was one of the representatives of the freshmen class of Amherst, in the interclass debate held yesterday, the first event of the kind ever held at Amherst. The question was, resolved, that the voluntary annexation of Cuba by the United States is an advantage to both countries.

RAZE MANILA'S WALLS AND LEVEL HER GATES

Secretary Root Consents to Plans of Governor Taft.

The "greed of commerce" again has the upper hand in its fight to overcome the protests of half a dozen or more patriotic societies of this country against the razing of the walls of Manila. A cable message was received at the War Department yesterday from Governor Taft explaining that the portion of the wall about the old city, which he proposed to remove was along the Pasig River, and "a section that does not in the least interfere with the sightliness of the city." Governor Taft also spoke of the demand for more wharf room for the commerce of the city, and said that the removal had the indorsement of General Davis. Secretary Root was moved by the petition, and decided to allow the removal to proceed in accordance with previous plans.

Secretary Root's "change of front," as it is termed by several of the patriotic women who have undertaken to save for the credit of this country the walls which could not be duplicated at any cost, has not disconcerted the leaders in the movement.

A meeting has been called for 8 o'clock Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Blount, "The Oaks," 3101 U Street. Mrs. Blount is the president of the Pro Re Nata Society, one of the organizations striving to save the old city. At this meeting will be members of the Twentieth Century Club, which started the movement; Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, the Women's International Press Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, Founders and Patriots, Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, of which General Schofield is president, and many other patriotic and influential organizations.

Circulars explaining the movement to arrest the destruction of the ancient and beautiful walls and gates of Manila have been sent to societies in other cities, and these will be followed by special committees of women who will carry on the campaign. One committee will go to New York and from there to Vermont, another will go to New York and from there to Boston, and a third will go to New York and then to Chicago.

Still other committees will be sent out and the movement will be made national. Everywhere the greatest interest has been created, and it is evident that if commerce wins it will have to down a great deal of enthusiasm and hard work, which are to be made effective by open purses.

Everyday finds new recruits to the movement started by the Twentieth Century Club. It now numbers the members of the societies mentioned, wives of Senators and Representatives in Congress, Cabinet members, and prominent business men generally. It is believed the meeting Sunday will result in some plan which will prove effective. All of the societies interested will pass resolutions condemning the purpose to raze the walls. There will be no undignified appeals, for according to the leaders of the movement, this should not be necessary.

S. M. FABIAN GIVES OPENING RECITAL

S. M. Fabian, well known in Washington for his brilliant piano work, gave an interesting recital last night at the Virgil Clavier Piano School. The occasion marked the opening of the school. Mr. Fabian displayed much of that artistic ability which has marked him as a musician of note and was especially happy in a group of Chopin numbers. His technique, tone, and reading were admirable, and the audience grew enthusiastic in its applause.

Other numbers on Mr. Fabian's program were the Schubert-Liszt "Erl King," Field's "Rondo," "Soleres de Vienne," Schubert-Liszt, and several other well-known compositions.

DRAMATICS AND MUSIC AT CARROLL INSTITUTE

Ellen Vockey Seiffert, assisted by several well-known local entertainers, will give a dramatic and musical recital this evening at 8 o'clock at Carroll Institute. Mrs. Seiffert has selected as her numbers scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," and independent recitations. Among the local people who will appear are Arthur Middleton, Edna H. Baier, Jessie A. Hoover, Miss Dunhouse, Mae Louise Farrow, Mr. Minster, Mr. Storm, Mr. Ruppert, Mr. Seiffert, Mrs. Givens, Mrs. Charles Hyer, Mr. Robinson, Lillie Baier, and Bessie N. Wild.

CARROLL INSTITUTE CHOIR REHEARSALS

There will be no rehearsal of the Carroll Institute choir next week. The last rehearsal for this season will be given at Carroll Institute Hall, Wednesday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock. The honorary, advisory and supporting members, as well as others interested in the work of the organization, are invited to attend. This rehearsal will be entertaining as well as instructive.

During the recreation intermission at the rehearsal, Wednesday, May 13, the choir was entertained by solos from three of its members: Miss Faulkner, soprano; Miss Baptista, contralto, and Mr. McQuaid, tenor. Each number was pleasingly and intelligently rendered.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The twelfth anniversary of the well known Amphion Glee Club will be appropriately observed this evening by a concert and reception which will be given at Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania Avenue. J. Henry Lewis, the director, has prepared an excellent program of popular songs to which the entire membership will contribute. Refreshments will be served by J. H. Foster, and Hamilton's orchestra will furnish the instrumental music.

SEEKING TO MINIMIZE COMPETITION IN SUGAR

Traffic Men in Chicago Are Trying to Adjust Rates to Protect All Producers.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Traffic officials of railroads reaching the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports are meeting in Chicago to fix rates for the movement of the season's sugar crop. An effort is being made to so adjust sugar rates that the competition of the product from Cuba and Hawaii will be minimized.

If the plan succeeds, the import rates on sugar and the proportion of the rates charged for the inland haul will fully protect the sugar industries of the United States. The initiative is said to have been taken by the Santa Fe, backed strongly by the Southern Pacific. Large and growing beet sugar plantations and refineries are along both roads.

Rates have always become demoralized because of contending industries. The Cuban sugar comes in by way of New York and the Gulf ports, the Hawaiian sugar by San Francisco, to compete with the sugar from Louisiana and the South, and lately the sugar from the new and rapidly growing beet sugar fields of the Middle West and the Southwest.

To carry the product of these sections the railroads made low rates, and to get the foreign tonnage they have also made low divisions on the through import rates. In many cases the inland proportion of the import rate has nullified the effect of the protective tariff.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

A meeting to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the establishment at The Hague of the International Arbitration Court is called at Friends' Meeting House, 1811 I Street northwest, on Sunday, May 17, at 3 o'clock p. m. Prominent speakers will be present. The call is signed by Belva A. Lockwood, for the Universal Peace Union and Peace Bureau; Mrs. Clinton Smith, for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, for National Council of Women; Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, for Woman Suffrage Societies; Dr. Clara W. McNaughton, for Federal Woman's Equality Association; Hetty Abraham, for Council of Jewish Women; Susan Flessner Pollock, for Kindergarten Institute. The public is invited.

SECRETARY SHAW TO TALK TO GRACE CHURCH MEMBERS

A congregational meeting of Grace Episcopal Church will be held this evening in the Sunday school room of the church. The meeting will be under the auspices of the ways and means committee, and an organ recital and musical will form part of the entertainment. The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Hon. H. B. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the United States, have been invited to address the meeting.