NAVAL BATTALION TO HELP ATTACK

Will Participate in the Maneuvers.

INVITATION IS ACCEPTED

Action by General Harries Came as Joyful Surprise to the Men.

Members of the District Naval Battalion were much pleased to learn that Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the National Guard of the District, had accepted the invitation tendered by the Navy Department to the organization to participate in the army and navy maneuvers in and around Washington next month. The maneuvers will consist of an attack on the city by the naval forces and the defense of the same on the part of a large land contingent.

The Naval Battalion, under Commander Stratton, will take part in the attack as a part of the coast squadron, using the monitor Puritan, now lying in the Washington channel, foot of Seventh street southwest.

An Agreeable Surprise.

The acceptance of the invitation, extended to General Harries by the Navy Department for participation in the June maneuvers as a part of the coast squadron, came as a surprise to the members of the Guard. It was thought at the time of the issuance of the invitation that acceptance would be impossible, owing to lack of funds. The appropriation for the annual cruise of the Naval Battalion is not available until July 1, but in some unknown way General Harries has surmounted the financial difficulties which threatened to make acceptance of the invitation impossible, and declares that it gives him great pleasure to announce that the Guard will participate in the exercises.

It is expected that participation in the maneuvers will be of great benefit to the Guard, as the men will associate with men of the regular army and navy, and will be able to gain considerable knowledge of military methods which they could learn in no other way. General Harries says that he will be unable to pay the men for the time spent during the coming maneuvers, but that rations and other supplies will be drawn from the commissary and quartermaster departments of the United States Army under act of Congress. The regular cruise of the naval battalion will be held as usual later on, in September, and the men participating will receive their accustomed pay provided by Congress.

Many New Enlistments.

Since the announcement of the dates of the annual encampment at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., many enlistments have been received at headquarters. The regimental battalion and company commanders have begun weeding out the undesirable timber in their organizations, and it is a case of the survival of the fittest. A number of commissioned men have resigned and their positions are to be filled by the non-commissioned men in the organization which they have left.

Nothing official has developed in the Harries-May controversy through the past week. General Harries says Colonel May will be honorably discharged and the First Regiment disbanded. That ends the case so far as the commanding general of the militia is concerned. Colonel May will contest General Harries' right to dismiss from the service an officer commissioned by the President.

Colonel May has retained counsel to represent him. It is understood that Attorney Peters will investigate the case and contest Colonel May's dismissal to the bitter end.

Work on Rifle Range.

Work on the new rifle range at Congress Heights, according to the reports of Capt. Thomas King, superintendent of the range, is progressing rapidly, and there is every indication of its completion even before the time agreed upon in the contract. Owing to the number of complaints received last year by residents living in the vicinity of the old range, however, the new place will not be used until the sufficiency of protection from stray bullets to pedestrians and persons living within rifle range of the grounds has been tested by a committee consisting of Major Averill, Major G. B. Young, and Capt. Alfred P. Robinson. These officers will test the range thoroughly, and make a report to General Harries, and upon this report the latter will decide whether or not the Guardsmen will be allowed to engage in rifle practice.

Election of Officers.

The election of the following officers of the Guard has been announced: Sergt. Frederick P. Rogers of Company K, Second Regiment, to be captain of Company M, Second Regiment; Sergt. Thomas S. O'Hallaron, Company L, Second Regiment, to be second lieutenant, same company; First Lieut. Charles L. Brockway, Company F, Third Separate Battalion, to be captain, same company; Sergt. Philabert L. Rogers, Company F, Third Separate Battalion, to be first lieutenant, same company; Sergt. George F. Thompson, Company F, Third Separate Battalion, to be second lieutenant, same company.

Commissions have been received at brigade headquarters for First Lieut. William L. Tydings and Second Lieut. Marshall Magruder, both of Company K, Second Regiment, and Second Lieut. Alvin D. Thompson, Company H, Second Regiment.

The resignations of Capt. Charles L. Snell, Company F, First Regiment, and First Lieut. Roy B. Hayes, adjutant of the Third Battalion, First Regiment, have been accepted. Officers of the Guard have tendered their resignations as follows: First Lieut. John E. Smallwood, Company F, Second Regiment; First Lieut. George C. Wilsher, and First Lieut. William H. Shaffer, both of the First Battery, Field Artillery.

The brigade board of examination has reported favorably on the examination of Capt. Sheridan Ferree as captain of Company D, Second Separate Battalion. Captain Ferree was captain of Company M, Second Regiment, until elected to the captaincy of Company D.

CHEAPER TO LOSE.

Billy the Tout—Watcher cheerin' fer? Yours is the last horse in.

Mr. Turf—That's why. I promised my wife a new dress if I won today—New York Sun.

CITIZENS ARE SEEKING RELIEF FROM NUISANCE WHICH THEY CLAIM MENACES HEALTH

"DEATH LAKE" IN NORTHEAST WASHINGTON.
Rubbish of All Kinds Floats on Its Black Surface and Malodorous Breezes Are Wafted From Its Bosom.

"DEATH LAKE" ODORS MENACE TO VICINITY

Horrible Smells From Stagnant Pools Near American Baseball Park Endanger Health—Complaints of Residents—May Be Filled In.

A strong effort is being made to have the District Commissioners fill in the stagnant pools of water in the field bordering on Florida avenue, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets northeast. Ponds of filthy water are just back of the old American League Park, and are known as "Death Lake."

Prior to the removal of the baseball grounds to Seventh street, this lake or puddle of water caused no trouble, and was scarcely noticed. During the summer of last year, however, the odors arising from the mud and water created some comment.

This spring as the weather began to grow warmer, the inhabitants of the neighborhood began to complain. A number have sought new homes simply because they could not stand the bad smells which arise from "Death Lake" and spread in all directions.

All who live along the south side of Florida avenue and I street keep their doors closed, and prefer to suffer from the heat than to endure the air from "Death Lake."

A United Protest.

People who live along these streets were seen by a Times reporter yesterday and all unite in condemning the existence of such a nuisance, and were among those who signed the petition asking the Commissioners to fill in the pools of stagnant water.

G. Stewart, with his wife and family, reside at 1373 Florida avenue. Mr. Stewart said:

"We would be very glad if the Commissioners would relieve us of this nuisance. The health of our children and ourselves will be in great danger if this 'Death Lake,' as it is called, is not filled up shortly.

"On warm nights we cannot sit outside on account of the repugnant odors which come to us from the stagnant waters."

Mrs. M. McCarthy, of 1341 I street, said:

"I think it is very bad that such a place should be allowed to exist. My home has been made unpleasant since spring came on account of the terrible smells which arise from these stagnant pools.

"Typhoid fever is certain to find its way into my family before many days unless something is done."

May Have to Move.

J. T. Carr, 1339 I street, was one of the residents of that neighborhood who signed the petition to the Commissioners.

"I am afraid I will be compelled to move away this summer," said he, unless that place is filled up.

"I do not think there is a family anywhere along this street in which there is not sickness of some kind, directly due to the germs which thrive in the filthy water of 'Death Lake.' Something must be done at once, or an epidemic of typhoid fever is imminent."

J. H. Adams, of 1391 Florida avenue, is right in the track of the strong east winds which bring the vile odors of "Death Lake" across Florida avenue.

"I have to keep all doors and windows shut," said Mr. Adams. "I prefer heat to the filthy air which comes through the front doors and windows from the pools of water out in the field.

"I do not think life would be worth living here this summer unless something is done."

Dozens of other families are similarly affected, and all will be greatly benefited by the filling of "Death Lake."

BRITH ABRAHAM WILL ASSEMBLE IN BOSTON

Grand Officers on Hand and Delegates Arrive by Every Train—Hebrew Quarters Decorated.

BOSTON, May 20.—The grand officers of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, whose convention is to open tomorrow morning, have arrived and are now at the Quincy House. Delegates are coming from all over the country, and after registering at headquarters are directed to the hotels where they are to reside during the convention.

The perfect arrangement of every detail was a pleasant surprise to the arrivals, and the gay decoration of the Hebrew quarters evoked enthusiastic remarks. Everything is in readiness for the opening, the convention does not anticipate the slightest hitch in the plan of arrangements, and already the partisans of the different candidates are beginning the campaign for election.

The air is full of loud praise for Boston and Bostonians, and the indications are that this year's convention is to be successful and most fruitful in results.

BIG FREAK BALL.

A large granite ball, weighing two tons, in a cemetery in Ohio, is said to be slowly turning on its axis. During the last five years the ball has turned thirteen and three-quarter inches. When the ball was placed in position an unpolished spot six inches in diameter was left in the socket of the pedestal on which it rested. A year ago it was noticed that the unpolished spot was turning upward on the south side of the monument. The revolution of the huge polished ball, which it would require a derrick to lift, is supposed to be due to the sun's heating one side of it, the south, and causing it to expand, while the north side, which rests most in the shade, does not expand to the same extent, and thus the ball gradually shifts its position by turning.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SECRETARY GROWING ARROGANT.

Secretary Shaw kicked up a rumpus until allowed to select his own coachman and after a while he will start another insurrection for the purpose of gaining the right to select his hired girl. Give a man a taste for power and the chances are that he will become a tyrant.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

EXPERTS INTERESTED IN VICTORIAN'S TRIP

Turbine-Driven Steamer Observed by Commander Canoga as to Economy of Fuel.

Naval engineers of the Government are greatly impressed with the turbine-driven ocean liner the Victorian, during a round trip of which Commander A. B. Canoga, U. S. N., was a passenger recently. He has just returned to Washington and will make a report of his observations, which are destined to show that the turbine mechanism is easy to manage and free from vibration.

There is no question that the system can be advantageously installed on torpedo boats, destroyers and scouts, but it would not be so economical on other vessels in the matter of coal consumption as on vessels equipped with reciprocating engines. In the case of the scouts having four screws it is believed by naval engineers that the desired economy in the consumption of fuel may be effected by running with two screws.

It was not possible to tell the exact coal consumption on board the Victorian, but a rough estimate is that the consumption of fuel as compared with vessels having reciprocating engines was about 10 per cent. One advantage possessed by the turbine-driven Victorian was with the smaller diameter of the propeller, permitting the three screws to be completely submerged all the time, with the result that there was no racing and no variation in speed.

The ship on the trip east made an average speed of 15.8 knots, and on the western trip a speed of 15.9 knots.

THE WIT OF WOMEN.

Senator Depew, at a dinner in Washington, was praising the wit of women.

"Against this wit," he said "we men are powerless. Even when all the right and logic of an argument is on our side, women, with all her wit, will nine times out of ten put us to shame.

"Thus a man once found that his wife had bought a few puffs of false hair. This displeased him. He hid in the hall one day, and, just as the lady was fixing the false puffs on her brow, he darted in upon her.

"Mary," he said, reproachfully, "why do you put the hair of another woman on your head?"

"'Why,' his wife answered, 'do you put the skin of another calf on your hands?'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PROBABLE MURDER OF MINE OWNER

J. B. Quinn Is Found Dead With Bullet Hole in His Head.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 20.—John B. Guinn, a young mine owner of St. Louis and Joplin, Mo., who was thought to have committed suicide at Joplin Thursday night, is now believed by the police to have been murdered. He was found dead in his office with a bullet hole through his head.

No one has testified to hearing the fatal shot, and the case is yet shrouded in mystery.

From the fact that there were no powder burns visible around the wound at the temple and the peculiar range of the bullet, several physicians repudiate the suicide theory.

A revolver was found under Guinn's body, the magazine of the revolver being found empty on the desk and no cartridge remaining in the weapon.

A report of a quarrel between Guinn and another prominent Joplin man Thursday afternoon is circulated.

FLOODS IN WYOMING SWEEP BRIDGES AWAY

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20.—The streams of Wyoming are carrying a larger volume of water down into the Missouri through the Platte, Laramie, Big Horn, Shoshone, and other waterways than at any time in the recollection of the earliest settler.

Every stream is out of its banks, while dry creeks and canyons that have not contained running water for many years are torrents.

Many bridges have been carried out, and almost all of the fords are unsafe. Some stock has been lost and hay meadows have been damaged. Two lives have been lost on account of the high water.

INDIA RUBBER BAIT.

According to a Troy fisherman, the latest triumph of Yankee inventive genius is an India rubber fishworm. It is said to be a remarkably good imitation of the common earthworm, is indestructible, and in actual use proves as alluring to the fishes as the genuine article. The old fisherman will be quick to see its advantage. One can equip himself for a day's sport without digging over a whole garden in his search for bait. A handful of India rubber worms will last him a whole season, and there will be no necessity for pulling up the line every few minutes to see if the small fry nibblers have left the hook bare. It is possibly hardly necessary to add here that the fisherman who tells of this invention may be like other fishermen, in which case the reader need not believe the story unless he wants to.—Los Angeles Times.

AS ILLUSTRATING IT.

The manager of the works was showing the visitors through the eletrical department.

"Here," he said, "is where we have to exercise the greatest care. You would hardly believe it, but the accidental pulling out of a small plug sometimes deranges the entire machinery."

"I don't doubt it," observed the man with the double chin. "I once deranged the entire machinery of my family for half a day by accidentally pulling a small plug of tobacco out of my pocket in taking out my knife. None of them had ever suspected me."—Chicago Tribune.

Machen Spends a Night In the District Jail

Says He Is Being Treated With Consideration at Moundsville, and Looks It—Complications Through His Presence in City.

August W. Machen, once superintendent of the rural free delivery division of the Postoffice Department, convicted with George E. Lorenz and the Groffs of conspiring to defraud the Government, in the Postoffice cases, and who since January 10 last has been serving a two-year term in the penitentiary, arrived in Washington yesterday from Moundsville, W. Va.

He comes to stand trial on another indictment for an offense similar to the crime for which he stands convicted.

Accompanied by a guard from the Moundsville penitentiary, Machen arrived in the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was immediately taken to the District jail, where he was assigned to a cell.

Machen was visited early in the day by his two brothers and about noon by Charles A. Douglass and Conrad Syme, his counsel. In the afternoon, accompanied by his guard, Machen visited the office of his counsel in the Colorado building.

In Spirits and Health.

He appeared in the best of spirits and health.

After a long conference with his counsel Machen returned to the jail and spent the night in cell No. 4 in the west wing of the institution. He is being made as comfortable as possible at the jail and was yesterday accorded the privilege of the use of the general reception room and such other conveniences as the institution afforded.

When seen by a representative of The Times, Machen declined to talk for publication concerning the cause of his visit to Washington. He, however, said he is being treated with consideration by the Moundsville authorities. His general appearance verified the assertion.

Looks Like a Parson.

When seen at the offices of Douglass & Douglass, Machen was dressed the same as when he arrived from the penitentiary. He wore a long black coat. This gave him a clerical appearance. Mr. Douglass, when he greeted him at the jail, said:

"Hello, Machen. You look like a Presbyterian minister."

When he visited the office of his counsel in the afternoon, Machen carried a grip, as was his habit during the days of the trial, which resulted in his conviction. The grip, no doubt, contained important papers relative to his defense in the coming trial.

When asked if he would institute habeas corpus proceedings to procure Machen's release from custody, Mr. Douglass said he had not yet determined what course he will pursue, but would decide upon his line of action before court convenes tomorrow morning.

Legal Complications.

Complication upon complication is piling up and confronting District Attorney Morgan H. Beach in his effort to bring the Crawford-Machen-Lorenz Postoffice conspiracy case to trial tomorrow before Justice Wright in Criminal Court No. 1. The arrival in Washington of August W. Machen, from the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., where he is serving a two-year sentence, is the latest but not the least of his troubles.

Douglass & Douglass and Conrad Syme, his counsel, some time ago contended that the District Supreme Court is without authority to release a person from the penitentiary, where he is serving sentence, and bring him in to court and put him on trial for another offense. This contention was overruled by Justice Wright when Machen's counsel moved to quash the bench warrant issued for his removal from the penitentiary to Washington.

At that time it was intimated by counsel that before the day set for the trial some more effective step would be taken to prevent Machen being put on trial. This move in his behalf, it is believed, will be in the form of habeas corpus proceedings which will be instituted tomorrow morning.

In the event of one of the justices of the local court directing that the writ be issued and that afterward it be quashed and dismissed, it is intimated that an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District and from there probably to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Long Delay Ahead.

Such a course of procedure, it will be seen, would cause a long delay and necessitate the holding of Machen in this jurisdiction until finally disposed of by the court of last resort.

The result of such proceedings would not only greatly delay the trial set to begin tomorrow, but would add another complication to the matter. It would later necessitate the consideration of the question of whether Machen would be actually serving his sentence in the penitentiary while he is in the District of Columbia being tried for an offense similar to that of which he already stands convicted.

In the event of Machen being acquitted of the charge for which he is brought here for trial another question will arise which will require a judicial answer. It is: After his acquittal, has the court authority to direct his return to the penitentiary to serve out his old sentence?

Suppose Machen is again convicted and sentence imposed. When he is returned to the penitentiary, provided the court has authority to so order, will it be to serve out the remainder of his old sentence or to begin the service of his new term of imprisonment?

Time on Sentence.

Another complication which may arise is, in the event Machen is not released from custody on habeas corpus proceedings and he should be released on bail pending the trial of the case for which he was brought here, would the period of freedom be counted for him in computing his time of service in connection with the sentence he is now serving? If it is, then he would be given credit for time in the penitentiary when he was actually at liberty in the District

It was intimated yesterday in connection with the discussion of the motion for a severance and separate trial for William G. Crawford, jointly indicted with Machen and Lorenz, that similar action will be taken in reference to Machen on the ground that the interests of Machen and Crawford are antagonistic. Justice Wright, however, on the showing made, stated he could see no cause for granting a severance so far as Machen is concerned.

There is little doubt, however, in the event of Machen's release being denied on habeas corpus proceedings and his release on bail also being refused that a motion for severance will not be also pressed in his case on the ground that the interests of Crawford are antagonistic to him.

TOO MUCH LEARNING.

Prof. Martin V. Brumbaugh, a well-known teacher in the University of Pennsylvania, and who, by the way, is a very tall man, says Golden Days, was lecturing at a series of meetings held to assist and improve the work of teachers in a certain district in Louisiana. One evening as he made his way across the town square toward the courthouse where the convention was being held, a boy slid up beside him and, as best his short legs would allow, assumed the pace of the tall Pennsylvanian. After a few moments the lad put the query:

"Are you going to lecture over there tonight?"

"Yes, my little man," replied Professor Brumbaugh. "Are you going over?"

"No, sir. Say, I wish you wouldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, my teacher's going to be there and she's been working me pretty hard already, and I'm afraid if she learns any more I'll not be able to stand it." Whereupon the youth made a dignified departure and the great teacher continued on his walk, convulsed with laughter.

Peter Grogan, Credit for All Washington

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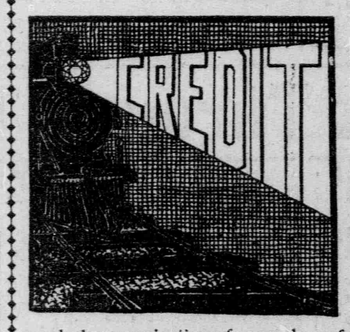

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