

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penn. ave., between 15th and 16th sts.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave. Chicago Office.....1119 Commercial Bank Bldg. Boston Office.....Journal Building. Philadelphia Office.....613 Chestnut St. Baltimore Office.....News Building.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily (7 days a week), one year, \$3.50.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week. Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1909.

Comparative NET Daily Circulation of The Times and The Star for August: The Times.....43,842 The Star.....33,305

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW PROGRAM.

Vastly the most important speech President Taft has made on his present tour was that at Des Moines, outlining his plan for strengthening the Federal arm in dealing with railroads. The President bears out the repeated declarations of this newspaper that he was not going to favor any plan for limiting and dividing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but rather that he would favor consolidating and strengthening those powers. This he decidedly does.

To put an end to the unconscionable delays of court processes has long been an elemental purpose with Mr. Taft; and he proposes this in connection with the interstate commerce procedure. Instead of permitting any Federal court, anywhere, to enjoin the commission's order or to make orders of its own, he would establish an interstate commerce court of five members, sitting in Washington. He would deprive all other Congressional courts of jurisdiction to interfere with the interstate commission's orders, and would give such jurisdiction exclusively to this interstate commerce court. From that court appeal would lie only to the United States Supreme Court.

This is a very considerable variation from the commerce court proposed when the Hepburn act was under consideration; and it is a vast improvement. But whether any proposal to create a new court will be regarded with favor, may be gravely doubted. It has once been rejected. The new customs court provided by the Payne-Aldrich measure is highly unpopular. There is widespread feeling among friends of effective regulation, that the more effective procedure is to take away all right of appeal to or interference by any other court than the Supreme Court. The constitutional right to do that was demonstrated to the satisfaction of practically all lawyers in the great Bailey-Spooner debate three years ago; and President Taft's own proposal is an admission that he believes Congress can sharply limit or remove the jurisdiction of the Congressional courts in any set of subjects, at its own will.

Whether the commerce court shall be provided, or whether the Supreme Court shall be given sole authority in such matters, beyond the commission, is a question to be considered with much care, as it will be. It must be said, however, that either plan would be a vast improvement over present chaotic conditions. The idea of having a multiplicity of Federal courts, scattered all over the country, utterly without expert or technical knowledge of the intricate questions involved, blithely issuing injunctions and orders which interfere with the work of the commission, is unthinkable, and cannot go on. In a number of features of interstate commerce regulation, we have the spectacle of one rule applying in one judicial district and another in another. The case comes to mind, of two Federal judges, whose districts adjoin, making different rules to govern distribution of cars among shippers. In one district one rule is mandatory; in the other, an entirely different rule; and yet there are railroad lines which run through both districts, and if these impossible court orders were to be enforced literally, it is very possible that a train made up in one district in accordance with the order there prevailing, might be enjoined from running through the other district, because its composition violated the order in that jurisdiction! Further, it happens that neither of these courts accepted the rule laid down by the interstate commission, and neither of them made so good or practical an order as was that of the commission.

This is simply an illustration of what happens all over the country, in a score of departments of this administration of the Government's regulatory power. The idea of the courts usurping the merely administrative functions of the commission is the worst possible nonsense, and it should not be countenanced. The President would give Congress the power over classification of freight. He should go farther, and demand that the commission be ordered to make a uniform classification, and enforce it. President Taft thinks the commission should be given power to institute complaints of its own concerning rates. "I do not think," he says, "that until

we try this new amendment and see how it works we ought to put down the bars entirely and give the commission absolute power to fix rates in advance and on their own initiative."

With this cautious view of the President it is not easy to agree. For twenty-odd years, now, the law has sought to induce traffic managers to "be good" by a species of moral suasion, backed by a shadowy and inadequate power to make orders concerning rates; and the scheme has been a distinct failure. Isn't an experience covering that length of time enough? The students of the question, at least those students who honestly want regulation that will regulate, have long believed the time was ripe for giving the commission real powers. There is small benefit to be derived from establishing more machinery, such as the interstate commerce court, without giving some real grist for that machine to grind.

The proposal to give the commission ample powers over the issue of capitalization of railroads is unqualifiedly correct and should be pressed to the states.

Altogether, the President's program, despite possibilities of difference as to details, is good. His speech makes plain what will be the great question before the long session of Congress. It is especially gratifying that President and Cabinet, after real consideration, have dropped the dangerous and impracticable scheme, once seriously presented, of emasculating the interstate commission's powers, dividing its functions, establishing it as a quasi-judicial body, and giving its administrative functions to the Bureau of Corporations and its powers of investigation and prosecution to the Department of Justice. That plan would have brought the whole question into a confusion worse confounded. It would have been utterly defenseless in practice; and the fact that it has been dropped is gratifying indication of the sincere purpose of President and Cabinet to get solid results.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON.

The untimely death of Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, who expired today after a heroic struggle to recover from the effects of an operation, removes one of the most remarkable of the public men of this country. Had he lived, it is not at all impossible that he would have one day entered the White House as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. As the political situation has stood, he has for some time loomed up as one of the few possibilities for the Democratic nomination in 1912, and even a defeat then, in the natural order of things, would not have terminated his political career, for he was still a young man. In other words, had he lived and his health remained good, Governor Johnson would have continued for many years to have been a strong political force in his party.

Governor Johnson's death brings regret to the entire nation for varied reasons. In the first place, he was a lovable character, and made friends wherever he turned. The circumstances of his rise, the son of a poor Swedish washerwoman, from poverty to governor three times of one of the great States of the Union, were such as to appeal to every American proud of his country and its opportunities. Further than this, he had placed himself abreast of the progressive movement in government in State affairs and national, and his death is a distinct loss to that movement. Few politicians of this generation have shown themselves the equals of Governor Johnson in the capacity to go out before the plain people and get votes, and the hold he gained and kept on the State of Minnesota, a strong Republican State, was altogether extraordinary. American political annals contain few more striking personal tributes than the one paid him by the Minnesota voters when they gave Theodore Roosevelt a plurality of 161,000 and at the same time chose John A. Johnson governor by 7,800. What this power to gain support at the polls would have done for him in the national field will not be known, but his admirers were convinced that as a votegetter he had no equal in his own party. He was a strong, able, simple-minded, likable man, and his passing at the age of forty-eight, in the very prime of his powers, is a sad tragedy. It will be regarded as such by the American people generally, and will be felt with especial keenness by that large body of Scandinavian-American citizens who looked on him as one of themselves and one of the foremost of their representatives.

COMMISSIONER LANE ON CONTROL OF CAPITALIZATION.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, just back from studies in Europe, declares that if this country really wants to make its investments attractive to foreigners, it can draw all the money it needs from the Old World, for expansion of the railroad system. Europe has the money and will send it here when it is assured it will be invested in substance, not in the azure cerelean. And, proceeds Mr. Lane, the way to convince these thrifty foreigners is to establish a Government regulation of the capitalization of railroads, which will make inflation impossible, and give them assurance that when they buy stock in an American road they are getting real property worth the money.

Mr. Lane has presented one of the

things which ought to be forced upon the attention of Congress at its next session. It is a long time since President Roosevelt raised this issue; and before him it had been recognized for many years that such regulation was absolutely necessary. Yet nothing has been accomplished. Delay is inexorable. Everybody knows that this kind of regulation must come; everybody who is honest about it knows that it would improve the market for American investments, and decrease greatly the danger of financial disturbance. At a time when currency reform and bank guarantee and all kinds of propositions are brought forward as means to guard against financial panics, it seems that the part of sense and sanity would be to assure that the greatest body of liquid investment subjects in the country should be made safe and reasonably certain.

Manipulation of securities, such as took place when Harriman reorganized the Alton, or when the present group captured the Rock Island system and proceeded to aerate its stock, must be stopped before the menace of recurrent disaster can be ended. No currency system, no improvement in banking methods, can make business in gold bricks safe or secure. We are plainly entering upon an era in which, with great business activity, there will be renewed inducement to speculative inflation. The time to act is now; at the coming session of Congress. There are models in the statutes of many countries; there is plenty of experience with this sort of administration. There is no reason why this Government should not give its people as good protection against fraud as other countries give.

ARCTIC RESORTS FOR WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS.

From The Times' special correspondent with Peary comes a story suggesting that before many years elapse the Arctic zone will be one of the main fields for sanatoriums dealing with tuberculosis. The suggestion is most interesting, not only as offering another hopeful outlook for the numerous victims of the great white plague, but as an indication of the scientific gains to be expected from this latest and most successful of Peary's ventures. The scientific side is now claiming some of the prominence hitherto monopolized by the spectacular side of the expedition.

Dr. J. W. Goodsell, the surgeon of the Peary party, says that the far North affords an ideal place in which to make a successful fight against tuberculosis. There would be no need of braving the severe winters. Summer and spring are mild and pleasant periods, even within the bounds of the Arctic zone, and the atmospheric conditions prevailing there make it practically impossible, says Dr. Goodsell, for the tuberculosis germ to exist. Dr. Goodsell explains that he went along with Peary to settle this point by thorough examination, and his conclusion is favorable and optimistic in every respect.

TAKOMA CITIZENS ASK FOR SUBWAY

Tentative plans have been submitted by the Takoma Citizens' Association for the elimination of the grade crossing at Cedar street. The Commissioners have recommended to Congress that \$50,000 be appropriated by Congress for the purpose of entirely eliminating the crossing by means of a subway under the tracks. The citizens' association, however, prefers a folding or sliding gate system, with a narrow subway under the tracks for persons who are anxious to catch an electric car while trains are resting at the crossing. Cigarettes and railway crossing were the only subjects discussed at the association meeting last night. An anti-cigarette league probably will be started in the park.

BRIDE'S DEATH FOLLOWS.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Arthur Tetrault, the bride of a day, whose husband was found dead beside her in their gas-filled room at a local hotel last Tuesday while they were on their honeymoon, died at the Rhode Island Hospital. Her body will be taken to Tatfield, Conn., for burial beside her husband. The circumstances attending the fatalities are believed to indicate accident.

HORSE THEIR SENTENCED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 21.—Judge Brumm gave the maximum sentence imposed in Schuylkill county upon a horse thief, sending George Haynes to prison for nine years for stealing a horse and buggy from a Pottsville liveyman. Before sentence Haynes admitted to the court that he had served a sentence of five years for the same offense in the Eastern Penitentiary.

LEOPARD ATTACKS BABY.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 21.—A crowd of 300 persons was thrown into a panic here when a leopard, which was being exhibited here, broke from its cage, attacked Martin Martinson, four years old, tore the boy's right arm almost from its socket and clawed off one of the child's ears. Charles Rensstrom, a blacksmith, rushed from his shop near by and killed the leopard with one blow of an axe.

ENGINEER BAND CONCERT AT IOWA CIRCLE

THIS AFTERNOON AT 4:30 O'CLOCK. Julius Kamper, Leader.

PROGRAM: March—"Old Ironsides".....Loxey Overture—"The Barber of Seville".....Rosini Picolo Solo—"The Skylark".....Cox By Corporal Leven. Selection—"I Trovatore".....Verdi Waltz—"Dolores".....Waldteufel Lullaby—"The Sleeping Beauty".....Tobani Gems from the Comic Opera "Little Nemo".....Herbert Medley—"My Pony Boy".....Lampe "The Star-Spangled Banner."

CAVALRY BAND CONCERT AT FORT MYER.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. George F. Tyrrell, Chief Musician.

PROGRAM: March—"I. C. S.".....Tyler Overture—"Salute to Erin".....Coates Waltz—"Loveland".....Holzman Selection from "Mairielle Napoleon".....Liders Caprice—"Garden of Love".....Ascher Fantasia on "Auld Lang Syne".....Dally From the Floral Suite "Daisies".....Bendix March—"Vesta".....Cally

"FACTORY SYSTEM" IN CENSUS TAKING

Enumerators Get Ready to Tabulate Manufactories and Products.

Assistant Director of the Census William F. Willoughby and William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures in the Census Bureau, have just returned from the principal manufacturing cities, which they visited to confer with the leading trade organizations and associations of manufacturers in regard to the form of schedule to be used in collecting the data on this subject, which is expected to prove very valuable to all manufacturers.

The census of manufacturers is to be confined to what is generally known as "the factory system," and excludes the so-called neighborhood, household, the hand industries, which were included at the Federal census of 1900. The line of demarcation between the factory industries to be taken, and the trades that are to be omitted, is not, said Mr. Stewart, always clearly defined, but a fair idea may be obtained of the relative importance of the two classes by the following brief statement:

At the census of 1900 there was a total of 52,254 establishments with products valued at \$13,094,400,143, and of these the hand trades, of a character omitted at the census of 1900, represented 304,692 establishments with products valued at \$1,382,729,021, or 5.5 per cent of the total number of establishments and 12.2 per cent of the total value of products. The census of 1910, therefore, to be complete, must include the reports from every factory, mine and quarry, but was in operation during any portion of the calendar year 1909.

While the act of Congress approved July 1, 1909, under which the census is taken, makes it obligatory upon every owner, president, treasurer, secretary, director, or other officer, or agent of any manufacturing establishment, mine, quarry, or other establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporation, firm, limited liability company, or by private individuals, to furnish the statistics required for this census, it also provides that the information supplied shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is intended. Also that a publication shall be made by the Census Bureau whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census inspect or cause to be inspected any employees of the Census Bureau to examine the individual reports. A severe penalty is also provided for any clerk or special agent who shall purport to communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment in the Census Office.

In the Mail Bag

The Times will accept for publication in its Mail Bag columns, short, vigorous letters on question of public interest. It cannot undertake to publish letters exceeding 250 words, and reserves the right rigidly to condense communications which are of greater length. Letters must contain the name and address of the writer, but these will not be published if request to that effect is made.

EARTH'S TOP CRUST SLATED TO SCALE

Connecticut Religious Fanatics Look for End of World on Friday.

DUNBURY, Conn., Sept. 21.—Conviction that the end of the world is to come next Friday, hundreds of adventive fanatics to the Latter Reign of the Apostolic Church from all over New England are gathered here. During the meetings fanaticism is running high, and the authorities are preparing to quell excesses.

HUSBAND OF SINGER DENIES DESERTION

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Charles Van Studdford has given answer to the dissenting petition of Grace Van Studdford, the singer, in which he denies her charges and says he never deserted her.

IDENTIFY SUICIDE'S BODY.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The body of a man found in the Revere boulevard on Friday morning has been identified as that of William Simpson, of Philadelphia, a Simpson committed suicide, and left a note reading, "No friends, no work, no use."

COAL MINES EXHAUSTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The coal mines at Goshchen and Vladivostok, from which Russian naval supplies were drawn, have been utterly exhausted, and contracts for supplying coal will be placed abroad.

MISS FREDERICA MORGAN WEDS E. S. CAMERON NOVEMBER 3.

An important event of the autumn will be the marriage of Miss Frederica Morgan and Evan Sinclair Cameron, of Baltimore, whose engagement was announced early this spring. The ceremony will be performed at noon Wednesday, November 3, in St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Roland Cottou South, the pastor officiating.

Miss Morgan will have for her maid of honor, Miss Marion Cameron, of Baltimore, sister of the bridegroom-elect. Her bridesmaids will be Miss Constance Hoyt, Miss Lillian Chew, Miss Mary Scott, and Miss Helen Hibbs, all of Washington; Miss Dorothy Hayden, of New York, and Miss Dolie Lynch, of Lakewood, N. J.

Dr. Frank Dickson, of Philadelphia, will act as best man for Mr. Cameron, and the ushers will be Craig Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Lowell Browne, of East Orange, N. J.; Grenville Abernethy, of New York; Herbert L. Dillon, of New York; Clark Matthal, of Baltimore, and Donald McKelvie, of Washington.

A number of pre-nuptial entertainments will be given for Miss Morgan and her fiancé. The bride-elect is one of the most popular girls in Washington society, and an acknowledged beauty of the younger set. Since her debut a couple of years ago, she has been prominently identified with the social activities of the Capital, and is well known in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Lakewood, where she has frequently visited, as well as at the fashionable North Shore resorts.

Mr. Cameron has taken the house at 1723 Twenty-first street, and will take his bride there to live this winter.

Minister Coming Here.

The new Belgian minister, Count de Buisseret, who will arrive in Washington on September 27, will be joined later in the season by the countess and their children. The countess was formerly Miss Caroline Story, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Story, of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Pearsall, who spent the summer at Narragansett Pier, have returned to Washington and have opened their residence on R street.

Dr. and Mrs. James Dudley Morgan, accompanied by their family, have returned to Washington from a Northern trip. They will spend the autumn at Dudley, their residence at Chevy Chase.

Miss Elizabeth Aubrey Smith is spending some time in Norfolk, Va., the guest of her cousin, Miss Adelaide Bennett.

Miss Florence Y. Kent, of Washington, was married to Edward G. Harris, of Havana, Cuba, today at noon, at St. Albans, the pastor, the Rev. G. B. Bratenahl, officiating in the presence of a small party of relatives.

An informal dance will be held at the Washington Canoe Club this evening after the presentation of the medals won in the regatta Saturday.

Miss Esther Simpson is spending several weeks visiting relatives and friends in Norfolk.

Mrs. Tyler Reuben Palmer, of Lakewood, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Stuart Palmer, to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., of Washington. The date for the wedding has not yet been made known.

Letters in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, who are traveling in Europe, have arrived in Paris, accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Dorothy Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crans have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Vida Cora Crans, to Collin Rust Fielding. The wedding took place Wednesday, September 8, at Philadelphia, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, are now on an extended wedding trip through New England and upon their return will reside in Woodridge, D. C.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, the Misses Schroeder, Major and Mrs. J. H. Russell and Mrs. Montgomery Macomb were among the Washington people at the dance given at the Newport regatta station at Newport last evening in honor of the German naval officers visiting there.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, accompanied by Mrs. Ridgely's mother, Mrs. Devick, who have been spending the late summer at Lexington, have gone to New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Miss Virginia Copton, who has been

the guest of the Misses Hope, of Norfolk, Va., for several weeks, has returned to her home in Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Blair Spencer have gone to visit their former home in Williamsburg, Va., for a week.

Miss Vera A. Snare, of Atlantic City, who has been the guest of Miss Bertie Lawlis, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pratt and Mrs. A. J. King are spending several weeks in Norfolk, Va., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston.

To Visit in Buffalo. Miss Sherrill, who has been spending the summer at Cobourg, Canada, will leave this week for a short stay in Buffalo before returning to Washington about October 1, to open her residence on Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Anna Hodson Welch, of St. Louis, formerly of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Milda C. Peabody, at the Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Conquest Clarke, who have been spending the summer traveling in Europe and visiting at Mr. Clarke's former home in Reddington, England, have returned to Washington and opened their N street residence for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sidney Webb, who have spent the summer at East Hamilton, L. I., will return to Washington early in October.

Dr. and Mrs. Sowers, of Massachusetts avenue, will return to Washington next week from Port Hope, Canada.

Mrs. William H. McKnew, who spent the summer at Nantucket, has returned to her apartment in the Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, who were at Dublin, N. H., for the summer, will return to Washington October 1.

Mrs. Garner, wife of Representative Garner of Texas, has returned to Washington and opened her apartment in the Burlington for the winter. Mrs. Garner left Washington early in the summer for her home in Duvale, Texas, where she was joined at the close of Congress by Representative Garner. He will come to Washington early in October.

Miss Anna Fulton, daughter of Creed Fulton, has been spending the summer for a visit of several weeks with relatives.

Pittsburg Visitors. Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Brady, of Pittsburg, and Miss Anna Brown, of New York, have been the guests for a few days of Mrs. Sitz, at her residence, at Fourteenth street and Rhode Island avenue.

Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Kirkland have returned to Washington after an extensive Western tour, including a visit to the Seattle Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who since their return from Europe, have been at their Newport estate, By-the-Sea, have gone to Hempstead, L. I., as the guests of August Belmont.

A reception was given in honor of Mrs. M. J. Rosenau and Mrs. Bertha B. Frank yesterday afternoon by the Council of Jewish Women in the home of Mrs. James Lansburgh, 3211 Fourteenth street northwest.

The guests were received by Mrs. Lansburgh, assisted by Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, president of the society, and Mrs. Gus Louis and Mrs. Kahn. Mrs. J. S. Kahn, Mrs. H. H. Hano, and Mrs. Sidney Heller presided in the dining room, which was adorned with dahlia and ferns. A silver ice tub and tongs were presented to Mrs. Rosenau by Mrs. Charles Goldsmith in behalf of the Jewish women.

About 200 guests called during the afternoon to express their regret at the departure of Mrs. Frank and her daughter, who are well known here and are members of the College Women's Club and several other organizations. Dr. Rosenau recently accepted the chair of hygiene at Harvard. Mrs. Rosenau and Mrs. Frank will leave Washington for Boston tomorrow and will be joined in Cambridge October 1 by Dr. Rosenau.

Miss Daisy Marx, who was the week-end guest of Miss Beulah Herman, in Baltimore, has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schwab, who are visiting relatives in Baltimore, will take a trip to Boston by sea before returning to Washington.

Mrs. F. Greenapple is spending the month of September at Atlantic City.

CONCERT BY THE SOLDIERS' HOME BAND THIS AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK. John S. M. Zimmermann, Director.

PROGRAM: Grand march, "Triumphal".....Robinson Overture, "Zampa".....Herold Solo for clarinet, "Miranda".....Le Thiere Mr. August Voith. Grand selection, "Attilla" (request).....Verdi Morceau, "Snowflakes".....Howell Scenes from "The Black Hussar".....Millocker Waltz suite, "Pala D'Or".....Waldteufel Finale, "Under the Flag of Victory".....Von Bion Notice—The next concert will be given on Friday afternoon, September 24.

JOHNSON'S COUNSEL EXPECTS NEW TRIAL

Lawyer Machen Preparing Petition to Release Condemned Negro.

WASHINGTON TIMES BUREAU, ALEXANDRIA, VA., SEPT. 21.

In the corporation court this morning Judge Louis C. Barley examined the evidence in the case of Calvin Johnson, the colored man convicted of the murder of Walter F. Schultz, and sentenced to be electrocuted on October 7, which had been prepared by Attorney Lewis H. Machen, in his application for a new trial to the court of appeals. Judge Barley afterward signed the records in the case. Attorney Machen will now prepare his petition to the court of appeals, and will go to Richmond within the next week or ten days and present it.

When seen this morning, Attorney Machen expressed himself as hopeful of getting a new trial for Johnson. In this event, a new trial will also be granted in the cases of Richard Pines and Eugene Dorsey, the two other colored men convicted of the same crime as Johnson, as the evidence in all the cases was identical.

To Probe Collision.

On Friday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Justice L. H. Thompson will begin an investigation into the collision between an electric train and a steam engine at the corner of Henry and Cameron streets a few nights ago. Warrants have been issued on complaint of Chief Goods for the arrest of both the Electric and Southern Railway companies. The Electric Railway Company will be represented at the investigation by Attorneys J. H. Caton, H. E. Caton, while Attorney R. E. Brumback will represent the Southern Railway Company.

Governor Swanson has reappointed Attorney S. P. Fisher as a notary public. Few the day before, Attorney S. P. Fisher's commission arrived this morning, and he gave bond before the clerk of the corporation court.

Twenty dollars was the fine imposed by Justice Caton this morning upon Josephine O'Connor, charged with Mantrum with the larceny of \$1 from him last evening.

Visitor to Lecture.

Miss May Russell, of Wilkes, Miss., will this evening deliver a lecture in the Methodist Protestant Church. Miss Russell is national lecturer and organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Col. Jo Lane Stern will visit this city tonight and inspect company G, First Virginia Regiment. The inspection, which will take place at Armory Hall, in South Royal street, will be open to the public.

Alexandria Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., last evening celebrated its nineteenth anniversary with a musical and literary entertainment at the Young People's building in South Washington street. J. H. Mansfield presided and an interesting program was rendered.

McDONALD BURIAL IS BEING ARRANGED

Arrangements have not yet been completed for the funeral of Harris D. McDonald, Mr. McDonald, who was an assistant examiner in the Patent Office, died on Sunday at Providence Hospital, from typhoid fever. He was a native of Swanton, Vt., and a graduate of the University of Vermont. Since 1902 he has been employed in the Pension Office.

RESERVOIR DRYING UP.

JOHNS TOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.—Great suffering is being experienced in this vicinity owing to the shortage of water. The reservoirs will be entirely dry within ten days, unless rain falls. Scores of consumers who have been careless with the water supply have had their house service shut off, and the use of water for washing, sprinkling lawns, and gardens or scrubbing porches is forbidden.

ON'T fancy that advertising consists merely of pretty pictured and sugared words. There must be a definite idea behind the Advertising—a mature plan a clear target.