The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING.
Penn. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office....1710 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Philadelphia Office.....612 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office.....News Building

FRANK A. MUNSEY,
Proprietor.
EDGAR D. SHAW, *General Manager.* PAUL C. PATTERSON, *Managing Editor.*

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
Daily and Sunday	$0.70	$0.90	$1.75	$3.50
Daily only	.25	.75	1.50	2.00
Sunday only			.25	.50

JUNE CIRCULATION.

Daily.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of June was as follows:

June 1	47,287	June 16	45,777
June 2	46,541	June 17	45,554
June 3	45,569	June 18	47,781
June 4	48,270	June 19	Sunday
June 5	Sunday	June 20	44,670
June 6	46,650	June 21	44,640
June 7	48,055	June 22	44,622
June 8	46,304	June 23	46,022
June 9	45,620	June 24	45,952
June 10	45,745	June 25	45,460
June 11	47,417	June 26	Sunday
June 12	Sunday	June 27	46,615
June 13	46,594	June 28	46,508
June 14	46,042	June 29	46,653
June 15	45,503	June 30	45,187

Total for the month.....1,198,374
Daily average for the month..... 46,091

The net total circulation of The Times (daily) during the month of June was 1,029,915, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 28, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for June to have been 39,612.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of June was as follows:

June 5	39,766	June 19	41,544
June 12	44,235	June 26	39,806

Total for the month..... 165,291
Sunday average for the month..... 41,323

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of June was 144,215, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 36,054.

In each issue of The Times, the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page, at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

JURIST OF THE OLD SCHOOL PASSES AWAY.

At the age of seventy-seven years, the last twenty-two of which had been spent as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Melville Weston Fuller, one of the last of the old school of American jurists, has laid down the responsibilities of life and forsaken the pleasures of a satisfying and well-rounded career in response to that last demand which sooner or later is laid upon us all.

To but few Americans can come the honors and distinction achieved by Chief Justice Fuller. The great office which he held so long, and which is rated by many as superior in desirability, power, dignity, and honor to the Presidency itself, can of necessity be filled by only one in hundreds of thousands. But if it bestows great distinction upon him who holds it, it is equally true that such a character as was Chief Justice Fuller bestows equally great distinction upon it.

The office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is one which commands the highest respect from all citizens of all classes and sections, but for the last twenty-two years there has never been a moment when the respect accorded the office was not accorded in equal or greater measure to the man, because of the nobility of his character, his powerful intellect, his broad compassion for humanity and his undoubted integrity.

Chief Justice Fuller was a type of lawyer and jurist that is rapidly fading from American history. He was the delving, searching, student type. Into his cases he threw the best there was in him. When he was a young man judicial sign posts were scarce. The profession had not adopted the "precedent" method of fighting and deciding cases, perhaps because the country was not old enough to have established principles for the young lawyer to follow. Today the lawyer turns to Texas, to California, to Maine, to Pennsylvania, to Iowa, and to every other corner of the nation for help in building up his case, and the jurist turns to Mississippi, to New York, to Wisconsin, to Missouri, to Colorado, and to any other State whose decisions are handy in deciding it. The lawyer takes a little of this man and a little of that, and the judge takes a little of another and a great deal of some one else, and between them they arrive at an opinion.

In the days when Chief Justice Fuller was a young man grappling with legal problems such practices were of minor instead of major importance. As a lawyer fighting for his client and as a judge upon the bench, such men as Fuller turned to themselves for help. They went into their own minds and built their own intellect into their cases. It was hard work, but when it was over the man had been broadened, instructed, and made to comprehend with everlasting conviction the principles involved.

Such was the course of schooling through which Chief Justice Fuller passed, and it was that which fitted him for the greatest honor that can come to those who follow the law in the United States. His life holds out a world of profit to the lawyer and the jurist of today. For this, as well as for his achievements as a practicing attorney and as a public servant his career has been one that should make for good to the world in which he lived.

JULY 4, BIRTHDAY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Today is the great national holiday. It is the birthday of American independence. None of our other holidays is just like the Fourth of July in respect, either to the manner of celebration or the thoughts that the day arouses. It is pre-eminently a day for the contemplation of things patriotic, for reverence to the fathers, for thought on the present state of the nation, for study of what the future will bring forth to the American people.

One hundred and thirty-four years have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence was adopted in old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, a long flight of time, but there appears no perceptible evidence of a wane in the purpose to do full honor to the event and the men who bore men's parts in it. It is true, our ideas with respect thereto are in some respects changing. For instance, the safe and sane Fourth is taking the place gradually of the old-fashioned, noisy Fourth, with its reckless disregard of life and limb and its appalling list of casualties and fatalities. But the safe and sane Fourth is more conducive to the proper study and contemplation of the day as it should be celebrated than the Fourth marked chiefly by the violence of its noise and the length of its accident roll.

There is another phase of things, too, that deserves mention in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July. We have arrived at a time when everything bearing the name of patriotism is not accepted blindly as being patriotism of the true type. Something more is coming to be required of a man than the mere announcement of his love for the old flag, or blatant declarations of his love of liberty. Demand for good citizenship is more in evidence than it ever was. Men are devoting themselves more and more seriously to the study of economic and industrial and social truths and the righting of ecomonic, industrial, and social wrongs. They are insisting on higher ideals in politics, on a public service that serves the public instead of feeding upon it.

It is worth while to remember these things on the birthday of the republic and to foster this spirit, to teach the youth and the young men that patriotism consists of something a good deal more than admiration for men and deeds of the past and that the patriotism of the highest type is that which devotes itself to grappling with the real evils of the nation, as they exist today and are threatened in the future.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE IN THE SOUTH AVERTED.

Official announcement is made that an amicable adjustment has been reached of the differences between the railroads in Southeastern territory and their trainmen and conductors. The agreement signed provides for a substantial increase in the wages of the employes and for improved conditions of workmen and better hours of labor.

Increases of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent in wages have been allowed. The men have not gained all they demanded, but on the whole the outcome is a great victory for them.

The result is extremely fortunate, alike for the employes, the railroads, the South, and the country generally. It is impossible to estimate the loss that a general strike on all the roads in the Southeast would have caused. While estimates vary as to the number of men who would have been directly involved, it is fair to say it would have been from 10,000 to 12,000. The number indirectly involved who would have been thrown out of work because of the strike would have been several times as many more. In fact, it is impossible to tell what would have been the ramifications of a general tie-up of transportation in the South. Its effects on business in the North and on steamship business alone would have been grave.

It is said the controversy which has now been practically settled was the most difficult of mediation of any which has been brought before the mediators under the Erdman act. Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, are deserving of the highest credit for what they have accomplished.

The fighting man is much lauded these days, but who shall measure the good done by the man who is able to bring warring elements together and induce them to compose their differences in peaceful fashion, without suffering and economic loss to themselves or the rest of the public? Messrs. Knapp and Neill have in the past done much that is remarkable in the prevention of railroad strikes, but they have never done anything as remarkable as this. It ought to point the way to the adjustment of labor troubles in other fields.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT AT RENO.

Not since the days when prize fighting was first reduced to something like a science, has there been such an exhibition of interest in a pugilistic event as is shown in the world's championship fight today at Reno, where James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson will enter the ring for a forty-five-round contest. Not only in America, but in Europe and in the Antipodes, is the outcome of the fight awaited with the keenest attention.

This country has brought forth many remarkable fighters, who have won laurels, such as they are, in the world of pugilism. It is doubtful if any one of them in his day was as popular as John L. Sullivan. But it must be admitted that preceding none of the fights in which Sullivan engaged was there such an astonishing show of appetite for details as characterizes the Jeffries-Johnson match to be fought in a little, upstart mining town in Nevada this afternoon.

Moralists are finding much to condemn both in the fight this afternoon and in the exhibition of interest in it on the part of the public. Many assail the newspapers for publishing long accounts of the preparations and other phases of the contest. But the fact remains that the event is one of such an unusual nature that the great majority of people want to know about it. It would be an absurd thing for any newspaper to overlook it or fail to let its readers know the exact truth with reference to it.

It is a curious psychological truth that, with the world today farther removed from savagery and barbarism than ever, at least in theory, there is displayed an unprecedented desire to know about a contest between two human giants, each trained to the finest point that the science of boxing and of physical development will permit. The racial question enters to some extent but it is nevertheless true that there is a widespread yearning to know which is the more capable fighter without respect to color.

It is not the purpose here to enter into any defense of pugilism or to condemn it. It is merely desired to emphasize as a theme for the careful study of the moralist, the psychologist, the man of religion, the man of no religion, the liberal, and the stern puritan, that when tonight comes ninety-nine men out of every hundred will want to know who won and how he did it.

If this denatured Fourth idea spreads much farther the Fool Killer will have to devote his time exclusively to the switchback fiend and the man that rocks the boat.

With all due respect to the progressive spirit of the National Capital, there's reason to believe the small boy would rather be living in Pittsburg today.

Illinois will do well to examine carefully into the charge that one of the pieces of legislative bribery had to do with purchasing chairs for the Senate.

Before they pass away forever into history somebody ought to make a phonographic record of a real, old-fashioned unsafe and insane Fourth.

Those who still doubt that the colonel is the prize conservationist should observe how he's handled his political opinions since he got home.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, we'll all slip out quietly and purchase a fight extra as soon as we hear the boys yell.

The Washington closed car patron can at least congratulate himself that he earns his ride in the sweat of his face.

It is to be hoped China doesn't construe our safe and sane celebration as a boycott on one of her chief industries.

If Pinchot runs for governor of Pennsylvania even his worst enemies will at last have to admit his courage.

No matter which wins the championship, it's pretty safe to predict that both will get several belts.

Whatever else befalls, no passenger on a P-A-Y-E car will ever be arrested for joy riding.

It begins to look as if maybe T. R. hadn't been to Elba at all.

The terrible suspense will soon be over, anyway.

Today is the summer of Frisco's discontent.

SIR JAMES WINTER TALKS ON FISHERIES

Begins Presentation of Newfoundland's Case at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, July 4.—Sir James Shearman Winter, former premier of Newfoundland, today began the presentation of Newfoundland's case before the fisheries tribunal.

It was said that his presentation of the colony's claim to rights might take several days—possibly as long as either the representative of Great Britain or the United States. Sir James is considered a legal authority on the fisheries controversy.

What's on the Program in Washington

Amusements.

Belasco—"The Palace of Truth," 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—"Miss Hobbs," 8:15 p. m.
Casino—Motion pictures and vaudeville.
Cosmos—Motion pictures and vaudeville.
Majestic—Vaudeville.
Masonic Auditorium—Motion Pictures.
Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville, 7:45 and 9:15 p. m.
Glen Echo—Dancing and motion pictures.
Luna Park—Music and vaudeville.
Chevy Chase Lake—Section of Marine Band.
Chesapeake Beach—Boardwalk attractions.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

In the Mail Bag

Fourth of July, 1810.

To the Editor of the Washington Times.

A retrospect of 100 years recalls social and political conditions in Washington that have been almost forgotten, and reminds us of the unparalleled progress made during the century. At that time the young American nation was struggling with serious internal dissension and the enmity of the two great European nations. So confident was the general public of a disruption of the Union that wagers were openly made and taken as to the date when it would occur. But the country was prosperous notwithstanding, and it only required the right touch to again fire the national patriotism.

Owing to the amiable mistake of the British envoy the foreign cloud had been lifted for a brief period in 1809, and the observance of the anniversary of independence had then been notably joyous and brilliant throughout the country. In marked contrast July 4, 1810, in Washington was lowering and gloomy; a cold, cheerless rain fell from dawn till sunset. The political horizon was equally obscured. Congress not being in session, the members who formed so large a portion of society had returned to their distant homes, the usually lively boarding houses were closed; of officialdom, only the President, the Secretaries of State and the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and a few resident chiefs of bureaus were in the city.

National salutes from the Navy Yard, Barracks and Market square ushered in the inclement day. During the morning the District militia paraded in the square north of the President's house, greatly to the edification of the spectators. Many citizens assembled at 10 o'clock in the new Baptist meeting house at Nineteenth and I streets to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and to an oration by Young Robert Polk. This proved to be an eloquent, patriotic address, in no way inferior to the famous effort of Dr. Joel Barlow in 1809. It may be read in the Intelligencer today. The points made were: Freedom of elections and of the press; the federation structure of our Government; self dependence as a nation; the universal diffusion of knowledge.

At noon the doors of the President's house were opened to all who wished to pay their respects to the President and his lady. Servants waited at the entrance to let down the steps of the coaches and to raise umbrellas above the fair occupants, others reminded careless pedestrians of the ample scrapers and mats—sidewalks had not then been laid over the clinging clay.

Once within the hospitable mansion political and physical conditions were forgotten. Each guest, no matter what his standing, received a cordial welcome from the President and his queenly, beautifully gowned wife, the peerless Polly, "the Queen of Hearts," who, with jest and merry laughter, lightened the cares of state and carried sunshine into the hearts of all her guests. Delicious refreshment was bountifully served. The lions of the day were undoubtedly the newly arrived Russian envoy and suite, none of whom could speak a word of English. Long after, Mrs. Madison would recall the incident with tears of laughter.

On retiring from the reception gentlemen generally went either to the "Citizen Banquet," at Long's Hotel, or to the "Republican banquet," at Lindsay's. At both there were patriotic toasts, responses, music, and cannon. Among the guests were the Russian minister and suite, heads of departments, Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, Major General Wilkinson, of the army; Major Lewis, and Dr. Joel Barlow. According to the Intelligencer, "the utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed."

Many private dinners and evening parties were given. The President, with the ladies of his family, were the guests of Dr. Barlow, at Kalorama. There the gentlemen lingered long over their wine, discussing grave matters of state, while the ladies enjoyed the usual game of cards.

On the return, the coachman, blinded by the lightning, mistook the way, and, driving over an obstruction, had the misfortune to break the forward axle, which occasioned a tedious delay and transfer to another coach in a furious storm of rain.

At the Washington Theater, "by particular desire," in honor of the day, a special program was given, consisting of a play, spectacle, musical specialties, and a comic opera. The chronicler stated, "Patriotic and convivial pleasure reigned, and the day terminated without any incident calculated to damp the general joy." That was before the era of the toy pistol and cannon cracker.

CORRA BACON FOSTER.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OFF FOR CRUISE

Motley Crowd of Associates Background for Display of Versatility.

BERLIN, July 4.—Accompanied by a large number of his closest personal friends, ranging from noted scientists down to "official fun makers" the Kaiser started today on his annual summer cruising vacation along the coast of Norway on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The cruise will last four weeks and will extend to the Arctic circle.

Among the Kaiser's guests are leading men in various walks of life, and in the month's informal mingling with these men, the Kaiser hopes to keep abreast of the times. The vacation is an annual affair, and the Emperor's remarkable versatility is attributed to the character of men with whom he associates during these trips.

On board the Hohenzollern are military and naval officers, two state officials, a dozen leading merchants and financiers, several noted scientists and professors, a celebrated painter, correspondents, and a half dozen from other walks of life.

The Kaiser will remain in constant communication with Berlin by means of wireless telegraphy.

BURNED IN EXPLOSION.

Suffering from burns about the legs and body, Rosa Albo, nine years old, of 59 H street northeast, is in the Casualty Hospital today. The child was burned during a fire caused by the explosion of a can of gasolene in the kitchen of her home yesterday afternoon.

Engagement of Miss Osgood To Lieut. Brillhart Announced

Marriage to Former Commander of Torpedo Boat Destroyer Preble, Now Stationed at Navy Yard, Expected to Take Place at an Early Date.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Osgood announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Osgood, to Lieut. Charles Edgar Brillhart, U. S. N. Mr. Brillhart, who until recently was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Preble, is now stationed at the Washington Navy Yard. The marriage will take place at an early date.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wheeler will close their Washington residence on Massachusetts avenue Thursday, and will go to Pittsburg. From there they will motor to Canada. Early in August, they will go to Monterey, Pa., for the remainder of the season.

—✣—

Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wheeler, Reginald Huidekoper, and Frederick Faust were among those dining informally at the Chevy Chase Club last evening.

—✣—

Invitations Received For Devereux—Clark Wedding.

Invitations have been received in Washington for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Clarke and Ashton Devereux, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place Thursday in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Matthew S. Clarke at Scranton, Pa., and only a small company of relatives will be present at the ceremony at which Archbishop Ryan, an uncle of the bridegroom, will officiate.

—✣—

Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray and her daughter, Miss Ethel M. MacMurray, will close their residence on Massachusetts avenue Thursday and go to New York. From there they will sail for Europe to spend the season.

—✣—

Miss Frances Miller Departs For Summer Season.

Miss Frances Miller, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben de M. Miller, left Washington last evening for Pittsburg, where she will spend the month of July at the house party which Miss Anne Dorsie is entertaining at her country home near Pittsburg.

Miss Miller will spend three weeks visiting on Long Island sound and will join her mother about the first of September in New York and they will go to Atlantic City for the month of September. Mrs. Miller will close her Washington residence in August and go to Maine for a fortnight.

—✣—

Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall will close their residence, on Bancroft place, Wednesday and go to Atlantic City, where they will be joined by Miss Maitland Marshall, who has been making a series of visits in New York.

—✣—

The Charge d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation and Mme. Ekengren arrived at Bar Harbor Friday and are established at Clove cottage for the season.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Sinclair Cameron went over to Baltimore Saturday to spend the Fourth of July with Mr. Cameron's relatives.

—✣—

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen Expected To Visit Her Mother.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, U. S. N., stationed at Norfolk, is expected to arrive in Washington this week for a visit to her mother, Mrs. Walton Goodwin. Mrs. Dillen was formerly Miss Elizabeth Goodwin.

—✣—

Miss Elsie Stabler and Miss Helen Fox, of Washington, are the guests of Mrs. C. P. Shaw, of Norfolk.

—✣—

The first large entertainment of the season at Bar Harbor was a reception given Thursday afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, of Washington. The members of the Maine Medical Association, which is holding its annual session at Bar Harbor, were the guests of honor.

—✣—

Mrs. H. R. Lenly has closed her apartment at the Marlborough and is spending the summer at York Harbor, Me.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock have closed their Nineteenth street residence and gone to Ridgefield, Conn., for the season.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Hannis Taylor have closed their residence in O street, and, accompanied by Miss Taylor and their son, Alfred R. Taylor, have gone to Capon Springs for the summer.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Going Wednesday To Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Riley, accompanied by Mrs. Riley's sister, Mrs. Coleman, will leave Washington Wednesday for Jamestown, R. I. Mrs. Elizabeth Benham and her young son will spend a fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. Riley before sailing to spend the summer in Europe.

—✣—

The Postmaster General is spending the week-end in New York.

—✣—

Mrs. Harry Smith Berry To Visit Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

Mrs. Harry Smith Berry, of Hendersonville, Tenn., will arrive in Washington about the 20th, to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Knox. She will then accompany them and her cousin, Miss Nina Van Arsdale, to Atlantic City, where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. Berry, who is major of the State's troops, will go into camp at Chickamauga for the month of July.

—✣—

Miss Sarah Harper, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Augusta Stricker for a few days.

DEATH OF J. S. EVANS ENDS UNIQUE CAREER

New York Newspaper Man Was Known and Beloved by Celebrities.

BROOKLYN, July 4.—James S. Evans, known to the newspaper fraternity of two continents as just plain "Jim," is dead.

Although a native of Mississippi, Jim Evans was a metropolitan as well as a cosmopolitan character, and prominent men all over America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and, in fact, every other nation on the globe worthy of prominent characters knew him, respected him, and were always glad to see him and shake his hand as a hail-fellow well met, a raconteur of first rank, and an erudite man who could discuss the affairs of the office of the chancellor of the exchequer as well as he could talk the idioms and underworld speech of the lower East Side of New York.

"Jim" Evans was a friend of such noted writers as Eugene Field, Opie Reid, Stanley Waterloo, and other newspaper celebrities who made the Whitechapel Club of Chicago famous in particular and furnished journalism with scintillating radiations of wit and humor in general. For "Jim" was one of the boys.

It is related that the city editor of the Chicago Tribune, during a Sunday lid-closing epidemic in that town, one season sent "Jim" out on the assignment bright and early Sunday morning to see that the law was being enforced. About Thursday afternoon he managed to make his way to the city desk, all bedraggled, with alcoholic manifestations, and with a wan smile observed:

"Well, Mr. Editor, the saloons are still open." "Jim" wasn't "fired" for that lapse of duty, for he was too good a fellow and too good a newspaper man. During the forty years of his life he worked on practically every newspaper from coast to coast, and 'tween times punched cattle and whooped it up in general with sheepskin "chaps" and a six shooter. Recently he was employed as a free lance for the Hearst newspapers. He roamed when and where he might. He received no assignments, but made them himself, and after manufacturing his plans notified his "home" office what he intended doing.

DUTCH DIPLOMAT SEES STOCK FARMS

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4.—M. Deweebe, secretary of the Netherlands legation at Washington, is here today for an inspection of the big stock farms.

He visited James B. Higgins' Elmendorff this afternoon, and later will go to James R. Keene's Castleton. He will probably buy some horses, but says his chief intention is to see the Blue Grass section.

BANDMASTER FINED $1,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—A fine of $1,000 by the American Federation of Musicians was imposed upon Bandmaster Bohumir Kryl by the national executive board, in session here, on the charges brought against Kryl by Musician Vogelsang. Besides the Kryl fine, other fines of $100 each were imposed upon several members of his band who had violated the rules of the federation.

HEIRESS TO MARRY SCHOOL SWEETHEART

Parents of Miss Lena Hermann, of Cincinnati, Announce Engagement to Karl B. Finke.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Lena Hermann, only child of Mr. and Mrs. August Hermann, to Karl B. Finke.

Miss Hermann is the sole heir to her father's estate, which is valued at $3,000,000, while Mr. Finke was just recently appointed clerk in the water works department at a salary of $1,500 a year. The couple were school mates.

The parents of the young woman favor the suit and the father's gift to the couple will be a beautiful home at Mt. Auburn.

COMMISSION FACES PECULIAR SITUATION

Implored by Railroads Not to Be Too Strict in Considering Rates.

SHIPPERS INSISTING ON LETTER OF LAW

Agreement Between President Taft and Chairman Knapp Is Reported.

About the biggest subject that has ever confronted the Interstate Commerce Commission has been brought up by the existing railroad rate situation, coupled with the reports from Beverly that President Taft and Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the commission, have reached an understanding as to how the new railroad law is to be administered.

It is not difficult to see that the situation presents something like a crisis for the Interstate Commerce Commission. That body is between two fires. On the one hand, it will be bombarded from the side of the railroads and urged not to attempt to exercise its power too strictly. It will be urged that the railroads must have more revenue and that the commission must not scrutinize all proposed rate increases too severely. It will be urged that the commission ought not to suspend all the proposed increases and take a long time to inquire into them, but that unless there is prima facie evidence that an increase proposed is unreasonable it ought to be allowed to go into effect, with the understanding—which could not under any circumstances be obviated under the law—that the new rate can be attacked on complaint or on the initiative of the commission.

Attitude of Shippers.

On the other hand, the commission will be strongly urged by the shippers that if it allows a large number of the increases now proposed to go into effect, it will do an injustice to the shipping interests and the public. It will be pressed to take the position, as to the blanket increases of rates which were proposed by the roads just before the new law went into effect, and which are still proposed, that the commission can do nothing less than suspend them all and examine into them with care.

The commission will doubtless be told that if it fails to do this it will fail to do what the shippers have been led to believe would be done. It will also be told that unless it takes this course, the burden of proof will not be where the new law says it shall be, on the railroads, to show that increases are jutified.

May Suspend All Rates.

Depite the reports from Beverly that only in exceptional instances are proposed increased rates to be suspended, there is good authority here for saying that the commission as a whole is disposed to suspend the rates in all cases of recent general increases or contemplated increases. It is known that at least some of the commissioners feel this way about it.

The interesting question is raised as to how far Chairman Knapp when at Beverly represented the view of the commission as a whole and how far he was speaking for himself. No surprise will be caused here if some marked differences of opinion develop among the members of the commission on the question of what to do about the general increases of rates which are planned for the East and the Middle West.

The Business Doctor

By Roe Fulkerson

"Your mailing records are incomplete," said the Business Doctor. "You have many customers out of town at this time of year and you should pay infinitely more attention to this trade. Most of them are in the country or at the seashore away from good stores, and must depend on you and they do depend on you. Good service at this time will make friends for the house that will last a lifetime.

The best system is to turn this work over to one clerk. Let him attend to or superintend every detail. Be sure that the stuff is well and properly wrapped. Verify every address, and make a record of just when the package was mailed and copy the address in an address book, so that in case it is lost in the mail you can tell all about it. Send a bill in the same mail. Don't let it precede the package or you will be liable to get a red hot letter written between the arrival of the bill and the package.

Inclose in every case with the bill a letter saying that you have shipped the goods, make some mention of what they were to show that it is not a form letter, and express the hope that they will be all right. But it matters not how you handle the matter, do it by some well-defined system so that every detail of the transaction is on paper to be inspected by any person in the house.

This is simply one of the little details of timeliness which should pervade every establishment which has merchandise to sell. Now is vacation time. What have you that any person would want on a vacation? Think over your stock. Pick out the vacation goods. Put them in your windows, put them in your advertising, put them on your counters and tables where they will be seen. Push them to the front in every way, so that the dear public will have a chance to spend some of the money they have saved before they leave home. You know and they know that they will pay less for an article or get a better article for the same money than they can at a seaside or mountain resort, so call it to their attention in every possible way before they go, and so save them money and keep their money here at home.

No matter what your line you can use timeliness; people's teeth should be fixed before they go away; their wills should be made; accident insurance is needed; shoes should be bought, and every article of clothing replenished; a safety razor and a hammock are as much needed as a camera or a new umbrella; corns should be cured, and favorite brands of tobacco laid in; books, pipes, fountain pens, and enough of other things to fill a huge department store could be mentioned. Shove them into the notice of the public, and the usual summer dullness can be largely obviated."

Three hundred and sixty millions of dollars are annually lost through fire in the United States, and yet there are people who have only half enough insurance!

A New York firm devised a scheme that was to make them rich. They put an umbrella stand in most of the prominent drug stores. The patron paid a dollar and received an umbrella, which, when he had finished using he returned to any other stand and received in return a check which he carried in his pocket till he needed another umbrella, and then he stopped into the nearest stand and received one by depositing his check. The checks were dated with the year and were good till the expiration of the year, when they could be renewed by payment of another dollar. The scheme was popular, and the dollars came tumbling in and all went well till just before the expiration of the year 90 per cent of the people took out an umbrella, never returned it, and failed to renew the check, and the concern went up in smoke. They hadn't figured quite far enough ahead, and they also forgot that the command, "Thou shalt not steal" has no reference to umbrellas.