

The Washington Times

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APRIL CIRCULATION.
 Daily. The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of April was as follows:

1	53,281
2	53,281
3	53,281
4	53,281
5	53,281
6	53,281
7	53,281
8	53,281
9	53,281
10	53,281
11	53,281
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22	53,281
23	53,281
24	53,281
25	53,281
26	53,281
27	53,281
28	53,281
29	53,281
30	53,281
31	53,281

Total for month.....\$36,159
 Daily average for month.....\$3,448

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of April was 1,171,652, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for April to have been 39,054.

Sunday.
 The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of April was as follows:

1	37,390
2	37,390
3	37,390
4	37,390
5	37,390
6	37,390
7	37,390
8	37,390
9	37,390
10	37,390
11	37,390
12	37,390
13	37,390
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22	37,390
23	37,390
24	37,390
25	37,390
26	37,390
27	37,390
28	37,390
29	37,390
30	37,390
31	37,390

Total for month.....\$22,146
 Daily average for month.....\$715

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of April was 373,900, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net Sunday average for April to have been 12,463.

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.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

The Civil Service League Improvement Association looks like the bung-hole with the barrel gone.

Advantage is being taken of the delights of Great Falls for picnic purposes before the chiggers become aware of what is going on.

If Major L'Enfant had just included a summer resort climate in his other plans for the National Capital he'd be entitled to two memorials.

His attack yesterday upon the President for opposing amendments to the Canadian reciprocity bill shows Senator Nelson in a battling mood.

Champ Clark has been telling the young ladies of Chevy Chase College and Seminary to enjoy life while they are young, and as far as possible he is setting the example.

Representative Ollie James will now have to share the legal honors of his family with his sister, Miss Ruby, who has just passed the Kentucky bar examination with a high mark.

Representative Slason, of Mississippi, speaking before the Southern Society, made it clear that the people of the South are not lazy. And this without reference to that million-dollar crusade against the hookworm.

Secretary Stimson's first work in the headquarters of the War Department was to prepare a speech to be delivered in Boston tomorrow night. The topic, however, was not war, but peaceful reciprocity.

Judge Pugh was too wary to be involved into handing down a decision as to what is a "reasonable" drink to take out of a friend's bottle. He decided that it was reasonable to drink the whole bottle.

Two hundred and seventy-eight country quilts were offered Major Archibald Butt's agent in Atlanta from which to make his selection of two, and anybody who knows Albert Howell's artistic taste knows that his agency was well discharged.

Captain Bartholw who yesterday received an attractive billet in the revenue cutter service, is the only officer in that service who speaks the Eskimo language, a linguistic acquirement resulting from considerable residence in a country where it never gets as warm as it is here today.

Prospects are good that Miss Hippo's nose will soon be "out of joint," because there's a new attraction booked for the "Zoo." A Mr. Ruben, of Alexandria, has a cinnamon bear for which he doesn't care to provide bed and board. He will be very glad to have the managers of the local circus take the playful pet off his hands.

Frank S. Streeter, of New Hampshire, who is in Washington to attend the meeting of the boundary commission, has probably made more money out of the law in the last ten years than any attorney outside the great cities of the country. He was during the life of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy her personal counsel and is said to have received very large fees for his successful services.

Admiral Thomas Selfridge, speaking in advocacy of a public nursery at Kalamazoo and Columbia roads, told the Washington Health Citizens' Association that there were 10,000 people and 3,000 babies in that vicinity. That's a pretty fair proportion in a town that is sometimes mentioned as a horrible example when race-suicide is the topic.

Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson will go to his Tennessee home with the reflection that "mine own people" regard him with admiration and affection. The Southern Society not only expressed, in resolutions, their sorrow at his departure from Washington, but declined to let his resignation of the presidency of the society become effective until next fall.

Here's hoping that Major Sylvester's ultimatum against "ratchet" whistles on automobiles will be rigorously enforced. We used to think the ordinary automobile horn was torturing, but it is a sweet summer song compared to the new, air-splitting screech. While the major is so fit, he should make no mistake to caution his officers again about violations of the automobile speed law.

Senator Cullom, the aged Illinois legislator, is compiling and will soon publish a book of reminiscences, which purposes to give American history for the last half century. While this re-

THE EXILED TYRANTS OF LATIN AMERICA.

President Diaz is to leave Mexico and take up his home in France. Of him it will be said that he leaves his country for his country's good; but without serious doubt it is also true that he has lived and ruled there for his country's good.

The going of Diaz may mark the beginning of a difficult and troublous period of reconstruction in Mexico; but it will mark the beginning of a better era.

It would be interesting to know how many exiled tyrants from Latin America are now living abroad on the swag they gathered from exploitation of their countries. Brazil has deported an imperial family. Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, and now Mexico are notable examples of countries that have "dumped" the tyrants who ruled in the name and somewhat under the form of republican government, but who in fact were merely usurpers and self-seekers.

A new era for Latin America is fairly inaugurated with the late cleaning up of Central America and the downfall of the Diaz regime. It is going to be an era of magnificent progress. Brazil, Chile, and Argentina have shown us the possibilities of the swaddling stage of experiment with popular institutions, and once aroused to realization of the community responsibility which those institutions impose.

A vast deal of needless worrying is done by people of the Saxon strain about the incapacity of the Latin races to manage themselves. The Latins, in truth, are "coming back," and coming fast. Italy is reunited, prosperous beyond all example of generations past, and maintaining a dignity in the family of nations that her solid power and efficient citizenship are quite capable of continuing. Spain is on the upgrade; Portugal has entered the path to better things. France holds more and more firmly the world's purse-strings in a time when the purse power is the greatest of all.

Our Latin American neighbors have pretty well unloaded their tyrants and entered upon the new era in which tyrants will be supplanted by true representatives of public interest. They are learning their lessons well, and profiting therefrom. Convinced that the Monroe doctrine means security in their independence, and not a posing of their premises by Uncle Sam in behalf of his intent ultimately to move in, the South American countries will make the twentieth century their very own. They have the richest continent on earth. A century will see them prove what they can make of it.

GENIUS OUTWITS THE FRAZZLED BUTTON HOLE.

The ruminations of that delightful expert on all oddities, Philip Hale, of the Boston Herald, are about as miscellaneous as the conversational topics of the walrus who loved to talk "Of ships and shoes and sealings-wax And cabbages and kings."

He is never happier than when delving into the genesis of drop-stitch stockings or the mooted question as to who knighted the Sir Loin steak. Without so much as glancing toward his teeming library shelves, he could answer pat as to who it was that stigmatized England as having "twenty religions and only one sauce"—or was it soup?

Under the thin disguise of letters from one Herkimer Johnson, he writes the most discursive, happy-go-lucky letters to himself, filled with archaic trifles. In one of these he recently gave an excellent recipe for onion soup, explained the etymology of "rattle," thought deeply on ale and trousers, and frolicked at length on the subject of collars. He called up memories of that article of apparel, the celluloid collar, which is hardly mentioned, these days, in polite society. And then, in the midst of it all, as he often does, he handed out a practical suggestion worth columns of grave disservice.

Some genius has discovered that when the button hole of a shirt has grown too large it is a simple matter to put the head of the shirt button through a circle of thin cardboard, and all your troubles are ended. Verily, despite not the day of small things! The statistical Mulhall went to his grave without being able to figure out how many souls had been lost by the elusive and eccentric collar button, or what law of nature impelled it invariably to roll under the dresser. He balked at the very thought of determining how many evenings have been spoiled because the last clean shirt had a button hole about the size of a buggy washer. The simple method of overcoming the difficulty was one of those inspirations like Howe's discovery that from time immemorial the eye of the needle was in the wrong end—after which the development of the sewing machine was easy. Architecture had grown gray before the Romans hit upon the principle of the arch. It is the same happy chance which has given us, here in the second decade of the twentieth century, the homely little device for outwitting the gaping buttonhole of an otherwise useless and sole surviving shirt. What has Harvey or Jenner, indeed, what has Worth or Felix, ever done to put him in the same class with the unknown discoverer of this useful little expedient? We at least know that we are indebted to Philip Hale for passing along the information and suggestions are now open for a centopath to his living greatness.

END SEAT HOGS AND THE SUFFERING PUBLIC.

Now comes the summer of the end-seat hog's content. He has again come into his own. Even though hot weather has only arrived, with its complement of open cars, the end-seat hog is already busily plying his trade, glaring in selfish greed at the suffering public that climbs or falls over him to the broad expanse of seat beyond.

Just why do we endure the vicious practices of the end-seat hog? He is an insignificant minority, in numbers, while the rest of us are a huge majority, yet year after year we permit him to block our entrance to the cooling summer car, to trip us as we struggle to get past him, and to wear our nerves to the breaking point as we fume inwardly at his cussedness. Why don't we abolish him?

In anticipation we can hear you say, "We can't!" Retract it; it is less than the truth. We can.

What man has done, man can do, and it is of record that in at least one American city man has taken the end-seat hog by the scruff of the neck and chucked him into the farthest corner of the open car seat.

San Antonio is that one emancipated American municipality. "In Texas, down by the Rio Grande," a long-suffering people has quit talking and swearing at the end-seat hog and has sicked the law onto him. In San Antonio there is a city ordinance prohibiting end-seat hogism on penalty of fine and imprisonment. And it works. This pernicious species of the genus pig is unknown in the land of the Alamo. He has been legislated out of business. In San Antonio the sweet young thing in flounces and furbelows may trip lightly to the car and spring aboard without having to crush her fluffy raiment against the dusty feet of the end-seat hog. The aged lady, crippled by rheumatism and bearing a basket or satchel, does not have to stand helplessly by the car track and gaze longingly for a seat without a human porker securely curled up in it. In San Antonio the end-seat hog isn't. Everybody knows that Texas is a progressive State, but that's no reason it should be permitted to steal a march on the District of Columbia. Here we make all sorts of laws and regulations for the operation of street rail-

But He Cannot Give His Late Allies Pledge That Taft Will Abdicate.

Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, is now regarded as the present active manager of the most important political concerns of the Taft administration.

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Jewish Massacre at Bessarabia Imminent.

LONDON, May 23.—The Evening News' Vienna correspondent telegraphs today that trainloads of Jews are arriving at Moldavia, in Roumania, from Bessarabia, owing to the imminence of another Jewish massacre.

Many members of "Black Hundred" societies, persecutors of the Jews, have arrived in Bessarabia with the avowed purpose of exterminating the Jews.

The agitators are touring the villages, urging the inauguration of pogroms, such as were perpetrated in Kief. Most of the "ruffians" arriving at Moldavia are destitute.

ALLEY PRINCIPLE IN FIRST HOUSE BILL.

The principle upon which it is proposed to eliminate alley slums was aptly illustrated in the House of Representatives yesterday, when the first District bill of the present session was passed in the lower body. The bill would widen Colorado avenue from Longfellow street to Sixteenth street northwest. The estimated cost of the land to be acquired is \$17,538, and the bill provides that this expense be assessed as benefits to the owners of adjacent property.

That is exactly the basis upon which it is proposed to convert alley slums into minor streets—to do the work and to charge the expense as benefits to the property benefited.

What would happen if somebody in the House yesterday had proposed an amendment to the Colorado avenue bill, providing that the \$17,538 be paid from the public treasury, half by the United States and half by the District? He would promptly and properly have been voted down, wouldn't he?

Nobody would think of suggesting that the Colorado avenue bill is a violation of the "half and half principle," but when the same provisions are applied to alleys—which need elimination much more than Colorado avenue needs widening—we discover that the half and half principle has been viciously attacked.

Henry George, jr., chairman of the subcommittee on taxation of the House District Committee, has introduced a bill providing for the conversion of alley slums into minor streets by the method now applied universally to street extensions in the District. Citizens who would hasten the day when the alley slums will actually be eliminated should give the measure their hearty support.

Air Cooled Plug.

An air-cooled spark plug for internal combustion engines is a novelty, the cooling being accomplished by flanges on the sides of the plug.

Secretary Fisher, the Madero of Administration's Plan Of Pacification, Negotiating With Guerrilla Insurgents



WALTER L. FISHER, Erstwhile Insurgent Chief, Now in Command of Taft Army of Pacification.

But He Cannot Give His Late Allies Pledge That Taft Will Abdicate.

FINDS INSIDE VIEW MORE TO HIS LIKING

Erstwhile Commander-in-Chief Hitchcock Is Busy With Army of Occupation in South.

By JUDSON C. WELLS.

Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, is now regarded as the present active manager of the most important political concerns of the Taft administration.

To employ a military figure, it might be said that the Taft political army is operating in three divisions. Secretary Fisher is in command of the army of pacification, whose duty is to bring the insurgents back into the fold without an outbreak of open hostilities. Senator Crane is in charge of heavy garrisons in the standpat strongholds of the East. Postmaster General Hitchcock commands the army of occupation, in the South.

The three divisions are operating in general harmony, but the most aggressive campaigning is being entrusted to Secretary Fisher's force. The reconcentrated policy which was undertaken under the direction of the Aldrich-Cannon strategy board, has been dropped, at least outwardly. That program proposed to cut off the insurgents from supplies—of political provender—and starve them into submission.

Insurgents Win Guerrilla Warfare.

The insurgents did not yield to this treatment; they took to the brush like a lot of Mexican gringos, cut off the enemy's outposts, avoided general engagements, won in all the guerrilla warfare, and finally forced the Administration to adopt a new plan. Secretary Fisher represents the new policy.

Instead of being starved, and, like Tantalus, tortured at the same time by the sight of noble viands, which others might eat, but they could only contemplate, the insurgents are granted general amnesty, and invited back to full fellowship. They are urged to the common cause—a republican success—is in danger, and that this is no time for internecine strife.

The show of force is to be withdrawn, and in its stead a gigantic scheme of policing is being instituted. Secretary Fisher is the Madero of the administration; lately an insurgent leader, the trusted friend and ally of the other insurgent factors, he is now committed to the plan of pacification, of accepting concessions from the reigning dynasty, and of restoring peace by negotiation.

But there is this vast difference between Madero and Fisher: That whereas Madero has been won to the peace cause by assurances that Diaz will retire, Fisher is able to give no assurance to his insurgent friends and late allies that Taft will abdicate. He is giving only the assurance that things are going to be mended. He finds that the Taft Administration looks much better from the inside than it did from the outside.

There are circumstantial reports that Gifford Pinchot, James Rudolph Garfield, and numerous other insurgent chiefs have not been convinced. They have not been privileged that close, intimate inspection from the inside point of view that has been vouchsafed to Secretary Fisher, and that has done so much to convince him of the essential excellence of conditions.

Peace conferences have been held between General Fisher and a long list of the rebel leaders. It is reported, with very indifferent results. Generals Branderis, Pinchot, and Henry, allied on General Fisher at his headquarters recently, under a flag of truce, but the subsequent report was that General Branderis had returned to the insurgent camp and

Field Marshal Hitchcock To Be Kept Busy.

This was most disconcerting news. A vigorous assault on the headquarters of the Hitchcock Army of Southern Occupation might keep that able field marshal so busy that he would find it difficult to perfect the organization of his Southern mercenaries into an effective phalanx in time for the general engagement at the national convention.

There have been persistent reports that General Hitchcock, disaffected with the campaign plans imposed by the Sumner government, was disposed to sulk in his tent and not press issues with his wonted vigor. This can be set down on the best authority, as an overstatement of the case.

General Hitchcock's plan of campaign, in his own particular territory, has not been widely changed, nor is his general interest in the cause. It merely happens that in the reorganization of the army, his commands are being conducted in the territory of which General Fisher has recently been placed in command. The Hitchcock Hessians are confidently relied upon to swing into line at the right hour of the day.

Whether General Hitchcock will con-

Rival Field Marshals Will Get Chance to Emulate Yorktown Assault.

sider that he has been superseded in the post of supreme importance by General Fisher, and whether he will finally lose something of his old ardor, is matter of interesting conjecture. The fact remains that General Hitchcock continues in command in the South, and that he will hold a position of the utmost importance when the forces are at length drawn into the last lines of defense to sustain the shock of general attack by the rebels at the national convention.

In this regard, President Taft has adopted somewhat the tactics of Washington at the assault upon Yorktown. There were two powerful redoubts in the British line which Fisher endeavored for Washington to engage simultaneously, and capture. He chose two of his young favorites to lead these two assaults; Lafayette with his Frenchmen attacked one position, while Alexander Hamilton was given the honor of directing the Continental storming party against the other. There was much rivalry for the honor of first planting the flag on the enemy's works, but it was a worthy rivalry, in cases which both commanders were thoroughly devoted.

Fighting Amplely for Both Assured.

Thus it is between these ambitious field marshals of General Taft. They are both to get all the fighting they need before the war is over.

Because of his so recent accession to a leading command, the tactics of General Fisher are being noted with great concern. The rebel leaders have been frankly fearful lest the Fisher influence might win over some of their forces. General Fisher served in the trenches at the great battle of Chicago with Col. "Bill" Kent, now one of the chief rebel organizers in the provisional department of California. They are old companions in arms, and it was thought that the Fisher appeal might weaken the Kent devotion to the insurrecto cause.

Cavalry Leader Henry Stands Firm.

Similar misgivings were entertained, for a brief time, concerning the loyalty of Major General Pinchot. He is a most valuable adjutant to the insurgent forces, a brilliant and promising protégé of the Marco Bozzaris at mid-night-in-the-forest-shades school of campaigning. Of those who have repeatedly assisted the Fisher blandishments and renewed their oath of loyalty to the independence of the United States.

Gen. Francis J. Henry, the famous cavalry leader, and other eminent figures in the rebellion, are making all efforts to draw them away from the cause, and the worry among the big leaders is greatly diminished in the last fortnight.

In the Mail Bag

ASKS KINDNESS TO MAN AND BEAST.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Until President Gompers unifies the teamsters of Washington like other cities the cruellest will never cease, because these owners care neither for man nor beast. The people of Washington would be surprised today if they knew how these negro drivers are being treated. From 4 until 8, 9, and 10 o'clock in the night they are made to make so many loads or it is deducted from their miserable stipends.

They have to sleep in hay lofts or in wagons.

They have to be at the stable at 4 a. m. or lose their job.

They haul Government material and no thought of the eight-hour law.

Not like their brothers in Government employ, who are honored and exhausted continue on until the horses fall.

I know of a coal company whose horses and men are in an exhaustion of affairs right here in the Capital, and still Mr. Gompers will raise \$200,000 to aid criminals in the streets and never send man around to see these men and talk to them. Mr. Gompers, you have the public Humane Society, and organized men, who have a heavy load ahead and help these men who want to work and keep out of jail and be self-respecting citizens. See if the eight-hour law is respected; see if what I say isn't true.

Going around in behalf of the dumb beast I discovered these matters, and my name can be had at this office if you wish testimony. I haven't told one-half of the underground methods of Washington.

Remove from animals that barbarous check rein. Who ever heard of work horses checked up like trotters? Going uphill they want their heads; and half the balky, sulky horses are caused by the check rein. You will never see the owner or driver with a high collar on working, but of course, you know these animals don't know anything. Look at the driver and then the horse and see who is the most intelligent. The horse needs water and needs it badly; the water is free; so remember that these animals are flesh and blood, not machinery, and kindly favor the work horse parade, and hope the press, Humane Society and the people will offer prizes and encourage this parade for the poor in our midst can see on Pennsylvania avenue the animals coming into their own. L.

LIGHT OF HISTORY ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The writer of this, a daily reader of your paper, is interested in the subject of closing places of amusement on Sunday (the first day of the week), the only day that the poor in our midst can see on Pennsylvania avenue the animals coming into their own. L.

Amusements.

National—A. B. English Opera Company in "Thais," 8:15 p. m.
 Cosmo—Continous vaudeville, 1 to 11 p. m.
 Casino—Vaudeville, 1 to 5 and 7 to 11 p. m.
 Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

LIFE-LONG RESIDENT OF ROCKVILLE TO BE BURIED TOMORROW

Reuben A. Bogley Dies in Washington, Where He Has Lived Short Time.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 23.—The funeral of Reuben A. Bogley, who died in Washington, aged seventy-seven, will be conducted at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The burial to be tomorrow afternoon in Rockville cemetery.

Mr. Bogley was a native of this county, and until he removed to Washington several years ago had been a life long resident of Rockville and vicinity. He is survived by two daughters and two sons. He also leaves two brothers—William A. and John H. Bogley, both of this county.

Miss Katherine Leverone, aged eighty-one, and Richard A. Adamson, jr., aged twenty-one, both of Washington, were married in Rockville yesterday afternoon by the Rev. S. R. White, of the Baptist church, the ceremony taking place at the home of the minister in the presence of a young woman friend.

Prof. Earle B. Wood, county superintendent of public schools, has been dangerously ill at his home at Boyds for the last two weeks. His condition, however, is thought to be improving.

John G. England, of Rockville, is another well-known citizen who is ill. He was stricken suddenly several days ago, and has since been in a critical condition with kidney trouble.

An event of the near future that is being looked forward to with more than usual interest by the people of Montgomery county is the marriage of Miss Vivian M. Waters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace D. Waters, of Germantown, and Charles Norman Bouie, of the Rockville city. The ceremony will take place the evening of June 7, in Christ Episcopal church, Rockville. The pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. P. Pickett, will officiate. The bridegroom-elect is son of the late William Veirs Bouie, jr.

Monting Hilton, a well-known farmer of Damascus district, this county, has been required by Justice Reading, of Rockville, to furnish bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the November term of court on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

It is charged that Hilton and Sherwood Duvall, also a Damascus district farmer, had a quarrel at Damascus, and that Hilton used a penknife on Duvall with disastrous results, painfully cutting him on the face and neck and body. Duvall is said to be in a serious condition.

Creole Belle.

"You want a girl's portrait to boost your ad?"

"Yes, everybody is using them," said the manufacturer. "Now, what type of beauty do you think would go nicely with a brand of stove polish?"

Yours truly,
 H. S. JEFFERY.