

WHAT WAS SAID AS TO CONDITIONS AROUND SALOONS

The "Seventh Street District" Described as Particularly Bad.

(Continued from First Page.)

than by going up and down Seventh street as I have. I know that the conditions there at night on Seventh street became as terrible on account of the large number of saloons that special policemen were put there for the purpose of breaking up the gatherings. They gathered around there, drunken men and women, and was almost impossible to get through the trial of cases in the Police Court—that it was almost impossible for a decent man after 8 o'clock at night to go up and down Seventh street on account of the large number of saloons that were in front of the saloons from N street north to P street, and in that neighborhood. I have had hundreds brought in for obstructing the streets there.

Harry Robinson, a motorman on one of the Seventh street cars, said: "I have been a motorman on the street cars for twenty-two years, and I have studied these conditions on Seventh street, because I live in the corner of Seventh and T streets, and like the gentleman who spoke here the other morning in regard to my time, I have stood on the cars many times and heard plenty of the children who have to pass going to school."

"I am the father of two boys, and as I say, I live at Seventh and T streets. I observed the conditions, and they were such before we had the mile-limit zone that my wife would not venture out after dark around the locality known as Seventh and T streets or beyond Florida avenue."

"I have counted the saloons there, and night after night it is the same thing. These good gentlemen on the other side give you all these facts on the daylight side of it. Gentlemen, I see these things from 5 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon in one month, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 2 o'clock in the next morning. I see the conditions as they are."

Nighttime Conditions.

Senator Works—Can you tell us about the nighttime?

Mr. Robinson—In the night, especially on Saturday night, on Seventh street you can see the bad conditions there. They are not by any means what they ought to be in a Christian community in a civilized country.

The Chairman—Tell us what the conditions are. That is what we want to get at.

Mr. Robinson—Drunk men coming out, not only coming out, but being thrown out, kicked out, thousands of them. There is bad language used. I can hear the language as I go by on my car. It is not in language fit for women to hear, and not women only, but men.

The Chairman—That occurs frequently?

Mr. Robinson—Yes; night after night, year in and year out, along Seventh street running from the river to Seventh and Rhode Island avenue.

Senator Works—Have any disturbances resulted in the cars as a result of that?

Mr. Robinson—It is a matter of daily occurrence, not only once but a dozen times a day.

Senator Works—Is that a matter of frequent occurrence, getting on the cars in that condition?

Mr. Robinson—It is a matter of daily occurrence, not only once but a dozen times a day.

Senator Works—Have any disturbances resulted in the cars as a result of that?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, sir. There is hardly a week that there are not two or three or five things of that sort happening on the Seventh street line, happening on the Seventh street line. I am only speaking for the line where I work.

"No Worse Than Georgetown."

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Robinson, do you know anything about any other part of the city except Seventh street?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Harvey—Is Seventh street worse than the other part of the city, to your knowledge?

Mr. Robinson—Seventh street is no worse than the conditions on M street in Georgetown, where the saloons are. Mrs. H. C. Rugg, formerly of the Associated Charities, said in part:

"In my capacity as a worker I was obliged to sign certificates for free medical treatment at the Eastern Dispensary. I always looked on Monday for a crop of people that would come out suffering from stab wounds, cuts through their clothes, if they did not go into their persons and injure them severely. And there were contusions from bricks and blackened eyes and free-for-all fights. They did not always come out, but they came out from the saloons, and they were the result of liquor drinking there, and I have also seen liquor saloons put right at the mouth of the alleys. There is one on M street, between Sixth and Seventh, at the opening of a large crowded alley called 'Brewers' Court,' and the worst of it is that right at that section live very low order of colored people, whose great temptation is liquor, and on account of their race and their ignorance the liquor affects them as they are a tropical people, and much more easily excited. The conditions there are very bad."

The Rev. Harrison D. Boyer, now of

the Baptist Church, but formerly with the People's Mission of this city, and an evangelist who has visited nearly all the cities in the United States, testified:

"I have been actively engaged in the work of the People's Mission here in this city for some time, when they were at 810 Pennsylvania avenue, and also when they were below D street, around the Postoffice building, and afterward when they moved to Seventh and K streets. I have been an active member for a long time, being actively engaged in religious work. In my work it has been my duty and my privilege to go into the lower sections of the city. It got to be so that when this mission moved from 810 Pennsylvania avenue to below D street, and I went down to the mission because of the drunken men and women who would see, and the language she would hear. I went down to the mission when it moved to Seventh and K streets southwest. I walked down there and back so that I could observe the conditions, and not a single night going down there, sometimes two nights a week, in which I did not see twenty-five or fifty men and women, boys and girls, under the influence of liquor. They stopped me all along the street, asking me to give them something to eat or something to drink. They wanted more money to get something to drink. These conditions exist in the city of Washington."

"I have been in these saloons along the avenue, along C street between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest and on Seventh street southwest, and you could see men intoxicated standing along the bars. I do not take it from any one else's testimony, but I was in the places and saw it myself. There was not a single instance that I went into a place that I did not see drunken men."

Albert E. Shoemaker, attorney for the local temperance forces introduced the reports of police officers filed with the excise board regarding the disreputable practices of many saloons in this district, alleging not only drunkenness, but gross immorality upon the part of both sexes that congregate in these places with the notation that in many specific cases the places reported had their licenses renewed in the face of the reports.

NEW FAST TRAINS ON B. & O. RAILROAD

To Leave Washington at 10 A. M.
And at Midnight For
Chicago.

Important changes have been made in the through train service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad leaving Washington. Two new trains to Pittsburgh and Chicago have been added to this service. A new train will leave Union Station at 10 a. m., running solid with out change to Chicago with sleeping cars, parlor dining cars and coaches, arriving Pittsburgh 6:30 p. m., Chicago 8:15 a. m. the next morning. This train will make all Western connections leaving Chicago in the morning.

A new through train to Pittsburgh and Chicago will leave Washington at 12 o'clock midnight, with through sleeping cars to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, arriving Pittsburgh 8:30 a. m., Cleveland 1:10 p. m. and Chicago 9 p. m. This train makes connections with all principal through trains of Western lines leaving Chicago for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and the Pacific Coast.

The new 10 o'clock train will make connections at Weverton for Hagerstown, arriving there at 12:30 noon, shortening the time on hour. The Royal Special five-hour train for Philadelphia and New York will leave Washington at 11 a. m. instead of 9 a. m., the 9 a. m. departure being the new train from Chicago which will reach New York at 2:15 p. m.

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NOT ONE VOICE FAVORS 5-YEAR TENURE LAW

Merchants Unanimous in
Their Opposition to Its
Passage.

(Continued from First Page.)

and charities demanding the help of our citizens. There are reasons why he brings his family and his friends to his permanent residence place and why he adopts this place as his future home. Briefly, he has secured an opportunity to earn his living and to remain indefinitely in a community where he hopes some day to become an important factor.

Under such conditions as these there must be a strong correlative analogy in relation to the local merchants who depend largely upon the great army of Government servants for the promotion of business interests, and if the tenure of office of these people is to have the statutory limit as proposed, common sense points out to us that the tenure of office should be made permanent, and funds that should be in circulation will find their way into savings banks ready for get-away-day. No comment is necessary as to what effect this would have on the mercantile affairs of our city.

We are heartily in sympathy with the movement you have started, and we are glad of the opportunity of stating our protest to any attempt tending to curtail the chances of the clerks or that may hazard the welfare of our community. JACKSON BROS. INC.

Unrest Would Affect All Lines of Business.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I cannot believe that Congress will pass legislation fixing the tenure of office for Government clerks at five years. We read and like to speak of years as the most enlightened and progressive in the world's history. This movement is certainly a retrograde one. As a lifelong resident of this city, I remember so well the conditions which prevailed before the civil service rules were in force. The unrest, the uncertainty, the haunting fear of removal, the heavy burden upon thousands of our best citizens. Our merchants, too, at every change of administration curtailed credit, and the same unrest affected business generally.

The question I should like to ask is, why five years? If an individual is incompetent, why let him or her remain five months, or five days? If they prove efficient, are they not better clerks at the end of five years than any new appointee can possibly be?

This legislation should not pass. Certainly some other solution of the problem can be had. BYRON S. ADAMS.

Enactment of the Law Would Be Most Unfortunate For Washington.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Speaking only for myself I would regard the enactment into law of the five-year tenure bill as most unfortunate for the city of Washington. Its effect would be to make shifting and transient a large proportion of our population, which under present conditions of reasonable permanency of official tenure are home buyers, and therefore an important and desirable element of our citizenship. Trained employees are essential to the successful conduct of any business, and this, it seems to me, applies as much to the affairs of the Federal Government as to private concerns, and to my mind the best service cannot

be secured if Federal jobs are restricted to short term periods.

With public spirited organizations, like the Chamber of Commerce and other combined forces, it seems almost absurd for any one small individual to protest against anything in the form of a Congressional measure. However, the Times is a live paper, and ought to know what will have the desired effect in checking up undesirable legislation. Washington is today a much more beautiful city than it was thirty years back, when the streets were full of office seekers, who spent their savings while waiting for jobs that never materialized. The civil service has been a good thing for those of us who are mostly dependent on the Government for employment for what is to be had in the line of business.

If the department clerk loses his position it means that he leaves Washington; there is nothing else for him to do. If there is a specific time when he must leave his job, he will become more cautious as the time draws near, and so all business would suffer in proportion. It seems as though the Congress of the United States should be more considerate than to make a law which would virtually turn the Capital City of the nation into a camp for 15,000 temporary employees. If this is what is meant by the five-year tenure bill, which was editorially discussed in THE TIMES, May 16, all resident Washingtonians should unite in an effort to squelch it.

Capital Would Be Turned Into a Camping Ground For Temporary Employees.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The everlasting change would cost heavily in efficiency.

My experience, as an employer, is that it requires at least one year to train an employee into the details of the office, and at least three years to become competent to fill all the needs of the position.

The everlasting change that would probably result should the five-year tenure bill pass Congress would not only cost the Government heavily for the training of new clerks, but the efficiency of the service would be affected.

A competent man would devote the best years of his life to a position that unites him for any other, and would have the chance of being thrown out of office, after five of the best years of his life had been devoted to its service? Who are the best Congressmen? Those who have served one term or those who have given their entire life to the study of the country's legislation? Who make the most competent employees? Those who have served one to five years or those who have been twenty-five years in the service?

These are some points for your consideration, Mr. Congressman.

HENRY BREWSTER.

Manchester Ship Canal Eighteen Years Old

Eighteen years ago the Manchester ship canal was opened for commerce. The big ditch cost \$100,000,000, nine millions more than the Suez canal. One hundred and eight years ago the first of great national cemeteries, Pere La Chaise, was opened in Paris. The great English cemetery at Woking, Surrey, was not opened until 1850, and it was only fifty years ago that the great national cemetery in this country were established. Pere La Chaise was named for the confessor of Louis XIV. who was the head of the great Jesuit order.

Eighty-nine years ago today the British Society of Artists was instituted. On May 21, 1874, the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth was established. In 1874, it was believed certain that the world would be ruled by the founder of Presbyterianism. One year ago today Henri Bertheaux, French minister of war, was killed by a monoplane in Paris.

South Wales Miners Oppose Decisions

LONDON, May 21.—The miners' federation met today to discuss with the district boards the decisions of the various minimum scale decisions throughout the coal fields. There is much dissatisfaction with these decisions, especially in south Wales, where they have been invariably against the men. It was believed certain that the world would be ruled by the founder of Presbyterianism. One year ago today Henri Bertheaux, French minister of war, was killed by a monoplane in Paris.

EDUCATIONAL

ELUCUTION AND SINGING.
MRS. EMILY FRENCH BARNES,
101 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 1790.

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With your rent money saves you an average of \$19.56 per month. Few people can afford to lose \$19.56 every month.

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Is designed for that class of people who only need a small house, but desire that house to be refined in character and tastefully finished.

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Open until 8 p. m.
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Pretty Mothers

Health is the foundation of all good looks. The wise woman realizes this and takes precautions to preserve her health and strength through the period of child bearing. She remains a pretty mother by avoiding as far as possible the suffering and dangers of such occasions. This every woman may do through the use of Mother's Friend. This is a medicine for external application and so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every muscle, nerve and tendon involved during the period before baby comes. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues, relieves tenderness and soreness, and perfectly prepares the system for child bearing. A safe mother-hood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers, which contains much valuable information.

CLUB FORMULATES PLANS AND HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

Monday Evening Organization to Carry Out Its Work During Year.

A program for next year's work will be formulated at a meeting of the executive committee of the Monday Evening Club, June 2. The committee will consider also plans for raising funds for carrying on the work of the organization. A report on this subject is to be submitted at the next meeting of the club, October 2.

The annual meeting of the club was held at the Y. M. C. A. Building last night. Officers for the year and chairmen of committees were elected as follows: The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., president; F. L. Siddons, vice president; Dr. William C. Gwynne, recording secretary; Mrs. Ella Henderson West, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edna K. Busbee, treasurer; executive committee, Charles F. Nesbit, chairman; the Rev. William J. Kerby, George S. Wilson and Walter S. Ufford; chairmen of committees, Thomas Jesse Jones, immigration; William H. Baldwin, "loan shark" bill; Dr. George M. Kober, infant mortality; Myron Jones, industrial betterment; M. E. Gates, physical welfare of school children; and Dr. William C. Woodward, social and moral hygiene.

On motion of Dr. George M. Kober, chairman of the committee on infant mortality, the corresponding secretary was directed to convey to George M. Oyster, Jr., the club's appreciation of the work done by the Oyster philanthropic milk stations, in connection with which are maintained and operated at Mr. Oyster's expense the "schools for little mothers."

In his report for the year, Dr. Kober said that no philanthropy in Washington has been productive of more good in preserving the lives and health of the children of Washington than the Oyster milk stations.

The committee on housing, in its report, stated that the only way to improve conditions in alleys is to abolish the alleys by turning them into minor streets. The committee on moral and social prophylaxis was authorized to raise funds for the provision of the special work assigned to it, to be used in addition to such funds as may be appropriated by the Monday Evening Club.

Indorsement was given of the plans of the "clean-up" committee and it was decided to appoint a representative of the club to affiliate with the permanent organization which will hold its first meeting at the District building, 4-46 o'clock this afternoon.

The club adjourned to meet the third Monday in October.

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HEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mothers to Meet.

The monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Congress of Mothers will be held at the Raleigh Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. W. H. Holtman, chairman of the social and badge committee, will have charge of the social program.

Your Hair Needs Parisian Sage

Use It As a Dressing—Banish Dandruff—Stop Falling Hair and Scalp Itch.

PARISIAN SAGE, the delightful and invigorating hair tonic, is a true hair nourisher. It penetrates into the scalp, gets to the roots of the hair, kills the dandruff germ, and supplies the hair with just the kind of nourishment it needs to make it grow abundantly.

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It gives life and beauty to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy. It is the daintiest perfumed hair tonic made.

It is the best, the most pleasant and invigorating hair dressing made.

Made in America by Giroux Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. The price is only 50 cents a bottle. Get it at department stores, and at counters where toilet articles are sold. Jas. J. Donnell and Henry Evans guarantee it.

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BRATHORN COTTAGE—Most convenient and desirable location for summer on the heights. Large airy rooms. For terms address MRS. MARY S. MARKELL, Braddock, Md.

THE FAIRMONT—Board and room at nominal prices. Everything the best. Beautifully situated. Miss A. KEPAUER.

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THE OCEANIC and MT. VERNON—Ocean front. Special spring rates. Every room facing beach. Bathhouse attached. D. B. Shaw.

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Saturday to Monday, \$7.50
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Steamer Charles Macalester to Mt. Vernon at 10 a. m. Leaving at 1:45 p. m. Round Trip, \$5, including admission to grounds & manor.

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TYREE'S Antiseptic Powder

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AMUSEMENTS

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Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights. Sat. Mat., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Nights. Sat. Mat., **"LUCIA."**
ALL NEXT WEEK—DOUBLE BILL, "HANSERL AND GRIVETTEL" and "CAVALIERIA RUSTICANA."

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BELASCIO Mata, Wed. & Sat. ALL SEATS, 25c. 50c, 75c. **Butterfield Players**
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