The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (including Sunday), $3.50.
Six Months, $1.75. Three Months, 90c.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

THE RIGHT GUARD COMMANDER

While there is need for immediate attention to the appointment of a commanding officer of the District National Guard, that action should not be so hasty that it precludes a careful consideration of the needs of that position.

The District Guard, close to the seat of Government, and with every opportunity of getting instruction from the War Department, should be a model organization of its kind. The retiring commander has been out of the city for more than two years and the guard now is said to be handicapped by poor attendance at drills and by short companies. The discipline and training of the District Guard have been criticised adversely by army officers.

Therefore the principal point in selecting a head for the District Guard is to obtain a man who can reorganize the companies, and put the regiments on a thorough military basis. Many assert that an army officer is needed to do this. That claim, advanced by those who are conversant with such work, should be considered carefully.

The generalship of the guard should not be regarded as a plum, or even as a reward for long service. It primarily is a position requiring the highest ability that can be had. That point should be the first consideration in the selection of a commander. If such a man can be obtained in the ranks, so much the better. If a man with experience in the active service is needed other considerations should not influence the choice.

A SPARK FROM JAPAN'S FORGE

The incident in the Japanese "commons" yesterday, when a member interrupted Foreign Minister Kato, who was explaining the Chinese situation, to call him a traitor, attracts attention to that new institution in the empire, constitutional government. The constitutional regime did not begin until 1890, the charter being granted by, not wrested from, the Emperor in 1889. A commission was sent to foreign lands to study their governmental systems, and the British was selected as being the most efficient and adaptable.

So since the beginning of parliamentary participation in Japan's government there has been in progress that adaptation, including, Marquis Ito declared, the adoption also of the English party and cabinet system. Unlike the English system, however, the Japanese cabinet is not responsible to the lower house, but to the Emperor alone. However, by virtue of that body's control over fiscal affairs, and in fact all legislation, the movement to nullify the constitutional immunity of the ministry save as regards the Emperor's discretion, has gained strength, and several cabinets have found it expedient to resign because of the hostility of the diet.

It has not been possible, however, for the Japanese to accommodate themselves in a moment, as it were, to all the restraints as well as liberties of parliamentary rule, and occasionally something develops like that of yesterday, when the foreign minister was assailed. It is only upon occasions of unusual importance that a cabinet member appears before the diet, and he not infrequently is the mark of attack by the opposition. The president of the chamber obliged the offending member to apologize to the foreign minister, and the incident was ended, except for a brief demonstration by others of the opposition.

The incident was comparatively trifling, but it shows that Nippon is learning the fine parliamentary art of the west, and is a spark from the great anvil upon which the future of Japan is being forged.

A CITY HOME-RULE DETAIL

New York's circular court house, for which a site has been bought at a cost of $7,000,000, is a good deal under discussion because of fears that it is going to prove a monument of extravagance not unlike the capitol at Albany. Recently a critic of the plan expressed the opinion that by the time it were really completed the new court house would have cost, with its site, $60,000,000; a figure which not unnaturally gave concern to New Yorkers who lately have been getting introspective about the expenses of running their town.

Retorting to this $60,000,000 estimate, Acting Mayor McAneny has made a statement showing how the business has been handled, and giving assurance that the structure will not cost more than $10,000,000, on a $7,000,000 site; total, $17,000,000. He doesn't think it will overrun this figure, estimated by various competent authorities. If he is correct, it will be quite an impressive record in public building construction.

This discussion whether a particular building, for which the plans are known, is going to cost $10,000,000 or $53,000,000 is certainly suggestive of a remarkable looseness somewhere, or else of an exceedingly cynical notion about the economies exercised toward public construction. But it has recalled attention, not always fixed on such details, to the fact that New York is not building this court house on its own motion. The acting mayor reminds that its construction was required by a mandatory act of the legislature.

This is altogether an excellent illustration of the impossibility of having a town, or a county, bossed by a State legislature. New York county ought to be the judge of whether it wants a court house, and what sort, at what price. So long as there is a New York county, that should be its business. It may be added that there is grave doubt whether there is good reason for the existence of a New York county. It is coming more and more to be considered that the maintenance of a county and city government side by side, over the same territory and people, is wasteful, misleading, and demoralizing. It makes for office-creation and the spoils system, and in a number of cases advanced American communities have abolished the county system in such circumstances and turned the county functions over to a city chartered to exercise them.

In New York's court house case is presented the spectacle of a county, inside a city and comprising only a part of the whole city's area and population, being maintained largely because its organization comes down by tradition from the earlier day when there was an excuse for it; and over both city and county is a legislature, representing neither of them save in remote and partial fashion, commanding that a court house shall be built, which it is now argued may cost $17,000,000, or again may cost $60,000,000! Could there be a more effective argument for consolidation of the proper municipal functions within the territory of a city, and then for real home rule of that city?

MR. WARBURG'S ADDRESS

Mr. Paul Warburg, on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board, gave to the Pan-American financial conference the first announcement of a highly important construction of our new banking law. He said that it has been held that the reserve banks may discount acceptances arising out of "import and export trade" between countries even when neither party to a given transaction is American.

This question was sent to the counsel for the Reserve Board some time ago, because there has been pressure from many quarters for assurance regarding the power, under the new banking system, to provide money directly to customers in foreign countries through commercial loans. The operation that is contemplated can be illustrated by supposing that a cargo of meat from Argentina is being sold to a customer in France. This customer gives his acceptance of a draft covering the price of the consignment; accepting, say, at ninety days; that is, agreeing to pay then. With this acceptance, the draft becomes a highly desirable form of commercial paper. But it represents a French promise to pay money to an Argentine house. Can that acceptance then be sold to an American reserve bank? If it can, it means in effect the loan of American bank funds to French business, in order that France may buy goods in Argentina.

The question was whether the new banking law would permit this. Before the war opened, that provision in the law which authorized dealing in acceptances arising out of "import and export trade" was commonly supposed to refer only to trade to which the United States was one of the parties. There had hardly been a conception, before that time, that any wider application might be needed. But the war brought all the world with appeals for credits to our doors, and the question was raised a considerable time ago. The fact that the question was under consideration was first published in this paper; but the announcement of the decision was reserved by the Government authorities for announcement to the Pan-American conferees.

This liberal construction of the reserve bank powers means that at last American finance is equipped with authority to engage in the broadest way in world business. There will be some inquiry whether it is desirable that our cash reserves should be loaned for the promotion of alien trade. But to this the answer is, first, that in many cases this seemingly alien trade will be found to be essentially American. The illustration that has been given, of meat traffic between Argentina and France, illuminates this point; for the foreign meat trade of the Argentine is preponderatingly in the hands of American packing concerns; it is American-controlled business, done in the Argentine. An American firm with a branch in Argentina would be using, in this case, the banking facilities of the United States; and its ability to command such facilities for handling that part of its business would manifestly lubricate all the machinery of its business, whether in Chicago or on the river Plate.

It is by just such cosmopolitan employment of its financial power that Great Britain has builded itself into its position of banker to the world. The United States, prior to the enactment of the Federal reserve act, held a vast store of gold that could not be utilized for expansion of currency volume when exigencies arose. The Aldrich-Vreeland law and the reserve act made such expansion possible, and the experience of the months immediately following the war's outbreak proved the efficacy of this mechanism, for a total of near $400,000,000 of this circulation was issued, and then practically all of it was retired again, within seven months. So today this country is able to do a real world-banking business; and it is under obligation to live up to its opportunity. The world is piling up huge balances with us, and we must, in effect, begin to lend it the money with which to buy from us. We have the money, and a system under which it can be used in this way. To go ahead, now, and utilize these will mean that the United States must quickly pass from a provincial to a highly cosmopolitan relation to the whole world of international business.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET

There is a double-barreled explanation of the British cabinet crisis. It was brought about in part by the victory of the liquor interests over the excise proposals of Lloyd-George, and in part by the disaffection with the Churchill and Kitchener administrations of the war and admiralty.

The cold facts are that the liquor interest has won a big victory. Mr. Lloyd-George's last speech, in which he proposed a special surtax on whisky not over two years old, was a remarkable appeal; but when he sat down a member of his opposition retorted that imposition of this tax would ruin two of the oldest and most respected distilling concerns in Belfast! Mr. Lloyd-George appealed to know if two distillers in Belfast were to be placed above the interest of the empire; and the discussion developed that, whether that exact construction were to be placed on the action or not, the opposition was too strong for the chancellor, and his proposal was sidetracked. The financial backing of the liquor business, the union of the two Irish elements against the chancellor's proposal, and the enlistment of the Church of England clergy in antagonism to Lloyd-George, made it impossible to carry his proposals.

Mr. Lloyd-George goes to the new ministry of munitions, which is certain to be one of the very most important posts in the cabinet, and the one for which he is precisely the right man. At the same time, a liberal, Reginald McKenna, comes to the exchequer, and it is promised that the general program of Lloyd-George will be continued while he is temporarily absent from the exchequer; for it is understood that he is to resume that post when the need for his energetic services in providing munitions shall be past.

The war's conduct, as to military and naval affairs, will be in the hands of soldiers and sailors. Kitchener will be relieved of the onerous duties of provider, for which he is ill equipped, and will be able to give full attention to the perfection and utilization of his army, for which he is the best qualified man in the kingdom. Churchill leaves the admiralty, but remains in the government in an utterly obscure place. His acceptance of it, in the circumstances, is evidence that he was willing to swallow pride and resentment and remain in the government from patriotic motives alone; and the decision does him more credit than is reflected upon Admiral Fisher by that doughty sailor's recent attitude. Plainly, there is to be a divorce of the distinctly military from the distinctly industrial and political functions, which ought to produce desirable results. The reorganization should increase the working efficiency of the government. With Asquith and Sir Edward Grey retaining their places as premier and foreign minister, the general political complexion will not be changed at all; the cabinet is a war cabinet, put together for the business of carrying on the one supreme business of the nation, and testifying that Britain is going to disprove any charges that she is not doing her full part.

Can't blame the French soldiery for refusing to shave off their whiskers. They are not bullet proof, but they are good shock absorbers when your general insists on kissing you.

Attractions Coming To Washington

William Pruette, sr., one of the best known American baritones, has been secured by the management of the Columbia Theater for next week's production of "Mlle. Modiste," and he will be seen in the role of the count, a part he originated when "Mlle. Modiste" was given its first production.

Next week's production will also mark the reappearance with the Columbia Musical Comedy Company of Elinor Henry, who returns to the cast entirely prepared to assume the big roles that have been laid out for her up to October 1. Miss Henry will appear as Fifi in "Mlle. Modiste," a role in which she has already been heard.

Harry Short will have the role of Hiram Bent, and Leonore Novasio will sing, act and dance the role of the wife. Opening with an extra matinee Monday afternoon, Decoration Day, it is anticipated that the coming production of "Mlle. Modiste" will be one of the best of the current season.

Next week "Erminie," another of the comic classics to which the Aborn Opera Company are now confining their attention, will be presented at the New National Theater by special permission of Francis Wilson. The cast of favorites include Estelle Wentworth in the title part, Forrest Huff, Frank Deshon, Fritzi von Bushing, William Shuster, Frank Wooley, Henry Taylor, Sol Solomon, Tillie Sallinger, Lenore Beck, George Rigers and others. Carl Burton will be the muscial director and Charles H. Jones the stage director.

"Erminie" occupies the same place in the operatic hall of fame as do "Robin Hood," "Mikado" and other operas that never seem to decrease in popular favor, with refreshing comedy, a pretty and romantic story, many well-drawn and amusing characters, and a wealth of musical gems.

Francis Wilson, who controls the rights of presentation, is preparing for another elaborate revival of this opera in New York, where he will open its run in a few months with an all-star cast.

The Poli Players will be seen next week in William Anthony McGuire's intensely dramatic play "The Divorce Question," which was written as a reply to Medill Patterson's "Rebellion."

The play deals with a most serious problem and while it is a purpose drama it never fails to interest the auditor purely as a theatrical entertainment. The leading characters of the story are a man and his wife who are not happily married. The woman seeks and secures a divorce and remarries. The tragedy of the story develops in the lives of the two children of the divorced couple.

"The Divorce Question" was produced originally with Charlotte Granville in the role of the mother and Virginia Pearson as the daughter. It created a sensation at that time.

More stars and novelties than have been seen before in any previous bill this season are promised by the management for the B. F. Keith Theater next week, the foremost being Bernard Granville, the hit of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolics," who is slated next for a starring tour in "He Comes Up Smiling," after which he will lead the Ziegfeld "Follies of 1915." It will be his first and only appearance here in vaudeville.

Second place in the bill will be crowded with two popular attractions, Johnny Hyams and Lelia McIntyre being one and Claire Rochester, heralded as the only girl in the world who sings soprono-baritone, is the other.

Next in order will be Charles E. Evans and company, including Helena Phillips, in "The Forgotten Combination;" Gus Van and Joe Schenck, the cabaret comedians; Harrison Brockbank and company in "The Drummer of the Seventy-sixth;" Donald Kern and Effie Weston, reviving the cake walk, and the Le Grohs.

At the concerts next Sunday at 3 and 8:15 p. m. at Keith's the program will present all the numbers in the present week's bill.

Glen Echo Park will observe Memorial Day this year on an even larger scale than usual. Starting Saturday the celebration will practically be a three-day affair, going over through Monday. One of the interesting features will be an exhibition in the dance pavilion by the pupils of Howard Leslie Holt, who will give a part of the entertainment they give tonight at the Belasco Theater. This will be but one of the many features.

Sunday there will be four concerts by the Soldiers' Home Band, augmented to full strength, and other events, and on Monday comes the big celebration. From 4 until 11 the dancing in the big pavilion will be continuous with an increased orchestra under the direction of Charles O. Mills.

Both Saturday and Monday it is expected that picnic parties by the score will elect to spend the holiday at Glen Echo. All of the amusement devices of the resort are in operation, and all of the free features will be continued.

An entirely new bill will be presented at the Cosmos Theater for the remainder of the week, beginning with the matinees tomorrow. Willard and Bond, the former comedian of "Gay New York," who have been presenting their new absurdity, "Detectivism," the first half of the week, will present "The Battle of Bunko Hill" as the headline attraction.

Bordeau and company, in a musical offering featuring new instruments and many surprises, will give a bit of music hall nonsense not seen in Washington before. Bessie Browning will appear in original songs, imitations, etc. The Rossdale Singers will present high grade popular songs, and Burke and Burke have songs and sauciness filled with bright and amusing things. A new Bray cartoon, the Hearst Selig weekly news pictures and the scoreboard, will be the added attractions.

Sunday, from 3 to 10:30 p. m., an orchestral program will be featured, with new specialties and other attractions.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the indorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Agrees With G. E. Johnson On Society and Evils.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The article by G. E. Johnson, concerning the evil of society girls, was concise and to the point. If a few more with his knowledge of evil would come out from behind petticoat subjugation, society could be placed where it belongs.

There has always been more or less a supression of the real facts of their alleged morals. Heretofore, the blame has usually been thrown on the poor working girls' shoulders, but clothes, money, and iniquity, go hand in hand. Society is not satisfied with corrupting itself, but through its dances it corrupts others.

A. B. T.

Washington, May 19.

Lemons Cure Opium Habit

LOS ANGELES, May 26.—Starting with six lemons a day and increasing the number as he learned to eat them, James Cannon, of Denver, a former confirmed opium fiend, has been declared by Judge Richardson, on whose advice he took the "cure," to be freed of the habit.

Feels Too Young at 74 To Play Oldest Golfer

Joseph P. Hough Doubtful Whether J. Wilson Brown, 79, of Baltimore, Who Sends Challenge to Washington, Would "Take Him On."

"That fellow wants to play with some old men; I guess we are all too young for him over here," quoth Joseph P. Hough, aged seventy-four, when the challenge of Baltimore's oldest golfer to play some one a match game over an eighteen-hole course on his seventy-ninth birthday was received.

Mr. Hough is not Washington's oldest golfer, but he is the next oldest, so far as could be learned from any of Washington's golf fans. Though he will reach his seventy-fifth birthday next December, he plays regularly, rain or shine, at least once a week, and at his home at 2242 Cathedral avenue he has a number of trophies to show for it.

Oldest Golfer W. J. Boardman.

The Capital's veteran golfer is W. J. Boardman, who used to play with Mr. Taft when he was President. Mr. Boardman is near the eighty-year mark. But he is ill just now, so he could not consider the challenge.

Mr. Hough is an employe of the Treasury Department, and has been a clerk there for thirty-six years. He has been playing golf about sixteen years.

"Sure golf is a great game for old men," he said. "But it is good exercise for us young fellows, too. It helps to keep us young."

In appearance, Mr. Hough justifies his statement. He is only slightly bald, has reddish hair and a reddish mustache, and there are only the slightest traces of gray in his hair. Alert and erect, with springy step and upright carriage, he looks like a man in his fifties. When he was seen at the Treasury Department he was assailing a pile of work on his desk in vigorous style.

"Too Young" For Baltimorean.

"Take on any match games?" he said. "Well, I am too busy for that, and too young for that fellow anyway."

The Baltimorean who set Washington golfers guessing as to the oldest player here is J. Wilson Brown, former president of the Maryland and Pennsylvania railway, who wishes to celebrate his seventy-ninth birthday next month by going over an 18-hole course with some one his own age.

"Just eighteen holes," said Mr. Hough. "Why, only five years ago I won an endurance contest in which I covered ninety holes in continuous playing for about twelve hours. That was the last contest I entered. We did not even stop for luncheon in that trial. It was played over the old Columbia course, one of the stiffest courses in this section of the country."

Previous to that Mr. Hough had won a number of medals in the yearly contests in his own club. Though he plays regularly, he has not taken part in any contests recently.

MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.

Lecture—"The European War and the Universal War," Walter Thomas Mills, Pythian Temple, 8:15 p. m.

Celebration, anniversary of Ruppert Home, at home in Anacostia, 3 p. m.

First convocation of American University on University grounds, 2:30 p. m. Address, James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University.

Concert, Home Club chorus, Memorial Continental Hall, 8 o'clock p. m.

Entertainment and linen shower, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, at home, 415 M street northwest, 7 p. m.

Commencement exercises, Mt. Vernon Seminary, New Willard, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Hearing, Public Utilities Commission, of street car line extensions, District Building, 10 a. m.

Masonic—Harmony, No. 17, School of Instruction; Mount Pleasant, No. 13; Kallipolis Grotto; Naomi, No. 3; Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 20; Harmony, No. 9; Columbian, No. 1, Encampment.

Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5; Hermoine, No. 12; Union, No. 22; Columbia, No. 26; Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters.

F. O. E.—Theater party, Columbia Theater.

Woodmen of the World—Deputies and physicials, 419 Tenth street northwest.

Modern Woodmen of America—Georgetown Camp, No. 12560.

Socialist Party—Italian branch.

Election of officers, Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Typographical Temple, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, Washington League of Right Thinking and Right Living, Studio Hall, 1219 Connecticut avenue, 8 p. m.

Conference, Weights and Measures, ball room, Raleigh, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, bandstand at Home, 6:40 p. m.

Meeting, Rhode Island Avenue Suburban Citizens' Association, Twenty-second street and Rhode Island avenue northeast, 8 p. m.

Sociability run, Washington branch of the Electrical Vehicle Association, starts at Connecticut avenue entrance to the Zoo, 4 p. m.

Entertainment, pupils of Polk School, at McKinley Manual Training School, 8 p. m.

Lecture, "The European War and the Universal War," Walter Thomas Mills, under auspices of the Socialist Party, Pythian Temple, 8:15 p. m.

Organ recital, James W. Cheney, jr., Wallace Memorial United Presbyterian Church, Randolph street and New Hampshire avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Novena or nine days' prayer, Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, Convent of Perpetual Adoration, V street, near Fifteenth northwest, 4:45 p. m.

Amusements.

National—Aborn Opera Company, in "Mikado," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—Columbia Players, in "The Girl of My Dreams," 8:15 p. m.

Poli's—Poli Players, in "Polly of the Circus," 2:20 and 8:20 p. m.

Keith's—Alice Lloyd and vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville.

Crandall's—Photoplays, continuous.

Garden—Photoplays, continuous.

Strand—Photoplays, continuous.

Arcade—Skating.

Glen Echo—All amusements.

Tomorrow.

Commencement exercises, Washington College of Law, at Memorial Continental Hall, 8 p. m.

Excursion, complimentary to employes of S. Kann, Sons & Company on steamer St. Johns, leaving Seventh street wharf at 7 p. m.

Graduation exercises, Colonial School, 1539 Eighteenth street northwest, 11 a. m.

Competitive drill and review, First Separate Battalion High School Cadets, American League Park, 3 p. m.

Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, 8 p. m.

Entertainment, Girls' Friendly Society, Masonic Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Musical pageant, "Spirit of Nations in Music and Rhythm, Belasco Theater, 8 p. m.

Entertainment and dance, Kismet Council Glee Club, Royal Arcanum, in hall Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting, board of governors, Retail Merchants' Association, in rooms, 2 p. m.

Entertainment, pupils of Polk School, in McKinley Manual Training School, 8 p. m.

Commencement, Howard University, 11:30 a. m.

Masonic—The New Jerusalem, No. 9; George C. Whiting, No. 22, social; Temple-Noyes, No. 32; William F. Hunt, No. 16, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Excelsior, No. 17; Salem, No. 22; Columbia, No. 10; Covenant, No. 13.

Knights of Pythias—Harmony, No. 21.

National Union—Bancroft Council, Dahlgren Council.

F. O. E.—Regular meeting of aerie with music by Eagle Band and Glee Club.

Modern Woodmen of America—A. R. Talbot Camp, No. 11212.

Socialist Party—Young People's Socialist League lecture.

Illustrated lecture, "The Story of Washington," Gideon J. Pillow, New Willard, 8 p. m.

Novena or nine days' prayer, Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, Convent of Perpetual Adoration, V street, near Fifteenth northwest, 7:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

Texas Cats Taxed.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 26.—Being a cat in Houston isn't nearly as much as it used to be. Finance Commissioner Pastoriza took the most fun out of it, when he announced it'd cost $1 tax hereafter, under a court ruling that everything of value must be taxed. "They're valuable," he said, "to catch rats and mice." He made no mention of spinsters' joy in their companionship.

LINER RYNDAM HIT; PASSENGERS SAVED

Freighter Crashes Into Steamer Off Nantucket in Fog—Warships Aid in Rescue.

(Continued from First Page.)

the boats." This was the only suggestive detail of the scene that must have been enacted in the darkness and fog. But the fact that the transfer was made safely, under such adverse conditions, indicated that the situation was calmly directed by the officers.

Three Americans Abroad.

There were only three Americans aboard the Ryndam so far as known. Besides Walter Neibuhr, of Lincoln, Ill., who recently was in Washington to secure letters of introduction abroad; Mrs. Martha Daly, of 220 West Eighty-seventh street, New York, and Henry L. Von Pragg, of 43 East Seventeenth street, New York, were known to be Americans.

The first cabin passenger list given out at the Holland-American Company's office follows:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boden.
Miss Nellie Boden.
Masters George and Walter Boden.
Miss Cornelia Dorrepaal.
Miss Grete Egerer.
H. K. Vandergoot.
J. C. Hayer.
J. Vandermey.
Henry L. Van Pragg.
Hendrick Salm.
Mrs. Minnie Stenger.
Simon Vlasveld.
Adam Yount.
Ernest Driver.
E. O. Tobler.
Mrs. Martha Daly.
Julio Franco.
Aaron Wheel.
Walter Neibuhr, president of Courier-Herald, Lincoln, Ill.

The Ryndam also carried 34 second-cabin passengers and 23 in the steerage.

The Ryndam's cargo was as follows: Corn, 26,114 bushels; cornstarch, 5,000 bags; meal, 2,000 bags; linseed oil, 6,000 barrels; wire nails, 3,000 kegs; consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company.

There were also on board 200 bales cotton, 50 sheets corrugated iron, consigned to Dutch East India company.

The steel freighter Joseph J. Cuneo is a Norwegian steamer hailing from Christiana, 874 gross tons, 201 feet in length and 30-foot beam. She is under charter by W. W. and C. R. Noyes, fruit dealers of Boston, and was bound from this port to Barcacoa, Cuba, carrying ballast.

Three Battleships Aid Rescue and Convoy Both Vessels to New York

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—The Holland American liner Ryndam, bound for Rotterdam from New York with 78 passengers and a crew of 200, was rammed and seriously damaged by the Norwegian freighter Joseph J. Cuneo, 130 miles off Ambrose light at 3:30 a. m. in a heavy fog.

Distress signals were sent out by the Ryndam at 4:05, and were answered by the battleships South Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana of the Atlantic fleet, engaged in maneuvers in that vicinity, and the coast cutter Acushnet.

Captain Huebel, of the Ryndam, wireless ed that the passengers had been transferred to the Cuneo and that his vessel was taking water in two compartments, and the engine room. He said the water could be controlled in the engine room, and that he pas proceeding slowly to New York.

The South Carolina was the first to reach the Ryndam, and the passengers were transferred from the Cuneo to the battleship.

Later reports stated that the South Carolina was convoying the Ryndam to New York.

Giant Incubator Is Used To Hatch Ostrich Eggs

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 26.—In two more weeks if all goes well the stork will visit the big ostrich farm here and fifty-nine baby ostrichs will break from their shells and join fifty full grown ostriches recently imported from Arizona. For the past week a giant incubator has been caring for fifty-nine ostrich eggs. The cold weather made it necessary to resort to the artificial means of hatching instead of permitting the ostrich hens to care for their own settings.

As the chicks are worth $100 each when hatched the incubator is watched with a care that rivals that given to a human infant.

Charge Youth Broke Into Pastor's Home

After being arrested as a fugitive from his parents in Annapolis, Robert Donald Chisholm, nineteen, was today charged with housebreaking when the police asserted they found articles in his room, alleged to have been taken from the home of the Rev. S. W. Fay, 1622 Rhode Island avenue, about two weeks ago. He will be taken to the Police Court tomorrow.

BANKERS IN GROUPS HOLD CONFERENCES TO SOLIDIFY TRADE

Delegates to Pan-American Congress Make Suggestions to Improve Commerce.

With the continuation today of "group conferences" representative of the United States and the eighteen Central and South American countries participating in the Pan-American financial congress there were forecasts of tangible results from the trade-promotion gathering of the financiers and statesmen of the Americas.

Four big ideas underlay the various conferences today, namely: That there must be an improvement of transportation facilities between North and South America; that the United States should consider the advantages of the establishment of branch financial institutions in the republic to the south; that a court of arbitration should be established for the settlement of commercial disputes, and that cheaper postal rates should prevail among the American countries.

All of the conferences were held at the Shoreham, there being no general session of the financial congress proper. The delegates ceased their deliberations at 1 o'clock to attend a luncheon by the Secretary of State, who entertained the visitors from the countries not included in the invitation list at yesterday's luncheon.

Navigation Laws Studied.

The transportation committee, comprising representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Equador, Peru and Uraguay, began its labors by an examination of the navigation laws of this country.

This committee is believed to be in thorough sympathy with President Wilson's significant utterance of Monday, when the President asserted that if private capital does not soon provide adequate transportation facilities between the Americas the Government must do so.

No "group conference" has yet reached a final report on the possibilities of relations between the United States and the respetcive Central and South American countries, but two suggestions are meeting with favor.

These are the suggestion of Argentina for a code of arbitration for commercial disputes between the United States and that country—an idea which may be utilized by other nations interested—an dthe suggestion which comes from Salvador that American financiers would find it of profit to establish a branch bank, with approximately $10,000,000 capital, in Salvador as a trade-promotion institution.

Rumors that the National City Bank of New York, whose president and other officers are meeting with the financiers of Central and South America, will take early steps to extend its banking facilities in Latin-America were prevalent today.

Want Branch Institutions.

The informal suggestion of a great central bank to accommodate the business of all the Americas has so far not received sanction, and the general impression is that such an undertaking would be impracticable. However, the establishment of branch financial institutions in Latin-America by United States bankers and manufacturers is regarded as a feasible program.

Frank A. aVnderlip, president of the National City Bank; John Fahey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Senor Dr. Ricardo Aldao, of Argentina, engaged in a special conference today on the proposed recommendation of an arbitration code for the settlement of commercial disputes. The idea itself, it is said, met the approval of these business experts, but the details are yet to be worked out by the delegates of Argentina and the United States.

The Chilean group conference today discussed the various problems of the banking and transportation situation between that country and the United States, but before adjourning appointed a subcommittee to take up all the various matters and make such recommendations as thought wise to the full committee. The subcommittee is composed of Senor Augusto Villanuera, chairman; Charles D. Norton, of the First National Bank, of New York city, and John J. Raskob, treasurer of the Du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Report From Columbia.

The report of the Colombian delegation on the private and public financial and economic situation of Colombia, for presentation to the general conference, was made public today. Concerning the trade opportunities of the United States in Colombia the report says in part:

"The possibility of the United States getting a considerable proportion of the part taken by the European markets in regard to the economical activity of Colombia has for a basis a double feature:

"The capacity of the United States to consume a larger proportion of the produce of Colombia than they are drawing at present.

"The capacity of Colombia to consume American products so far not acclimated in Colombian markets, and new articles and products for new industries.

"As to the first, it is up to the American importers to find a market for their surplus of merchandise, and since it is a matter of such great concern it is expected that they are already doing so.

"Regarding the second point, Colombia is already trying, with some success, American products for those usually drawn from European countries. For instance, the exports from New York for the first four months of 1915 are 30 per cent larger than those of the corresponding period of 1914, $2,470,000 against $1,943,000.

"But there are new lines for the development of American commerce, the scope of which cannot be measured, but may safely be stated as enormous. Mining (gold, coal, oil, copper), the establishment of packing houses near the coast, and especially the building of railways and dredging of rivers are the most immediate items for investment. In fact, Americans have just now in Colombia the same opportunities that the English had and so cleverly took advantage of in Argentine from 1860 to 1880, and which made them the leading factor in that country's progress.

"It is now the time for loans and financing to come into play, as the most effective instruments to secure trade and business.

"Public loans to the Government and municipalities, large financing facilities to private enterprises or to merchants and planters, together with a system of banking braches or real banks with American and native capital and the right moves to begin with."