

# MANUFACTURES IN DISTRICT SHOW BIG GROWTH OVER 1909

Increase in Value of Products Estimated at \$3,615,000, or 14 Per Cent.

## MORE WAGE EARNERS HIRED

Capital Interested in 1914 Was \$40,799,000, Gain of \$10,246,000 Over Previous One.

Products valued at \$28,904,000 were turned out by District manufacturing establishments during 1914, according to a preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for the District of Columbia issued by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, today.

The increase shown is \$3,615,000, or 14 per cent as compared with the figures of the census of 1909. The average per establishment for 1914 was approximately \$56,000 as compared with \$49,000 in 1909.

Number of Plants Less. The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The value under this heading also includes amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

A consistent increase over the census of 1909 is shown, except that the number of establishments decreased from 918 in 1909 to 613 in 1914. This is accounted for, the census Bureau says, by a decrease in the number of establishments in the bakery industry, from seventy-one in 1909 to fifty-eight in 1914.

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was \$40,799,000, a gain of \$10,246,000, or 34 per cent over \$30,553,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$66,500 in 1914 and \$53,000 in 1909.

Increase in Cost of Materials. "In this connection it should be stated," says the Census Bureau, "that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rent paid for such property will be shown separately."

The cost of materials used in 1914 was \$12,074,000, as against \$10,246 in 1909, an increase of 18 per cent. The value added by manufactures representing the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from the same was \$16,820,000, an increase of \$1,827,000, or 12 per cent over the figures of 1909.

More Wage Earners. The salaries and wages in 1914 amounted to \$8,822,000, or an increase of \$1,787,000, or 25 per cent over 1909. In 1914 the number of salaried employees was 1,961, as compared with 1,576 in 1909, making an increase of 415, or 26 per cent. The average number of wage earners in 1914 was 8,884, and in 1909, 7,707, the increase being 1,177, or 15 per cent.

A large proportion of the wage earners of the District are employed by the Federal Government in operations similar to those carried on by manufacturing establishments conducted under private ownership," says the statement in conclusion. "These operations, however, are carried on for the exclusive benefit of the Government. The products are not manufactured for sale, and have no commercial value, and the value of products, therefore, represents merely the cost of production. The statistics for the Government establishments are, therefore, presented separately."

There was a decrease of twenty-seven persons in the number of employees in Government manufacturing plants in the District in 1914.

The Census Bureau bulletin says that there were employed in Government manufacturing establishments in the District during 1914, 11,659 persons, as compared with 11,966 in 1909. The work during 1914 involved an outlay of \$29,843,000 as compared with \$28,180,000 in 1909. The salaries and wages paid in 1914 amounted to \$11,727,000. In 1909 they amounted to \$11,680,000. The materials used in 1914 are estimated at \$12,074,000, and the value of the products for the year is placed at \$17,820,000, as compared with \$15,701,000 in 1909.

## Realty Transfers

Moore and Barbour's Second Addition to Washington—Frederick W. Ruppel, executor and trustee, et al. to Margaret T. Denny, lot 27, block 5, 310 stamps 44.50. Arthur Hellen, trustee, to Margaret T. Denny, same property, 310 stamps 50 cents. Vermont avenue, between L and M streets (the Burlington)—R. Golden Donaldson, trustee, to Frederick Hoover and Benjamin G. Holland, trustees, lot 34, square 24, 310 stamps. Eye street northwest—L. Roy Mark to Samuel E. Corwell, part original lot 24, square 226, 110.

## Dies Hour After Being Hit by Electric Train

Manufactured skill and two fractures of his right leg, received when he was struck by a Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric train at Gregory Station, Md., at 9 o'clock last night, resulted in the death of Oscar Scott, thirty-two years old, at the Casualty Hospital an hour later.

Scott, whose home was in Dodge Park, Md., was placed aboard the train and brought to Fifteenth and H streets northeast, and taken to the hospital in an ambulance, dying a few minutes after arriving there.

# GARIBALDI TELLS OF "RUN IN" WITH VILLA

Giuseppe, Going to Italian War Front With Three Brothers, Reminiscences About Mexico

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.

ROME, June 21.—How does a Garibaldi do it? I started out with one of them today and got as far as the railroad station. He talked all the way to the station about Mexico. He had a big handbag he bought in El Paso, Tex. I don't know whether he had a red Garibaldi shirt in the bag; I "wally" think he had. In this great world war the Garibaldi have sunk their family individuality and have become ordinary Italian soldiers.

Their father, Ricciotti, had taken his four huge sons to the war office a few days before, and said: "I am Ricciotti Garibaldi, and I give my four sons to Italy."

Having already given two sons to France in this same war, the elder Garibaldi's action was really thrilling.

Looked Into Villa's Gun.

And Giuseppe Garibaldi, the eldest son, started off today for the front, with his El Paso handbag. We talked of old days in Mexico, when the ill-starred Madero was busy at his task of upsetting the dynasty of Diaz.

"Remember the day that Villa came over to El Paso to kill you?" I asked. "That story was wrong," said Garibaldi. "It wasn't I whom Villa wanted to kill, but he did draw his gun on me. Here's just the way that incident happened—"

And, as we rattled over the cobblestones of Rome, in a Roman coach, he, a Garibaldi, off for war, told me of that thrilling five minutes in the lobby of the Sheldon Hotel in far away El Paso.

"Villa found that one of his soldiers had been insulted by an Irishman who was in my Madero brigade, and he came over to El Paso to kill the fellow. He carried two big guns in his belt. With him were two other bad Mexicans, as he called them, the white man in the lobby of the Sheldon and asked the clerk for me. He expected that I would tell him where my Irish soldier was.

Mexican Leader Disarmed.

"Just at that moment I was crossing the park approaching the Sheldon. One of my friends saw me coming, and ran out to meet me. "Get your gun," he said. "Pancho Villa is in there, and he's come to kill you."

"I walked into the hotel carrying my coat to El Paso to kill the fellow. He carried two big guns in his belt. With him were two other bad Mexicans, as he called them, the white man in the lobby of the Sheldon and asked the clerk for me. He expected that I would tell him where my Irish soldier was.

"The Secret Service men disarmed him and his two companions, and when Villa asked me where the Irishman was, I said, 'Well, it wasn't do you any good to know. Ponchito, because you haven't got your gun.'"

Off For the Front.

"My bien," he said, shrugging his shoulders, as if to say 'Well, I'll get him some other time.' The coach stopped at the station; our minds came back to old Rome; a crowd was there to cheer the Garibaldi on their way. I said good-by to him before the crowd, and his three brothers were the center of a wildly cheering throng.

"I saw the El Paso suitcase thrown into a compartment. The brothers followed it, the train pulled out, and the Garibaldi was off for the front."

Serbian Capture Town

40 Miles From Belgrade

NISH, July 2.—Serbian forces have invaded Austria, capturing the village of Micharska, forty miles west of Belgrade, the war office announced today. The Serbs took 181 prisoners.

# Bride Wears Cork Coat In War Zone

Representative of Exporters Prepared to Go Through Blockaded Waters.

Provided with special life preserving outfit of rubber and cork, William W. Bride, former assistant solicitor of the State Department, and Mrs. Bride, now passengers on the American liner New York, today are approaching the war zone surrounding the British Isles with little fear of German submarines. The Washington couple sailed last Saturday for London, where Mr. Bride will represent American exporters before the British government. Before their departure they obtained rubber suits, lined with cork, which the inventor insists will keep the wearer afloat for many hours. The life preserver is so arranged as to fortify the wearer against the rigors of cold and wet, and space is allotted for carrying rations for several days.

# Hamilton Again Scouts Reports of a Merger

"I know no more about any proposed consolidation of the two street car systems than the man in the moon," said George E. Hamilton, president of the Capital Traction Company, this afternoon, when informed that the Public Utilities Commission had intimated that the two companies would keep the company's present lines at that point; also a single track line on Fifteenth street northwest, from I street to Pennsylvania avenue, a single track extension on Eighteenth street from F street to G street northwest, and a terminal loop around the circular park at Seventh street, Louisiana avenue, and C street northwest, together with the necessary switches and connections.

# STREET CAR MERGER, UTILITIES BODY HINTS

Consolidation Possible, It Says, Refusing to Permit Car Line in Seventeenth Street.

(Continued from First Page.) and connections need not be considered separately as an application before the Commission at this time. It is, therefore, that the request of the Capital Traction Company be, and the same is hereby denied.

Company's Request.

The original request of the Capital Traction Company for authority to make an addition to its lines was dated March 1, and was substantially as follows:

Beginning at Seventeenth and U street northwest, a double track extension south on Seventeenth street to I street, thence easterly on I street to Thirteenth street, southerly on Thirteenth street to H street, and easterly on H street to Seventh street northwest, connecting with the company's present lines at that point; also a single track line on Fifteenth street northwest, from I street to Pennsylvania avenue, a single track extension on Eighteenth street from F street to G street northwest, and a terminal loop around the circular park at Seventh street, Louisiana avenue, and C street northwest, together with the necessary switches and connections.

The purpose of these extensions, as stated by the company, was to provide for more transportation facilities in Washington by furnishing a new north and south line, by giving direct facilities through the business center of the city from certain sections of the District of Columbia, and by other means.

On April 2 the Capital Traction Company submitted to the commission alternative routes, with a request that consid-

eration be given to those in connection with the former application. The alternative routes are in general as follows:

Alternate Routes.

Beginning at Seventeenth and U streets northwest, a double track extension south on Seventeenth street to I street, thence south on Connecticut avenue and Jackson place to Pennsylvania avenue, connecting with the tracks of the company now existing on that street; also a single track extension on I street from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, and on Fifteenth street from I street to Pennsylvania avenue; also a double track extension from Fourteenth and H streets, extending along H street to Seventh street northwest, connecting with the company's tracks at that point; and a terminal loop around the circular park at Seventh street, Louisiana avenue, and C street northwest; also a single track extension on Eighteenth street, between F and G streets northwest, together with the necessary switches and connections.

A double track extension south on Seventeenth street from U street to I street, thence a single track on Seventeenth street, Connecticut avenue, and Jackson place to Pennsylvania avenue; a single track easterly along I street from Seventeenth to Fourteenth streets, together with a double track extension from Fourteenth and H streets easterly along H street to the intersection of Seventh street, Louisiana avenue, and C street northwest, and a single track extension on Eighteenth street, between F and G streets, together with the necessary switches and connections.

A formal hearing was held by the commission May 26, at which all interested parties were heard. In addition the commission made extensive studies of the traffic conditions in the district that would have been affected by the extension, as well as what effect the extension would have on other lines now in operation. Property owners along the streets where it was proposed to lay new tracks made a strong stand against the street car company, but no reference to that phase of the question was contained in the commission's decision.

# AMERICANS IN PERIL IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

War Department Is Believed to Be Preparing for Armed Intervention.

(Continued from First Page.)

taking with them light freight, but leaving heavier articles in charge of Mr. Rowe, secretary to Mr. Shanklin.

Corn Shipped to Pachuca.

Consul Silliman, under date of July 1, advises the department that a special train with twelve carloads of corn left Vera Cruz on that date for Pachuca. The train was provided with an armed escort, and was accompanied by W. F. Gavin an American citizen. Mr. Silliman states that the secretary of war and the railroad officials at Vera Cruz gave special attention to the unloading and transportation of this shipment giving a preference over their own needs. The Navy Department was advised today by Admiral Howard that conditions on the west coast were changed. The Yaqui valley is quiet.

General Villa has set on foot, through Governor Avila, of Chihuahua, an effort to get Gen. Victoriano Huerta into his own hands, with the alleged purpose of executing him for the assassination of Madero.

Villa Tries to Get Huerta.

Governor Avila, at the instance of Villa, had made requisition on the governor of Texas for Huerta, charging him with the murder of President Madero.

The matter has come to the notice of the State Department unofficially. It is said that it may result in the surrender of Huerta and his trial in Mexico on a charge of murder.

Under the treaty between Mexico and the United States, the authorities of a Mexican state can make direct requisition on the governor of a border State. For the present Huerta is under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. Until the proceedings against him are disposed of, the governor of Texas can have no jurisdiction over him. The Chihuahua authorities cannot make a requisition on the United States Government.

If the Federal proceedings against Huerta should be dropped, or come to nothing, then Governor Avila's requisition might have to be considered by the governor of Texas.

Breaking the silence which he has maintained since he crossed the Mexican border on a special mission for General Villa in Washington, Gen. Felipe Angeles, Villa's right hand man, sometimes called the strategical brains of the latter's army, gave out an interview today. But he talked about the things he wished to talk about, not the things he was asked about.

He sidestepped the question of whether he saw benefit to Mexico in a continued fight to "settle things in their own way"—something on the order of President Wilson's suggestion in his Indianapolis speech.

Wants Constitutional Order.

"The revolution," said General Angeles, "was fought for the restoration of the constitutional order, and the new government should be set up by means provided by law, so as to give it legal sanction. Therefore, I would favor the recognition of that member of the cabinet of the late President Madero entitled to the office under the law of presidential succession, provided, of course, that he stands for real democratic government. To be plain, we want to see the new government, when it is established, have a good title and the constitutional continuity preserved."

"The struggle now has nothing to do with the original causes of the revolution. It is a fight on the part of one man to gain control of the government, while the group led by General Villa are resisting the attempt, in the interest of democratic principles, seeking thereby to vindicate the constitution. If Carranza would consult the wishes and welfare of the people of Mexico, we would speedily have peace."

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Awning Stripe Silk Waists, \$2.95 and \$3.75

Crepe de Chine Waists, in Flesh and White, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$5.00, \$5.75

Jersey Silk Waists, in All Colors and Color Combinations, \$5.75

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Bathing Suits, Shoes and Caps

Jersey Swimming Suits, \$2.95, \$3.50, \$5.00 and up to \$8.50

Bathing Suits, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$5.00 and up to \$8.50

Bathing Shoes, 59c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up to \$3.00

Bathing Caps, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

COATS

Kayser Jersey Silk Coats, in All Colors, \$10

Corduroy Sport Coats, in All Colors, \$5 and \$10

Wool Sport Coats, in Rose, Light Blue and Tan, \$15 Values, Now \$7.50

Corduroy Coats, in Gray, Tan and Belgian, \$15 Values, Now \$10

Palm Beach Suits, \$12.50 and \$15 Values, Now \$10.50

White Washable Skirts, \$1.75, \$2.25 and up to \$5.75

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Sale of Straws \$3.70

The Boys' Sale \$3.79

Special sales in Mens' Furnishings.

Colored Wash Suits reduced 1/2

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35 Teck \$3.95

34 Teck \$2.95

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