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MORE SUBMARINE STRATEGY

Perhaps the Austro-Hungarian admiralty will have the last decision in the Ancona matter; then again perhaps none at all. Perhaps the Vienna foreign office will tell us to keep hands off; then again perhaps not.

When in our early discussion with Germany of the Lusitania horror the Berlin foreign office was sending us defiant, truculent, and insulting notes, we ventured the opinion that those red-hot effusions might be for home consumption. There was no danger that the Prussian censors would suppress such militant answers to the protests of our State Department. On the contrary, very good care would be taken that everybody in Germany should be informed of the uncompromising stand of the Berlin foreign office against our demands.

But, as we pointed out, if the tone of the Berlin foreign office were moderated, if suggestions of compromise were offered, there would be no necessity to advise the German people of such proceedings or to let them know the final outcome of the controversy in its exact form. The censor could take care of that, being just as zealous in keeping the German public from knowing what it ought not to know as in making sure that it should know what it ought to know.

And as a matter of fact it did happen that when the Berlin foreign office had nailed to the masthead the flag of "no surrender" and "no compromise" where every eye in Germany could see it, Ambassador von Bernstorff was commissioned to fix things up in Washington on the quiet the best way he could; which he did, or is still engaged in doing.

Of course every man, woman, and child in Austria knows today, by the refusal of its admiralty to consent to our demands and by the press talk about its foreign office's stiff-necked attitude, how the proud and haughty Hapsburg Empire has curbed our Yankee impudence.

But, of course, the Austro-Hungarian admiralty has about as much to do with the foreign policy and the foreign relations of its government as the police of New York have to do with the general policy of the municipal administration of the city of New York. And, of course, just as in those other cases, when the Vienna foreign office, in behalf of the imperial government, makes advances and offers terms and conditions to satisfy the demands of the United States, it will not be necessary to let the people of Austria and Hungary know all about THEM.

Irrespective of the merits of this Ancona controversy, the Austrian government is scarcely likely to insist upon doing what Germany could not do or did not do in similar circumstances. It would be as reasonable to expect a mouse to dare the deed for which the lion had no stomach.

A GOVERNMENT NEWS BUREAU

The creation of an interdepartmental bureau of information, made up of officials from various Government departments and bureaus, to disseminate information about the work of the executive branch of the Government service has an interest for the public as well as for the newspapers.

A group of the progressive men in the Government service, such as Robert W. Woolley, Director of the Mint; Louis Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Frank L. Polk, Counselor for the State Department; Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and others of like caliber, have formed this volunteer organization to disseminate, at their own expense, facts regarding the enormous amount of interesting work being carried on through the departments.

The entire situation in Washington in regard to publicity is an interesting study. Some of the departments, notably Agriculture and the Interior, place the information in their hands at the public's disposal at all times. Other department heads have seen fit to try to direct it through certain channels, and the results have not always been so satisfactory.

In a few bureaus and commissions in Washington it is almost impossible to get news, when it is news, because of the red tape involved. There is a much bigger issue involved in that situation than the trouble it gives newspaper men. Public interest long has centered about the Capitol and Congress. As the Government has grown its departments have undertaken work just as important, and just as interesting, as the legislative work at the Capitol. Some of the departments are doing things of just as vital interest as is new legislation.

Men of first rank in science, in its stricter sense, and in those broader fields of economics and sociology have come to Washington to work for the Government, only to find that they practically were muzzled by iron clad departmental rules about expressing their own ideas, which had the value of expert opinions.

Instances where men have undertaken important tasks for the Government in explorations, and in other fields equally far removed from any danger of involving the department or bureau in political controversy, have not been permitted to state bare facts about their work without submitting memoranda to their superiors. Examples could be cited where information of the most harmless nature has been withheld in a manner that is highly autocratic.

If the newly created committee on information can correct this sort of practice it will make its existence worth while.

CHEAP LIGHT FOR GOVERNMENT

Uncle Sam has means to protect himself against extortionate charges by public service corporations; and it is reported that he is considering a project that, if it is carried into execution, will serve the useful purpose of demonstrating how extortionate are the rates for electric light in this town.

Congress has appropriated $1,500,000 to build a great electric plant to provide current for the numerous Government buildings and establishments in Washington. When proposals for its erection were received, it developed that none of them came within the appropriation, and the question arose, whether a smaller plant should be built, or Congress be asked to provide more money.

Now comes the Potomac Electric Power Company, proposing that it will make terms for the Government business, on which the Federal buildings may be lighted cheaper than it could be accomplished by a Government plant. There is likely to be submission of this proposal to the authorities, including Congress, before final determination shall be reached as to building the Government plant.

There is every reason of sound business for maintaining a monopoly in the business of manufacturing electric current for the town. It is cheaper to perform such service from a single immense establishment, rather than to divide it among many, as is now the proceeding. The very fact that so many Government buildings have their own electrical equipments, turning out small amounts of service from small plants, was one of the important arguments in favor of a big Government plant. The same reasoning carried to logical conclusions would at length decide that the Government ought to build no plant at all, but to buy its electricity from the one great producer, and thus get the advantage of wholesale production on the largest possible scale.

This is logical enough; but unfortunately there is no logic about the management of this electric business in Washington. If the Government enters into a big contract to buy its current from the Potomac Power Company, that contract will have to be made on terms highly advantageous to the Government. A very low rate will be necessary; a rate, perhaps, so low that it will increase the company's necessity for continuing high rates to general consumers.

At present the Potomac company sells current at exceedingly low rates to railway companies of the Washington Railway and Electric system. It is a fine thing for these railway companies, and the network of intercorporate relationships makes it highly satisfactory to everybody concerned, except the general public, which is compelled to pay for its lights at rates that are excessively high, just in proportion as the rates to the favored corporate consumers are excessively low. That is, in effect, the public, buying lights at exorbitant rates, pays for the current that the railway companies get at immoderately low rates.

If Uncle Sam is to be added, as one more big buyer of electric current at very low rates, it will mean just that much more burden upon the small general consumer. The Potomac Electric Company should not be permitted to carry on indefinitely such a policy; and the Government should not make itself a party to such a scheme. The general public is entitled to lights cheaper than it gets them now; and a good deal cheaper, too. If the Potomac company is able to sell current to the railways and the Federal buildings, at rates which are ridiculously low as compared to rates the public pays for lighting its homes and places of business, it proves that the public is being gouged. Uncle Sam should not become a party to that sort of imposition on the public.

Every development in the electric situation of Washington adds emphasis to the demand that Great Falls be improved and made to serve the splendid public use for which it is adapted. Great Falls would be the guarantee of reasonable rates for Government use, for railways, for domestic use. It would be a public property, and as such would not be manipulated to the purpose of skinning the private consumer in order that the big corporate consumer, or the Federal Government, might be given favors.

If the Potomac company proposes to sell cheap current to the Government, it should be required to sell cheap current also to the people. Electric light costs are outrageously high in this town as compared to cities with which comparisons may be reasonably and fairly made. They are still more excessive, if comparison be made with the schedules of charges that could be possible if Great Falls were working for the public interest.

WHAT IS JAPAN'S ATTITUDE?

There is going to be a good deal of mystery about the relation of Japan to the crisis in China, until the new monarchical government in that country gets established or public opinion so far formulates itself that it is possible to determine the course events are likely to take. The Japanese diplomatic game is a devious one. It is now known beyond peradventure that at the time when Japan was negotiating an alliance with Great Britain, some twenty years ago, she was also negotiating in the same direction with Russia; she was willing to play off Russia against Britain, or Britain against Russia, according as the best terms could be made. It was Britain's good fortune and Russia's misfortune that, as matters fell out, Britain secured the alliance. But there is no reason to suspect that Japan was moved by any sentimental considerations whatever. She was looking out for her own bread and butter, making arrangements precisely where and as they would serve her purpose best.

Japanese statesmanship will follow precisely the same policy in regard to China. The opportunity for which Japan has long awaited, is at her hand. There is no international police force available to interfere with whatever program Japan may undertake to enforce in China. It is natural, it is inevitable, that Japan should want to lead and dominate in the development and modernization of China. Japan has as much right to impose a Monroe doctrine of her own in the east, as the United States has to do the same thing in the New World. There has never before been a time when Japan could dare develop such an ambitious relation as protector of the East; but the time is now auspicious, and if Japan desires, she will be able to foment difficulties in China that will provide pretext for interposition in whatever manner may be esteemed desirable or calculated to further Japan's concerns in that quarter.

It is too early, and information is too meager, for conclusions as to the real attitude of the Tokyo government toward Yuan Shi Kai as Emperor. For months past it has been plain enough that Yuan proposed to make himself Emperor if he dared; and nobody understood that fact better than the Japanese authorities. If they had wished, they could easily enough have interposed and made Yuan's coup impossible. They would have had the sympathy of the United States, of Britain, of most of the Occidental world, in taking that position. They did not interpose; they allowed Yuan free hand; they withdrew troops from China, after once sending them there.

The republican movement in China was always regarded cynically by the intellectual leaders of Japan. They did not believe it could succeed, and seemingly they were right. If Japan wants to become a suzerain over China, she can do it more easily by controlling a puppet monarchy than by taking chances on the domination of a republic. It would be easy enough, if Yuan is willing and if it is possible for him to stand by any bargain with any benefactor, for him as Emperor and Tokyo as his backer, to do as they chose with China. That is the simplest explanation of what may be expected to happen; it is the thing the leaders among Chinese republicans have long feared. Yet it may prove the very thing that will not happen.

Killed Stonewall Jackson He Declared; Is Dead

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Daniel Rankin, a civil war veteran of Taunton, Mass., is dead at his home. He had always believed that it was a shot from his rifle that killed Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville.

Rankin's belief that it was he who killed the Southern leader was upheld by men of his own company, who were on the picket line at the time.

Freighter Is Stranded; Tugs Go to Her Rescue

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Battered by heavy ice, the freighter Fleetwood, 265 feet long and carrying a crew of twenty-five, was stranded on the rocks near Put-in-Bay. The vessel is owned by the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company, Tonawanda, N. Y. Tugs have gone to her aid. Life-savers were unable to get within a mile of the ship.

HALF MILLION MEN GET BIG INCREASES

Fourteen Per Cent More Operatives Employed Last Month Than in November, 1914.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Wage increases from 21 to 41 per cent among the 500,000 employes of 1,300 representative manufacturing plants in New York State indicate the rising prosperity of the workingman here, according to the November report of the bureau of statistics of the State industrial commission.

Every industry group in the State employed more operatives and paid more wages in November of this year than in November, 1914, the total factory pay roll of November, 1915, carrying 14 per cent more operatives and 25 per cent more wages than did the pay roll of the same month last year.

The most marked improvement, both in comparison with the preceding month and in comparison with the corresponding month of last year, was shown by the metals, machinery, and conveyances group. In comparison with November, 1914, 28 per cent more operatives were employed and 41 per cent more paid in wages. Within the group the most marked increases were in the ship-building industry, the firearms industry, the jewelry and silverware industry, the steel industry, and the machinery industry.

In comparison with November, 1914, marked improvement was shown by the automobile industry and the brass, copper and aluminum industry.

Improvement In Smaller Groups.

Increase in manufacturing activity nearly as marked as that shown by the metals, machinery, and conveyances group was recorded by the smaller industry group comprising furs, leather, and rubber goods. This group in November employed 18 per cent more operatives and paid 31 per cent more wages than a year ago. The industries showing the greatest improvement were the fur, the boot and shoe, and the rubber goods.

The wood manufacturers group showed material increase in November, both over the preceding months of this year and over the corresponding month of last year. Greatest strength was shown by the piano industry; the furniture and cabinet working industry and the lumber industry, although showing no marked changes during the fall months, compared most favorably with 1914, when business was falling off during this period.

The textile group, although showing but slight improvement from October to November, still retained its gain of 21 per cent in wages over 1914. The important clothing, millinery and laundering group, although employing no more operatives and paying 3 per cent less wages in November than the previous month, showed greater activity than in November of last year, due primarily to the fact that in 1914 business fell off rapidly after September.

Clothing Industry Better.

Within this group substantial improvement was shown both in comparison with the preceding month and in comparison with last year by the men's clothing industry and the women's underwear and furnishings industry and the miscellaneous sewed furnishings industry.

On the other hand, the women's clothing industry and the millinery industry, although doing more business in November, 1915, than in November, 1914, recorded less activity in November than in October.

Although a decrease in activity from October to November was recorded in the stone, clay, and glass group, this decrease was less marked than that recorded a year ago. The glass industry was more active in November of this year than in the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year. In the brick and tile industry and in the miscellaneous stone and mineral products industry business was more active in November of this year than a year ago.

The food, liquors, and tobacco businesses, although somewhat less active in November than in October, showed greater strength in November of this year than in the corresponding month of last year. The paper industry showed a slight increase between October and November, both in the number of men employed and in wages paid. The printing and paper goods likewise recorded slight improvement between October and November, now showing substantially greater activity than the corresponding month of last year.

DEEP MYSTERY IN ALL STORY FEATURE

"Polaris of the Snows," by Charles B. Stilson, Full of Stirring Adventures.

Mystery not only to the reader, but to the hero, deep mystery as to his own parents, and his own identity underlies the plot of "Polaris of the Snows," the novel which Charles B. Stilson has written in three parts, the first of which appears in the All Story Magazine, to be placed on sale tomorrow.

Polaris did not know the full name of either his father or mother. He knew they were called Stephen and Anne, but that was all. He lived alone in the frozen southland with a crippled father and grew thus to manhood. Then he started for the world and civilization. The story of his adventures is stirringly written.

George Allan England contributes another of his stories of thrills under the title of "The Tenth Question," which has a very deep meaning and a series of tense situations.

The great blue sea as Charles Wood has painted it so entertainingly in his previous stories will again be the basis of a real Wood masterpiece, "Ten Decks and No Keel," which, with "Skin Deep," by Tom S. Elrod, and "The Amateur Attorney," by Paul West, constitute the big features of the new, ante-holiday number of the All Story. The second installment of "Snared" will, of course, be a feature. There are several fine short stories and installments of various serials.

Concert Today

Orchestral Concert by the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, at Stanley Hall at 6:45 o'clock.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "The Man of the Moment" ..... Whitney
Overture, "The Wanderers' Hope" ..... Suppe
Entr'acte, "The Divertisement" ..... Bendix
Selection, "The Opera Ball" ..... Heuberger
Popular songs—
a "I Want a Little Love From You" ..... Van Alstyne
b "Along the Rocky Road to Dublin" ..... Grant
Intermezzo, "Dream Kisses" ..... Watson
Waltz suite, "Gaite" ..... Waltenfel
Finale, "That Soothing Symphony" ..... Ted Snyder
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

FOURTEEN XMAS OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity No. 1—Blind Grandmother and Mother With Three Children Under Twelve Years. $520.

Frantically trying to keep a roof over her head and her family, consisting of three children and a blind mother, this woman, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, had become thoroughly discouraged, because, with all her work, the children were running the streets. She was at the point of parting with them when the Associated Charities was sent to the rescue. The husband and father, who had deserted, is now serving a term in the penitentiary for a crime which will forever banish him from the home. The rest now are all well and happy. The children go regularly to school and Sunday school and are well behaved at home, because the mother has been helped to remain with her family and give them the care they need, but another year of this care must be assured. Ten dollars a week or $520 a year will enable this family to continue to have a mother's love and supervision.

Opportunity No. 2—Deserted Wife and Four Children. $260.

Deserted before the birth of her youngest child, now four years old, this mother, weak and discouraged, placed two of her four children in an institution. Through the close co-operation of the relatives, church and friends, the two youngest children were kept with their mother. The two children in the institution wilted like flowers cut from the parent stem. Now they are at home. This home is one of neatness and refinement. While the mother takes in sewing, she finds time for a daily walk with her children. Her heart is full of gratitude toward those who have helped to keep the children by her side. Every effort has failed to find the deserting husband. Five dollars a week or $260 a year is needed for this family.

Opportunity No. 3—Mother and Two Children. $312.

Married when hardly more than a child to a worthless man, who, after brutal treatment, left her penniless, this little mother was forced to place her two little boys in an institution. The only Christmas present the boys want is—"A home and mother." If $6 a week or $312 a year can be secured to supplement the earnings of the mother, a most industrious little body, these boys will have Christmas joy every day in the year.

Opportunity No. 4—A Deserted Wife and Four Children. $364.

Alone, this wronged and deserted wife failed to earn enough money to provide a home for her four beautiful little children. All efforts to locate the deserting husband and father failed. Almost distracted, the mother asked the question, "Do I have to give my children away in order for them to have enough bread to eat?" "No," was the emphatic answer. "You are a good woman and a good mother, and surely friends will be raised up to help in your time of need." Will you back up this decision and see to it that these little ones are kept under their mother's care, for she knows how to take care of them better than any one else. Seven dollars per week or $364 a year will be needed.

Opportunity No. 5—Father Incurably Ill, Wife and Four Children. $260.

With her husband incurably ill, in a hospital, this mother is working early and late to keep her four children with her, the youngest of whom is four years old. Besides keeping her own home spotless, the mother takes in washing and sewing. Through it all she is cheery and bright. In all her work she is assisted by the eldest girl, who, now that she has finished school, is a "true mother's helper." One little boy is lame, but, with his mother's spirit, he hops cheerily to school on his crutch. This lad is receiving attention from one of the leading surgeons in the city, and if there is anything that can be done to cure the lameness, it will be done. Five dollars a week or $260 a year will keep the home together for a year.

Opportunity No. 6—Widow With Five Children. $416.

Four years ago this distracted mother did not know which way to turn. Left a widow with five children, the mother was also handicapped by ill health and poor eyesight. Separation from their mother and institutional care for the children seemed to be the only solution of her trouble. Friends, through her church and the Associated Charities, have kept the home together until now. The picture at present is a contented mother, surrounded by happy children doing everything which is suggested for their helpful development, and a neat little house in the suburbs, where they can add to their income by raising vegetables. The children are making fine progress in school. The eldest, a boy of thirteen, wants to become a clergyman. Eight dollars a week or $416 a year will enable this good work to go on.

Opportunity No. 7—Blind Father and Four Children. $156.

Another year at the colored vocational training school will fit Martha for her trade as a dressmaker; then she will be able to help support her blind father and little sisters. Her aged grandmother and older sister are taking the place of her dead mother. Together they work lovingly and faithfully all day long and every day in the year in order to keep this good home together. The bread winners of this family are all women, and they are winners, indeed. When the big-hearted oldest sister was asked what she wanted Santa Claus to bring her, she said: "Just something to keep the pot boiling while Martha is learning her trade." In order to keep the pot boiling Santa Claus will have to put $3 each week into the family stocking, while Martha is taking her lessons in preparedness; $156 a year is needed.

Opportunity No. 8—Old Grandmother, Two Grandchildren, 12 and 7 Years. $260.

On the little pension provided by the contributors to this Christmas opportunity this grandmother is making a real home for her two grandchildren, twelve and seven years. Under her excellent management the house is always neat and clean and the children neatly dressed. They are both in school and enjoy it very much. After school they are always to be found at home, helping their grandmother in little tasks or playing or studying. Both children are bright, well mannered and ambitious. Everything done for them is deeply appreciated; in fact, the grandmother tells every visitor how wonderful it is that strangers should be doing so much for her and the children. To have a share in the making of this home is to have something well worth while. Five dollars a week or $260 a year is needed.

Opportunity No. 9—Bread Winner Dead of Tuberculosis, Widow and Six Children. $260.

When this home was entered by the dreaded white plague this family had money in the bank and were buying their home. A long, tedious illness, followed by the death of the breadwinner, exhausted the supply and now, bereft of an unusually good husband, this widow is struggling to make a home for her six little ones. The eldest, a boy of fourteen, is ambitious to be an electrician, and hopes soon to learn his trade. At present he is helping with the family income. The second, not to be outdone, works on Saturdays and earns enough to buy the baby's milk. He is ambitious to be a carpenter, and shows marked ability. With her large family, the mother has little time for bread winning, but manages to do a little sewing. In addition to what they have, $5 a week or $260 a year will be necessary to give Christmas cheer to this family 366 days next year.

Opportunity No. 10—Widow and Three Children. $312.

A discouraged, worn out mother, paying the penalty of tuberculosis, with which the children had already been infected, was the condition when the family was first introduced to the Associated Charities. Now the frail mother and her three children form one of the happiest family groups in Washington. The mother's cheerfulness in the face of adversity is absolutely inspiring and communicates itself to everyone who comes in contact with her. The children have all improved in health and the only boy is developing into a manly fellow, trying hard to fit himself for the work of supporting his mother and sisters. The girls of thirteen and fourteen are most interesting and show the result of a good mother's care. This has been accomplished because the Associated Charities has been able to assure the family of a regular income. Six dollars a week or $312 a year will be necessary in addition to what is already being done by other friends, to continue this good work through the coming year.

Opportunity No. 11—Frail Widow and Two Children. $260.

The heroes of our country as well as in Europe are the mothers at home, alone. This mother, a widow, still is fighting to keep her home together. She has an arrested case of tuberculosis and is unable to do more than her household duties. Her two children are bright and attractive. Their love for their mother makes them willing to do anything to be with her. They are making excellent progress at school. The eldest, a girl of fifteen years, needs further training if she is to contribute to her mother's support later. Friends are helping, but $5 a week or $260 a year is needed.

Opportunity No. 12—A Widow With Four Children Under 14. $520.

This widow and her little brood of four children, under fourteen years of age, are happy in their small cottage home. Baby W. is a prize baby, and Margie, the oldest girl, is an honor pupil at school. The other two children are just average, normal youngsters, all of whom you would love to have in your own home. The fine, brave mother, who has successfully won out in her struggle to overcome the great white plague, wants, of course, to keep her little ones under her motherly care. With your help she can do so and keep on going about her work in the garden of her cottage home with a song in her heart. Without your help this now happy home will be desolate. Ten dollars a week or $520 a year is needed to assure its safety.

Opportunity No. 13—Blind Mother, Partially Blind Father, Six Children, All Under Fourteen. $520.

Against heavy odds, but gamely, the father and mother are trying to keep their home together and educate their children, all under fourteen. The father is partially blind, and the mother lost her sight by accident. The children are healthy, bright and normal. The mother, with the help of the older ones, keeps a cheery home. What the father earns by upholstering and chair caning must be augmented by $10 a week to give the children the protection and training of a good home with their parents.

Opportunity No. 14—Widow, Four Small Children. $312.

Two years ago this widow with four little children, first knew what it was to have regular help in the struggle to keep her family together. She had been desperate and faced what seemed to her the next and only step, putting her children in an institution. Friends, through the Christmas Opportunities, came to the rescue, and supplemented what she was able to make with sewing at home. Relatives helped all they could. The family was moved into more convenient quarters.

While the two years have not been without some tears and discouragements to herself and her friends, today she says, "I know my children are in better health. I know I can do more and am a better mother, because of help given and interest taken." Six dollars per week or $312 a year will help keep up this fine courage.

WAR TAX LIKELY TO PASS SENATE TODAY

No. G. O. P. Filibuster Is Expected—Holiday Recess of Congress Is Planned.

Political strife in Congress today switched from the House to the Senate, to which body went the resolution extending war taxes another year. With the sixteen Democratic majority and no Republican filibuster threatened its enactment before adjournment tonight is in prospect. President Wilson probably will approve it tomorrow.

Senate Republicans are centering their fire on the proposal for a year's extension of the taxes. They insist upon limiting it to three to six months.

Like the House debate yesterday, politics, tariff, stamp taxation, Treasury deficits, and almost every conceivable issue was injected into the debate today.

Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, has charge of the measure. He made a formal report showing the necessity for extending the emergency taxes to prevent a Treasury deficit.

A holiday recess of Congress tonight, if the war tax resolution passes the Senate today, is planned.

House Democrats were instructed today to remain here until the Senate disposes of the war tax resolution. The slim margin of 16 in the vote of 205 to 189 by which they passed the resolution yesterday emphasized the necessity of close cohesion of the majority. The Democrats are convinced that they must not only remain on the job but must stick close to the House chamber to prevent the Republicans from taking temporary control at any moment.

PICKPOCKETS MAKE RAID ON SHOPPERS

Pickpockets executed a sudden raid on part of Washington's shopping section late yesterday and got away with the contents of twelve pocketbooks and handbags. The total amount of their haul is placed at only 145.50.

The pocketbook pilferings began about the middle of the afternoon, and within an hour the purses of a dozen victims had been plundered.

Major Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, reiterated today that the work of pickpockets at this season of the year is made particularly easy by the careless manner in which women shoppers carry their money.

List of Victims.

Here is a list of yesterday's victims and the amounts each lost:

Mrs. Rogers, 502 Florence court, northwest, $12.
Mrs. F. T. F. Coleman, Manassas, Va., $10.
Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, 1238 Thirteenth street northwest, $5.
Mrs. L. S. Bankhead, 3301 McKinley street northwest, $5.
Mrs. E. A. Ducy, 1413 B street northeast, $1 bill and small change.
Mrs. Albert Dietz, 217 C street northeast, $4 in bills and some small change.
Mrs. Charlotte Reisinger, Rockville, Md., $35.
Mrs. Eva M. Wilson, 1823 Phelps place northwest, $25.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, 2820 Fifth street northwest, $18, and G. F. & O. R. Railroad tickets.
Mrs. W. L. Fouke, 22 Express street northeast, $5.
Mrs. P. Collins, 13 Lincoln road northwest, $20.
Mrs. E. D. Puffer, 35 B street northwest, $6.

Apartment Is Ransacked.

An unlocked door gave entrance to an intruder who ransacked the apartment of Francis P. Haske, in the Cavendish yesterday. A five-dollar bill was stolen.

A duplicate key was used by a thief in entering the home of William E. Butler, 1110 G street northeast, yesterday. He obtained $20.

The room occupied by Mike Certeli, at 1617 Eleventh street northwest, was entered last night and jewelry to the value of $40 stolen.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Lecture, "The Life of Christ," Mme. Mountford, before Woman's National Press Club, Raleigh.
Celebration, fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery in United States, under auspices of the National Emancipation Commemorative Society, at residence of W. D. Nixon, 1818 Thirteenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Initiation, Mount Vernon Commandery, United Order of the Golden Cross, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.
Dinner, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, University Club, 7 p. m.
Lecture, "The Wonderland of Europe and North America in Natural Color Photography," Franklin Price Knott, before National Geographic Society, New Masonic Temple, 4:45 and 8:15 p. m.
Luncheon, board of managers of the Day Nursery, Masonic Temple.
Entertainment, Washington University Dramatic Society, auditorium of university, 8 p. m.
Exhibition, "Battle Cry of Peace," photoplay, Continental Memorial Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Interborough chess tournament, Home Club, third floor, 8 p. m.
Meeting, George Dewey Naval Camp, No. 3, United Spanish American War Veterans tonight.
Masonic—Lebanon, No. 7, Martha, No. 4; Ascension, No. 20; East Gate, No. 21, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28; Megeneu, No. 4, Encampment; Miriam, No. 6, Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 16, Rathbone Temple, No. 8, Pythian Sisters.
Knights of Columbus—Insurance committee.
Socialist Party—Local Northeast.

Amusements.

New National—"What Every Woman Knows," 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—Boston Grand Opera Company and Pavlowa Ballet Russe, 8 p. m.
Poli's—"Too Many Cooks," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Casino—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Concert, Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club, Ballroom, 8 p. m.
Initiation, Admiral George Dewey Camp, No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans, New Masonic Temple, 7:30 p. m.
Luncheon, National College Equal Suffrage League, Ebbitt, 1 p. m.
Meeting, Biological Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
Address, "The Problem of Non-Resistance," M. Sasuli, before Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, 4:45 p. m.
Dance, Home Club, 8 p. m.
Dinner, Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao, Army and Navy Club, 8 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Drill and social, Patriarchs Militant.
National Union—Jos. Henry Council, Census Council.
Socialist Party—Supper.