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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

A TEST OF REAL SOUNDNESS

Nothing could better attest the sound prosperity of Washington than the report of Insurance Commissioner Charles F. Nesbit that this city still leads the list of American States and Territories in its per capita life insurance. This fact likewise belies the charges of those who like to attack the Government clerks, that they are, for the most part, an improvident and spendthrift lot.

Some States may have nearly as high a per capita life insurance record, and yet the average be raised appreciably by wealthy holders who invest in insurance. But Mr. Nesbit's report also shows that the number of policies in Washington is 361,525, a number about equal to the city's population.

No report of savings bank accounts is much of a barometer of thrift unless life insurance figures are taken into account. When insurance is carried to this extent it becomes a form of saving as surely as a bank account, and the amount is much more likely to be saved for at least the term of the policy payments. Life insurance, like banking, has reached a high plane, and both are conducted on such a sound and highly ethical basis, that there is little choice between them in the element of safety.

GOVERNMENT MUNITION MAKING

The present seems a strangely inappropriate time for Congress to pass legislation calculated to discourage any interest that is making munitions of war. The Government facilities ought to be kept in operation, and perhaps increased; but any declaration in favor of substituting general Government production for private production would be calculated to discourage capital about making investments in the industry.

Europe has learned that to arm and equip a country for a modern war requires the mobilization of the whole economic and industrial forces of the community. There is only one supremely important business in Europe today, and that is war; fighting in the trenches, and fighting in the factories for supplies to keep the trenches fighting. Europe, with all its resources of production, is unable to supply its needs; it is buying from America in quantities that require fleets of shipping to move the purchases; buying in Japan to the uttermost extent of Japan's ability to manufacture.

At such a time, it seems past understanding that a deliberate blow should be aimed against confidence in an industry that within any week may become supremely important to the country. If war started tomorrow, who would care whether munitions were publicly or privately made? The only question would be whether we have capacity to produce them as we will need them.

We would be very sure not to have, if private business had not provided us with the capacity.

EIGHT HOURS IN THE MINES

President White, of the anthracite coal miners, assured the operators in their conference in this city that the men will mine about as much coal in eight hours as they do now in nine. The promise is not fantastic.—Contemporary.

It is true that the world has come to realize that in the ordinary occupations where continuous effort is required and can be applied and where the results are concrete production, the average worker can deliver just about so much first-class work, day in and day out, whether the hours of the working day are eight, nine, or ten. If the hours are too long, the man's steam runs down, the quality of his work becomes impaired, and eventually he is likely to begin his next morning's work in somewhat the listless spirit with which he ended his work the evening before.

But in the conference between the anthracite operators and the anthracite miners, is the real question an eight-hour day? Do the miners—not the helpers, but the miners themselves—really work as a class more than eight hours a day? Do many of them work as much as eight hours a day? Don't some of them frequently work as little as six, five, and four hours a day?

As a matter of fact, would the miners—not their helpers—agree with the operators to work eight hours a day every day; to put in an actual eight hours of labor? Would they listen to such a proposition?

In other words, is this eight-hour day proposal honest in that the miners want and will consent to do eight hours of work every workday, or is it dishonest in that they are trying to establish on eight-hour basis of pay for a great deal less than eight hours of work?

The president of the anthracite coal miners ought to come out and make it perfectly clear to the public whether he will guarantee that the miners—not their helpers—will go into the mines and do eight hours of work a day if the new wage scale should be based on an eight-hour day.

A GROWING DANGER IN MEXICO

The report that Villa captured the town of Guerrero, put to death the 172 men of the Carranzista garrison, and escaped, does not elaborate so much as confirm. If it is established as accurate, then it tells the story of a dangerous situation which threatens to bring real disaster at any time to the American troops operating against the bandit.

It would be utterly useless to attempt pursuit of Villa with an overwhelmingly large force, handled as a unit. The renegade would be entitled to laugh at such tactics; there would never be a chance to capture him in such fashion.

To make the pursuit a success, it is necessary to divide the pursuing column into detachments, and scour the country. In doing this, the American commanders must risk the possibility that some one of these detachments may be cut off, surrounded, and sacrificed. This is not to be set down as by any means a remote possibility. Not to risk just such a disaster would be to conduct the campaign under conditions that would make its ultimate success almost hopeless.

The Guerrero affair proves that this wolf hunt is a war to the knife. No mercy is to be expected from Villa. He has adopted frightfulness as his rule, and in doing it he is at least able to quote the authority of some representatives of highly advanced kultur. Villa expects that he will get no mercy, and intends to sell his life and his "cause" as dearly as possible. Embittered by the double dealings of the Washington Government, which first treated with him and then tossed him overboard, he is determined to make just as much trouble as possible. He knows, and the American people need to know, that the course he is adopting is the very one best calculated to draw the masses of Mexicans to his standard.

A Custer massacre of an American detachment might easily aggravate conditions in the war zone in the gravest way. An uprising of the Mexicans, who seem already to have been flocking to Villa's colors, would be the most natural thing in the world. The bandit chieftain inspires both fear and admiration among his own people. He is operating in a country full of reckless adventurers ready for whatever offers the best promise of loot, or seems to offer it. He is now reported to have gathered up a very considerable force.

Against him is pitted an American column that may prove inadequate to the task cut out for it. While Villa is able to concentrate his force with comparative ease when and wherever he wishes, and to strike quickly and unexpectedly, General Pershing is working in a generally hostile country, with communications that can only be maintained with the utmost difficulty, and by the employment of a considerable part of his forces. It must be understood that the problem of provisioning this invading army is far from satisfactory solution.

Altogether, the posture of affairs is calculated to arouse the utmost apprehension. Mexico may before many weeks take its place as a region in which something like real war will be in progress.

COPPER AS A WAR NECESSARY

Early in the present year an order for 135,000,000 pounds of copper was placed with American brokers, on behalf of the allied nations in Europe, or some of them. England and France were understood to be the nominal buyers; but it was supposed that the metal would be distributed where it might be needed among their allies, most of it doubtless going to the British and French munition works.

Now it is announced that 25,000,000 pounds has been ordered by France, for delivery in April, May, and June. This would seem to indicate that the first half of the year is expected to see the absorption of this 160,000,000 pounds in the making of war supplies; and this is only a suggestion of the aggregate that has been taken for such purposes.

American copper has been an invaluable resource of the allies. They have been able to get it, as their enemies have not been. At the opening of the conflict Germany was described as "full of copper." For years the taste for massive things in copper had been cultivated; gigantic utensils, ornaments, door hinges weighing forty or fifty pounds, and the like, were ultra-fashionable all over the country. Perhaps the people who had been buying, and, in this fashion, storing copper throughout the country did not realize why they were following the fashion; but the fashion had been set by those higher up, and not impossibly was part of German preparation.

Hundreds of millions of pounds of copper are going to the allies. Germany must for the greater part rely on her old stocks, and they have been commandeered from all sources. It is very well known that the expenditure of ammunition by the German forces since the war began has been many times the outside calculations made in advance. How long can Germany go on meeting the vast drain on a resource that cannot be replenished save in a small degree?

BAD CAR AIR, AND PNEUMONIA

Would that there were means of knowing how many of the thirty deaths from pneumonia for the week ending March 25 were due to the lack of ventilation in some of Washington's street cars!

The Health Department states that bad ventilation probably was the cause of most of these pneumonia cases, and points out that the fresh air supply was limited in many closed cars because of the cold weather last week.

Warm or cold, however, except when it is warm enough to throw open all the windows, cars on certain lines in Washington are pneumonia breeders of the first water. One citizens' association this week went on record as favoring the running of open cars throughout the winter on all Washington lines as a solution to the ventilation problem. This would give those who wished to crowd into stuffy cars the right to do so, but also would permit those who yearn for fresh air and good health the opportunity to take the open ones.

Such a measure should not be necessary. Some of the cars in Washington are well ventilated. Others, like the closed type used on the Ninth street line, lack any effective means of ventilation of any sort. Many times the company operating that line has promised that fans which would work would be installed, but passengers have found no relief.

The Health Department should be empowered to correct a menace to the health of the city which is on a par with the roller towel and common drinking cup nuisance.

HE MAY HAVE TO HANG, BUT---

The German youth who captured a British ship, the Matoppa, outside New York harbor, may be turned over to the British authorities and be hanged as a pirate. Probably that's what he is; but if the Britishers hang him they will make a mighty poor appeal to public sentiment in this country, or, we opine, anywhere else.

This lineal descendant of Kidd stowed himself aboard the ship, and when she was comfortably outside American national waters held up the captain at a gun's point, bound and gagged him. Then he tossed overboard such available arms as were to be found, cowed the crew with his revolvers and some fanciful tales of having bombs concealed all over the vessel with which he would sink her, and actually compelled the terrorized crew to change the vessel's course and run her ashore on the Delaware coast. But for a bit of hard luck, he might have escaped with the cash contents of the ship's safe.

Maybe this twenty-four-year-old boy, who doesn't even brag a bit concerning his exploit, is a wicked pirate; but nobody wants to see him hanged. The joke on the gallant British tars is a perfectly good joke; it's entitled to stand. Young Ernest Schiller has contributed too much to the gayety of the nations to be entitled to have his neck stretched with hemp. He ought to get the sort of treatment that would brand England as a chivalrous country with a sense of humor.

Now that the Socialist members of the Reichstag have really split, the sum of their potency will be nothing divided by two.

Wall Street writer says he'd hate to be on a battleship clad in armor plate turned out as fast as they say the Government munitions plants could do it.

England is using elephants in the war. Yes, and there are goats, donkeys (charitable designation), and several other kinds of animals on the job.

American humor seems to be on the decline. The supply of stealable paragraphs is getting so low that it's almost easier to think them up.

The unwritten law will protect the slayer of the man who asks, "Do you think we'll ever catch Veeah?"

From the number of peculiar operations, it seems that the war surgeons are cutting quite a swath.

Rear Admiral Fiske says that the Secretary should be a figurehead; which is a lot better than several other kinds of heads that they might get.

In speaking for publication about individuals being dead ones, Uncle Joe may recall that the same thing has at times been said about him.

Judd Lewis says that with von Tirpitz gone, Carranza has the only first page set of whiskers in existence.

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.

Declares Low Wages Is Cause of Increase in Deaths From Pneumonia.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Has it occurred to you that the increase in fatalities from pneumonia is directly traceable to the fact that Government clerks here are living or existing on starvation wages? These clerks and their families constitute a large percentage of our population. They are underfed and, therefore, more susceptible to disease. Because they cannot buy with their salary proper food they fall by the wayside. Official figures show that meats have increased 8.4 per cent for February 15 to March 15; since March 15, 1915, to March 15, 1916—one year—16.04 per cent.

All salaries have remained stationary; rents the same. Fuel to keep going the human body has had to be curtailed, entailing disease and death.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Would Have United States Privates Paid $75 a Month.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

It is gratifying to note that at last Congress has voted to increase the numerical strength of the regular army on a defensive basis. It is wise and well. It might be wiser and better still to double or triple its efficiency in numbers.

If we go in for an adequate army for defense and wish to accomplish that object promptly, why in the name of justice should we not be willing to pay an adequate and fair compensation to the patriot who would enlist in the cause of his country's defense? Why should he, for his valued and patriotic services, be underpaid? Why should he be paid so much less than city street laborers, or any other class? To become an efficient and expert soldier, one is obliged to go through a training course which is no child's play, but, on the contrary, arduous and laborious.

As an insurance against war a well trained and adequately paid army would be a hundred times less expensive than war; and a fair remuneration for services, say, at least $75.00 per month and rations for privates, and officer's pay in proportion ,would insure in a very short time the army increase called for.

ROWLEY FRY.

Washington, March 28.

TALE OF MYSTERY IN NEW ALL-STORY

"The Brass Check" Is Gripping Novel With Weird Plot.

A tale of romance and mystery, that plunges a fifteen dollar-a-week cigar clerk into a weird series of adventures, is what George Allan England has prepared for readers of the current "All-Story Weekly." It is "The Brass Check," by Willam H. Jenkins, which begins in this issue.

Larry Adams, the debonair boxer, appears in the new guise of a letterwriter in "Preparedness," A. de Ford Pitney's contribution to this issue.

Strange doings down in the southernmost end of South America are related in the latest Van Dam story about the wonderful Albino animals, with which "All-Story" readers are acquainted. It is called "Lost, One Mylodon,' and is by Elmer Brown Mason.

"It's' Science That Counts,' Rex T. Stout asserts in his story this week. Two other stories, "The Lily of France," by Arthur Somers Roche, and "The End of the String," by Franklin P. Harry, carry the reader respectively from an international intrigue in New York to a wholesome little rural comedy about a strong-minded woman farmer.

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements — Schedule for Tomorrow.

Today.

Demonstration, Girls' Cooking Club, Community Center, Eleventh and Harvard streets northwest, 3:30 p. m.
Concert, Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 6:45 p. m.
Illustrated travelogue, with motion pictures, "An Evening With Our National Parks," C. J. Blanchard, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.
"All Fool and Measuring Social," Loyal Daughters' Class, Fifteenth Christian Church, residence of Mrs. Hohn, Twenty-eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, Randall Highlands, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Indications for Surgical Intervention," Dr. Dan L. Borden, before National Society of Keep-Wells, parish hall of St. John's Church, Sixteenth street near H northwest, 8 p. m.
Oyster roast, membership committee of the Board of Trade, Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange, 8 p. m.
Target practice, Department of Commerce Rifle Club, indoor range, Fifteenth and D streets northwest, afternoon.
Meeting, National Democratic Women of America, Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
Banquet, Columbian Debating Society of George Washington University, Dewey, 7:30 p. m.
Address, "Immigration Legislation and Restriction," Dr. John A. Ryan, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Relation of the Civil Engineer to Military Affairs," Major James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., before Washington Society of Engineers, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Gesta Christi," Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, auspices Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, Public Library, 3 p. m.
Pageant, based on "The Conquest of a Continent," Epiphany Parish Hall, 1317 G street northwest, 8 p. m.
Final round, individual chess championship tourney, Home Club, 8 p. m.
Lay meetings, Baltimore Conference M. E. Church, Foundry M. E. Church, morning, afternoon and evening.
Address, "The Lutheran Church and the Word of God," Dr. A. R. Wentz, annual Lutheran Sunday School Institute, Zion Lutheran Church, Sixth and P streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Masonic—St. John's, No. 11; Hope, No. 30.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28.
Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 10; Rathbone Temple, No. 8, Pythian Sisters.
Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—National Review, entertainment.
National Union—District of Columbia Cabinet.
Jr. O. U. A. M.—Mount Pleasant Council, institution.

Amusements.

Belasco—"The Only Girl," 8:15 p. m.
National—"Pollyanna," 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—"The Beauty Shop," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Dance, Home Club, 8 p. m.
Entertainment, in charge of E. E. Muth, Community Center, Eleventh and Harvard streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Farce, "My Cousin Timmy," Technical Friendship class, Y. W. C. A., 3 p. m.
Banquet, Georgia Society, Raleigh, 7:30 p. m.
Reunion, Tome School alumni of Washington, Raleigh, afternoon and evening.
Illustrated lecture, "Panama Pacific International Exposition," Joseph Abel, Mount Pleasant M. E. Church south, 1413 Park road northwest, 8 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant.
National Union—Government Printing Office Council.
Daughters of America—Wheeling Club, at home of Mrs. Beech, 4706 Wisconsin avenue northwest.
Socialist party—Social and supper, followed by dance.

Federal Experts Find Gasolene Price May Reach Turning Point

Two Factors Certain to Check Continued Rise—Substitutes as Fuel Being Developed Rapidly, and New Fields of Supply Are Sought By Prospectors.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

At last a ray of light for the gasolene users!

The price of gasolene isn't going to 50 cents.

Neither is it going to 40 cents.

It will go higher, but will not stay there very long, and before many months will begin to recede.

Probably there will never be any more 11-cent gasolene in this country; but, despite that, the motor car owner, as likely as not, will be getting his power just as cheaply a year after the war ends as he was getting it a year before the war began.

VIEW OF AUTHORITIES.

All this on the authority of Government people who have been for months past engaged in investigating the gasolene business.

It may be said, incidentally, that there are other Government authorities who maintain an entirely different view, who insist that gasolene is going steadily up to at least 40 cents, and that unless there are great new discoveries of crude oil, it is unlikely ever to go below 30 cents again.

Dr. Walter Rittman, for instance, inventor of the Government process for converting kerosene into gasolene, has expressed the deliberate opinion that present gasolene prices are the result of the normal operation of supply and demand, and that there will probably be no significant or permanent recession of the price.

On the other hand, a more cheering view is expressed by some of the people who have been making the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the whole problem of petroleum and its products.

They are not yet ready to issue any authoritative statements, much less to indulge predictions as to the future course of prices. But the men who are in position to know most about what this investigation has disclosed up to date, give the most encouraging view of the prospects.

Depletion of Reserves.

At the outset, these authorities confess that there is no knowing what the effects of war conditions may be. If the war shall continue for several years on anything like the present scale, prices may go a good deal higher. The war is considered responsible to a very considerable extent for the depletion of the large reserves of petroleum which were held in this country during the era of low prices.

War demand, moreover, is an insistent demand, which will bid up prices, if necessary. The private owner of a motor car can cut down his mileage, or even put his power away indefinitely and go on a strike in protest against the prices; but aeroplane, submarines, the thousands upon thousands of motor boats that are scouring the waters of the British war zone, and the various other war requirements of gasolene, will not be denied.

Reducing Production.

So the war represents the biggest element of uncertainty about the future. Not only is there the question of war demand, but there is also the possibility of the war further reducing production by involving either countries which are considerable producers, or by making it more difficult to finance development operations.

Leaving the war out of consideration, the investigators are inclined to believe that the present price of gasolene is pretty near the top that is going to be touched on the present upward movement.

This statement is given on the authority of people who know most about what has been developed by the Government investigation. Not nearly all the data gathered in that investigation have yet been assembled and compiled. Conclusions indulged at present are necessarily somewhat vague for this reason.

Two Convincing Reasons.

When the Federal Trade Commission started on this inquiry it was with the expectation of covering conditions down through the close of 1915. Reports were required on that basis. After these were secured, prices began sky-rocketing, about the first of the present year, with the result that the data already in hand were suddenly discovered to be about as useful as certified copies of the statutes of the first Ramses.

So a hurry-up call was sent out for data covering the early part of 1916. This material has only in part come to hand, and until it is available, there is going to be a good deal of reticence about formulating conclusions.

There are said to be two particularly convincing reasons for the hope that prices will not go much higher, and that before very long they will begin to drop.

One is that substitutes for gasolene are now being introduced very fast. People are learning to use both gasolene and kerosene in motor cars and other internal combustion engines.

In this connection an official said:

"If I were asked to name a basic price on gasolene for the whole country I would throw up my hands. The price varies so strikingly with localities, and with so little of apparent reason that it is useless to try to determine a basic price. On the other hand, I would say that the present basic price of kerosene throughout the country is not far from 8 cents a gallon. Probably kerosene averages about one-third the price of gasolene.

Kerosene as Substitute.

"The more kerosene is substituted for gasolene, the more it will tend to depress the price of gasolene and increase that of kerosene, and to equalize the two. I am not informed as to the progress engineers are making in the efforts to devise a carburetor that will use kerosene, but I do know that a good deal of kerosene is now being used, and that in some carburetors, at least, it is perfectly feasible to use a mixture of approximately equal parts of kerosene and gasolene.

"What is called 'motor spirit' is a preparation representing some one of the methods of treating kerosene so as to make it a satisfactory substitute for gasolene. The use of motor spirit is rapidly on the increase, and in addition to this, many new licenses are being taken out to use processes for producing an increasing proportion of gasolene from petroleum."

Prospecting Movement.

The second reason which the authorities give for their confidence that petroleum products will not go much higher is that the increased prices of crude oil have started a great prospecting movement in all parts of the country and even the world.

I am told that, in the Eastern oil fields, the last three months have seen arrangements made for prospecting on a scale unprecedented in many years. Exceedingly bad weather during the first three months of 1916 have prevented parties getting into the field and inaugurating the work.

Now that spring is opening, these operations are developing very fast. All over the Eastern field, the mid-continent section and throughout the West these operations are being inaugurated. There is every reason to believe that within a year, under the stimulus of renewed interest in primary production, there will be a huge increase in the output of petroleum.

Greatest Factor.

Probably the greatest single factor in producing the present bulge in prices was the sudden and rapid falling off of production in the Cushing, Okla., field.

The Cushing pool at its maximum was turning out petroleum at a rate not much under 1,000,000 barrels a day. It has fallen to rather less than a third of that amount. As this Cushing petroleum was about the best in the country for proportion of gasolene content, the loss of such an immense volume of oil had an almost instant effect on the market. The question today is whether the new developments will shortly produce enough to take the place of that which has been lost in the Cushing territory.

There is a strong hope that approximately this will be possible within a year or two.

Mexican Oil Fields.

The Mexican situation is regarded as likely to prove an important factor. If Mexico is once pacified thoroughly, that country is going to witness an era of development such as it has never known before, and the high prices of petroleum will be to a large extent responsible.

Much the same can be said of China and South America. If the oil regions that are known to exist in Asia and South America were as well developed as those of North America, it is quite possible that there would be a period of extremely low prices.

It will, however, take years to bring about these developments, and, meantime, unless prices go very much higher, the world's demand for internal combustion oil is bound to go on increasing.

The best opinion is that if there is any considerable recession in price, it will come slowly, as the result of all these factors working together.

It can be said, however, with a good deal of assurance, that people who know the most about the whole petroleum situation are most assuring in their view of the future.

TO OPEN A STORE AT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

One Permitted on the Ground for First Time.

A store will be opened at the Government Hospital for the Insane in a few days.

This will be the first time a general store has been permitted within the grounds. Its opening is expected to reduce the sales of the stores in Congress eHights, which have depended largely on the trade of the employes of the hospital.

The privilege of conducting the store was given to Mr. Tennyson, who has been a gatekeeper at the institution for several years. A special building has been set aside for the purpose.

Mrs. Kebler to Continue Parent League Services

Appointment of Mrs. Ida Kebler, president of the Parents' League, to the position of superintendent of the Washington Starmount Sanitarium at Washington Grove, Md., will not mean that her services will be lost to the parents' associations in this city.

Mrs. Kebler, whose work here has attracted considerable attention, has announced that she will divide her time between this city and Washington Grove. This will mean that she can continue her activities in behalf of the schools here.

Mrs. Kebler succeeds Mrs. W. H. Bradbury as superintendent of the sanitarium. She will enter upon her duties there tomorrow.

Congressman Rainey To Address the Forum

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, who will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Grover Cleveland Community Forum at the Public Library Sunday afternoon, will be introduced by Lewis K. Brown, executive secretary of the Tariff Commission League and organizer of the national tariff commission campaign.

In making the introduction, Mr. Brown will speak on taking the tariff out of politics by the passage of the Rainey bill.

The meeting will be called at 3 o'clock.

Dr. George Tully Vaughan Honored by Colleagues

Personal reminiscences of Dr. George T. Vaughan, and tributes to his accomplishments, were paid by admirers at a dinner given him at the Cosmos Club last night.

His work in the public service was praised by Asst. Surg. Gen. A. H. Glennan, of the Public Health Service, Dr. James F. Mitchell eulogized him for his achievements as a surgeon, and Dr. Prentiss Wilson for his success as a teacher.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun dwelt on personal reminiscences of Dr. Vaughan. Dr. Roy R. Adams was toastmaster.

ROOSEVELT GUEST AT HEBREW BAZAAR

Acclaimed as "Next President" by Great Crowd of Men and Women.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Theodore Roosevelt's day yesterday was like one of his old campaign days. He motored in from Oyster Bay in the morning, made a brief speech at the Jewish bazaar for war relief, where he was acclaimed amid an uproar as the next President of the United States, and was kept on the jump all afternoon receiving political delegations and visitors in the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine. He spent the evening with members of his family.

Roosevelt is to return to Oyster Bay today. His mail is growing daily, but in the absence of his secretary he takes pains to overlook nothing of importance.

"Understands Jews."

The demonstration at the Jewish bazaar delighted the colonel. A band played the national air as he entered, and the cheering lasted several minutes.

"I am introducing the greatest American," Dr. Henry Moskowitz said, "and because he is the greatest American he understands the Jewish people—he understands that their ideals are in common with American principles and traditions.

"When our people were oppressed," Moskowitz continued, "Theodore Roosevelt's voice was always heard; and I predict Theodore Roosevelt's influence will be brought to bear on the Congress of Nations to reduce Europe's miseries after the war."

"Three cheers for the next President of the United States," a man shouted. The hundreds of men and women present gave them lustily.

Appeals for Charity.

Roosevelt made a strong appeal to Jews and Gentiles to aid the charity.

"A nation has no right to expect, and there is no warrant in history for expecting, that it can continue to enjoy swollen prosperity indefinitely without being called to account," he asserted. "It must share it with those who are in need if it would establish its own right to it.

"I appeal to all to help those who are down trodden, those who have passed under the iron rod of eviction," he said. "I feel that the United States should have done more, but if there are others who do not feel that way, at any rate we can all join together in helping those who are suffering.

Prosperity for the United States.

"A man who returned from Europe only a day or two ago told me he could hardly resist shuddering as he walked our streets and saw the vivid life of amusement and the evidence of prosperity which greeted him everywhere. He seemed to see no thought on our part of those who so badly needed our help. We ought to try partially to relieve ourselves of this stigma of inattention. We can do it this way, but we must do it ourselves, not wait for the other fellow to do it for us. My doctrine, you know, is not to use the other fellow to do either my fighting or my charity.

"Every man should build so that he can enjoy his rights with a clear conscience, but he can do this only by the performance of his full duty."

Crowds Attend Mission At St. Paul's Church

The mission being conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Twenty-third street, with Father Harrison, O. H. C., as missioner, is drawing crowds nightly.

There will be services every night, including Saturday, until the close of the mission, Tuesday.

At last night's services, Father Harrison, in a succession of vivid, powerful pictures from the Gospel, described the passion of the Christian King.

"Saints in Heaven," he declared, "are singing, 'Thou hast redeemed us, O Lord, by Thy blood, out of every nation.' How much more must we who are redeemed by the passion lift up the cross in our midst and adore the Crucified?

"How then shall we make the Passion of God effective in our lives? By fleeing to it for strength in temptation and comfort in grief and suffering, and by receiving the Grace which the Divine Victim obtained for us by the offering of Himself."

Exonerated of Blame For Skating Tragedy

The Capital Traction Company and the Chevy Chase Land Company were declared to be not responsible for the double tragedy on Chevy Chase Lake in January, 1912, when Marguerite Kauffman and Norman P. Locke were drowned.

A verdict to this effect was returned late yesterday afternoon by a jury in Justice Stafford's court where Cloyd E. Kauffman and Mrs. Louisa K. Locke brought suit to recover $10,000 each from the companies.

The plaintiffs endeavored to show that the young couple had gone skating on the lake and that the companies were negligent in not warning the public of the dangerous condition of the ice.

Attorneys Wilton J. Lambert and Rudolph Yeatman appeared for the plaintiffs. The companies were defended by Attorneys Frank J. Hogan and Ralston & Richardson.

Sanitary Board Bill Waits Only to Be Printed

All that delays the immediate passage of the Waters bill creating the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the joint study commission suggested by The Times, is the necessary wait to have the bill printed.

This statement was made today by Delegate Paul Y. Waters, of Montgomery county, who introduced the measure.

The printed bill will be received from the State printer this afternoon or tonight and will be placed immediately on the reading file.

Mr. Waters looks for the prompt passage of the bill.

Former Illinois Banker Dies on Train Bound Here

B. F. Harnish, former easier of the People's National Bank of Belvedere, Ill., died on a train at Milford, Va., bound for this city from Florida this morning. Mr. Harnish's wife and son accompanied him.

The body was taken from the train at Union Station, and Coroner Nevitt will issue a death certificate. Mr. Harnish had been ill. He was coming to Washington to see the Congressman from his district.