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PRACTICAL HELPS TO PUBLIC SERVICE

Mrs. Ella J. Carter, employed in the office of the auditors, at Fourteenth and B streets southwest, performed the sort of public service more folk should perform when she wrote to the Public Utilities Commission, asking for better street car accommodations on the so-called Bureau line, and for a waiting room for passengers on that line.

Such a waiting room would serve employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Department of Agriculture, and in the offices of the various auditors located in the old bureau building. Besides making her appeal to the commission, Mrs. Carter is circulating a petition among users of the line for these two improvements.

There is much complaint about certain phases of street car service in Washington, yet too few folk make their grievances known to the proper authorities. If Washington maintains a Public Utilities Commission it should get the fullest benefit of it, and appeal to it for all forms of proper relief from inadequate service of all kinds.

The appeal for a waiting room is a reminder that railway commuters, some time ago, began a campaign for a roof over the street car tracks at Union Station. What became of the agitation? Persons coming into the station on a rainy day must go out in the rain to wait for a street car. It would require small expenditure, for the value of the returns, to erect a shed in front of the station, so that patrons of the railroads could have a shelter to wait for street cars.

JAMES C. COURTS

"Jim" Courts, clerk of the House Appropriations Committee, is dead. The fact will be a shock to thousands of friends who did not even know he had been ill. It is a very real loss to the House, indeed to the country; for Mr. Courts had created a place for himself that in virtue of long experience and much intelligent study had given him a recognition by legislators of more than a generation. He was not a committee clerk; he was a constructive statesman, and one of the country's experts in Government finance. He had been with that committee over forty years, with Democratic and Republican Administrations alike. Not only did he know all about the finances of the American Government, but he had been a student of the revenue, budget, and parliamentary systems of the whole world. He knew what he knew; the information one gleaned from him was certain to be facts, not conjecture. He was a strong believer in the establishment of a budget system, and without exceeding the proprieties of his position omitted no opportunity to advance the movement for that reform. Like everybody else connected with the appropriation end of the Government, he had a horror of wasting public money; he wanted more careful supervision of details; and his experience many a time prevented errors that would have been most unfortunate as well as expensive for the Government.

PREVENTING UNNECESSARY LITIGATION

The New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Bar Association some time ago named committees to devise means to prevent unnecessary litigation. These committees have been acting in co-operation, and some preliminary proposals have been made public, which have the ring of sanity and common sense.

Everybody understands that the contract is intended to be a meeting of minds, with specification of all details in such clarity that there may be no uncertainty about its meaning subsequent to execution. It is presumed to be a determination, in advance, of all questions that may arise; and, the reference to it, in a subcommittee's report, as "the world's greatest instrumentality for the prevention of disputes" is quite justified. This remains true, despite that badly drawn contracts constantly become the occasion of litigation.

Next to contracts, wills are perhaps the most fruitful subject of litigation; and in the case of wills the results are particularly unfortunate because the litigation does not take place until after the original party of chief interest, the testator, has passed beyond the possibility of appearance in court to explain and sustain his interest. The quarrels over contracts become matters of interpretation and compromise, with all parties represented and understanding possible; wills become the means to wrecking families and tearing down estates.

It seems to be the idea of the New York committees that litigation can be avoided by the very simple process of having contracts and wills drawn by people who know how; of having legal advice given by people competent to give it; and by providing for arbitration of differences that unavoidably may arise.

In this matter of employing real experts, however, there is a difficulty of most appalling proportions. The bar committee recalls the long and destructive litigations over the wills of Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, both of whom left elaborate testaments that did not stand the stress of litigation; yet both these men were very eminent lawyers. Governor Tilden drafted his own will, with the assistance of other able counsel; and it was a hopeless document. It is indeed notorious that few lawyers write their own wills so that they can be enforced surely and properly. On the other hand, the layman is worse; there is no worse mistake, the bar committee explains, than to assume that special skill is not needed.

In recent years the will of the late Edward H. Harriman has been the model of thousands; it was brief, concise, said exactly what it meant, and was not subject to any possible misunderstanding. It left everything Mr. Harriman possessed to his wife, without reservation or condition, bond, restriction, or proviso. It accomplished exactly what was desired. Yet some exact copies of that will have been the cause of trouble. It has been explained that if a child had been born into the Harriman family, subsequent to the execution of that testament the whole scheme, so beautifully simple, would have been upset. That very thing has happened in some recent cases, and duplicates of the Harriman will have for that reason caused much complication.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE Y. M. C. A.

A speaker before a section of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, now in session at Catholic University, paid a marked compliment to one of the most beneficial institutions of the Protestant church, and pointed to the need of a like institution of his own denomination.

The Rev. Father Edward Garesche, S. J., of St. Louis, estimated that 150,000 of the 700,000 members of the Y. M. C. A. are Catholics. He stated that many cases had come to his notice where young Catholic men who had joined the association were immediately put in touch with the nearest priest or bishop.

Co-operation of this sort is welcome evidence of the passing of the old sectarianism, and of a broader sort of religion. Y. M. C. A. organizations have sometimes been assailed for paying too little attention to the third name of their title. But evidence of the highest sort of Christianity is shown in such a spirit as that attested by this speaker.

To the layman it would seem that communities where Catholics predominate offer a marked chance for the development of institutions similar to the Y. M. C. A., controlled by the Catholic church. From the nature of their organization the controlling force of the Y. M. C. A. must be Protestant, and obviously they could not best serve a membership which was preponderantly Catholic.

More suggestions of this sort are likely to grow out of the conference now in progress at Brookland, and that is why it is apt to be a most helpful gathering, not only for the Catholic church, but for all interested in alleviating the ills of modern social organization.

VILLA IN ACTION AGAIN

That Pancho Villa is able to rush an important city like Chihuahua, occupy important public buildings, and put up a bloody fight that requires thirteen hours to defeat his force, is a shocking demonstration that northern Mexico is not pacified. Chihuahua was garrisoned by 2,000 Carranzista troops. What is more, Villa had deliberately served notice on the town that he would attack just when and as he did.

It appears that the constitutionalist authorities knew no more about the whereabouts, the power, equipment and plans of the Villistas, than casual newspaper readers in this country knew. At any rate they did not take the threat seriously, were not prepared against it, and came near to losing control of Chihuahua, in some ways the most important town, politically, in northern Mexico.

If Villa had succeded, he would instantly have resumed the stature of a first-class revolutionary leader. Possibly he would not have been able to maintain that status; but for the time being he would have enjoyed a recrudescence of importance and notoriety.

There can be little doubt that the Villa assault on Chihuahua was carefully prepared and timed. It was for political effect on the negotiations that are being conducted by the mixed commission on Mexican affairs. The Mexican commissioners have been insistent that among the earliest determinations of the conference must be the withdrawal of American troops from the border. They have protested that the Carranza government was amply able, now, to maintain order ,protect life and property. Villa found that he was liable to be treated with contempt as a mere desperado, not a belligerent. It was "up to" him to prove that he is still a factor in Mexico; and it must be said that he has done it.

Villa has been killed, desperately wounded, murdered by his own followers, died of gangrene, been buried in several different places in Mexico. He has escaped the country once or twice; also, has allied himself with Japan, and has enlisted the support of sundry wicked millionaire interests in this country. The only thing about the animated chieftain that seems measurably certain is that none of the stories that suggest his elimination is true. The United States Government sent all the force it could muster to and beyond the border to "get" him; and at the present moment he is thoroughly alive, possesses a strength that is quite shocking to believe, and has the end of his thumb in immediate juxtaposition to his nose, with fingers twinkling merrily.

SOME SIGNIFICANT GERMAN ADMISSIONS

The most pro-German of neutral war correspondents, von Wiegand, in his dispatches to the New York World, conveys the frank admission by the German staff that it was squarely beaten in the great joint movement of the French and British Sunday on the Somme lines. They did not attempt to palliate the fact; they admitted that the team work of French and British was better than ever before—and it has been good enough, all along, to constitute one of the marvels of the war—and that the allies' artillery conducted an "indescribable" preliminary bombardment.

"The Germans made a gallant and desperate stand," says Mr. von Wiegand, "but after their trenches were wiped out they could not withstand the terrific onslaught of the French and English divisions in overwhelming numbers on so narrow a front, and with such a tremendous punch."

Along with these admissions, among which it is notable that the one of superior numbers has a good many times been pleaded heretofore by the Germans, goes the assurance that the German authorities are not yet fearful that the allies will definitely break through. But, while voicing this opinion, Mr. von Wiegand says "there is, however, considerable probability that the French and English will have still other local successes, and that the Germans may fall back at a number of points, if for no other reason than to straighten their lines; * * * in view of the exposed situation of Peronne and Combles it would not be surprising if those two points were to pass into the hands of the allies."

Assuredly, it would not; but the reason is not strategic. It is simply that those points, of the greatest strategic importance to the Germans, have been made practically untenable. They are going to be yielded, and with them will go the advantage of very important highway connections.

Berlin is manifestly preparing the German people for a withdrawal of considerable significance, when Peronne shall have to be given up. The German transportation system has doubtless been reorganized, farther in the rear, in anticipation of this change; but the fact remains that the most desperate efforts have been made to hold Peronne, and that a few weeks ago the same authorities that now talk of withdrawals, were positive that Peronne could not be taken.

The reorganized general staff at Berlin is getting ready to shorten lines and stiffen them before winter. It will be particularly necessary to get dug into new positions before the severe weather comes. The Germans do not possess the means of caring for their troops, of clothing and feeding and warming them, in any such measure as the allies do. This is a consideration that is not being overlooked at Berlin. The coming winter is going to be one of horror for troops not perfectly equipped; for the allies intend, by all accounts, to utilize their now perfected preparation to keep the fighting going on every day. There will be no resting periods for the benefit of the enemy.

It is too early to judge to what extent the Germans will yield territory in order to establish their new lines; but the series of intimations that have been coming from general headquarters seem to point to a considerable change that will require much explanation before Germany, docile as is its public opinion, will be quite convinced that advances toward the Rhine represent distinguished German victories.

Only Two Paralysis Cases Now Are in Washington

The District is practically free from infantile paralysis. Report has been made to the Health Department of the recovery of a patient, leaving only two cases under treatment. No additional cases have been reported to the department since September 9.

With Due Credit

A Timely Topic.

A burglar stole a watch from a St. Louis woman, but later sent back the case to her. It probably occurred to him that in the event of his arrest there would be no case against him.—St. Louis Star.

And he must have believed in "watchful waiting," too. You see how it works, don't you?

Conversation.

When you hear a fellow tellin' what
he's going to do some day
And disclosing what he has done in a
braggin' sort of way,
Just make up your mind to one thing,
it is always true, I vow;
You can bet your bottom dollar he ain't
doin' much right now.

When you hear a feller braggin' on his
honesty and sich,
When he says if he'd been crooked he
would certainly be rich,
When he blows about the chances he has
had to beat his pards,
Just make out that you believe him, but
don't fail to cut the cards.
—Roy K. Moulton, in Oakland Enquirer.

Gasolene drops a penny, potatoes go up two. O death, where is thy kayo!—Cleveland News.

Right Along.

I.

Rivers that are flowing
Seaward, with a song,
They tell us: "Keep a-goin'—
Keep goin' right along!"

II.

All the world is saying
Where thorns or flowers throng:
"No time for delayin'—
Keep goin' right along!"

III.

And that's why life is making
Heights where the hills stand strong,
Our place with stars we're taking,
By "goin' right along!"
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

On having to buy a new "kelly."

Farewell, old kel, you've served me well, it's tough to have to part. No recompense have I yet found to east an aching heart. Though now I wear a hat of green my sufferings are more than keen; it set me back four bones. Can I forget the happy day—'twas on the 17th of May—when you became my own. I liked your style, with happy smile, I dug into my jeans and without a second's hesitancy produced therefrom two beans. And now, too soon, the time has come when we must say "Good-by." Till gentle springtime comes once more on the closet shelf you'll lie. For months you have protected me in sunshine and in rain; so do not be despondent, it's a pipe we meet again. N.

Junk is composed of innumerable articles which it was supposed "would sometime be useful for something or other."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Autumn Evening.

A tingling's in the air and in the blood;
Sharp silhouettes the mountain's rim
Against an opalescent, shim'ring flood
Of sunset o'er the valley's brim.

Subdued, but not yet ghastly, lies the
land,
Just waiting as a hermit doth the
call—
Just waiting that no longer dread
command,
That he, like leaves, must fall.

No wsoftly, paintink red and gold and
green,
And scarlet, yellow, brown, and gray;
A silent wizard artist spreads a screen
Of glory o'er the dying day.
WIGHTMAN DURAND ROBERTS.

AS MAINE goes, so go party managers' explanations.—Pittsburg Post.

I cannot buy the nickel loaf;
Therefore this wheezy rhyme;
The jitney staff of life we now
Must purchase at a dime!
There is reason in the scheme
Which really you should know:
The man who kneads the bread we're
told
Most surely needs the dough!
—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

No Comfort in This for Mere Man.

This is a great period for organization.

The National Snap Fastener Manufacturers' Association has just held its first annual meeting in New York.—Sacramento Bee.

Betcha!

And here is some philosophy
From Jeremiah More:
A collar button in the shirt
Is worth two on the floor.
—E. F. B.

The Difference.

Of all the notes
That're ever writ
The worst of all is
"Please remit."
Of all the notes
You call to mind,
The best one is:
"Inclosed please find."
—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

A motorcycle is an invention of the devil. It is a cross between a brainless, clumsy rhinoceros and Balaam's ass. A motorcycle is as stubborn as a mule, and, to make it interesting, it is endowed with a suicidal mania. It has—Sure, I just got one. How did you know? V. S. S.

we have BEEN ASKED
by so MANY PEOPLE
why we RUN "CAPS"
like we do AT THE END
of this daily COLYUM
that it is VERY AMUSING.
"I may be VERY DENSE,"
they say, "BUT WHAT IS
the answer?" THEY SHRIEK.
"do you make it AN ACROSTIC,
and want US TO READ
only the BIG WORDS,
or what does IT MEAN?"
dear reader, if IT HAS
puzzled you, BE ASSURED
that there's no deep DARK SECRET
about it, and IT IS DONE
for no purpose OTHER THAN
to make a PRETTY LINE.
don't you THINK IT DOES?
and now we make OUR VALEDICTORY
as r. b. b. IS COMING BACK,
and he will WIELD SCISSORS
and sling PASTE AND POETRY
again in this OUR JOYOUS
column, again. WE HOPE
that our ADVENTURES INTO
the comic and SERIO-COMIC
have amused. GOOD-BY.
G. F. M.

Admiral Fletcher Assumes His Duties

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, until recently commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, began his duties in Washington today as a member of the general board of the navy. Admiral Fletcher will have offices in the Navy Annex.

America Will Pour Millions Into Europe When the War Ends

Tourists Who Are Curious and Aliens Who Want to Aid in the Rebuilding of Their Stricken Homes Are Already Booking Passage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Millions of dollars poured into this country by warring Europeanu powers for munitions are to be poured back into Europe at the end of the war by American tourists and immigrants who will return to home countries to aid in the work of rehabilitation.

American curiosity to see famous battlefields, and the desire of aliens to play a part in rebuilding war-torn cities of their countrymen will send money flooding back to Europe, according to indications at steamship offices here today.

Taking as an estimate, as viewed by steamship officials, that 100,000 Americans will visit Europe during the first year after the war, and that they will spend an average of $1,000 each, $100,000,000 will be returned to the European countries within twelve months after peace is restored. Europe will, of course, be a greater show place than ever before, after the war, steamship men point out, and considering the wealthy Americans who will visit the Continent as well as those of more moderate means, the estimate of $1,000 each as the amount they will spend is regarded as low.

Apply for First Ship.

Inquiries and applications for passage on the first ships to sail from the United States after the war are rolling in to booking offices by hundreds, and causing steamship companies to make every preparation to handle the biggest trans-ocean traffic in history after the war.

But two companies—the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American line—are actually accepting tentative bookings, in the face of uncertainty as to termination of the war. Hamburg-American line officials refused to divulge the number of passages already booked. These bookings are being made in the order of receipt and are subject to cancellation. The North German Lloyd has 107 passengers booked for the first vessel to sail after the close of hostilities.

The International Mercantile Marine, which controls the American Line, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star, and the Red Star lines, is making preparations for record traffic, both east and westbound, according to J. B. Lindsey, booking agent. Uncertainty as to rates, however, and dates of sailing prevents maintenance of a passenger list.

Rates May Jump.

Trans-ocean passenger and freight rates may take a jump after the war, Lindsey said, because of conditions which will increase the cost of operation.

"However, this is a matter of speculation," said Lindsey, "and it is too early to give it great consideration."

The International Mercantile Marine now has four ships under construction and tentative plans are ready for the construction of several more to handle the anticipated rush of traffic from America to Europe and the flood of European goods which will be thrust upon the American market.

Cunard and Anchor line officials said they were prepared to handle heavy traffic and that their vessels were being kept in shape that they may be put in service immediately an armistice or peace is declared.

Inquiries coming to the office of C. B. Steck, of the Cunard line, indicate that many of those desiring to return to Europe immediately after the close of the war are foreigners who have come to America, become wealthy, and now want to go to their home countries and aid in the work of rehabilitation. Applications for first-class passage have been received in several instances from aliens who came to this country in the steerage.

Seth Low's Death Ends Long, Useful Career

Former Mayor of New York Helped Develop Columbia University and Was Active in Civic Lfe of His City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Friends of Seth Low, former mayor of New York, who died yesterday at his country home, Broad Brook Farms, Bedford Hills, N. Y., attribute his death to a general breakdown.

As president of the National Civic Federation, he had for three months prior to his illness devoted himself almost exclusively to seeking a solution of the differences between the members of the railroad brotherhoods and their employers. Even after he fell ill Mr. Low kept in touch with the situation.

Since the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Low had been busily engaged in trying to solve the business, shipping, and financial problems arising from that conflict and affecting this country. He was a delegate at large to the State constitutional convention, and as chairman of the committee on city government of the convention Mr. Low worked many hours day and night for six months, it is said.

Funeral Wednesday.

The funeral service will be held at Broad Brook Farm, Wednesday morning. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Columbia University is Seth Low's monument, more enduring than brass. For eleven years president, for thirty-three years trustee of the university, it was he, chiefly, who builded Columbia, his alma mater, into the largest university in America, who infinitely strengthened its foundations and broadened its scope and influence.

In 1890, in his fortieth year, Mr. Low was tendered the presidency of the university. He made no pretensions of being an educator in the technical or professional sense, but he decided to accept the call. His administration was a brilliant one. A student of men, rather than of books, he was notably a great executive and organizer.

He brought about the co-ordination of the many schools that now make up the university, and founded the University, and founded the University Council, which made the sphere of university influence include nearly 5,000 students and nearly 500 names on the roster of instructors.

In 1901, Mr. Low resigned the presidency of the college, but he continued as a trustee until July, 1914.

Seth Low was often called as counselor by the Government of his country. He was a financier of keen insight and sound judgment, a power in the financial world, but not a arbitrary power. Possessing great wealth and of an aristocratic family, he exhibited the greatest sympathy with labor and with the lowly born.

Born in Brooklyn, January 12, 1850, he came of a long line of merchants and men of culture. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a Harvard bred merchant, who, previous to his settlement in New York, did a prosperous business in Salem, Mass. His father, Abiel Abbott Low, founded a great business in the importation of tea and silk in New York and at one time had a fleet of more than a dozen clipper ships engaged in the China trade.

Seth Low was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and at Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1870 at the age of twenty. He was distinguished both as a student and athlete.

Entered Business at First.

When he was graduated, Mr. Low entered his father's business house as a clerk and became head of the firm. He organized and became first president of the Brooklyn board of charities, one of the first societies in the country to promote co-operation and prevent waste and imposition in charity service.

During Garfield's campaign for President in 1880, Seth Low first became prominent. He was elected president of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn to support Garfield, and, without regard to national politics, to reform the conduct of municipal affairs of Brooklyn. This principle was new then; advocating it earnestly, Mr. Low was elected mayor of Brooklyn and re-elected in 1883.

Mr. Low was nominated by the Citizens' Union for mayor of New York in 1897, but as there was no fusion in the campaign the Tammany forces defeated both General Tracy, the Republican nominee, and Mr. Low. In 1900 Mr. Low ran again on a reform ticket and was elected. He gave the city a clean and progressive administration along the lines he had introduced in Brooklyn years before.

CAR ENTERS SALOON, PATRONS FLEE BAR

Bartender Sticks, But Refuses to Serve Drinks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Citizens of Orange may assert saloons of their town comply with the Sunday closing law, but the trolley cars of the town know better.

One of these was seized with an unbearable thirst yesterday, so it walked into the barroom of the South Orange Hotel, taking both swinging doors and a large portion of the wall along with it.

Thirty thirsty citizens who were ranged at the bar, trying to forget it was Sunday, left by the rear entrance as the car came in by the front and took their place along the brass rail. Albert Luddeke, the motorman, was shaky and white when the trolley came to a standstill.

"Whisky for me," he remarked to the trembling barkeeper.

"Make mine the same," Anthony Kernas, the conductor, said from the rear platform.

"Do you guys always come for your drinks this way. "If you do, I won't serve you, that's all."

Nobody Home But the Soda Clerk—He's a Fizzle

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—There was nobody home in the country's drug stores today but the soda clerk—and he's a-fizzle.

The bosses, to the number of some three thousands, are here in annual convention.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; SIX HURLED TO DEATH

Bodies of Victims Tossed Yards Up Track by Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—A Niagara Falls excursion train returning to this city crashed into a big touring automobile on an unguarded Philadelphia and Reading railway grade crossing near Quakertown.

Six persons, all the occupants of the automobile, were killed. They were.

WILLIAM HUNSICKER, South Bethlehem, Pa.

MRS. HUNSICKER.

ANDREW KNEF, South Bethlehem, Pa.

MRS. KNEF.

GEORGE and CHARLES KNEF, twelve and six years old, children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knef.

The speeding excursion train hit the automobile with such force that the six occupants of the touring car were hurled from sixty to ninety feet. All except Charles Knef, the six-year-old boy, were killed outright.

Cat Saves Baby.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 17.—A baby's curiosity nearly led to her death by a rattlesnake bite at Pomona. Little two-year-old Ruth Dougherty was playing on her father's lawn when she spied the rattler. She had her pet cat with her. She was about to try and catch the rattlesnake when the cat's actions attracted the attention of the child's father. He rushed out from the house and killed the snake with a club. He declares that the rattler was watching the cat and the cat the rattler. This, he believes, kept the snake from attacking his daughter.

SUPPLY BILL EXPERT OF HOUSE IS DEAD

James C. Courts, Chief Clerk of Appropriations Committee, Victim of Pneumonia.

James C. Courts, clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations, died yesterday at his summer home at Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md.

His illness had been brief, the result of a severe cold, contracted soon after the adjournment of Congress, developing into pneumonia.

He is survived by his wife and four children, all of whom were with him at the time of his death. The children are Mrs. Alfred L. Giancey, of Philadelphia; Lieut. George McCall Courts, U. S. N., and Miss Susan and Jennings Courts.

Mr. Courts was born in Texas in 1855. At the age of eighteen he located in Huntington, Tenn., where he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar an later was named enrolling clerk in the Tennessee State senate.

In 1875 he was appointed clerk of the committee on revision of laws by Congressman Atkins of Tennessee. Upon assuming the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee in the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Atkins appointed Mr. Courts assistant clerk of that committee in 1877. He served in that capacity until 1884, when he was made clerk of the committee.

Thus for forty-one years Mr. Courts was a trusted official of the House of Representatives and for thirty-two years of that time, through changing political administrations and chairmanships, he was retained as the chief official of the powerful committee that frames the supply bills of the Government.

Funeral arrangements will be announced today.

HANDSOME CIBORIUM SEEN AT ST. PATRICK'S

Parishioners Give Costly Gems and Gold for Church Receptacle.

The magnificent ciborium recently completed for St. Patrick's Church was viewed yesterday by Mgr. William T. Russell and parishoners in Carroll Hall.

To the smallest part, this ciborium is of pure gold and rare jewels, numbering 350, of which 135 are large white diamonds of purest quality.

Both the gold and jewels were contributed by the parishioners, being almost every instance family heirlooms. Many superb antique pieces, which the owners would not part with for any money consideration, with hundreds of other gold treasures, were used in making the ciborium.

The jewels are set in symbolic style, indicating the sacred rites of the church and the uses of the ciborium.

The names of those who gave the gold and jewels will be engraved thereon. The ciborium will be used for the first time on Sunday next.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.

Sessions, National Conference of Catholic Charities, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, 2:30 and 8 p. m.
Meeting, East Washington Citizens' Association, East Washington Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.
Outing, Congregation of Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, Green Willow Park, Anacostia, all day.
Opening business school for working girls, Unemployed Girls' Home, 221 D street northwest.
Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 4:30 p. m.
Concert, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 6:30 p. m.
Concert, Engineers' Band, Franklin Park, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, District of Columbia Court, No. 1, Guardians of Liberty, Perpetual Building, 7:30 p. m.
Benefit, St. Vincent de Paul's Conference of St. Patrick's Church, Poli's Theater, 8 p. m.
Concert, auspices International Academy of Sciences, Dumbarton M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Potomac, No. 5; Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 21; Peatalpha, No. 22; Mount Pleasant, No. 32. Washington Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters. Ruth, No. 1, of the Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Langdon, No. 26; Union, No. 11; Beacon, No. 15. Ruth, No. 2, and Naomi, No. 1, of the Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Amaranth, No. 26; Century, No. 30.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Upstairs and Down," 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—"Little Peggy O'Moore," 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden—Continuous motion pictures, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Continuous motion pictures, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Lyceum—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Sessions, National Conference of Catholic Charities, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 and 8 p. m.
Rehearsal—District Symphony Orchestra, assembly hall, Thomson School, Twelfth and L streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Women's Peace, Prosperity, and Preparedness League, Rochambeau, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Mid-City Citizens' Association, 1009 Seventh street northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting to discuss abuses incident to returned merchandise and alterations, Retail Merchants' Association, in headquarters, 8 p. m.
Meeting to discuss the milk business, under auspices of the Tri-State Committee of Seven, in office of Judson C. Welliver, twelfth floor, Munsey Building, 1:30 p. m.
Concert, Engineer Band, Smithsonian Grounds, 7:30 p. m.
Masonic—National, No. 12; Arminius, No. 25; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; King David, No. 28; St. John's, No. 11. Mizpah, No. 8, and Fidelity, No. 19, of the Eastern Star. Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite.
Odd Fellows—Amity, No. 27; Mount Pleasant, No. 29; Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21; Fidelity, No. 7, of the Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Excelsior, No. 14; Webster, No. 7.

Steel and Iron Companies Protest Increased Rates

Concerted protest by steel and iron corporations against proposed increased freight rates on iron and steel articles to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards for export, was made today before the suspension board of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The increases are to be applied indirectly through the substitution of regular export rates for domestic rates. The corporations seek an investigation by the commission, pending which they ask a suspension of the proposed rates.

James E. Maynard to Be War Veterans' Officer

Commander-in-chief Daniel V. Chisholm, of the United Spanish War Veterans, has anpounced the appointment of James E. Maynard, of this city, adjutant general of the organization. Adjutant General Maynard is a referee in the proofreading department of the Government Printing Office.

Commander Chisholm also announced that the organization would open headquarters in the Southern Building in the near future.