

At a Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, continued and held at the Court House of said city on Thursday, March 19th, 1914.

Present, Hon. Louis C. Barley, Judge.

Alexander Jackson, Complainant, vs. Ollie B. Wright Jackson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

An affidavit having been duly made, as required by law, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, and that she cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this State, and the Sergeant having made a return upon the original process or summons issued herein that the defendant is a non-resident of his bailiwick, and application having been duly made in open court for an order of publication against said defendant to appear and answer a bill in chancery filed by the complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit; and an order of publication having been duly granted in open court, it is therefore ordered that said defendant do appear here within 15 days after due publication hereof to answer the suit of complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit; and to do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in Alexandria City, Virginia, and that a copy be sent by registered mail by the clerk of this Court to the last known place of address, residence and abode of defendant, to-wit: 115 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as stated in the application for this order of publication which shall be certified by the clerk to this court, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this court on or before the next rule day of this court.

A Copy—Teste: NEVELL S. GREENAWAY,

VIRGINIA:

In the Clerk's Office of the Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 12th day of March, 1914.

B. Wheatley who sues for himself and all other creditors of Clarence H. Madella, deceased, who will come in and share the expense of this suit.

IN CHANCERY.

Cornelius C. Madella and Nancy Madella, his wife, Anne M. Cooper, and Norris Cooper, her husband, Maggie M. Madella, John R. C. Madella, Louise F. Madella, Olive C. Madella, Senia Madella, and Florence D. Madella, in her own right and as administratrix of the estate of the said Clarence H. Madella, deceased.

The object of this suit is to convene the creditors of Clarence H. Madella, deceased, to settle the accounts of the administratrix of the said estate, to have a decree entered directing the sale of the real estate belonging to the said estate for payment of its debts the commutation of the widow's dower and for general relief.

It appearing by an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants Cornelius C. Madella and Nancy Madella, his wife, Louise F. Madella, Olive C. Madella and Senia Madella are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, That said defendants appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and to do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of Alexandria, once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this city.

A Copy—Teste: NEVELL S. GREENAWAY, Clerk. Douglass Stuart, P. O.

At a Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria continued and held at the Court House of said city on Friday, January 23rd, 1914. Present Hon. Louis C. Barley, Judge.

Joseph A. Baur, Complainant, vs. Nellie T. Owens Baur, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

An affidavit having been duly made, as required by law, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, and that he cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this State, and the Sergeant having made a return upon the original process or summons issued herein that the defendant is a non-resident of his bailiwick, and application having been duly made in open court for an order of publication against said defendant to appear and answer a bill in chancery filed by the complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of wilful desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit, and do what may be necessary to protect her interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in Alexandria City, Virginia, and that a copy be sent by registered mail by the clerk of this court to the last known place of address, residence and abode of defendant; to-wit: 612 H Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., as stated in the application for this order of publication which shall be certified by the clerk to this court, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this court on or before the next rule day of this court.

A Copy—Teste: NEVELL S. GREENAWAY, Clerk. Robinson McCreary, P. O.

Telephone Achievements

Telephone Service of Today The Creation of the Bell Company.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 500 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators, the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards the changes have been so radical that installation costing in the aggregate of millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstruction an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000

miles as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over long-distance circuits.

Of which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon,—not that it was expected to get a thorough underground talk between these places, but in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our present study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell system in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell system recognized that telephone service as they saw it, was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.

LEVY AND MONTICELLO.

Senate Committee Would Require Owner to Sell Property.

Washington, March 20.—The Senate committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Senator Swanson is chairman, decided practically unanimously yesterday afternoon, following a two-hours hearing, to report to Congress the resolutions introduced by Senator Reed last week for the appointment of a commission to purchase Monticello from Congressman Jefferson M. Levy and preserve it as a public institution to be open to visitors in much the same manner at Mount Vernon, the former home of George Washington.

Yesterday's hearing was practically given over entirely to hearing the plea of Mrs. Martin Littleton for the passage of the resolution which embodies that passed by the Virginia General Assembly several weeks ago, to take the property away from its present owners and "honor the memory of the great Jefferson by preserving his home and grave in Virginia for the people of the United States, where they can come and pay honor to his memory."

The committee made but one change in the Reed resolution and that was to substitute the phrase that "Congress hereby requires the owner to sell the same to the United States" in place of the provision to acquire the property by condemnation proceedings if Levy shall not sell in thirty days.

RUINS OF CLUBHOUSE.

Missing Laborer Dies in St. Louis Hospital Two Hours After His Rescue.

St. Louis, March 20.—Thirty-seven hours after the west wall of the Missouri Athletic Club collapsed on the St. Louis Seed Store, a live man was found buried in the wreckage at 3:20 a. m., yesterday.

"My God, give me a drink," he gasped. With desperation, eighty men tore at the debris, and uncovered G. Burke, a missing laborer. He died two hours after he was taken to the hospital.

Raving when rescued, Burke insisted he had been under the wreckage for a week.

Searchers were called out of the ruins yesterday while attempts were made to pull down the tottering walls. Last night the search was resumed. Three bodies were recovered during the night, which, with Burke, bring the total dead recovered in the seed house collapse to seven.

INJURED IN INITIATION.

Trainman in Some Manner Received Severe Electrical Shock.

Asheville, N. C., March 20.—Shocked into a semi-conscious state as a result of an initiation into the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Columbus J. Wooten, a Southern Railway switchman, is at his home here in a serious condition according to his physician, Dr. G. D. Gardner. It is stated that in the course of the initiation he was given a shock with electricity and has not yet regained possession of his faculties.

Doctor Gardner stated that his examination of the patient revealed a lesion in the muscles of one arm that was caused by the intensity of the current. The physicians says that, while the nervous system of the patient is completely demoralized, he has hopes that Mr. Wooten will recover.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.

Young Iredell Man Bleeds to Death on Way to Hospital.

Statesville, N. C., March 20.—Clayton Morrison, a young man of twenty-four, who lived in northern part of Iredell, died Saturday night from a gun shot wound, accidentally inflicted by his cousin, Dink Norman. Young Morrison died while being brought to Statesville in a wagon, after effort to secure a doctor, had failed.

The boys had met to go hunting when Norman's gun went off, the load lodging in Morrison's leg, almost severing it. Death resulted from loss of blood.

The proposed constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was defeated in the Senate yesterday afternoon. To adopt it would have required the affirmative votes of 64 senators—two thirds of the membership. The resolution was supported by 35 senators while 34 voted against it. Senators Martin and Swanson voted against the amendment.

Steamers hard shell crabs at Rammel Cafe daily.

WALLIS CAFES

418 Twelfth Street. 617 Twelfth Street. Opposite Hotel Raleigh. Near G Street.

The Only High-Class, Moderate Price Dining Rooms near the Alexandria Terminal.

Order as little or as much as you wish—anything from just one steaming hot cup of our famous coffee to a full dinner or after-theatre supper.

The changing season's earliest offerings are always here in most delicious style and served in a home-like atmosphere of refinement. Tables covered with clean linen—no shouting of orders—cooking of superior excellence—prompt service by courteous white waitresses—AND moderate prices.

Apperson Jack Rabbit Cars

"The Wizard of the Hills"



Look for the Rabbit on the Radiator EMERSON & ORME 407 H St. N. W. Phone Main 7695

PAVING.

Bids are desired for paving or concreting alley between Prince and Duke streets from and including gutter on St. Asaph St., to building line on Washington street.

1st. With second quality vitrified paving brick on sand base.

2nd. With cement paving on cinder concrete base.

Material and work to be in accordance with city requirements for similar work, and to be done under the supervision and approval of the City Engineer. Submit bids to J. K. M. NORTON, 128 S. Fairfax Street.

Disordered Kidneys Cause Much Misery.

With pain and misery by day, sleep-disturbing bladder weakness at night, tired, nervous run-down men and women everywhere are glad to know that Foley's Kidney Pills restore health and strength, and the regular action of kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Sara Barnes, Bowdon, Ga., R. 1, says: "I suffered with terrible headache, backache, and hearing down pains, so bad I was hardly able to get around. I took 3 bottles of Foley's Kidney Pills and since then I have been entirely well." Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

For the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Wm. M. Powell, Bankrupt. No. 107 in Bankruptcy.

Petition for Discharge. To the Hon. Edmund Waddill, Jr., Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

William M. Powell, formerly of Alexandria County, now of Spotsylvania County, State of Virginia, in said District, respectfully represents:

That on the 21st day of June, 1913, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property, and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts and of the orders of the Court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 31st day of January, A. D., 1914.

WILLIAM M. POWELL, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

On this 14th day of March, A. D., 1914, on reading the petition for discharge of the bankrupt, it is

Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1914, before said Court of Alexandria in said district at 12 o'clock noon; and that notice thereof be published in Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

EDMUND WADDILL, Jr., U. S. District Judge.

A Copy—Teste: Wm. H. Gaines, Deputy Clerk.

Fresh Oysters daily at the Rammel Cafe.

Rebuilt Cadillac Cars. 1913 Cadillac 6 Passenger Touring Car. 1912 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car. 1912 Cadillac 4 Passenger Touring Car. 1911 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car. 1910 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car. 1909 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car. The Cook & Stoddard Co. 1130-40 Conn. Ave. Washington, D. C.

The World's Largest Factory---Making Women's Fine Shoes Only. Daily Capacity 17,000 Pairs. Annual Business: \$8,304,000. Employing 5,127 people. Floor Space: 13 Acres. Nothing but merit in the article made can build such a business as this—on organization of shoe specialists with but one ambition: To Make Better Shoes Every Day. The Result is that 2,000,000 women all over the world now wear and endorse Queen Quality SHOES. A price For every Purse Shoes A Style For Every Foot. Famous for Fit, Recognized Style, Absolute Comfort and Shoe Satisfaction. \$6, \$5.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$4.25 \$4, \$3.75, \$3.50. Watch windows and newspaper for Opening Announcement. C. B. MARSHALL 422 King Street.

Let Us Demonstrate. Price, f. o. b. Detroit \$950 Fully Equipped. Krit Washington Motor Co. (STANDARD GARAGE.) 2121 14th St., N. W., Washington. PHONE NORTH 5058. P. L. PAYLOR, Prop. C. H. Mac Donald, Sales manager. Storing—Hiring—Repairing.

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