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WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911.

A Good Use for Idle Funds.

The proposition to establish a home for aged and infirm colored people with the funds now lying idle in the Treasury in connection with the Freedman's Bureau is one deserving the serious consideration of Congress.

This money, amounting to \$300,000, represents amounts which should have been delivered to deserving colored persons for pay, bounties, and prize moneys, but which could not be paid owing to the impossibility of locating the beneficiaries.

There is no doubt, however, as one of the Congressional reports stated, that if the funds can be thus used it would only be giving the colored people the benefit and use of money that rightfully belongs to them and which would otherwise lie idle in the Treasury.

The establishment of a home for colored people in Washington would in some measure compensate them for the long years of deprivation which they have suffered.

As a result of a family shuffle, an American the other day in Paris married the divorced wife of his brother-in-law, and his former wife was married to his brother. We hope they will find their way out of the tangle.

Cause and Effect.

The relation between cause and effect is not of so abstruse a nature as to be beyond the comprehension of all classes of a community. Thus, the inhabitants of our cities are beginning to realize that the pulling of the trigger of a firearm is followed by an explosion, while the residents of the rural districts have a perfect, though confused, familiarity with the fact, that any sudden application of force to a mule's heels is certain to set the machinery in action.

Such being the case, we at times wonder why it is that the citizens of Washington have not learned from practical experience the source of their intermittent civic ills, and have not apparently realized that when the Congressional cat is away is the very time that the corporate mouse is found to play. And this is not the fault of the Commissioners of the District. They have given us always an administration that was free from graft and corruption and absolutely independent of ward politics.

Nor can the blame be laid to our local Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade or any lack of interest on their part. Competent as these associations undoubtedly are, the fact remains that the variation of the compass of our public comforts and necessities is as great as was that of the disposition of the classical little girl who was possessed of the curl that we are told hung down on her forehead.

For when Congress is in session it is very, very good, and when it is not, it is horrid. When the flags over the House and Senate are flying in plain view, the gas burns bright in our old Southern home and the electric cars run on schedule time. Even if that pathetic and broken-down reminiscence of a by-gone time—the herdic coach—goes ambling around at its own sweet and wheezy will, it only happens once or twice a day and is but the exception that proves the rule. The streets, too, are often swept, and the horn of the ashman, like the voice of the turtle, is loud in the land.

For Congress is the money, and, like it, makes the mare of all the various chartered corporations "go," while the fall of the Congressional gavel is the dull thud that echoes through deserted streets and empty boarding-houses.

For then the curtain has been rung down, the seats of the mighty are empty, and the whole theater is plunged in a gloom that will last until another season—till Congress is again in flower. But as it is not a lost cause, but only one that has gone before, let us hope

that the effect may linger until we receive the blessing of the public utilities commission that we earnestly pray may soon be amongst us and remain with us always.

All honest thieves should ostracize the pickpocket who took money from an artless man in Brooklyn the other day.

Gould's Faith in Virginia.

The fact that Frank J. Gould has invested millions in traction and water power interests in Virginia gives evidence of his great faith in the development of that Commonwealth.

He will find that his faith is not misplaced. Virginia has grown steadily in material prosperity. Its people are realizing the great possibilities which lie at their very doors. They are energetically and wisely developing their resources. At the same time, they are not confining their efforts entirely to material things. Progress along educational lines has been steady, and splendid work has also been done in building charitable institutions.

Above all, the people of Virginia have been wise in their selection of officials. Their governors and legislators, while alert to the welfare of the citizens, have not been radical and have not frightened off legitimate investors by confiscatory legislation. The affairs of the State have been so well managed that persons who come within its borders have no fear for the future. Virginia always was a great State. It is destined to be greater than ever.

Some diaries are books in which people write all the lies they tell themselves.

The Question of Free Wool.

It is a perplexing problem which confronts the Democrats in the matter of a tariff on wool. For years in the discussion of the tariff question they have been advocating the free admission of raw wool, and now, when they are in control of the House and are framing tariff measures, they find that unless they place a tariff on raw wool they will make serious inroads upon the Federal revenues.

From the present outlook, they will be compelled to agree to a duty on raw wool ranging from 20 to 30 per cent, according to classification. In taking this action, however, they will encounter the opposition of Mr. Bryan, who is now, as in the past, an earnest advocate of free wool. In a recent issue of the Commoner he declared that if there were Democratic protectionists who favored a duty on raw wool they should be brought to light and combated as soon as possible.

"Without free wool tariff reform will not amount to much," he declared, and there is no doubt that a very large number of the Democrats in the House agree with him in this proposition.

With Mr. Bryan and the Democratic platforms on the one side and the possible loss of \$21,000,000 in revenue on the other the Democratic leaders in the House are in a quagmire. Up to the present time they have managed to act in harmony in their management of affairs in the lower branch of Congress, but when the question comes up in caucus they will be fortunate if they can avoid a serious division in their ranks.

Now is the time to agitate for a safe and sane summer.

The Recall of the Judiciary.

The House of Representatives has gone upon record as antagonistic to the proposition to recall judges. It has proposed to the people of Arizona, in connection with the resolution which admits Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood, an amendment to the Arizona constitution which eliminates the recall of the judiciary of the new State by a popular vote. While it is not mandatory upon the citizens of Arizona to adopt this amendment, the general belief is that the evident desire of Congress in the matter will be accepted.

Whatever may be said as to the advantage of the recall in relation to State and municipal officials, there is no question that the sentiment of the country does not as yet approve the application of the principle to the judiciary.

There is an almost universal feeling that the judges ought not to be subject to popular whim, and that, above all, they should not be embarrassed in the performance of their duty by a fear of being disturbed in their positions.

This confidence in the courts is due to the fact that the judiciary of the country have, with rare exceptions, been faithful to the trust reposed in them. The courts have been almost wholly free from scandal, and there is ample foundation for believing that the system which has worked so admirably in the past will continue to be worthy of the faith of the entire people.

A contemporary out West calls the Governor of New Jersey "Would-run" Wilson.

Old Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has died again.

The "sole" aim of the shoe trust is to get the "upper" hand.

There is one passage in the Standard Oil decision to which members of Congress will do well to give particular attention. It says: "If the distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade were not drawn, it might be necessary to invalidate the entire Sherman act."

Your good judgment avails you nothing unless you have confidence in it.

These are the days to believe in the signs of the times—in green and gold.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

WARM WEATHER POETRY. When it is hot birds yelp a lot And make a noise of unexpressed desire. Write many lines made up of whines About the heat.

'Tis not yet June, but will be soon, And then July will be upon us. The bird will droop within his coop And nearly die.

'Tis almost time for wilted rhyme, So let us have a little more. And shade and trim this sad preliminary bit.

Needed—Change. "Why did you change physicians?" "I read all the books the other doctor had in his waiting-room."

Just So. "Well, I have been elected mayor." "The head of a municipality is confronted with many problems." "Just so, and the main one is how to make the offices go round."

Probably Not. "Once, in London, I saw a real live prince board a street car." "Did the end-suit hog move over?"

Warning Up. "I'm looking for a spot that's cool. Where there is shade And I can loaf beside a pool Of lemonade."

A Difficult Customer. "The woman is very hard to wait on." "Why?" "She doesn't know what she wants, yet insists on asking for it."

In the Mountains. "How is the view at Skyhigh Park?" "It was fine last summer. You could see an ant in any direction you looked."

Useful Knowledge. "Well, son, what has you learned at college? Can you reconstruct a mastodon?" "Shucks, dad, I can do better than that. I can put together an automobile."

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

From the Kansas City Star. It is hoped yesterday's cool wave will not reach Washington. Scorching weather in the Capital means an early adjournment of Congress.

From the Detroit Free Press. President Taft has told what he thinks of snobs in clubs. It goes also for snobs outside of clubs.

From the Kansas City Journal. Uncle Sam is trying the recall on his thousand-dollar bills.

From the Ohio State Journal. Whitelaw Reid will feel that his diplomatic career has been a failure if it turns out that John Hay's Hammond succeeds in wearing a couple more fancy waistcoats at the coronation ceremonies than he does.

From the Pittsburg Post. With a ton of ice under his chair, President Taft can look down the Avenue and laugh at Congress.

From the Salt Lake Tribune. A recent visitor to Washington City declares that he saw pilled carriages, one on top of the other, in a room which is far from fireproof, in the State, War, and Navy department, precious archives whose destruction would be a public calamity. They comprise, among other documents, the petition which Benjamin Franklin tried to present to George III. the treaty of peace of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the war with Spain, the emancipation proclamation, and numerous other treasures.

From the Baltimore American. The President is being offered so many summer homes that if it accepts them all he will be for him and his family one long, sweet move.

Just Following Suit. In spite of Gov. Harmon's pleadings, the Ohio State senate seems determined to shape its conduct upon the unpopular model provided by the national Senate.

Kept Off Firing Line. It is noticed that those who have been shouting the loudest for intervention in Mexico are not displaying any desire to go on the firing line.

Smell of Corruption. They may give those Ohio senators an immunity bath if they will, but the smell of corruption will stick with them still.

John Wananaker's Little Joke. John Wananaker, the big merchant, believes that the Irish, as a race, have excellent memories, says the Popular Magazine, and to back up his opinion he tells a story as it was related to him by a man from the Emerald Isle. Pat was working in the garden when Satan popped into view, appearing suddenly and mysteriously from behind a rose bush. "Good morning," said Satan. "The same to you," replied Pat. Satan, evidently deciding that he was not a pious person to capture Pat's soul, asked a question merely for the purpose of making conversation. "How do you like us?" he inquired. "Very much," answered Pat. Satan then disappeared. Four years later the Irishman was again working in the garden, when Satan made another phenomenal appearance and began a question. "How do you like us?" said Pat, without a moment's hesitation.

London Boats of Shortest Street. If Chicago can claim the longest street in the world, London can claim the shortest. This is Mansion House street, City, a few yards long. In the London directory it figures as "Mansion House street, opposite the Mansion House," and the single address given is that of the Equitable Assurance Company. Though the shortest, however, it is one of the busiest streets in the busiest city in the world, for through it, for twelve hours a day, pours an endless stream of traffic from Chesapeake, Threadneedle street, Cornhill, Lombard street, King William street, and Queen Victoria street.

A Horrible Example. Mr. Jeffries has gone to Europe, probably to furnish foreigners with an idea of the deadly work of the Black Hand over here.

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HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY

To keep in touch with home news Washingtonians leaving the city should not fail to buy the Washington Herald mailed to them. It will be sent promptly, and addresses may be changed as often as desired without interruption of service.

Mail order at "Home News 2200, giving the old and new addresses.

A PERFORMANCE FOR ROYALTY

The "command" performance on May 11 at Drury Lane Theater, in London, in honor of the German Emperor and his Empress was a scene of unsurpassed brilliancy indeed. The decorations were very elaborate and costly and were kept intact to give those a chance to see and admire them who could not be present on the gala night. Kaiser Wilhelm and Empress Augusta Victoria, with several members of the royal family, shared the spacious royal box with King George and Queen Mary. The house was filled to the brim, and desirable boxes were sold at a fabulous price. The performance was under the direction of Sir Squire Bancroft, while Mr. Seymour Lucas, B. A., and other eminent artists designed and painted the scenery. The scene of Sir John Vesey's drawing-room was done in the Adams style, with real paneling on the walls and the double doors. Ceilings and friezes were built solidly, supported upon mahogany columns with gilt capitals and new and base. (This scene stands for two entire acts.)

The celebrated club scene was a special attraction, affording the unusual spectacle of a large group of men, dressed as "supers." For that scene, in which the decorations were of the Corinthian period, a large number of artists were supported on Corinthian columns and pilasters. From the main card room a vestibule led to the first floor landing of the clubhouse, giving access to a small room where merry wittows, screened with thick curtains.

Being a night scene, it was lighted entirely by candles, held in a couple of massive chandeliers. The costumes faithfully represented the dress of the period of the play. Most of the men wore corsets, and the trousers, in strong contrast to those of to-day, were cut straight and tightly strapped down beneath the boots. Fobs and side-whiskers were affected by the actors.

Of feminine costumes that day the audience saw every variety. While the men eschewed the "fiscally weepers," the ladies wore the crinoline. Pointed bodices and full-bounced dresses were worn and the little poke bonnet, usually associated with the early Victorian and pre-Victorian days, figured prominently. The costumes were decorated with the collaboration of Col. Sir William Carrington, keeper of the King's privy purse.

Great sheaves of tulips of every obtainable variety ornamented the front of the boxes, connected by graceful festoons, and the whole set off by a background of white and gold embroidery. Each group of tulips was supported by a beautifully designed gold holder projecting from the boxes. In every box had been placed a bouquet of appropriate flowers, and a complimentary to King George, who has a decided preference for small bouquets, these were the order of the day.

The stage was veiled by the old green baize curtains, which have been out of use since Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum days, and the special surprise awaited the audience of a tableau of Britanica, thrown upon them by electric light in colors.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the wife of the American Ambassador, recently inaugurated the new club of American women in London, the membership of which is restricted to Americans either by birth or marriage. Mrs. Reid is the honorary president of the society and has taken great interest in its welfare, while she has been the chief architect of its permanent home for the club at 21 South Audley street.

After formally opening the club, Mrs. Reid was presented with a quantity of beautiful flowers, mounted upon a shepherd's crook and tied with pink and blue ribbons. Also Tuesday, and Mrs. William Phillips, the wife of the first secretary of the United States Embassy.

It is a matter of history that Queen Victoria's coronation was one of the biggest muddles on record. Nobody seemed to know what to do or how to do it, least of all the girl Queen, and that perplexity perhaps made her determine to have no repetition of such a fiasco on the occasion of any other public function. This determination has become a fact, and the recent coronation of George and Queen Mary to Westminster Abbey to inspect the arrangements and talk over future plans was an indication of the extreme care which is exercised by the chief officers in the approaching drama of the empire.

There must be no hitch, such as King George IV experienced when his particularly smart-looking coronation dress would not fit. How mad that royal dandy must have been! Everything is rehearsed down to the minutest detail; and before the great day every soldier, sailor, policeman, doorknocker, scullery maid, and stable-boy will know what his or her place is, equally with the lord chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the King's chaplain, who, duty, and probably do it well. An amusing sight may be seen by the privileged visitor any morning if he enters the courtyard of the Royal Mews, where probably drawing a furniture-van loaded with all sorts of make-weight, and a horde of laughing, capering children laughing faces in their faces, kicking up a prodigious din with kettle-drums, while the grooms who hestride them as postillions are probably beating huge drums at the same time in imitation of the crowd.

Even cream horses can stand any kind of noise after a daily rehearsal like this. Nothing short of an earthquake, a water-spout, or an avalanche would upset them, and the things are not common in Whitehall and the Mall.

But this is only preliminary to going daily over the actual route. Harnessed to vans, they go in the evening, and half-dressed times over the actual route of the coronation procession, and are especially tried and tested at the corners. It is very unlikely, therefore, that they will "bolt" with the King and Queen on Coronation Day. PLANEY.

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Sure Signs of the Disease.

Dr. Wilson has one attribute common to all Presidential aspirants—he staggers in astonishment when asked about his candidacy, exclaiming in surprise: "Really, I had not thought about the Presidency."

Safe Under Old Glory.

From the Dallas News. Some of those capitalists who have been passing through Texas in order to invest their money in the oil industry probably will find that they had stayed with the American flag.

"FAITH IN MANKIND."

People Who Are Helped Are Not Forgetful or Ungrateful. Editor The Washington Herald: Your editorial to-day, "Faith in Mankind," surprises me not a little. You mention as remarkable the receipt by the Board of Charities of two dollars, a loan to some man for transportation. The instance is commented upon at some length, and your closing paragraph contains the following: "While it is true that it is only on very rare occasions that the Board of Charities ever hears from those whom it aids, yet this action must strengthen the faith of the charity officials in human nature." Such has not been my experience, every loan I make to a wage-earner is not returned, but a large percentage is. Recently a young man handed me \$25. I had loaned him this sum five years before at the time of his father's death. He supports four sisters and brothers. One's faith in man's honesty is shattered higher up on the social ladder than the run-up, which the wage-earner stands. The following may prove of interest:

A laboring man and little child boarded a train near Buffalo, N. Y., upon which my son was traveling. The man had found work, but had had nothing to eat all day. He asked the loan of a quarter dollar in order to return the money. Fifty cents was given to him, and two weeks my son received a coin in a letter and a blotter and covered with celluloid upon which was neatly written: "Kindly receive my thanks for the harmony, peace, and prosperity is always yours." On the reverse side: "That the motto over the Liberty head be your always."

MARGARET DU PONT LEE. Kinper Beach Memorial, 135 Jefferson street, Georgetown, May 22.

CHURCH ADVERTISING PAYS.

Another Montclair Congregation Uses Big Space and Display Type. From the New York Tribune. Montclair, N. J., May 22.—Another church has been added to those in Montclair that believe in advertising to promote attendance. The latest to use the columns of the newspapers to boom itself is the Cedar Avenue Church. It is of the Presbyterian denomination and one of the smallest in the town. The congregation, through its trustees, uses a ten-inch triple-column advertisement to attract attention to its services. The advertisement is illustrated with cuts of the church and the manse. The Rev. Thomas Morgan is the pastor.

The congregation has arranged to build new and larger church, and expects that newspaper advertisements will aid in increasing its membership. Unity Church recently caused a stir by advertising in the Sunday papers, using large space and display type. The First Congregational Church also used display advertisements in the newspapers to announce its special services and speakers.

The trustees of one of the churches that have gone in for this kind of advertising in the newspapers say the increase in the plate collections of the Sunday services alone exceeds the cost of advertising, and a number of new members have been enrolled through the same medium.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

House Did a Good Thing in Ordering 50,000 Copies of the Standard Oil Case. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The House of Representatives did a good thing in ordering a special edition of 50,000 copies of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case. After the members of Congress and other interested persons have read the opinion and its accompanying decrees, they will wonder what it was that threw them into such alarm. It is apparent that most of them have had no more than the dissenting opinion, which "reads into" the opinion of the court what they will not find there themselves.

When they have quitted down they will recognize that the court has read nothing into the statute that is not there, and that any words they propose to put into it would not in any way affect the application of the argument. The more inclusive the statute be made, the more necessary must be to interpret and apply it by the "rule of reason." This is all that the Supreme Court intends.

The temporary hysteria at Washington will soon subside, and the anti-trust act, now viewed, will work itself into rational application, just as other regulatory laws have done, till they have passed out of controversy into general acceptance. That the great merit of our constitutional system, that the legislative will of the nation gets itself finally expressed and enforced, not by violent and arbitrary statutes, but by the gradual and orderly development of legislative, executive, and judicial—that constitutes "due process of law."

A Mongrel Julep.

From the Philadelphia Record. "A mint julep," says the Baltimore Sun, "when unadorned with pineapple, sliced orange, a hunk of banana, and an alleged strawberry, is adorned the most." Any man will tell you that a julep is a julep, and a julep is no mint julep at all. It's a vegetable soup.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

By W. A. MACY.

BRILLIANT INDIAN MILITARY TACTICS.

At one time during the Black Hawk war a detachment of United States troops under the command of Lieut. Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Southern Confederacy, while pursuing the Indians came up to them on the bank of the Wisconsin River. Here the Indians made a stand, and fought with such desperation that they held the troops in check. While the fighting was going on the squaws tore bark from the trees and made little shallops, in which they floated their papooses and other belongings across to an island in the river, also swimming over their poles. As soon as this was done half the Indian warriors plunged in and swam across, each holding his gun above his head with one hand and swimming with the other. As soon as they reached the island they turned and opened fire on the troops.

Under cover of this fire the remaining warriors slipped down the bank and swam over in the same manner. "This," said Mr. Davis, many years afterward, "was the most brilliant exhibition of military tactics that I ever witnessed—a feat of most consummate management and bravery in the face of an enemy of greatly superior numbers. I never heard of anything that could be compared with it. Had it been performed by white men, it would have been immortalized as one of the most splendid achievements in military history." (Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Earl Grey's Specter.

From the London Chronicle. A remarkable story is told of a specter which appeared on one famous occasion to the second Earl Grey, when prime minister in the House of Lords. During his great speech introducing the reform bill to the upper chamber, he three times saw a death's head fixed right in front of him. It gradually shaped itself from space, remained for a few moments perfectly clear, then faded away again. The earl was a practical man, but the vision so agitated him that it was only with extreme difficulty that he could proceed with his discourse. An extraordinary supplement to the story is that at the very same time an exactly similar vision appeared to the earl's daughter, Lady Georgina, miles away from Westminster.

From the New Yorker's Hedge.

George Barr McCutcheon, the novelist, was practicing Chicago at the Chicago Athletic Club. "A New Yorker," he said, "visited us the other day, and was disposed to sneer at all he saw. When he registered at his hotel he said to the clerk warningly and haughtily: 'Remember, now, I'm from New York.' 'Yes, sir,' said the clerk, with a polite smile, 'I'll see to it, sir, that a knife is served with your plate.'"

Abolishing War.

From the Boston Chronicle. A Western woman objects to war on the ground that "men are too scarce to have them shot to pieces." Some day the woman suffragists will join forces with the Socialists and abolish war.

Admits It Is Slow.

From the Philadelphia Press. There have been twenty-seven children killed by street cars in Philadelphia since the first day of January. The Quaker City should wake up and do something.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED BENEFITED

Old Adage of "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth" Proven in Disintegration of the Improvement Association.

"That the work of the committee of one hundred will be greatly simplified through the elimination of the younger organization formulated for the same purpose—namely, the National Civil Service Improvement Association of Business Men of the United States—cannot be doubted," said Frederick L. Siddons, a member of the committee, last night.

Mr. Siddons was asked by a representative of The Washington Herald for an opinion as to the probable result of the collapse of the improvement association, and particularly as to the effect it would have upon the work of the committee of one hundred. Continuing Mr. Siddons said:

"It was the old proverbial statement that 'too many cooks spoil the broth.' There was one organization in being, the committee of one hundred; the advent of the newer group of gentlemen, organized for and engaged in the same propaganda campaign, might have resulted in complications. It would have resulted certainly in duplications.

"The great work of the committee of one hundred is first to create a sentiment throughout the United States favorable to the reforms in the organization of the civil service and then to facilitate the passage through Congress of a bill providing for the reclassification of the grades of clerks, the increase of salaries to those who are earning more than under the law they are at present receiving, and the creation of a civil pension system that shall be fair, equitable, and altogether workable."

At the office of the committee yesterday there were received from six Washington business firms sums aggregating \$100 in subscriptions. From Stumph & Lyford came a \$25 subscription, and from E. H. Snyder & Co. one for \$25. The total now subscribed to defray the expense of the campaign upon which the committee is now embarking exceeds \$20,000.

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