

## FATE OF MISSIONARIES

### How Maurer and Rogers Died Told by Eye-Witness.

### FELLOW-WORKER'S STORY

### Three Men Were Extinguishing Fire at Girls' School.

### TWO WOUNDED IN FUSILLADE

### Stephen R. Trowbridge Prepares Account of Assassination for Turkish Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—Stephen R. Trowbridge, a missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, was the only American or European to witness the killing in Adana of D. M. Rogers and Henry Maurer, fellow-missionaries at Adana.

He has supplied the following account of the occurrence, dated Adana, April 24, to representatives of the grand vizier, and has written it out also for the mission board at home. Mr. Trowbridge says:

"Firing and fighting began April 14 between Moslems and Armenians, which resulted in a number of casualties on both sides. By nightfall it was clear that incendiaries were at work, for several districts of the city were covered by clouds of smoke, which rolled out far into the country, where vineyards and country houses also were burning.

All night long the reports of firearms rang out from all sides. The roofs and parapets of houses, minarets, windows with shutters and other ambuscades were used. The most persistent and dangerous fusillade came from one of the minarets on the border of the Armenian quarter.

**Flames and Bullets.**

"The next morning, April 15, the conflagrations had spread to such an extent that we were obliged to watch closely the environs of the building of the girls' school and the residence of William N. Chambers. All the streets were deserted and the firing from ambuscades was kept up all the morning.

"A fresh outbreak of smoke near the girls' school showed that we were threatened by fire. The wind fanned the flames and drove them from house to house in our direction.

"Mr. Rogers was guarding the home of Miss Wallace and the dispensary across the street from the school. It was clear from the large school, a building of brick and wood, was in danger.

"We spent the morning in ripping off the wooden shutters and the porch posts. It soon became evident that direct efforts to put out the flames must be undertaken.

"Up to that time no one had dared to go on the streets because of the shooting from one end by Moslems and from the other by Armenians. Moslem pillagers, armed and in desperate mood, were looting the houses opposite the buildings on fire.

"Mr. Maurer and I took a crowbar and an ax, and crossed the street to destroy the wooden porch, shutters and stairways of the houses between the fire and the girls' school. We were met by a shower of water, which we threw wherever we saw flames breaking out.

"All this time there had been no sign of any effort on the part of the government authorities to stop the rioting, pillage and burning. No soldiers or policemen had appeared. We had no pumps or apparatus for fighting fire been brought out.

"The only news we had of the soldiers was that they were in the Armenian quarter, shooting, apparently, were directed at the houses where the Armenians were resisting by a return fire.

**Moslems Promise Safety.**

"When I first climbed to the roofs near the flames armed Moslems appeared on three sides within close range. When they understood that we were not firing on them, but had come to work against the flames, they lowered their rifles and assured me with many pledges that I might go on unharmed.

"Then three Turks appeared at the windows of a house just across the street. After assuring me of my safety they dropped back again to their work of plunder.

"Back of that house, in a well protected position, was a turbaned Moslem, covering these looters with his rifle and firing frequently to protect them. Two other Moslems appeared suddenly on my left, but, perceiving my purpose, they bade me feel no concern.

"In the meantime Mr. Maurer, who had been carrying water in pails from the yard of the girls' school, came up to me and made use of a crowbar in throwing down a wall had been in the Moslem burning. We worked with pails of water, the crowbar and the ax for over an hour.

"It seemed that we must have help. We repeatedly begged some Armenian young men, who were lurking around the street corner, to join us in the fire, to put away their arms and come and save the school building.

"The real danger that pressed upon our minds was not the possible loss of the building, but the perilous situation in which our American friends, the hundreds of Christian refugees and the eighty school girls would find themselves in case the building burned.

"In every direction there was rioting and shooting. There was no refuge, except possibly in the Protestant Church, some distance away, and even this was threatened from three sides by the conflagration.

"So we came back to the school and asked for volunteers. Mr. Rogers came once. He had been in Miss Wallace's house and did not know how close the fire had come. He carried water back and forth three times.

"Mr. Maurer was using the crowbar against a wall. I, higher up on the roof, was pouring water on places just catching fire.

"We had thus worked a considerable time without being harmed by the Moslems, when the Armenians at the other end of the street commenced firing on the houses where the looters were at work. Suddenly two shots rang out not more than eight yards from where we were working.

**Two Mortally Wounded.**

"Mr. Rogers, who was in the street bringing water, was mortally wounded. He called to me by name, and then fell in the middle of the street.

"The other bullet hit Mr. Maurer in the left lung near the heart, a wound that caused him to suffer great pain. The crowbar fell from his hand. He then climbed down the ladder and collapsed at the side of Mr. Rogers.

"Immediately after these two shots sev-

eral other bullets from the Moslems, who had fired them, whizzed past. I dropped almost flat on the roof and made my way to the edge.

"I could see Mr. Maurer climbing down the ladder with the greatest difficulty. I could also hear Mr. Rogers groaning.

"My first thought was to help my two comrades home to have their wounds treated. Consequently without concealing my intention I stepped to the lower roof and climbed down the same ladder Mr. Maurer had used.

"It was clear that both men would have to be carried in. I went on rapidly to the school to tell Dr. Thomas D. Christie and Frederick W. McAlum.

"Just then the British vice consul at Mersina, Maj. Daugherty-Wylie, arrived with twenty Turkish soldiers on a tour of the city. They rode up and found Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer lying wounded in the street.

"The entire neighborhood was deserted. The soldiers were ordered to the roofs to fire in several directions, but by this time the murderers had disappeared.

"Mr. Maurer died a few minutes later in the school building. Mr. Rogers lived only a few minutes longer than Mr. Maurer. He did not regain consciousness.

"Both men passed peacefully away. They died as good soldiers of Jesus Christ."

## NO FRENCH DISORDERS

### May Day Passing Quietly in Paris and Provinces.

### STRENGTH MEASURES TAKEN

### Streets of Capital Patrolled by Soldiers.

### PRINCIPAL LABOR MEETING

### Violent Speeches and Resolutions Calling for "Destruction of Last Bulwark of Capital."

PARIS, May 1.—No disorders have occurred in Paris up to a late hour this afternoon. It is hoped that May day will pass without any serious breaches of the peace.

Nor have any disorders been reported from the provinces. Dispatches received from Bordeaux, Bourges, Nice, Mont-Tellier, Marseille, Angoulême, Brest, Lorient, Montbéliard, Rochefort, Rochelle, Tours and other places report that the strike is nowhere general, but that there have been workmen's meetings and processions of the usual May day character.

At Mers and Neuilly-sur-Seine the strike is complete. At Calais a large majority of the workmen are out.

**75,000 Workmen Best.**

Possibly a total of 75,000 workmen in the various trades have abstained from work to attend big meetings called in the populous quarters of the city. The cessation is in no way general.

All the public services—railway, tramway, omnibus, cab, underground traction and electric light—the interruption of which was to constitute a proof of the discipline of the proletariat, are practically normal.

Nevertheless, Paris today bears a strong resemblance to an armed camp, as the government has neglected no precaution to insure tranquility. Troops are massed in their barracks and in the courtyards of public buildings, while cavalrymen are detailed in anti-aircraft and anti-panic automobile corps are being held in readiness.

**Ministry Ready to Act.**

The ministers have remained in their offices ready to adopt any measures that may be required.

The fact that many of the principal labor agitators were dispatched secretly to the provinces last night has created some apprehension, particularly as it has been announced that the demonstration in Paris was to be a feint to cover more serious manifestations in the smaller industrial centers.

The principal meeting of the day was held at the labor exchange. After several violent speeches resolutions were adopted enjoining the proletariat to continue its strike in an anti-military and anti-patriotic propaganda to "destroy the last bulwark of capital."

### OREGON LAND CASES.

### Judge Hunt Considering Motion for New Trial for Hill.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 1.—In the federal court Judge Hunt has taken under advisement a motion for a new trial in the case of ex-United States District Attorney John Hill, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government of public grants; dismissed the cases against Herman W. Stone of Minnesota and ex-State Senator F. P. Mayes, and postponed passing sentence on George Sorenson, all in connection with the Oregon land fraud cases.

In the Stone case the defendant was indicted for purchasing land from an entryman after the latter had filed his timber claim. This the United States Supreme Court subsequently decided was not illegal.

### SHOT HIS PURSUER DEAD.

### Negro Chased Through Flat House Uses Pistol When Cornered.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Two negroes, Edward Ray and Chester Arthur Anderson, wound up a night of revelry by quarreling early this morning in West 133d street. The result was that Anderson shot and killed Ray. Anderson is twenty-one years old, a bootblack by occupation and lives at 30 West 133d street. Ray, who was thirty-five years old, lived at 138 West 133d street.

Anderson says that Ray knocked him down in the street and kicked him. Anderson got up and tried to escape. He ran into the flat house in which he lived and burst into the rooms occupied by William T. Johnson, a Pullman porter.

Ray pursued him with a knife. They ran through the rooms of the alarmed Johnson family. Anderson, cornered, drew a revolver and fired five shots at Ray. They all took effect and Ray was killed instantly.

Anderson escaped to the street, but was caught by Policemen Miller.

### Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### STOCKHOLM, May 1.—Count Taube, the Swedish minister to Germany, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in succession to E. B. Trolle, who will assume the Berlin post.



News Note: Two Strangers Spent Some Time on the Floor of the Senate Yesterday Against the Rules and Despite the Vigilance of the Doorkeepers.

## ON JOURNEY TO TOMB

### Catafalque of Kwang-Hsu Followed by China's Regent.

### FIVE DAYS' TRIP BEGINS

### Imperial Remains to Be Carried by Relay Eighty Miles.

### PRECAUTIONS ARE ELABORATE

### Twenty Thousand Troops Will Afford Protection Along Route to Last Resting Place.

### Special Categram to the Star.

PEKING, May 1.—The funeral of the late Emperor Kwang-Hsu took place today. There was an imposing procession.

Prince Chun, the regent, father of the reigning emperor, had a place in the cortege immediately behind the catafalque. All the representatives of the foreign powers attended and were entertained afterward by the regent.

Between living walls of soldiery, gendarmes and police the funeral cortege started on its long journey from the Forbidden City, the scene of his troubled life, to the Hwang-Ling Imperial tombs, where amid the fastnesses of the sacred hills the emperors guarantee a propitious and peaceful resting place.

**Eighty Miles Journey.**

The preparations were on the most elaborate oriental scale. The catafalque will be carried eighty miles, a five days' journey, by relays, each consisting of 140 bearers.

The greatest precautions have been taken against the possibility of any untoward event. Twenty thousand troops have been detailed for the protection and escort of the catafalque.

Imperial and diplomatic participation is confined to the Imperial city.

All street crossings were closed by immense stretches of white cloth. A company of soldiers was stationed at each crossing, and one soldier detailed to every house along the line of march within Peking.

Similar precautions have been taken outside the city. The Chinese press, outside Peking as well as here, has been prohibited from making any reference to the official anxiety or to the preparations taken to safeguard the catafalque.

**Legation Flag at Half-Mast.**

Over the Chinese legation in this city is flying the Imperial flag of China at half-staff. This is a final tribute of respect to the late Emperor of China, whose body is being conveyed today to the Imperial tombs at Hwang-Ling for deposit alongside the remains of his predecessors.

The long journey to the tombs begins at Peking, where elaborate ceremonies will first be held in the Forbidden City. The body will be borne eighty miles. Hundreds of bearers will be employed in that task, while 20,000 troops will line the way.

It will take five days to complete the journey.

### DR. JONES' SLAYERS TAKEN.

### Illegitimate Head Hunters Captured by Philippines Constabulary.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Field museum authorities have been notified by a telegram from Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, in charge of insular affairs at Washington, that the murderers of Dr. William Jones, who was killed by head hunters on the island of Luzon, have been captured.

"I suppose," said Curator G. A. Dorsey, "that the capture was effected by Capt. George Bowers, who is in command of the nearest constabulary. At the time of the murder he was sent out to investigate among the visitors, details of which were completed today. Includes automobile rides, receptions and a banquet.

The trial probably will be held in Benguet province, which is nearest to the head hunters' country.

## SHEPHERD STATUE UNVEILING

### PROGRAM OF EXERCISES MONDAY AFTERNOON.

### President Taft, Government and District Officials Invited to Attend Ceremonies.

Tributes will be paid to the memory of former Gov. Alexander Robey Shepherd at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of the former head of the government in front of the District building Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Theodore W. Noyes, chairman of the Shepherd memorial committee, will preside. The formal program will be opened by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was attended by Gov. Shepherd and the members of his family when they were residents of this city.

An introductory address will be made by Mr. Noyes on "Shepherd and the New Washington." He will be followed by William F. Mattingly, who was for a long time an intimate friend of Mr. Shepherd, in an address on "Shepherd and His Times."

The statue will be unveiled by Alexander Robey Shepherd, third, and as the bronze figure is raised to view a salute will be fired by a battery of the District artillery. The presentation address will be made by B. H. Warner, chairman of the finance committee, and that of acceptance in behalf of the District by Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of District Commissioners. The program will close with the benediction by Bishop Alfred Harding. Music will be furnished by the Marine Band.

Several hundred seats have been provided for the invited guests, among whom will be prominent officials of the national and District governments and representatives of all the civic associations of the city. Among those invited are the President and the members of his cabinet, representatives of the Senate, the House, the judiciary and the local government.

A recent meeting, members of the Board of Trade were formally invited, as Gov. Shepherd was the first and for a long time the only honorary member of that body. The Chamber of Commerce members have also received invitations.

Collectors of the Port of Washington have come to Washington for this occasion and will be present at the unveiling.

### CROWDS GREET JAPAN'S SHIPS

### TWO CRUISERS ENTER HARBOR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Almost the entire Japanese population of this city, numbering about 5,000, and great crowds of Americans gathered on the hills overlooking the bay and the Golden Gate this morning to witness the arrival of Los Angeles of the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya. The waters of the harbor were crowded with steamers, launches and sailboats, many of them containing enthusiastic parties of Nipponese.

Collector McCulloch put to sea early in the morning to meet the warships outside the Golden Gate and escort them through the bay to anchor. The program committee has devoted the whole day to official reception and exchange of courtesies.

Admiral Swinburne, representing the navy; Gen. Weston, representing the army; Mayor Taylor and the citizens' committee met on board the cruiser West Virginia, flagship of the American squadron, to await the signal for putting off in naval launches for the Japanese admiral's cutter. The ship of the Port of San Francisco, the Japanese consul, Matsuoka Nagai, were taken down the bay on the revenue cutter Golden Gate.

Rear Admiral Iijima announced that he had decided to remain two days longer than planned at first, and will not weigh anchor for the north until May 10.

The elaborate land program for entertainment of the visitors, details of which were completed today, includes automobile rides, receptions and a banquet.

All the Japanese residences and stores are gaily decorated.

## LOOKING FOR "JOKERS"

### Chief Worry Over the Senate Tariff Bill.

### "BIG STICK" MADE LARGER

### House Maximum Rates Advanced From 20 to 25 Per Cent.

### WAY OPENED FOR COMPROMISE

### Bill Expected to Look Different When It Finally Comes From the Conference.

As realization of the full import of the Senate finance committee's maximum and minimum provision begins to soak in, senators view with mingled feelings of admiration and astonishment that action on the tariff bill, which has been so long in coming, has at last been decided upon.

It makes the "downward revisionists" gasp; the audacity of the tariff holders in this feature of protection. The high tariff men are delighted.

The House proposed a maximum tariff as a "big stick" to be used against foreign nations in compelling favorable trade terms with the United States. The Senate committee increases the size of the stick and provides a little firmer hold for its wielding. The House's maximum was an advance of 10 per cent on the rates named in the bill. The Senate requires an advance of 25 per cent ad valorem.

The framers of the Senate provision do not expect, of course, that the maximum rates will apply, since all countries will be supposed to hasten to ameliorate any harsh conditions imposed against the United States and this proposition for the increased duty is more sentimental than impending. But in case a foreign country can not rearrange its economic affairs to suit the American tariff, the increase will take place, and the downward revisionists are considering their proposition in its possible last analysis.

**Where the Difference Is.**

It is pointed out, however, that in one respect the Senate maximum and minimum provision is a great deal more conservative than is proposed by the House. Under the House plan the maximum tariff would operate automatically in case any other country made restrictions on our trade. If the government of the United States, for example, should change the rate on some American import, the duty on leaf tobacco, already very high, would be raised 25 per cent automatically, and the clear-making trade demoralized. Under the Senate plan the change would not be automatically, but in the discretion of the President, and time would be afforded for negotiations.

But it is not advisable to lose sight of the fact that a great deal of "compromise" is yet to be done, and that the disagreement between the House and Senate over the maximum and minimum feature is a mighty handy asset of "moderation" in the making of a tariff bill. The final aspect of the bill, as it comes from the conference for ultimate agreement, will be very different from its present condition and from the bill as it came from the House.

The critics of the maximum and minimum provision of the Senate committee find the ground out beneath them to a great extent by the fact that President Taft and his cabinet are agreeable to the Aldrich plan. It was submitted to the President and his Attorney General and came back with their "O. K." It is to be assumed that if it was a "good enough" plan for the President and his Attorney General, it should be satisfactory to the "progressive faction" of Republicans.

**Looking Out for "Jokers."**

All the statesmen interested in the tariff were busy today worrying with the administrative sections of the bill as amended by the Senate committee.

"Where are the 'jokers'?" is the question every man has in the front of his mind. As a woodpile for the concealment of last September's administrative section, the House bill was a very full one of concealment. Some of them never will be found, probably, until the board of general appraisers come to pass upon them.

assisted by able briefs from the importers and the domestic manufacturers.

One new feature of the administrative section is the creation of a customs court, which will be an appellate court for the board of general appraisers. Its decisions shall be final, except in cases where a constitutional question is involved, necessitating decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Will Provide Fat Jobs.**

This customs court will be welcomed as providing some fat offices. There will be five judges at salaries of \$10,000 a year; one assistant attorney general at \$7,500; one assistant attorney at \$6,000 and three at \$5,000, together with bailiffs and clerks.

Senators and representatives are beginning to wonder how long the tariff bill will keep Congress in session. One well thought member of the finance committee thinks the bill can get through the Senate by June 1, and that a couple of weeks in conference could clear up the differences between the two houses.

No attempt will be made to secure a quorum of the House until a day has been agreed upon for a vote in the Senate, which will be reached by unanimous consent after everybody has had with the tariff discussion. The absent members of the House will then be summoned and held here until final passage of the bill.

## QUESTIONS T. J. HAINS

### District Attorney Conducts Cross-Examination.

### WITNESS VERY DRAMATIC

### Interjects Comments in the Annis Murder Trial.

### TAKEN TO TASK BY COUNSEL

### Other Brother of Man Accused of the Killing Says Defendant Was Irrational.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 1.—District Attorney De Witt today subjected Thornton Jenkins Hains to a searching cross-examination. When the trial of Capt. Hains for the murder of William E. Annis adjourned yesterday afternoon he only began to cover the ground he had so carefully mapped out. Mr. De Witt, who is a young man, untired in a big criminal case up to the time of the present trial, made a very good impression as a cross-examiner.

Before Thornton Hains took the stand this morning he was given a severe talking to by John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for the defense. Thornton, who again and again essayed the dramatic, and who was again and again rebuked by Justice Garretton for his manner of testifying, incurred the displeasure even of his own attorneys. Mr. McIntyre told him this morning that hereafter he must be more careful in giving his testimony.

**Taken to Task by Counsel.**

Another thing that brought Thornton admonition was his way of interjecting his own comments and not confining himself to responsive answer to the questions. Mr. McIntyre remonstrated with him this morning about it.

"But I want to save my brother's life," he said.

"That's all right," Mr. McIntyre replied, "but if you don't want to get into bad habits, don't do that. None of your testimony stricken from the record you had better do as I say."

Thornton was slightly angered by this, but promised to do better.

When Thornton took the stand today his manner was rather subdued. His voice was more quiet and less dramatic than yesterday. He seemed to have lost his self-possession. There was more testimony about "the white and drawn face and glassy eyes" of the captain.

**Bringing Out Discrepancies.**

The witness denied that he had at any time gone with his brother to secure for him an extension of leave of absence. The period covered by Mr. De Witt in his questions on this matter was after the "confession."

Mr. De Witt's questions were directed for a time to bringing out discrepancies between Thornton's testimony in the trial where he took the stand in behalf of himself, and his testimony under direct examination in the present trial. None of the discrepancies was of a material character, and in every instance Thornton calmly admitted that he was in error when giving evidence in himself.

"My testimony in this trial is correct," he said.

The familiar scene at the yacht club dock and the picture again in questions and answers, save that Mr. De Witt studiously avoided, as Mr. McIntyre had questioned, the subject of the shooting. So doing he kept from the jury anything Thornton might have said about the captain's alleged "insane" act.

Eventually Mr. De Witt asked: "When you walked toward the dock of the clubhouse were you promptly interposed an objection which the court sustained, and the district attorney announced that he was through with the witness."

**John Hains a Witness.**

Maj. John Hains, the other brother of the defendant, was taken to the tip of the time court adjourned for luncheon. Maj. Hains did not contribute any evidence that was new to those who have followed the case. He told the story of Capt. Hains' return from the Philippines and immediate departure from San Francisco east to find what was the matter in his home. Then followed accounts of conversations in which the major quoted the captain's account of Claudia Hains' alleged admissions of guilt. Maj. Hains, who gave his evidence in a very careful, reserved manner, was always at pains to describe the outward effect of these conversations on Capt. Hains, describing the defendant's nervous manner, his inability to sleep and eat, and his frequent incoherent remarks about Annis.

"Mr. McIntyre's speech in my judgment was irrational," was the way Maj. Hains characterized his brother's demeanor at the period shortly antedating the shooting.

The major's evidence released many of the most trying episodes in the captain's experience and during the recital Capt. Hains never blinked an eye lid, but sat in his habitual position playing with his hair. Adjournment was taken just after Maj. Hains had begun to describe the action of a Colt .45 caliber revolver.

**Recovers Valuable Stolen Rings.**

PARIS, May 1.—The examining magistrate who has been investigating the recent robbery here of Mrs. William Barret of Chicago, has returned to her five rings valued at \$8,000, which were recovered from a maid servant of Mrs. Barret and a waiter who are under arrest charged with the robbery.

## MACFARLAND TO REMAIN UNDER OLD COMMISSION

### Taft to Delay Reappointment Pending Possible Change in Form of Government.

### PRESIDENT OF BOARD STAYS AT LEAST A YEAR

### National Executive Has Not Yet Decided as to Be Done.

### TALKS WITH CONGRESSMEN

### Consults With Them Regarding Conditions of Administration in Capital Which Need Correction.

President Taft is not fully satisfied with the form of the District government.

Until he determines what recommendations he will make to Congress on the subject he will not, as his intention is understood at this time, formally reappoint Henry B. F. Macfarland as Commissioner for another three years' term although he will continue Mr. Macfarland in office for at least another year, from May 5, when his present term expires.

The President is not dissatisfied with Mr. Macfarland or his services. On the other hand, he considers him an able, conscientious public officer who has done splendid work in his position, and will not disturb him there under existing conditions.

The President's views as to the form of the District government have not crystallized, because he has not had time to make the study he desires to do between now and the reassembling of Congress in regular session. The President has discussed the situation with Senator Gallinger and Representative Smith, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House committees on the District of Columbia.

**Ideas Have Not Taken Form.**

The President has, as stated, reached no decision as to whether, in his opinion, the Commissioner form of government should be succeeded by a one-headed government, with a governor or mayor, as to suffrage in the District, he has given it little thought, but is understood to be opposed.

The pressure of the tariff and other national matters has taken up so much of the time of the President that he has not been able to give the District government the consideration he desires and will give it later on.

The President has had conferences with prominent local citizens as to the reappointment of Commissioner Macfarland. The almost unanimous sentiment of leading citizens of the District who have talked with the President was that no better selection could be made than Macfarland.

The President, according to all advice, has been in sympathy with these views. His personal regard for Mr. Macfarland is high. He has had no other man in mind for Commissioner.

But for his possible determination to ask Congress to change the form of government, it is said, he would issue a commission at this time to Mr. Macfarland for another three years, as he believed, from his talks with the heads of the District committees in Congress, is that the national legislative body will be willing to consider the question of government at the regular session and dispose of it.

**Wants Freedom to Act.**

Should the executive and legislative branches both agree upon a single-headed government the President wants to be free to make an appointment without even an indirect obligation to continue either of the Commissioners now in office. Should Congress take no action at the regular session, the President will be free to commission Mr. Macfarland for a three-year term or permit him to continue in office indefinitely.

A few names were mentioned to the President as possible successors to Commissioner Macfarland. At one time there was talk that the President would name James Henry, correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, as commissioner. This had no more foundation than the known opinion of the President for Mr. Henry.

The President at no time has given serious thought to naming a new man as Commissioner.

### COURTLAND, VA., ON FIRE.

### Flames Extend From Hotel to Business Section.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 1.—The business section of Courtland, Va., thirty miles west of Suffolk, is burning. The blaze began about noon in a hotel. Shortly afterward the long-distance phone operator was driven from her office. The telephone wires have also been burned out and communication is cut off.

Courtland is the capital of Southampton.

At 2 o'clock the fire was under control. The merchant and Farmers' Bank, Reese's drug store, the hotel and several small buildings were burned.

### LIGHTNING STARTS A FIRE.

### Norfolk Veneer Company's Plant Burns During Heavy Storm.

NORFOLK, Va., May 1.—Fire starting in the midst of a severe storm and at first supposed to be in the lumber factors of the Raper-Jackson-White Company nearby, destroyed the Norfolk Veneer Company's plant on the Lamberts Point terminal tracks of the Norfolk and Western railway early today.

Lightning struck the plant and the fire spread rapidly, a heavy rain interfering with the work of the firemen. The loss is upward of \$100,000, with full insurance.

### Wealthy Chicagoan's Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 1.—August Moos, a wealthy retired silk merchant, aged eighty-two years, and father of Joseph and Julius Moos, comprising the firm of Moos Brothers, committed suicide early today by hanging himself from a bedpost. His health is given as the cause.