READING ROOM,
TRINITY COLLEGE

For North Carolina: Probably showers.

THE MORNING POST.

For the past ... Max. 76; Min. 4.

Vol. XI RALEIGH, N. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1903—SIXTEEN PAGES. No. 93

The Strike Commission Makes Its Report to the President

Miners Get Shorter Hours and Longer Pay—Operators Given Protection—Future Differences to Be Adjusted

Washington, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the president last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today.

The report is dated March 18 and is signed by all the members of the commission, Judge George Gray of Delaware, Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and Brigadier General John M. Wilson, both of this city, Bishop John L. Spalding of Illinois, Thomas H. Watkins of Pennsylvania, Edward E. Clark of Iowa and Edward W. Parker of this city.

The report is to be illustrated. It will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commisison, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers 87 pages of printed matter.

In brief, the commission recommends:

A general increase in wages, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent.

Some decrease of time.

Settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

Minimum wage and a sliding scale.

Against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union.

Awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906.

The commission discussed to some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union, but refused to make any award on this matter.

The third demand of the miners, which was that coal be paid for by weight wherever practicable was refused, the commission refraining from making an obligatory award. It declined to fix a standard ton, where coal is paid for by weight, and from imposing upon owners of collieries, where coal now mined is paid for by the car, the obligation to pay by weight and make the changes in plant necessary therefor.

Check weighmen shall be employed when requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, their wages to be paid by the miners.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of 10 per cent for and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage and othre work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under this award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

2. That engineers who are employed hoisting water shall have on increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight hour shifts, the eight hour shifts shall be continued, and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902. Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in hoisting water, who are employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have an increase of 5 per cent on the rates of wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902, and, in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift.

3. That firemen shall receive an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903 and during the life of the award, they shall have eight hour shifts with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902. All employes or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards, shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902 and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the basis of a nine hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a 10 hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

4. During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement. In all of the above awards it is provided that allownces like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since November 1, 1902.

4. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed, which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines and the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint commission to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided; that is to say, there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district. One of the said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person. The board of conciliation thus appointed shall take up and consider any question refrered to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party; and any award mde by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted, or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial district of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises. The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners' organizations having the right at any time when a controversy is not pending to change their representation thereon.

At all hearings before said board the parties my be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select.

No compensation of work shall take place by lockout or strike pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjusitment.

5. Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check docking houses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and, when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check docking bosses out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

6. Mine cars shall be distributed among miners who are at work as uniformly and as equitablly as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators, or an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

7. In all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required and the rates paid per car which were in force April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

8. The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission:

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of and the minimum under the sliding scale.

For Feach increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics above $1.50 per ton f. o. b. the employes shall have an increase of 1 per cent in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches $1.55 per ton, the compensation will be increased 1 per cent to continue until the price falls below $1.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent increase will cease, or until the price reaches $1.60 per ton when an additional 1 per cent will be added and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly, by an accountant or commissioner named by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial court of the United States, and paid by the coal operators. Such compensation as the appointing judge may fix for this accountant or commissioner shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded that all coal operatig companies file at once with the United States commissioner of labor a certificate statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies as they existed April 1, 1902.

9. No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

10. All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employes when paid, shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

11. The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906; and any employe, or group of employes violating any of the provision hereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and further that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employes, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission also makes a number of recommendations which may be summed up as follows:

Discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal and iron police," because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, ad a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity.

Also discontiuance of deputies paid by the coal companies.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties similar to the investigation which this commission has made. The commission expresses the opinion that within a few modifications the federal act of October, 1888, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railroad corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of a law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business.

The commission, however, takes a decided position against compulsory arbitration. On this point they add a quite lengthy commentary, which closes in the following language:

"The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein made lies in placing the real facts and responsibility for such condition [illegible] effectively before the people, that public opinion may crystalize and make its power felt. Could such a commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last, we believe the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated."

These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages and, by long odds, the largest part of the report, are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the president's action and appointing the commission, to the appointing itself and to the proceedings of the commission during its existence. They review in a general way the production of anthracite coal, refer to thesmall area of country in which it is produced, and dwell at some length on the market conditions and the price of coal. They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows:

To the mine owners, $46,100,000.

To the mine employees in wages, $25,000,000.

To the transportation companies, $28,000,000.

BROADNAX'S CRIME

If Not Removed He Would Likely Have Been Lynched

Reidsville, N. C., March 21.—Special. Sheriff Frank Pinnix and J. E. Lambeth returned from Greensboro where they carried Broadnax, the murderer of Sidney Blair. They did not accompany him to Raleigh. The crime is the general topic of conversation throughout the county. Many are of the opinion that if the negro had not been removed from the county jail he would have been lynched. Others think there was more talk than anything else.

The remains of Blair were buried today, witnessed by a large concourse of friends and relatives. The deceased had the reputation of a miser throughout the county, and the impression was that he kept large sums of money hidden on the premises. Broadnax was acquainted with the premises and the old man's habits, and he knew where some money had been hidden. The negro chose the time for attack well. No trains were passing at that hour, and the nearest neighbors, living at some distance, could be counted upon to be doing their evening's work at home. There was darkness enough to hide his movements and make escape probable.

Miss Walker is resting easy. She is only wounded in two places.

Senator Simmons On the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty

The Concessions Will Be of Advantage to Southern Cotton and Lumber Interests—Extent of Caba's Foreign Trade

Washington, March 21.—Special.—Senator Simmons, explaining the provisions of the Cuban treaty just ratified by the Senate, before leaving for his home last night, said:

"The concessions given by the Cuban treaty would be of great benefit to the south, especially to the cotton goods ani lumber industries of that section. Cuba is now using a considerable amount of southern pine lumber and paying high prices for it. Last year she bought of us about $1,500,000 worth of unplaned pine lumber. By the treaty Cuba agrees that during the next five years, and as long after as the treaty remains in force, our lumber shall be admitted to her markets free of duty. The next five years will doubtless be years of great activity in building in Cuba, for, leaving out of consideration the rebuilding made necessary by the destruction of war, the exploitation and development of the island by American and other foreign capital will enormously increase the demand for building materials of all kinds. With proper effort our southern lumbermen ought to sell Cuba during the next five years an average of between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of lumber.

"Cuba also agrees that, during the life of the treaty, our cotton and woolen manufactures shall be admitted to her markets at rates of duty ranging from 25 to 40 per cent less than the rates of duty imposed on similar articles from other foreign countries. Cuba is now buying nearly $6,000,000 worth of cotton per annum. Of this amount we only furnished her last year about a half million dollars worth. With the return of prosperity on the island, which now seems certain, Cuba will buy an average per annum of probably $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 worth of cotton goods during the next five years. With a preferential tariff of from 25 to 40 per cent we will undoubtedly sell her all the cotton goods she needs. The same is true of woolen goods, of which Cuba is now buying about $1,000,000 a year, of which amount we sell only a few thousand dollars worth.

"Cuba buys large amounts of meat, lard, hams, mules, horses and cattle. We sold her last year about $6,000,000 worth of these products. The treaty just ratified, gives us a preferential duty upon these articles of 20 per cent, and in the future we will sell her a much larger proportion of these products than in the past. Cuba also agrees to give us a preferential duty on flour and rice, both of which articles she buys in large quantities, of 30 and 40 per cent respectively. Last year Cuba bought from the outside world about $70,000,000 worth of merchandise and products of various kinds. With the prosperity and development which is anticipated, her foreign purchases should average at least $100,000,000 a year during the next five years. She is now buying from us only about $28,000,000 worth a year. When the treaty goes into effect and our goods are allowed to enter her market at rates of duty ranging from 25 to 50 per cent lower than like goods from other countries we will supply practically her whole import trade, and the south, by reason of proximity, will get the bulk of this trade and nearly all of the cotton trade, because the south makes the kind of cotton goods the Cubans use.

"The sugar interest of the south and west opposed the treaty because it reduces the duty on Cuban sugar 20 per cent. The present duty on sugar is one and sixty-eight one-hundredths cents per pound, which is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of over 85 per cent. The reduction of 20 per cent would still leave a duty on sugar of nearly 68 per cent. The practical effect will not be to reduce the price of American sugar, for that is fixed by the world's price of sugar with the duty added. The only effect, in my judgment, will be to give Cuba 20 per cent advantage in our high price American market over other foreign sugar producing countries.

"Some objection is also made to the reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban tobacco imported into this country. We only bought from Cuba last year about 15,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco—not much more than is sold every year in either the markets of Winston or Wilson. Upon this tobacco we now impose a duty of 77 per cent ad valorem. With the 20 per cent reduction there will still be a duty of over 60 per cent ad valorem. Upon Cuban cigars we now impose a duty of 104 per cent. After the reduction of 20 per cent there will still be a duty of over 84 per cent. There is really no danger of any great amount of Cuban tobacco coming into this country, and what comes, being of a different grade, will not in reality compete with out tobacco.

"Some objection has been made to the treaty because the tariff concessions given by Cuba do not apply to American tobacco imported into Cuba. There is no force in this objection. We do not import leaf tobacco into Cuba, because the Cuban duty on leaf tobacco is absolutely prohibitory, being $5 per pound. We do not now export cigars and cigarettes to Cuba because the Cuban duty on cigars and cigarettes is $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem in addition. These duties are prohibitory and with a 20 or 40 per cent reduction would still be prohibitory.

"The policy of Cuba has been to absolutely exclude all foreign tobacco from the island, not to prevent competition but because it is claimed that the reputation of Cuban tobacco throughout the world (the high price of Cuban tobacco depending largely upon its reputation) would be ruined by the suspicion that it was adulterated by admixture with lower grades of tobacco. Cuba, therefore, contended in the negotiation that a 20 or 40 per cent reduction on our tobacco would do us no good, while it might impair the reputation of her tobacco throughout the world. The Cuban duty on plug tobacco and snuff is not absolutely prohibitory, being respectively 10½ and 12½ cents per pound; but the Cubans are not chewers of tobacco, and we only sold that country last year about $21,000 worth of plug tobacco, and less than $3,000 worth of snuff.

"I believe we will in a few years control the trade of Cuba almost as fully as we now control our domestic trade."

The speech which the senator made on the treaty was of course made in executive session and was not taken donw by the stenographers, and if it had been taken down, could not be published on account of the injunction of secrecy which applies to all speeches made in executive session.

LARGE HOSPITAL

Another Important Enterprise at Greensboro Is Assured

Greensboro, N. C., March 21.—Special. A large and splendidly equipped hospital for Greensboro is one of the strong probabilities of the near future. For some time certain parties have been working in conjunction with the Sisters of Charity for the establishment of a large hospital, and today it was announced that plans for building and equipping the institution would bep repared at once. An option has been secured on an available piece of property in Summit avenue which can be purchased for $10,000. Of this amount $4,000 has been subscribed by citizens of Greensboro and the remainder will be paid by the Sisters of Charity. The lot has a frontage on Summit avenue of 600 feet and is 310 feet in depth.

Rev. Father Lennon of Emmitsburg, Md., financial agent and business manager for the Sisters of Charity, says the organization will spend not less than $100,000 in building and equipping the hospital, which is to be second to no institution of the kind south of Baltimore. Room will be provided for 100 patients and a force of from 15 to 25 nurses will be employed. In addition a training school for nurses will also be conducted.

RANDOLPH COURT

Light Sentence for Murder in Second Degree

Asheboro, N. C., March 21.—Special. Randolph superior court has been in session this week and will continue throughout the greater part of next week. The criminal docket was completed Thursday evening and the grand jury dismissed yesterday. The only case on the criminal docket of any importance was the case of the State vs. Oscar Williams for the murder of Lafayette Routh last fall. The main witness in the case died a few weeks ago. Williams submitted to murder in the second degree, and Judge McNeill, after hearing the testimony, sentenced him to the penitentiary for 15 months. This is a very light sentence but a light sentence was expected.

AUDUBON SOCIETY

Sheriff Jordan of Guilford Elected President

Greensboro, N. C., March 21—Special.—The Audubon Society of North Carolina was organized here this afternoon by the election of the following officers: J. F. Jordan, sheriff of Guilford county, president; J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, vice-president; T. Gilbert Pearson, of the state Normal College, secretary; R. N. Wilson, of Guilford College, treasurer. The matter of having game wardens appointed in this state was discussed at length and the secretry was instructed to investigate the question.

The Athletic Association of North Carolina schools and colleges met here this afternoon, but transacted no important business. Another meeting will be held during the next session of the teachers assembly.

The Bouncing Chair Ready for Sam Vick

Mr. Roosevelt Will Push the Button—Overman Making a Splendid Record—Gen. Hayes Wants to Come to Raleigh

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 21—Special.—The indications are that Samuel Vick, Wilson's negro postmaster, will come prominently before the public within the next week. For four months past President Roosevelt has been puzzling his brain to find out how he could bounce Vick from office and at the same time maintain the friendship and good will of his own—the negro voters of the land. He has finally decided upon a plan. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who is acting as postmasteh general in the absence of Mr. Payne, announced today that he expected to issue next week, probably Monday, a statement giving the reasons for Vick's removal. This statement has been promised for weeks and weeks, but at last it appears to be forthcoming. Among other things it will contain a letter from Senator Pritchard, setting forth that he has been friendly to the colored people and that Vick's removal is not to be construed as an affront to the man in black. In this public way President Roosevelt will announce the appointment of Dr. Pearson and apoligise for removing the colored postmaster. The play is strictly for the benefit of the negro voters of the country.

North Carolina will be pleaed to know that Senator Lee S. Overman, who returned home last night, has taken very high rank among his colleagues in the Senate during his short stay here. Many nice things have been said recently about the junior senator from the state, who has made a splendid impression, not only among the Democrats, but among Republicans as well. The excellent impression that he has already made upon the Senate leaders such as Gorman, Aldrich, Hann, Morgn and othess will redound alike to the interest of himself and his state. Mr. Overman has the good judgment to realize that he can accomplish nothing by talk during his early senatorial experience. He is equipping himself on the gret questions that will confront Congress next year. Lee S. Overman does his own thinking, and in him North Carolina has a representative worthy of the state and worthy of the greatest delibertive body on earth.

Mr. R. L. Prempert, who has been ill in Wilmington N. C., for the past four months, was here today on his return from Baltimore, where he went with his physician, Dr. T. S. Burbank of Wilmington, to consult with Dr. Osler, the eminent diagnostician. It will be gratifying to Mr. Prempert's many friends throughout the south to learn that his condition is most encouraging. Dr. Osler advised that Mr. Prempert undergo an operation, simple in character, which will be ferpormed by Dr. Burbank at Wilmington next week.

Mr. Willis G. Briggs, one of the most popular and talented young newspaper men in North Carolina, who has been spending a few days in Washington, will return to Raleigh tomorrow. Mr. Briggs will be one of the most important witnesses in the Haywood-Skinner trial next week, if it takes place.

General E. M. Hayes who is so well known to Raleigh people as "Major Jack" Hayes, desires to be located in Raleigh as military aide to the governor on behalf of the war department. General Hayes was recently retired, and it is understood that it is the disposition of the war department to assign to the various states retired military officers, so that they can give the state guard the benefit of their advice and military experience. General Hayes will probably be one of the number selected for the duty, and it is his desire to be assigned to North Carolina.

The little steam launch Lieut. B. S. Crosby, which was the tender to the forts on the Potomac for the past year or more, will be sent to one of the forts on the coast of North Carolina as soon as she can be fitted for the trip.

It is expected that Colonel C. A. Woodruff, who is well known in Raleigh, will soon be promoted brigadier general and retired by reason of his honoroble and lengthy service in the army.

W. L. Harris, postmaster at Charleston, S. C., has been reappointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Harris failed of confirmation by the Senate. The fight over his case has been going on for more than a year. Senator Tillman has prevented the confirmation of Mr. Haris because the citizens of Charleston have fought the nomination on the ground that Mr. Harris was not a bona fide citizen of that city at the time of his nomination. Mr. Harris was at the time a special employe of the interior department and was located in Charleston.

SENIOR SPEAKING AT WAKE FOREST

Commencement and Alumni Orators Engaged—The Ball Season

Wake Forest, N. C., March 21.—Special.—The senior speaking for the spring term was held last night. Mr. W. H. Pace spoke on "Thomas Jefferson's plan of Education;" Mr. J. E. Ayscue on "Room for College Men in North Carolina;" Mr. C. E. Pierce on "Politics as a Duty." Mr. J. R. Huff on "God's Last and Best Gift to man;" Mr. E. M. Britt on "The Rural Public Schools the Hope of the State," and Mr. G. M. Garrison on "The Limits of the Monroe Doctrine." In the absence of President Taylor Prof. N. Y. Guiley presided.

Commencement Program

The program for the Wake Forest commencement has been partly made up. The marshals are from the Eu. Society, P. W. Purefoy, E. L. Davis, and Thurman Kitchin; from the Phi. Society J. D. Proctor, J. R. Teague and E. Cox.

The commencement exercises will begin Sunday, May 24, with the baccalaureate sermon, the preacher yet to be selected. On Tuesday, May 26 at 11 a. m. Rev. R. P. Johnson of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York will deliver the address before the literary societies, in the evening the address before the alumni will be delivered by Editor J. W. Bailey. On Wednesday 27th the commencement will close with the addresses of members of the senior class.

Base Ball Schedule

The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Wake Forest base ball team:

March 24, Bingham at Wake Forest.
April 2, Sharp Institute at Wake Forest.
April 9, Oak Ridge at Wake Forest.
April 10, Oak Ridge at Wake Forest.
April 11, Guilford at Greensboro.
April 13, Trinity at Durham.
April 17, A. and M. at Raleigh.
April 18, Trinity at Raleigh.
April 20, Wofford College at Spartanburg, S. C.
April 21, Clemson College at Clemson, S. C.
April 22, University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.
April 23, Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Ga.
April 24, Mercer at Macon, Ga.
April 25, South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C.
April 28, Susquehanna University of Pennsylvania at Raleigh.
May 2, A. and M. at Wake Forest.
May 7, Guilford at Wake Forest.

Hobgood and Dunn, the pitching force of last year, will have a valuable assistant in Edwards who comes from the red hills of Chatham. King of Wilmington is showing up well behind the bat. Sams at third, Dowd at short and Mull in the centre will play the same positions as last year. Second base will probably be held by Freeman. Pace has been transferred from left field to right and his place in the left taken by a promising new man, Goodwyn, who last year pitched for Shreveport and Chicago.

DISAGREEABLE DUTY

Dr. Von Halleben Will Have to Revisit Washington

Berlin, March 21.—Dr. Von Holleben, the eGrman ambassador, will return to Washington to present to the president his letter of recall, probably no later than May. Minister Von Sternburg, according to the government's intention, will succeed immediately to the ambassadorship.

A few days ago Von Holleben was still at Nice, to which place he went by way of Paris after landing at Cherbourg from New York. He did not come to Berlin, as reported at the time, and has not yet been here. Consequently he has not seen the emperor, chancellor or foreign office officials. The ambassador's letters, which were sent to the permanent address in care of his brother, Lieutenant General Von Holleben, at Friedenau, near Berlin, remain unanswered.

The only engagement Dr. Von Holleben is known to have made is to attend the university society meeting at Heidleberg, April 1. While it will be disagreeable for the ambassador to revisit the United States for his formal withdrawal from the Washington post, it is essential in order to comply with diplomatic courtesy, since his health permits him to make the journey without suffering.

Patience—Woman is woman's best friends after all.

Patrice—I guess you're right.

Patience—Certainly I'm right. Even when she is getting married, doesn't a man give her away, and her maid of honor stand up for her?—Yonkers Statesman