

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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No attention will be paid to anonymous contributions, and no communications to the editor will be printed except upon the name of the writer.

Advertisements for sale at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

Telephone Main 2800. (Private Branch Exchange.)

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political movement directed by Samuel Gompers will show what is going on in our national life.

An Era of Good Feeling. Senator Beveridge's observation that party spirit is lacking in the present campaign recalls the "era of good feeling" which characterized the two administrations of Monroe. It was a period of transition. The "Virginia dynasty" was about to give way to the strenuous Democracy of Jackson; the bitterness of party spirit prevailing in the earlier days of the republic had disappeared, and the great slavery question, which was to rend the country into irreconcilable factions, was just appearing as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the political horizon.

Since the defeat of Bryan in 1896 the country has enjoyed a similar era of good feeling. No great division of sentiment appears among our people; on all the political questions of the day there is either unity of opinion or the mildest difference. Mr. Blaine somewhere gave some excellent reasons for thinking that the tariff would continue to be the dividing line between the two great political parties, but it is hard to work up popular enthusiasm nowadays over the tariff question. Politicians of all parties are on the alert for some "issue" that will sharply divide the people. Mr. Bryan has launched one "paramount" after another without creating more than a passing sensation. He finds that the opposition party will not allow him a monopoly of his opinions, and that division of sentiment runs on other than party lines.

Notwithstanding the lack of party spirit, the nation has been more or less shaken "with strong and beautiful emotions" to general reforming. But the reforming has not been along party lines altogether, and while it has grown out of aroused public sentiment, it has not evoked bitter differences of opinion and mutual ill feeling. We have been fed for a long time on hatred of the trusts, but there are doubtless a good many of us who, like Mr. Hearst, wouldn't mind a trust ourselves. One of our savants has said that it is that we do not take things too seriously, and so long as the republic is not in visible and tangible danger we cannot be expected to wear all our fighting togas.

We are not given to know what the future has in store for us, nor were those who enjoyed the era of good feeling of the early days aware that they were living on a volcano. However, "sufficiency" is not a bad thing. One of our savants has said that it is that we do not take things too seriously, and so long as the republic is not in visible and tangible danger we cannot be expected to wear all our fighting togas.

Labels and American Pride. The more we hear of the probable operations of the pure food law, the better we like it. Among other things we note that the "pure Mocha and Java coffee" so familiar to all is not pure Mocha and Java at all, but a mixture of Mocha and Java with a certain amount of inferior coffee from South American neighbor, Brazil. Under the new law it will have to be labeled for just what it is.

As a matter of business, and not as a matter of law, why should not all products, especially American products, be labeled for what they really are, rather than for what they are not? Why isn't American pride sufficient to bring this about, without the intervention of the law? If cotton seed makes an oil that is just as wholesome and just as clean as olive oil—and there is no earthly reason to suspect that it does not—why should it not be labeled "Pure Cotton-seed Oil"? If it is necessary to blend it with olive oil, why not say so on the label, and be proud to placard the American end of the product, if, indeed, it cannot be made a fine all-American product by using the California oil in the blending?

If American champagne is good at all—and many folks think it is—why not let it out as an American product, and let it go for what it is worth, anyhow? Indeed, we can conceive of that degree of American pride which sees a virtue in wooden nutmegs—for certain specific purposes, at all events. They might be sold to cure the nutmeg habit. Even the famous glucose American cherry might be held up as an anti-coal-tar argument.

What's the matter with American pride? Why are we not glad to herald to the world our industrial greatness and our plain and unmistakable American names, places, and dates to do it? The seductive influence of a foreign label weighs with a certain small contingent of our population, perhaps, but if it weighs to any considerable extent we believe that it is the fault of the manufacturer, and not of the great mass of the people. The manufacturer should have long ago given the American people a chance to show just how they feel in this matter. It has all been one-sided up to this time.

We venture the assertion that every manufacturer in this country will be willing to admit, after a few years' operation under the new law, that he has been mistaken in the American people all along, and that the new way is the better way.

Cold Storage Products. One of Chicago's municipal problems of interest everywhere is that of the regulation of the storage of food products, particularly poultry and meats, in refrigerators. A few days ago thousands of pounds of frozen poultry were taken from a warehouse in that city and put in the hands of the health department for examination the smell was so nauseating that it was necessary to drench them with formalin before they could be handled.

An ordinance is pending before the city council designed to protect the public from those unscrupulous dealers who attempt to market such products, as well as to insure the purity and wholesomeness of cold storage products. It provides that poultry placed in cold storage shall be drawn, that it shall not remain in storage more than six months, and that it shall be tagged with the date on which it is placed in storage. These provisions are obnoxious to the cold-storage interests, which are fighting the ordinance with all the forces at their command.

The controversy as to the relative healthfulness of drawn and undrawn poultry is an old and unsettled one. It came up in the District of Columbia a short time ago, when a bill was introduced in Congress forbidding the sale within the District of any poultry which had not been properly drawn. Health Officer Woodward reported against the measure on the ground that there was less danger of putrefaction in undrawn than in drawn poultry. He asserted that there were very few instances in which food poisoning was due to eating poultry, and that no commercial necessity existed for the proposed legislation. His attitude met the approval of poultry raisers and dealers in poultry products, who have always

contended that the marketing of poultry dressed without the removal of the internal organs was the more healthful way. However this may be, the "test" of long-continued storage upon the healthfulness as food of fowls so dressed seems to need investigation. During the Chicago controversy it was asserted that meat products underwent very serious and injurious changes after long continuance in cold storage, rendering them dangerous to the public health. If this be so, refrigeration is not as perfect a method of food preservation as it is commonly supposed to be.

John L. Sullivan has forsaken the stage for the farm. Thus John L. gets out of the ranks of horrible examples into the ranks of good examples.

William Parker, of Chicago, aged ninety-two, has a perfect mania for stealing automobiles. Who knows but what this lad may be an embryonic railway magnate?

The man who sent that infernal machine to Gov. Pennypacker ought to have known that such a small thing as that would not worry the governor. His close connection with the Pennsylvania political machine long ago rendered him immune to the terrors of all other machines.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband is "entirely too courteous" to her. Perhaps she considers that a sure sign of dangerous lunacy.

We note with pleasure the launching of the Octopus. We also note, with even added pleasure, that the Octopus is a boat, and not a political scarer.

According to the Montgomery Advertiser, "Mobile is sleeping over an active volcano." With perfect reason, for Mobile are growing truly pathetic.

That anarchist who threw a bomb at Gen. Starnikewitch made a grave miscalculation. He should have thrown at least two bombs.

Harper's Weekly might condense its Presidential editorials by simply putting it, "Woodrow Wilson—That's all," and let it go at that.

Mr. Roosevelt may yet become known to fame as the father of the Cuban end of his country.

The Hon. Joe Crow has been convicted of attempting to tamper with a grand jury by the use of railroad passes. We thought that Jim Crow was the chief trouble-maker in the Crow family for the railroads.

Over in Germany they call the man who runs the motor car "oberstrassenfuhrer," which is probably just as easy to pronounce as any other title here.

Congressman Grimes says that Mr. John Sharp Williams will take the stump in New York for Hearst. That is to say, if he can find a stump that isn't already working overtime.

Premier Stolypin has been denounced again. He must have an extraordinarily fine collection of denunciations by this time.

According to a late cable, "The Japs have their eyes on Java." So far as we are concerned, we are willing that the eyes have it.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

BEWILDERED. They're surely got me going. I don't know what to think. One day the people thought I was the printer's ink. They'll say I'm the printer's ink. I'll get out for resting. About in peace I go. The next day they're astir. She's buying her trunk. My brain is so muddled. Will you marry me, Mabel? I don't know what to think!

Just Ten Words. "Will you marry me?" wined the stinky suitor. "And answer at my expense at night rate." At 8 p. m. came the reply: "No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no."

The Whole Story. To Taff waded the palm and bun! To Taff told him what they wanted done— He done it.

That's So. "I don't wonder that prima donnas are so scrappy." "What's the answer?" "They're nearly all got their early training in church choirs."

Putting Him Next. "What's the charge?" inquired the judge. "That's fer yer honor to say," answered the new policeman, "but if it's a tip siver honor wishes, the felly has fourteen dollars."

Under the New Law. "This food tastes queer to me. What have you been putting into it, John?" "That's the thing, sir. Not allowed nowadays, sir. That's possibly why it tastes queer."

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER. HOW MOTHER MADE THE PIES. "How did your mother make the pies?" the worried father asked. "How did she make those wondrous pies wherein all goodness basked?" "I never tell me just exactly how your mother made them, but she did."

The hungry bystander snatched his lips, and then he said: "I never tell me just exactly how your mother made them, but she did."

Former Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, now one of the big lawyers of New York, tells of a hard "turn-down" he received during his last canvass for the Buckeye governorship, which convinced him that the tide had turned against the Democracy. Tired and worn out from a hard day of campaigning, he arrived at a little town early one evening, and sought the only hotel in the place for a good night's rest.

Attorney General William H. Moody is the latest exemplification of the rule that in this day it is virtually impossible for a poor man to hold high public station in Washington, because of the growing expense of living in official life. Had he not been appointed to the Cabinet by President Roosevelt, first to the navy portfolio, Mr. Moody would have retired from public life at the expiration of his last term in Congress.

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GOSSIP ABOUT NOTABLE PEOPLE.

A Terror to Contractors. Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the army, has introduced quietly and unostentatiously many reforms into the administration of that important bureau, but none perhaps that saves the government a much more money as is done through his employment of a public expert to pass upon every bolt of cloth offered to the army by successful bidders for the clothing contracts. For this purpose he has had on his staff for the past year Prof. E. W. France, director of the Philadelphia Textile School, and one of the world's recognized experts in wools and woolen fabrics. Prof. France is not employed on salary, but is merely paid fees out of the contingent fund of the Quartermaster General's office to examine the goods offered by contractors. He is called to Washington or sent to other centers of army supplies whenever a new clothing contract is being filled. With critical eye and deft touch, he passes upon the quality of the proffered cloth, and the Quartermaster General's department accepts without question his judgment. The contractors at first strenuously objected to his dictum being accepted over their claims, and resorted to the old tactics of inducing political parties to intervene for them. But they have learned that the easiest way to secure contracts now is to comply strictly with the published specifications. As a result of the new system, the army is better clothed from skin to crown than ever before, and the clothing account per man is proportionately lower.

The Official Lion Killer. By direction of the President, the government now has in its employ an official lion killer. This strong and mighty arm of the law is a famous Rocky Mountain guide named John Goff. He has piloted President Roosevelt on many a hazardous hunt through the canyons and over the peaks of the Rockies, and when Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot decided to have one of the great game guards detailed to the work of exterminating the predatory and ferocious mountain lions that for years have made sheep raising in the foothills of the wild, mountainous country unprofitable, he designated Goff for that duty. Goff has three assistants and their slaughter of the lions already has been of appreciable benefit to the sheep men.

The Governor Replied So. Former Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, now one of the big lawyers of New York, tells of a hard "turn-down" he received during his last canvass for the Buckeye governorship, which convinced him that the tide had turned against the Democracy. Tired and worn out from a hard day of campaigning, he arrived at a little town early one evening, and sought the only hotel in the place for a good night's rest.

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GREETINGS TO THE HERALD.

From the Boston Post. The Washington Herald made its appearance last Monday and immediately took its place among the brightest and best of American newspapers. The way had been thoroughly prepared for it, thousands of Washingtonians having enrolled themselves upon the subscription lists upon the ample assurance that Editor Bone would number among the daily necessities. The first number of the Herald proves that the confidence of the Washington public was not misplaced, for every department reveals the work of painstaking, enterprising journalism. The Herald, therefore, had at the outset a circulation which was regarded by the best advertisers of Washington as an opportunity which they could not neglect. The mechanical appearance of the paper, its news service, editorial page, and features are all in keeping with progressive journalism. Scott C. Bone is one of the most brilliant journalists of America, and he has surrounded himself with a force of newspaper makers known to the craft as men of conspicuous ability. That the Herald will make and maintain for itself a place in the Washington field is one of the certainties, and the Post extends to the publishers its congratulations and best wishes.

From the Terre Haute Tribune. The Washington Herald is a new paper at the National Capital, which already had strong papers, but now has one more. Scott C. Bone, a former Indiana man, is at the head of The Herald, and it is expected that he will continue his success. The new publication has its own distinctive quality. Most well-informed men read other than their local papers to get a glimpse of happenings elsewhere, which cannot be treated in full by the local press. Among the outside papers none can be of more use and interest than those published at Washington, with their clear views of Congress and the Administration. The Washington Herald with its independent tone and able editorial management, will fill the bill for those who want a Washington paper.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We have received a copy of Washington's new morning daily, The Herald. The first issue appeared last Monday, and it at once took a position in the front rank of the great journals of the day. The Herald is under the management of Mr. Scott C. Bone, a veteran in Washington newspaperdom, and he has surrounded himself with the best newspaper talent available. The Herald, while selling for one cent, will be a most valuable high-priced Washington paper, and in consequence may soon be expected to outdistance them in circulation.

From the Eastern Shore Herald (Eastville, Va.). The Washington Herald, a new daily morning paper in the National Capital, made its appearance last Monday. It is most attractive in typography, and the editorials are excellent. The paper will be independent in politics.

From the Madison (Va.) News. We are just in receipt of No. 2 of the new Washington paper, The Herald. It is a most attractive and up-to-date paper, and we are confident it will get many subscribers from this section.

From the Shenandoah Valley (Newmarket, Va.). The Washington Herald, issued every morning, made its appearance in Washington, D. C., on Monday. It is a clean paper, nonsensational, and will give the news, and its editorials will be along high planes. Mr. Bone, formerly with the Washington Post, is chief editor, and there can be no question about the quality of the Herald being all right.

From the Claremont (Va.) Herald. The Washington (D. C.) Herald is a brand-new daily, an advent not startling, were it not for the fact that it starts out the cleanest and most nonsensational sheet in America. The promoters claim it will remain so, which, if carried out, together with its par excellence news service and editorial department, will make it an ideal newspaper.

A Story from the Pie Belt. Secretary Shaw paid a visit to the pie-belt region of New England the past summer. He stopped one night at a small country hotel, where the youthful daughter of the proprietor, who was a very attractive young woman, seated herself at the breakfast table the next morning. Mr. Shaw asked: "Have you any breakfast food, young lady?" "The ingenious little Vermont stared secret perplexity at the Secretary, cast her eyes with significance over the well-laden table, upon which were spread the usual assortment of preserves, jellies, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, ham, eggs, and butter, and stammered out: "Excuse me, sir; but what did you want?"

"Why, some breakfast food, please," repeated Secretary Shaw politely. "The girl frowned, and then, with sudden illumination, the meaning of the distinguished guest's meaning, replied glibly: "Oh, yes, sir; I have apple, pumpkin, gooseberry, and—I believe—squash pie."

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST. Among thirty-three persons charged with drunkenness in London one day in September, twenty-two of them were women.

The housekeeper of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, the wife of Great Britain's premier, surprised her mistress one day by telling her in the full of the prime minister for twenty years.

A new law of the London County Council has just gone into operation, whereby any person throwing a banana skin on the pavement is liable to a fine of two pounds or one month's imprisonment.

M. Cambon, formerly French Ambassador to the United States, and now at Madrid, has arrived at San Sebastian, the Spanish watering place, where there is a royal summer residence.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, during her recent visit to Copenhagen suffered so much from the old-fashioned malady, that she was unable to leave her room. The Polish Star was the first to announce the news, and it was just at the close of Mr. Cleveland's last administration that, in a batch of nominations sent to the Senate from the White House, was the name of Lieut. Carson, then a cavalry officer, stationed with his regiment on the Rio Grande, for promotion from that rank and arm of the service to captain and assistant quartermaster. Neither father nor son had been given the slightest hint of the President's purpose to do this, and at first both were inclined to ask that the nomination be considered by the Senate, with the view of its withdrawal, until the young army officer had been promoted to a staff position, and besides, he belongs to that large element of the army officers who do not seek "pulls."

Maj. Carson pere hurried to the White House and saw the President about it. Mr. Cleveland calmly informed the embarrassed father that he was still Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and that he was only temporarily relieved of his extensive powers. Carson liked the cavalry too well to abandon it for a staff position, and besides, he belongs to that large element of the army officers who do not seek "pulls."

VIEWS OF VISITING MEN OF AFFAIRS.

Col. Edward L. Russell, general counsel of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and Mr. R. D. Taylor, general manager of the same system, were at the Raleigh yesterday. Col. "Ed" Russell, as he is familiarly known in many States and cities, can truthfully be styled the most popular railroad lawyer and director in the South, for he is radiant with intellect and good humor, and he is preeminently a dispenser of optimistic philosophy. He never went to school but nine months in his life, and yet he is one of the best, read men in the land, and his speeches show a perfect mastery of the English language.

"We have fallen upon strange times," said Col. Russell. "And yet there is no reason to despair. Here is Col. Bryan, whose views, editorial page, and features are all in keeping with progressive journalism. Scott C. Bone is one of the most brilliant journalists of America, and he has surrounded himself with a force of newspaper makers known to the craft as men of conspicuous ability. That the Herald will make and maintain for itself a place in the Washington field is one of the certainties, and the Post extends to the publishers its congratulations and best wishes."

"Outside of the tremendous damage wrought by the recent fire, the conservative, our State is in a most healthful condition. Our thing that has put our people in the best of humor was the election of ex-Gov. Johnston and John H. Bankhead to succeed Messrs. Morgan and Pettus in the Senate. I do not wish to seem extravagant in my praise of Gov. Johnston, but when I say that he is one of the ablest, truest, and best men of the whole South, I do not begin to do him justice. He will make an ideal Senator. The election of Mr. Bankhead was a just tribute of the people to a useful public servant, who had been of value to his State through his long and distinguished life and who richly deserved promotion."

The attorney general of Texas, Mr. R. V. Davidson, has been at the Raleigh for several days, and yesterday he was joined by J. P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general of the same State. This morning the pair will proceed to New York to take testimony in the celebrated case of the State of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a case that has attracted national attention not only because of its legal importance, but because it has been productive of political scandal affecting the reputation of several noted men. In discussing the matter with a Herald reporter, Attorney General Davidson said: "In 1887 a suit was brought in the district court of Travis County, at Austin, Tex., by the attorney general of the State against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a St. Louis corporation, which was then as now known to be controlled and largely managed by the Standard Oil Company. Our Texas anti-trust statute was rigid, and under it a decision was obtained that prohibited the company from re-entering the State and doing business there. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which in March, 1899, fully upheld the validity of the Texas law and verdict."

"At this point, seeing it had lost out, the company, acting through H. Clay Pierce, sought permission to go on a readmission to the State, and on the very day it was perpetually enjoined from doing business in Texas, by a substitute of pretended reorganization it was granted a charter to continue its production of the ownership of the Standard Oil. Senator Joe Bailey, who recommended that the reorganized company be allowed to re-enter the State, has lately come out, and says that he has no recollection of any misrepresentations of Mr. Pierce, and the Senator offers to be a witness in the present suit which the State of Texas is bringing to expel the company from its borders."