

Views of People on Various Topics

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

He Quotes the Prophets.

Editor The Washington Herald:

A recent statistical report shows that in communities where prohibition exists there are more arrests for drunkenness than where saloons operate. The Prophet Isaiah says that "the drunkards in Ephraim shall be trampled under foot."

It is reported that statistics are being compiled showing the number of divorce cases in twenty years in the United States. The Prophet Malachi mentions divorce and disrupted families, with the remedy, as existing among the people of Israel before the great day of the Lord. The American people live in the day of other gods, having one for each day of the week. Drunkenness and divorce are much in evidence. It is also written, "While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept."

R. G. SOMERVILLE.

Objects to Modern Styles.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Cities are alarmed and confounded by the epidemic of vice and crime, and especially attacks on women and children. I submit for wise and candid consideration that the current fashions of dress among women are factors of no little influence in the case. Certainly some of these styles are immodest in appearance and immoral in influence. They even shock the moral sense of civilized pagans from India and China.

Many innocent young girls, while aware that these styles attract men, do not know the nature of this attraction. Why should the pulpit and the press faithfully instruct and warn against this allurements?

E. P. MARVIN.

Challenges Doctors to Debate.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Infant vaccination is compulsory in Stettin, Germany, and the death rate among infants there in 1901 was 43 per 1,000. Highest in the world. In Leicester, England, with no vaccination, it was 63 per 1,000 in 1880.

Mr. C. H. Higgins, of New York, writes: "Now, if any one is proud of this process of extinguishing human life by wholesale and thus reducing smallpox figures," vaccination advocates are invited to meet me, with those I can summon, and refute, on any public platform in said District, my following statements:

First—Vaccination is the greatest crime of our age.

Second—Vaccination is disease-grafting.

Third—Vaccination does not protect from smallpox.

Fourth—Compulsory vaccination is illegal, un-constitutional, un-American, and brutally inhuman.

Will the medical men appear and defend their theory?

HARRY B. BRADFORD.

Opposes a "Dry" District.

Editor The Washington Herald:

I see in The Washington Herald that the anti-saloon people are uniting to have Congress enact a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the District of Columbia. Some years ago the people voted "dry" in this locality, among the rest, with one particular object in view, to benefit some few men I knew who were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants. As a result, at least six of them died after drinking a compound of ginger which contained wood alcohol. Others were made quite ill, but recovered. This taught me that a certain class of persons, when they can't secure spirits, will drink wood alcohol or anything of its nature. When in your city I procure a case of beer or ale and drink a bottle at noon. Am I and other visitors to your city to be deprived of my beer because some men make beasts of themselves? Your saloon laws are the very best.

I think a decided improvement would be to have separate licenses, one at a reduced rate to permit the sale of beer, ale, and another one for the sale of whisky, gin, &c. Thus, by separating the distilled from the fermented beverages, there would be fewer drunkards. It is the mixing of beer and spirits that produces intoxication. From my own knowledge I regard good beer and ale as very beneficial, but, as with food, we can overindulge to our personal injury. For one, I am totally opposed to prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the District of Columbia, and will use my best endeavors through our Senators and Representatives to defeat any such bill if introduced.

J. B. MOORE, M. D.

Defends Capt. Connell.

Editor The Washington Herald:

I was a member of Company C, Ninth Infantry, and am a survivor of the massacre at Batangas, Samar, referred to in your issue of Sunday, November 10. I wish to say that Capt. Connell did his full duty while in command of that post, and took all necessary precautions to guard against surprise. Both he and Lieut. Bumpus made nightly tours of the village, and that we were surprised by the natives was not due to any fault of the officers.

JAMES PICKETT.

Soldier Quartermaster Sergeant Co. C, Ninth Infantry, Late 1st Regt. D. C.

Gen. Lee and Lincoln Post.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Lincoln Post does not approve of Rev. Mr. Van Scholck's reference to Gen. R. E. Lee as an ideal man to the youth of the land; and gives as a reason that as Gen. Lee was educated at West Point, and had been an officer in the United States Army, Lee had no right to sever his connection with the United States government.

It has been erroneously asserted that Gen. Lee was educated at the expense of the United States government. Such a statement is without fact. As a matter of truth, the cadets of the United States Military Academy are apportioned among the States in proportion to the number of representatives they severally have in Congress; that is, one for each Congressional district, with ten additional for the country at large. The annual appropriation for the support of the army and navy include the maintenance of cadets, and noncommissioned officers, privates, seamen, &c. The cadets and midshipmen are warrant officers, and while at the Academy are receiving elementary instruction for the public service.

At whose expense are they taught and supported? Surely at that of the people of the several States, who pay the taxes and imports to supply the United States Treasury with means to meet the appropriations. Therefore, the cadet's first obligation is to his country, and not to his native State, by virtue of whose distributive share he received the appointment of cadet, and whose contributions supplied the United States Treasury, through the State, as a member of the Union, allegiance was due to it. And most usefully and nobly did Lee respond to the debt he owed his native State, Virginia.

No suggestion could be more absurd than that Lee was educated at the expense of the South, when it is well known that the South, without a navy, without a merchant marine commensurate with her wants preceding the war; without arsenals, armories, manufactories, or stores to supply the needs of war. The population of the North and West in 1861 was two-thirds larger than that of the South, and the Federal government at Washington was as well equipped at that period as any government in the world. Therefore, with a small part of Lee's knowledge of the relative amount of war material possessed by the South, any intelligent observer must have seen the chances of war were against the South to win independence; but if three-armed justice had enabled the South to win independence, as our forefathers had done in 1776, notwithstanding the unequal contest, what selfish ambition could it bring Gen. R. E. Lee? Had he been ambitious, he would have accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the Federal army offered to him by President Lincoln. Had he pursued that course, he would have stained his hands with the blood of his kinspeople in Virginia, and would have been in the ranks of invaders of his own home with the sword and torch. That he could not do in honor and justice to himself.

But Lee's fame is secure as soldier and Christian gentleman. Match him if you can. Yes, Stonewall Jackson was his nearest counterpart—a noble pair of brothers.

Washington was a real rebel, as he had held a commission in the British army. But he won victory, with the aid of 40,000 Frenchmen, who came to our country at a critical period of the Revolution of 1776. These same Frenchmen also brought gold with them to pay Northern troops who refused to go to Yorktown, Va., unless

paid in gold, as Continental money was then worthless before the British surrendered. Washington is rightly revered as among the greatest of men, because he had the moral courage to rebel against what he thought was wrong. Perhaps Lincoln Post approves Washington's course.

Before the war leaders in the North deemed the Constitution of the United States as a "league with hell and covenant of death," whilst Southern leaders revered the Constitution as handed down to us to say God's truth. Facts are stubborn things which intelligent people fully comprehend.

L. H. CRAWFORD, Washington, D. C.

"Stop Nagging the President."

Editor The Washington Herald:

The true friends of President Roosevelt, and these, especially, who really desire that he should serve another four years, are making a mistake in constantly nagging him into another expression as to his intentions regarding what he honestly considers a "third term."

President Roosevelt is an honest man; he has preached the gospel of honesty and honest dealing all through his incumbency of office. He wants and intends to deal honestly with himself and honestly with the people. He has more than once stated that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He no doubt made that statement honestly and without any mental reservation whatever. He intended when he made it to abide by it. But he knows, and his fellow-countrymen know, that the condition of things in the country may be such when the time comes to make a nomination that his re-election will be demanded as an absolute necessity if the great reforms which have distinguished his administration are to be carried to a successful issue.

He ought not, therefore, to be pressed every few weeks to reaffirm his expressed intention not again to be a candidate. It is not within the power of any mortal man to control the course of events, or either party at this distance of time. God alone, who rules the destinies of nations, and in an especial manner has ruled the destiny of this great country, will decide who shall be the executive of the Union for the next four years after the expiration of the present term.

Let the good work go on, and in due time it shall be given to the people to know whom to choose. But let us please to stop nagging the President, as to what he intends to do. When the building is up a little higher, so he will have a better outlook, everybody will probably have a chance to hear what he has to say.

HARRY O. HALL.

"Rushing the Growler."

Editor The Washington Herald:

The local press of the 15th inst. announced that, in defense of "rushing the growler," the board of health expressed the opinion that it is better for a man to buy a 10-cent growler of beer and take it to his home to drink than to become a habitue of barrooms." Such a defense means nothing. A mother would agree to it, though, knowing it to be vicious for children and might become destructive of home to have her drinking at the expense of her children. It is better for a man to buy a 10-cent growler of beer and take it home to drink than to become a habitue of barrooms." A rank prohibitionist would agree to that. But it does not mean that the habit of taking home of the 10-cent growler will prevent barroom habits, or such "growlers" becoming such a position with fact, proof, or reason.

The drink habit is demoralizing. I am not a teetotaler nor a prohibitionist. "Our Lord was present at banquets, where wine was used, and changed water into wine." By his presence sanctioned the use in moderate quantities. We all know what St. Paul says. But intemperance is wrong and drunkenness a crime. Uncle Sam licenses it, and is paraded in every drink, crime and leading up to the United States Revenue! You and I are part of Uncle Sam—are equally guilty of the crime, and from it get some of our tax-paying money. It is a national graft, a national necessary evil, that, until it is reached, perfection, brings the millennium, and the millennium is not of drunkenness. And all should work to the end of such perfection. If we should put down the growler and the growler, and public sight. Eliminate grog shops from residential sections, from home sight, from the residential thoroughfares, and put them in back alleys, or places so brought in business life, and they will pass unnoticed by the young. Take down the brilliantly artistic electric design signs of grog shops from our streets; they offend more eyes than they please, thus encroaching on our institution of the majority shall rule.

Environment molds us—changes us from good to bad, from bad to good. Constant contact communicates conscience—conscience, that is, the sense of right and wrong, is the environment is conducive of vice or virtue, or, as Pope logically and philosophically says:

Vice is a master of so fearful men
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is not necessary to parade the bad before the young's eyes. Give us an example to shun vice. It is not well to show youth gilded balls of shame to lead away from them. It is better to let youth wait for maturity for first experience in vice. What profiteth it the nation to tax to build schools, in which to point out the evils of drink, by surrounding the school with saloons and planting grog shops on the children's way to the schoolhouses. Gin shops we license and then put on the way. Going to school from the place of God-worship and citizenship-making, the people—men, women, and children—have to run the gantlet of these dens of vice. Horrible examples for our school children. From the environment of these hell-holes become sense-dulled and lose that acute sense of discernment and dislike of evil influences which would attach to those without adverse experience.

A. J. GREEN.

MONEY NOW EASIER

Condition in New York Shows Great Improvement.

ENOUGH GOLD COMING OVER

Europe Proves Beneficial Factor in Present Disturbance—Grounds for Optimism Found in General Conditions and in Fact that All Classes Have Money.

New York, Nov. 17.—It is a fair way of putting the matter, perhaps, to say that the storm center of financial disturbance shifted last week from Wall Street to the interior of the country. Local attention was entirely fixed on the hoarding of money, the continued premium on currency and the disorder of the domestic exchange—matters, however, that undoubtedly stood in a better light at the end of the week than they did at the beginning.

The security market had to withstand the liquidation of a considerable quantity of stock that was pressed for sale for the account of Pittsburgh and one or two other Western cities where the money stringency or the difficulty of obtaining cash sums of money had become acute, as well also as the selling of a large quantity of United States Steel bonds by the members of the defunct Tennessee Coal and Iron pool, and the market was compelled to conduct a desorption without the help of buyers from out of town, for these buyers, unless they had personal balances here to their credit in a New York bank were practically unable to make purchases of stocks.

More Currency is Offered.

Taking a comprehensive survey of things, it seems certain that the narrow pass of business and finance is on the point of widening. Our bank and domestic exchange troubles look as if they were nearly over. The premium on currency is decidedly slackening because there is lessening demand for cash and because offerings of currency are constantly increasing, and any one can see at a glance how inevitable these developments must have been. In the first place, hoards of money accumulated in the past by a poorer class of people long before existing emergencies made their appearance have been rushed to the offices of money buyers. Over \$65,000,000 in gold has been bought by our bankers abroad and half of it landed here.

The increased circulation of the country has increased in a couple of weeks \$20,000,000, and the basis of this circulation will probably soon be enlarged \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 by an issue of Panama Canal bonds that the banks have agreed to take upon the understanding that the money paid for the bonds should be left on deposit by the government with national bank depositories.

A restoration of public confidence cannot fall to be produced by the spectacle that will soon be generally witnessed of expanding bank reserves in practically every section of the country. It is not too much to expect, all things considered, that after January 1 at the latest money will become more abundant in the United States than it has been for years previously. Although financial conditions in England were disappointed toward the end of the week by the refusal of the Bank of France to release a large amount of money for the benefit of this country, as the bank at once was about to do, yet financial sentiment on the whole in Europe during the period underwent encouragement.

Willing to Send Money.

The willingness as expressed by the Bank of France to send money here if the transaction could take place under some show of color of the authority of our own government, indicates that the French bank was in a position to part with money if it wished to do so, while the return of the Bank of England on Thursday was exceedingly favorable, showing a large increase in the bank surplus reserve, despite the great withdrawals of money from the bank by the agents of American gold-importing houses.

As far as home matters are concerned, there is no denying the fact that it is face a contract of business that is proceeding in a pretty rapid way. This phenomenon has, of course, taken an intelligent man by surprise, and in the general state of preparedness for it lies a sound assurance that its results will not be disastrous. It is more or less unpleasant, unwelcome medicine for the country to take; yet the medicine is being taken here and there, and people are fully understanding that it is the one remedy that will surely cure their present ills.

There are present just now, moreover, two great grounds of general optimism. One is that, owing to causes with which everybody is familiar, most of these having relation to the great increase in the population of the country and the substantial wealth of the West, there is not now and has not been in recent years the harmful element at work of economic overproduction. In not a single instance that can be named are our railroads suffering from an overabundance of lines into virgin territory where an insufficient amount of new business offers, and the greatest trial that the railroads have encountered in recent years has been their inability to provide facilities enough for the amount of business that has been already called into being.

Purchasing Power is Great.

Manufacturing plants everywhere have had more orders than they could fill, and unsold stocks of goods now on the shelves of retail stores or in the storehouses of factories are exceedingly small. The purchasing power of the country is as great as at any previous time, but the means of purchasing have been curtailed, and partially through the existence of an antiquated currency system, partially through popular fright and hysteria, and partially through the inability of a large number of the people of the country to perceive that the injury of one great business interest is the concern of all the others, and that there cannot be set on foot here a proscription of railway corporations, a movement to reduce the earning power of these companies while their "cost of living" has increased in the same or even a larger degree as that of other companies or individuals, without affecting in the most direct and harmful way the general business prosperity of the land.

In the second place, as has already been stated, there is every prospect that our period of financial and business halting this time will be short. The people of the country from the highest to the lowest have more money in their pockets than ever before on a similar occasion, and many dangers and obstacles to recovery that were present on similar occasions before are now wholly absent. The great business corporations of the country are fitted to withstand as they never were before a period of reduced earnings. Of the truth of this condition of the United States Steel Corporation, the country's leading industrial company, presents the best illustration. The position of this company now, with the immense improvement of its plants paid for out of earnings and its enormous sums of cash in

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RESERVE, COMPARES WITH ITS CONDITION IN 1905 AS SUNLIGHT TO DARKNESS. The real matter emphasized by all these considerations is the extremely favorable opportunity now presented for the investment of money in high-grade securities at bargain prices.

These railway bonds that can now be obtained on the floor of the stock exchange and in bond and investment houses at a cheaper cost and a surer prospect of rising values than have been witnessed before in a generation. No one can prophesy what this advancing movement will begin, but if the money situation clears up from now on, as our most experienced judges declare that it is altogether likely to do, it seems as if a rise in the price of gilt-edged securities must necessarily accompany it, and for obvious reasons.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Secular League Committee Appointed to Investigate Reports.

A well-attended meeting of the Washington Secular League took place yesterday at the Pythian Temple, 912 Ninth street northwest. Dr. J. J. Shirley presided and named a committee, consisting of Prof. Kenny, Dr. Croft, and Prof. Kirk, to investigate the report that the Bible is being taught in the public schools of this city.

The principal speaker was Mr. Warren, who chose as his subject "The compensation of the power," in which he delivered a tribute to all reformers, saying that the majority of the early pioneers of America were martyrs of reform movements in Europe. After showing how certain evils are prevalent in the labor organizations of this country, he concluded by saying that the universe is on the side of the reformer.

Following the address a discussion took place between the members relative to certain statements made by Mr. Warren, among those who spoke were Messrs. Frank H. Roys, Selah, Kirk, and Dr. Croft.

S. A. R. HOLDS MEETING.

Mr. Stockbridge Will Be the Chief Speaker Wednesday Evening.

Henry Stockbridge, president of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will be the chief speaker at the November meeting of the society, to be held at the Arlington Hotel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

W. L. Marsh, president of the organization, will preside. At the conclusion of the address a reception will be tendered Hon. David Jayne Hill, minister to the Netherlands and recently named as successor to Ambassador Tower at Berlin, and who is a prominent member of the association.

Insurance Men at Banquet.

More than thirty members of the Union Insurance Company attended the banquet held in the rooms of the organization, 427 Louisiana avenue northwest, Saturday night. The following members delivered addresses: William H. Sholes, Charles H. Baker, and Messrs. Neale, Smithy, Carroll, and Roderick. Songs were sung by Messrs. Zieser and Brown, and humorous stories told by members of the company. The following officers attended: Charles H. Baker, president; W. R. Garrett, vice president; S. C. Carroll, secretary, and William Sholes, attorney.

Red Cross Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia branch of the American National Red Cross will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at 1801 P street northwest. Mr. John C. Wise, U. S. N., will make an address on "The London Red Cross Conference," and Maj. Charles Messersmith will speak on "Plans for Red Cross Development."

EXCURSIONS.

The final month of the Jamestown Expedition finds the Norfolk and Washington steamers sailing from this city almost as well patronized by the public as during the summer months. It has been estimated that more than 80 per cent of Jamestown travel has been via Washington, residents from the far North and West, making the best of the opportunity to see the National Capital while en route to or from Jamestown. The popularity of the Norfolk and Washington steamers is well accounted for. They are appointed in a manner to satisfy the most particular; their dining rooms are especially well furnished, and state service perfect. In addition, they make convenient connections at Norfolk with steamers for New York and Boston and rail connections for all points. Day boats sail at 8 a. m. on odd dates, and night steamers daily at 4:20 p. m. from Seventh street wharf. Tourists will find the uptown office, at 716 Fourteenth street, a convenient place to secure tickets, state-room accommodations and hotel information.

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"Remove Not the Landmark"

Editor The Washington Herald:

I have been intensely interested in the discussion pro and con about the elimination of the monument to the recent new design of gold coins. With all respect to the good intentions of President Roosevelt, I take issue with him in the views expressed in his open letter, published in Thursday's issue of your valuable paper. I have no doubt of his sincerity, for by word and deed he has proven his firm belief in the Christian religion and all that it stands for. To many who reverence the traditions of the fathers of our country, and their firm reliance in the God of Nations as the Supreme Ruler, this step looks like a dangerous precedent, for we read: "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set." (Proverbs xxii:28). The end is not yet, we believe, for it may not be long before the agitation will begin to dispense with the invocation at the opening of every session of Congress, for surely some treat it with outrageous irreverence; and then the next step may be to obliterate Thanksgiving Day as a national day of thanksgiving, in which the President is called upon to issue his proclamation. Many treat this day irreverently, and yet he sees fit to utter practically the words of the father who instituted the day.

The tendency is to go out of sight as much as possible. Many modern laymen and rulers want to dispense with the "old fogies" of their forbears, and if good men like President Roosevelt give them encouragement, they will remove every time-honored landmark which their fathers have set. Every institution and every tradition that is a part of this government is ridiculed by an ungovernable mob, and will be until their sinful natures are changed.

I, with thousands of the hearty supporters of the President, earnestly hope that he will go very slowly in removing the time-honored custom of a nation so wonderfully blessed with men who recognized a higher power and endeavored to set the people a wholesome example.

M. B. BRACH,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.

What is Hibernation?

Editor The Washington Herald:

I saw in this morning's issue of your paper an editorial "In re the Chipmunk," and hoped to learn by its perusal that The Washington Herald's natural history editor was better posted than the ornithological expert who some time since undertook to set the world straight on the subject of blackbirds. But I was disappointed to find that instead of throwing light on the question raised as to the President's accuracy in stating that the chipmunk is a hibernating animal, the article, after quoting from Randolph's absurd statements in Harper's Weekly, goes on to suggest flippantly that "the President's chipmunks hibernate; Messrs. Randolph and Hornaday do not." Randolph's verbiage deserves no attention except when he quotes from Hornaday to prove the President in the wrong. Hornaday's statement that "it (the chipmunk) does not become dormant; it comes out in the winter and enjoys the light and warmth," is not at all inconsistent with the fact of its hibernating. To hibernate, according to Webster, is "to winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters, or in seclusion, as beavers or birds." To become dormant and "sink into a deep sleep, in which nourishment is unnecessary," is not necessary to the state of hibernation, though it is easy to believe that it is some times an accompaniment of it with animals which do not lie dormant the whole winter.

I have often seen the chipmunk out on warm winter days, as remarked by Hornaday, but do not recall an instance of its appearing during the very warm days. My records also with the experience of other observers whom I have consulted on this point. During the intensely cold spells it may be in a dormant state, or only hibernating.

I hope you will give the foregoing a place in your columns as an act of justice to Mr. Hornaday and the chipmunk—the President needs no justification.

JAMES P. STABLER.
November 11.

Wants Wood Product Duty Removed

Editor The Washington Herald:

I notice that the Western Lumber Trust has complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads have combined to make the charge for hauling lumber from the Pacific States excessive and unreasonable.

This may be true, but it strikes me as a rather singular complaint, in that the Western Lumber Trust as the price they compel the consumers to pay for lumber. As is well known, the lumber trust is one of the most complete in the country. At their convention, held in this city a year ago last winter, the president of the association, in his address, boasted that the association controlled the entire production of lumber east of the Rocky Mountains, and that in another year they would control that from the Pacific Coast also.

That statement was made openly while Congress was in session, and was published in at least one of our local papers, in which I read it at the time—which one I do not now recall. Every person using lumber knows that they have raised the price largely during the past few years. As an illustration: in 1900 rough hemlock, at Eagles Mere, Pa., cost from \$6 to \$7 per thousand, and in 1906 a contractor engaged in building a small church there told me that he had to pay from \$24 to \$27 per thousand for the same. The mountains there for many miles in all directions are covered with a dense forest. Years ago the lumbermen bought the right to cut the pine, and they completely stripped the entire region of its pine, so that the same with the hemlock, even cutting trees not more than six inches in diameter, as the bark which they strip and sell to the tanneries is worth as much as the lumber.

Hemlock is the only lumber to be had in that region, and as there is no competition the public has to pay any price the trust chooses to demand.

I am, and have always been, a Republican, and believe in protection where protection is really needed, but in view of this condition of affairs it does seem to me that Congress should at once abolish the tariff on lumber in every form, as well as on wood pulp or the wood used in producing the pulp. Canada is anxious to supply us with these products from her extensive forests, and to permit her to do so by a repeal of the present duty would not only cheapen these products to our people, but would help stay the injury

Temperance and the Liqueurs.

Editor The Washington Herald:

As "all the world and the balance of mankind" are discussing the pros and cons of prohibition in this anomalous city, please give me a show in your columns, where I know it will reach the public.

On the side of prohibition we find arrayed all the intemperate temperance people. I call them intemperate because they are as much so as John Calvin when he burned Servetus, or the Pope, when he did the same thing to Savonarola.

It makes no difference to these advocates of what they call "temperance" what other people think. They, and they alone, know what is right. Fortunately for some of us, they are not clothed with the power of John Calvin or the Pope, or of the Pope at Rome. Otherwise, there might be a few stakes driven and some obstinate Servetus, or Savonarola, of the day burned.

They imagine they have a mission, spelled with a very large M to save a lot of people from themselves, and in carrying on this mission they care not what damage they do to any of those who do not believe with them. They lay all property and crime at the door of the saloon.

The charge is not true, as is well known to any one who has taken the trouble to inquire. Come, let us reason together as to the situation in Washington. There are 200,000 people here and 525 saloons. And every year at least 100,000 people visit the city. The income of this city from all sources is about \$5,000,000, and the United States lays down one of its own dollars for every dollar paid into the city treasury. The licenses for the saloons bring into that treasury \$250,000. This is but a small part of what the saloons pay to the city. The houses in which saloons are kept rent higher and the taxes are higher than on other property. The saloons pay from \$10 to \$20 a month for some of us, they are not only consuming large quantities of coal, for their "poor men's clubrooms" must be made comfortable. Including the proprietors, there are not less than 2,000 men employed in the saloon business, and there are probably 1,000 more in the breweries,

The Thanksgiving Day Dinner.

Menus are arriving from all over Washington and the surrounding country. The interest shown in THE WASHINGTON HERALD contest is proof of the importance and thought which our woman readers are giving to the material celebration of Thanksgiving Day. It may be that our man readers, too, are represented in the daily increasing number of letters addressed to THE MENU EDITOR.

As has been announced, THE WASHINGTON HERALD will give \$5 each to the senders of the best four menus received on or before November 22. The winning menus will be announced in THE WASHINGTON HERALD on Sunday, November 24, and will be selected by a competent committee.

Address all communications to THE MENU EDITOR,
THE WASHINGTON HERALD,
734 Fifteenth Street.

Remove Not the Landmark

Editor The Washington Herald:

I have been intensely interested in the discussion pro and con about the elimination of the monument to the recent new design of gold coins. With all respect to the good intentions of President Roosevelt, I take issue with him in the views expressed in his open letter, published in Thursday's issue of your valuable paper. I have no doubt of his sincerity, for by word and deed he has proven his firm belief in the Christian religion and all that it stands for. To many who reverence the traditions of the fathers of our country, and their firm reliance in the God of Nations as the Supreme Ruler, this step looks like a dangerous precedent, for we read: "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set." (Proverbs xxii:28). The end is not yet, we believe, for it may not be long before the agitation will begin to dispense with the invocation at the opening of every session of Congress, for surely some treat it with outrageous irreverence; and then the next step may be to obliterate Thanksgiving Day as a national day of thanksgiving, in which the President is called upon to issue his proclamation. Many treat this day irreverently, and yet he sees fit to utter practically the words of the father who instituted the day.

The tendency is to go out of sight as much as possible. Many modern laymen and rulers want to dispense with the "old fogies" of their forbears, and if good men like President Roosevelt give them encouragement, they will remove every time-honored landmark which their fathers have set. Every institution and every tradition that is a part of this government is ridiculed by an ungovernable mob, and will be until their sinful natures are changed.

I, with thousands of the hearty supporters of the President, earnestly hope that he will go very slowly in removing the time-honored custom of a nation so wonderfully blessed with men who recognized a higher power and endeavored to set the people a wholesome example.

M. B. BRACH,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.

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