

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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734 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 5, 1896, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Ernest H. Merrick, Treasurer; Paul F. Cain, Assistant Treasurer; J. Harry Cunningham, Auditor; Charles L. Cole, Advertising Manager; J. Ross Stewart, Managing Editor; Charles C. Thompson, Mechanical Superintendent.

Telephone Main 9300. (Private Branch Exchange.)

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All communications intended for this newspaper, whether for the daily or the Sunday issue, should be addressed to THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Representative, SMITH-WILBERDING SPECIAL AGENCY, Tribune Building; Chicago Representative, CHARLES A. BARNARD, Boyce Building.

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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE BUSY AUTHORS. Our butcher has really no leisure to butcher.

He's writing a book. Our grocer won't worry o'er turnips and such; He's writing a book. Our plumber can't bother with solder and lead.

For he has an elegant plot in his head. And just now is busied, or so it is said, In writing a book. Our baker has really no spare time to bake.

He's writing a book. Our candlestick maker no orders can take; He's writing a book. Our much esteemed brewer has no time to brew.

For he has a dialect novel in view. We're all of us hoping he'll quickly get through. With writing his book. Poor Chap. "Do you like me without a veil, Tom?" asked the coquette.

"Like you? I love you," replied the disconsolate fellow. And then he added sadly: "Without avail." The Best Dad Gets. "My daughter is to be married soon."

"The young man has spoken to you?" "Oh, yes. Mentioned the time and place, and told me if I happened to be in the neighborhood to drop in and I'd find myself welcome."

An Expert Wanted. "Hub," said the grafter's wife. "Well?" "Step into the cellar and see if you can shake down that furnace."

Often the Case. When friends come on a while to stay "This day by night and gad by day. We're glad to see them, but And they are glad to get away."

A Foolish Fellow. "What's the matter with your brother?" "Broke a vase over his wife's head. Now he's trying to see how long it will take him to buy another."

He Knew the Boy. "Your boy that went away," remarked a neighbor, "will be comin' home some of these times."

Think This Over. "What can you see in that fellow?" "Oh, I like him." "He's neither witty, wealthy, nor wise." "No, but he never has any troubles to tell me."

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CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Senator Culberson, the new leader of the Democratic minority, bears the laurel wreath of Senate leadership with dignity and grace.

He has long been recognized as a finished orator, having displayed that talent while yet at the University of Virginia. He represented his State at two Democratic national conventions, and was chairman of the State delegations at both.

Elected to the Senate in 1899 and re-elected unanimously in 1905, his term will expire in 1911. He is only fifty-two years of age. His knowledge of parliamentary tactics and his familiarity with all the questions of the day fit him for the position of leader, and he undoubtedly will prove an able successor to the late Senator Gorman and Senator Blackburn.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is a massive man with a massive face. His hat would fall down on the shoulders of the average man. He has a deep, musical voice and a whimsical way of expressing himself that at once makes the stranger feel perfectly at home in his company.

He never in too big a hurry to be friendly, and he replies directly to any question. "How did the President's message strike you?" he was asked, "and how will it affect popular opinion in your State?"

"It's a very strong document," he said; "any man must admit that, whether he agrees with its promises and conclusions or not. The only particular in which it will greatly affect Idaho, however, is in connection with the waterways proposal. The improvement of the Columbia River would greatly benefit the northern portion of the State."

William Jennings Bryan's amiability is unfeigned, and his favor is bestowed on young and old alike. On Tuesday Mr. Bryan was standing in a window recess on the Senate side of the Capitol, just outside Sergeant-at-Arms Randall's office, when one of the little Senate pages approached him.

There was on the boy's face the look of one who is not sure of himself, but he had the courage of his desire, and he walked straight up to the great man, who was reading his morning mail in the short spaces between chats with his friends.

"Will you give me your autograph, please, sir?" asked the page. Mr. Bryan stopped reading the letter that had come in a dainty blue envelope, doubtless from his wife, and turned, taking up his fountain pen as he did so.

"Yes, sir," he said, with a pleasant rising inflection, and a smile for the boy. He wrote his large, bold signature on the card which the boy handed him.

"And please, sir," persisted the boy, "just one more on this one." "Certainly." And it was done. "That boy will be heard from," he remarked, shaking his head approvingly. "He goes after what he wants."

Senator Jeff Davis was in evidence yesterday. After repeated attempts to be recognized he finally succeeded and introduced his antitrust bill.

"Mr. President," said the Senator, "I will call that bill up on December the seventh, and desire to be heard at length on its provisions." The older Senators did not even look up.

Three rings in the Senatorial signal for the elevator on the Senate side. A member of the press, without malice aforethought, pushed the button three times, and was surprised to find the elevator at the landing almost instantly.

When the Senator saw who there he gasped, "I thought it was a Senator." Three rings to the elevator man means that no matter where the car is, or how many on board, he must get busy at once and pick up the Senator.

Senator Burroughs once, in a great hurry, forgot the signal, and pressing the button, held his finger there, giving a continuous ring. When the elevator reached his floor he burst forth with "Why didn't you come sooner?" "You didn't give three rings, Senator." "I gave a dozen," he retorted.

"Bonds, bonds, currency everywhere." No matter where you go about the "House on the Hill" you hear the above. Whether in the corridor, committee room, stairway, or cloak rooms, wherever you see a group you can hear "bonds, elastic currency, asset currency, financial reform," and the like.

It is the absorbing topic these days, a fact made apparent by the meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, the only committee meeting thus far. The First district of New York is unique among all the Congressional districts in the United States. It is the home of three Congressmen, and has three times the representation in Congress of any other district in the country, although only one Representative is assigned to it in the Congressional Directory.

He is Representative William Ylletts Cocks, of Old Westbury, Long Island. In Mr. Cocks' district Bourke Cockran, who represents a New York City district, officially makes his home, residing on Long Island, and William Willett, Jr., who has been elected from Far Rockaway, is added to the list. He also lives in the district of Mr. Cocks, whose colleagues are, therefore, also his constituents.

The youngest member of the House is Harry B. Wolf, of the Third Maryland district, who is but twenty-seven years old, and who was elected with a good majority after a whirlwind campaign that awoke some of the party leaders. A few years ago he was selling papers on the streets of the Monumental City, and has since his own efforts. He has a boyish look, but when he stepped forward yesterday with the other members of the Maryland delegation to take the oath of office he had a very mature look.

He had little to say yesterday, modestly sidestepping inter-rovers on the ground that he is so new he wants to get broken in before discussing affairs of Congress. Wolf is a strapping young fellow and immediately became popular with his colleagues because of his ability to "mix" and his handshake is already a by-word in the cloakrooms.

On the desk of Butler Ames in the House there stands a big megaphone when the member is not present, and when he is in his seat he puts the paper mache affair to his ear, and not to his lips. "Why on earth have you brought that thing here?" asked a colleague. "So you can make the chair hear you?" "Not at all. I have had a little trouble hearing what is going on here, and I wanted to make sure to hear everything that goes on. This thing fills the bill."

THE OPTIMIST.

There are a world of people who seem to think that living is one of the simplest of businesses; who take it all for granted and seem content to imagine that what is is for the best.

This is perhaps because they give no thought to the matter; let it go by carelessly; dismiss it with indifference as a thing they can neither help nor hinder. If it were a question of buying stocks and bonds they could give their minds and hearts to it, or if it were but the writing of a book, the painting of a picture, they would look at the subject this side and that, and hesitate long before they put pen to paper or brush to easel.

But life has no such without exertion; it will pass away without our leave, and so say these indifferent ones—let us accept it as it is. To my mind there is only one thing certain about this life of ours, and that is that it is not to be lived for our own pleasure and contentment. The instinct within us all is to do something, express something, be something! Even as children we find our greatest pleasure, instinctively, either in tearing down things or building them up. Wise fathers may even tell whether their young hopefuls will be better fitted for the trade of critic or creator by their very choice of toys. The boy that is fond of model or building blocks, or a gaudy tin bucket and a toy shovel gives some indications of a bent of mind, just as surely as the lad who loves to knock the blocks down or to set up long rows of lead soldiers for the inestimable privilege of bowling them over with toy balls.

Sometimes, indeed, we are in too much of a hurry to get something definite out of life—as if that were possible! For fear we shall miss something we go hurrying by and see the face of the earth restless, dissatisfied, searching for the unknown and the unattainable. As Stevenson says: "We are in such haste to be going, to be getting on, to make our voice audible a moment in the divine assembly, that we forget that one thing, which these are but parts, namely, to live."

What's in this bill for triumphs of an hour? What's in this bill for wealth or power in time? Earth's highest station ends in "Here he lies." And "dust to dust" concludes her noisier song.

All this is not to say that striving is useless and that cutting of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama makes such a waterway an absolute necessity if the West is to obtain any of the benefits of the canal. The completion of the waterway will make St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City practically ocean ports, with three water routes to the sea, through the Mississippi to the Gulf, through the Lakes and the Erie Canal to New York, or through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. But by way of the two latter routes it would be necessary to make transfers at Buffalo to smaller boats and again at New York or Montreal to ocean-going steamers. Through the Mississippi River and Gulf route boats loaded at Chicago, St. Louis, or Kansas City, could go to any port in the world. The Chicago sanitary and ship canal is the most important link in the proposed waterway, 23 miles in length, to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River. As a ship canal it is regarded as one of the greatest artificial waterways in the world.

Senator S. H. Pillsbury, of Washington, who is at the Cochran, said last night there has never been such a prosperous time in the State of Washington as at present. "Crops are fine," said the Senator, "and prices are good and farmers are rich. The resources of our State are practically inexhaustible, and such a thing as hard times or money stringency is an unknown thing in Washington. Alaska is bringing her gold to our assay office at Seattle, and farmers and fishermen are reaping rich harvests."

The Japanese question seems to be near a settlement. I think the step taken by the Japanese Government to stop emigration to the United States is a wise one. "The question of selecting a candidate for the Presidential election does not bother our people much as yet. There is no certain sentiment in favor of any candidate as far as I can size up the situation."

"Teddy" must take the nomination whether he wants it or not. This is declared to be the sentiment of the State of Iowa on the all-important question of the day, according to Gen. S. L. Glasgow, of Burlington, Iowa, who is registered at the Ebbitt. "Gov. Cummings is strong and is growing stronger every day. He will make his mark. Iowa is an agricultural State, and Leslie Shaw is a New York banker now. He has cut himself loose from the Iowa farmer, who, therefore, has lost all political interest in him."

There is one thing about the banks in Iowa that few other financial institutions can say, and that is, they cashed every check presented to them during the financial difficulty. It speaks well for the management of Iowa's financial concerns. Congress should pass a law making a recurrence of financial troubles an impossibility.

W. E. Godfrey, well-known merchant of New York, who is registered at the Cochran, gave his opinion about Gov. Hughes, of New York, as follows: "Hughes' strength is all on paper. He is wise in being the 'silent man.' He would probably show his weak points if he were not. If you could take Roosevelt and Hughes and mix them together, the result would probably be the sort of a candidate the people would prefer. The one says very little, and the other speaks considerably. The one seems to be a conservative and the other extreme in his views. The middle way would be the wisest and most satisfactory all round."

"Speeding through Ohio on a train on my way here, I thought it would be at least interesting if nothing else, to find out the political views of the passengers so far as Taft and Foraker's Ohio chances were concerned. There wasn't a vote in favor of Foraker—not one—all Taft."

"Foraker is a good fighter," said Judge John L. Vance, of Columbus, who is attending the Rivers and Harbors Convention, at the Riggs last night, "and he is popular and strong in our State. He seems to have the rank and file of the Republican voters with him, while Taft has merely the backing of the administration people and office-holders." Judge Vance is a Democrat and declared if the Democratic party stuck together, they could probably elect Bryan, too.

John M. Moore, of Richmond, Tex., is in this city in attendance at the Rivers and Harbors Congress, representing the Houston district. Mr. Moore is staying at the La Normande. Speaking of the cotton crop, Mr. Moore said it had been a fairly good yield, and that the Farmers' Union was holding the article for 15 cents a pound, having stored the growth in their warehouses. Mr. Moore said the financial stringency had considerable influence on business in Texas, most of the money of the banks of that State being tied up in New York and other Eastern institutions.

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Former Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, being asked at the Arlington last night for his views on the Presidential situation, said: "I am too little a man to discuss such a big subject."

AT THE HOTELS.

"Our people are for Roosevelt first, last, and all the time. He is the most popular man in this country to-day," said Representative Thomas Frank, of Marshall, North Dakota, at the Cochran last night. Mr. Marshall's home is at Ogkay, N. Dak., of which place he was mayor for two terms. He was also one of the leading candidates for United States Senator in 1898, and is deeply interested in the Senatorial election to take place next year.

"Roosevelt is the man; there is no second choice. Yes; Taft is a good man, a man with Roosevelt ideas. Our people are much interested in the primary election by popular vote for United States Senator, which will take place in June, next year."

"Everybody is prosperous in North Dakota. We had fairly good crops and everything brought good prices. The so-called financial stringency really never amounted to much in our State, and did no serious harm anywhere."

Capt. B. B. Dovener, former Virginia Representative of the First West Virginia Congressional district, and a member of the Republican national committee, said, at the Riggs House last night, that Roosevelt was the choice of West Virginia, and Taft was second choice. Capt. Dovener said business was good in his bailiwick.

Speaking about a waterway to the Gulf, Barrett J. Warner, of Chicago, who is at the New Willard in connection with the Rivers and Harbors Congress, said last night: "The lakes-to-the-Gulf project is for a 14-foot waterway from Chicago, through the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Illinois River, and the Mississippi River to Memphis. Below Memphis the government is already improving the river to that depth. The Missouri Valley River Improvement Association was organized for the purpose of pushing the project for a similar depth of water in the Missouri. Both plans are declared practical by government engineers. The estimated cost of the Chicago-Memphis section is \$100,000,000, while the estimate for the Missouri to Kansas City is \$200,000,000."

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CHARITY VS. WORK.

Out in the Northwest they refused to let Hindus work, and now they are feeling them on charity. The loss and gain of the arrangement has not been figured out yet.

Russian Relics. Taft was shown the relics at Moscow, and at St. Petersburg he has been given the opportunity of beholding the last remaining relic of autocracy.

Elasticity. More elasticity of the currency and less elasticity of the financial conscience are desirable of equal importance.

Expensive Swallerin'. Will meat go down? asked a headline in yesterday's issue. Well, if that means that goes on. This thing fills the bill."