

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1908.

An Unrepentant Tariff Sinner.

We are not sure that we are prepared to join with Champ Clark in his joyous chorus over the conversion of John Dalzell to the tariff-revision cause. Mr. Dalzell's occupation of the tariff moun- tain's bench is accompanied with too many mental reservations to be absolutely conclusive evidence of the wholeheartedness of his new convictions.

Mr. Dalzell rules out altogether the tariff-commission idea. If the sacred Dingley schedules are to be touched at all, the job must not be undertaken by profane hands. The Ways and Means Committee will not surrender its exclusive prerogative of dealing out tariff favors—a prerogative that Mr. Dalzell only too truly says, has been jealously guarded for many years.

What that means, from the Dalzell view of the functions of a protective tariff, is all too plain. It means that the tariff will be revised to meet the desires of special interests. If the steel trust wants, or will consent to, a reduction of the highly protective duties which are one of its valuable assets, the duties will be reduced, but not otherwise; and so on throughout the list.

Conserving Water Power. There is one paragraph in President Roosevelt's message transmitting the report of the waterways commission that has a direct bearing on some rather suspicious legislation pending at the present session of Congress.

The President had in mind a number of private bills granting water-power rights, but more particularly a general measure introduced in both House and Senate "granting locations and rights of way for electric and other power pur- poses through the public lands and reser- vations of the United States."

of our national resources. Owing to the rapid development of electrical trans- mission, and the cheapness with which electricity may be generated by water power, the value of streams, navigable rivers, and government works impound- ing, conserving, or increasing the water flow has immensely increased, and the government is confronted with the question whether the rights it controls shall be granted away to individuals, corpora- tions, or monopolies for nothing or for a valuable consideration and under just and reasonable regulation for the pro- tection of the public.

Gov. Hughes is said to be a great golf player. In fact, the Governor appears to be good at practically everything, except playing to the galleries.

The House Talks. It is not at all surprising to us that the House of Representatives in Congress should have balked finally at the manner in which its glory has been so persistently dimmed of late years by the august body doing business at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst's signed editorial in a recent issue of the New York American, in which he upholds the late decisions of the United States Supreme Court, is being generally indorsed throughout the country as "a wise, statesman-like and fair utterance."

That impossible Hartle person is at it again. Surely that man's name is Galje, anyhow. "They do say that the electrician's favorite hymn is, 'I'm Going Home to Dy-namo,'" says the Manchester Union, Still, they are also fond of "What Are the Wild Waves Saying?"

Board of Trade and the Schools. A petition has been presented to Congress by the Washington Board of Trade protesting against the Dooliver and Burleson bills, affecting the Washington public schools. The board opposes the pending bills for these reasons:

1. That the present law has not had "a fair and thorough test." 2. That the proposal to abolish the board of education, the tried and experienced supervising principal, and other officers of the present system and vest in a director the entire control of the schools, constitutes an undesirable innovation, and one not in harmony with the principles of school administration that have proved sound by the experience of American cities.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES. "I will tell all. Some rogue doth stall. We know that stall. Promises." "Good folks, give ear, The tariff queer Will sell his next year." Promises.

Where'er life winds To us fate sends. No're stay out late." Promises. "Hank, loan me ten. You'll get it when We meet again." Promises.

Beauty's Abode. "How did you come to write your 'Dream of Fair Women'?" "Round the post aesthetically. 'I got my inspiration from the corset ads.'" "Ever play with stock?" "All last season. Barnyard drama; four pigs, two cows, and a goat."

One Theory. "Why does not fortune smile on my ef-forts?" demanded the press humorist. "It may be that fortune has heard your jokes before." Smari Man. He cannot tell a story, But he is very wise And gains a lot of glory Because he never tries.

The Only Way. "What shall we do when the forests are gone?" asked the thoughtful citizen. "Hold onto the lamp posts," replied his bibulous friend. Needless Alarm. "So pose we give wimmen the ballot. 'Well?' 'Will they promise not to turn the fabric of government into a peek-a-boo?'"

An Adage Applied. "That young feller is leavin' rather late," complained man. "Better late than never," sententiously responded paw. "JUST FROM GEORGIA." From the Atlanta Constitution. THE GROUCHY BROTHER. Open the window—it's spring! Mock'n' his fix'n' to sing: Open the window, But please don't believe it; I just ain't a-takin' Of risks any more— The weather's a curious thing!

THE BILLVILLE FISHERMAN. Springtime—ah! 't is shiver! Can't get the things we're a-wishin'; Crack the ice on the river! Gimme a place to fish in! It's time that the fish was bit'n'; I've a jug o' the finest bait; Brother, I'm wantin' to light in— I'm thirsty, an' 'jest can't wait!

Chance to Get Even. "Your boy that went from home to a playin' of the devil in Pennsylvania." "That'll be all right," said the old man, "se he'll jest raise h—ll with the coal trust whilst he's at it!" Billville at the Play. When Chauncey Olcott was here at an old Billville farmer had a front seat at the play, and when he heard the line, "He looked death in the face and got a wife," the old man roared audibly: "Mebbe, he'd 'a' took a second look he'd 'a' changed his mind an' lived single!"

HIS OLD-TIME LAZINESS. How keen you ex me Ter sower ter reap Wen de sun in de summer Say, "Go-ter-sleep!" Wen de shade tree stan' Whar de grass is deep An' de win' in de summer Say, "Go-ter-sleep!"

Where Abstractions Yield to Facts. From the Baltimore News. Such theoretical generalizations as that of the right of free contract or that of personal liberty in personal habits are of enormous value as general guides of thought and action. In a vast range of cases, they serve as the final arbiter, and in, perhaps, a still wider range they operate as most useful barriers against crud, sentimentalism, or hasty innovation.

Perhaps There's Room for One. From the Houston Post. The affinity of a San Francisco man attacked him with a hatchet and almost split his head open. We ask The Washington Herald if there is also an affinitive splitters' union? LOVE'S PERFECTION. Pure and spotless as the lily In the heart of my dear love; Radiant her smile as sunshine, From the beaming sun above. And as murmuring soft breezes, Mused the words she said: And the heart so true and loving Popularity never seeks.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is the home of Senator Julius C. Burrows. He was born in Pennsylvania, a State that can claim a great many distinguished statesmen as her native sons. He received both a common school and academic education, practicing law as a profession.

Senator Burrows declined the office. Mr. Burrows was elected to the Forty-third Congress and returned to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh. President Arthur appointed him Solicitor of the Treasury in 1884, but he declined again.

Mr. Burrows did not serve the full term of the Fifty-fourth Congress, resigning to assume the office of United States Senator to which he had been elected. He was re-elected for a full term in 1888, and again in 1896.

Senator Burrows is chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and a member of the Committee on Finance, a member of the Committee on Commerce and Naval Affairs, Philippine Affairs, Post Roads, and Select Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

It took over two hours for Representative Mann to oust the standpatters from their stronghold, but he did it, and by a good majority. The discussion arose over the moving of the Ways and Means Committee to a room in the House office building.

Senator Penrose, the Pennsylvania giant, goes around with a "smile that won't come off." Some time back his brow was clouded, there was trouble on the old man's mind. Now the cloud has passed away and instead his countenance has assumed a radiant hue.

That chance sometimes plays funny pranks was never better exemplified than at a dinner which a prominent Western Senator gave a few nights ago, when the Congressional delegation from his State and a number of newspaper men were among his guests.

The Senator is a candidate for re-election, and one of the Congressmen from his State is a rival candidate for re-seat in the Senate. Among the newspaper men who had places at the festive board were one representing a newspaper in the Senator's State, which is opposing his re-election, and one representing a paper which is strenuously espousing his cause.

Four men wandered into the House of Representatives yesterday, took seats in the rear of the chamber, and began an animated conversation. Their language was strange, and the group attracted a good deal of attention.

Representative John Sharp Williams has been appointed Representative O'Connell, of Massachusetts, assistant "whip" on the minority side. He also appointed Representative Thomas M. Bell, of Georgia, as "whip" on the majority side.

From the Springfield Republican. The extent to which the newspapers of the country are being flooded with stuff from the Taft headquarters is beyond precedent in American politics. The rich brother must be laying out a mint of money in the volume of his "filibuster" is the Knox bureau. It is to be expected that the Senator from Pennsylvania is rich enough to pay for that. The whole business, however, is an affront to the intelligence of the American people.

CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY.

Connection Between Pauperism and Bad Sanitary Conditions. From the Chicago Record-Herald. There was issued recently in England a report by the local government board concerning tuberculosis which contained some interesting statistics on the death rate from the disease in the United Kingdom taken in connection with the statistics of paupers.

These figures do not establish a direct connection between poverty and the disease, but they are highly suggestive, and they permit of some generalizations that are instructive to all civilized countries. As regards Great Britain, it is evident that the statistics can be explained by im-mensely improved social and industrial conditions.

Mr. Owen, a lawyer of Halifax, who is at the Raleigh, said last night that the people across the line were deeply interested in the political campaign in the United States, and that many of them are of the opinion that Roosevelt will be renominated and re-elected.

Archon Reed Philosopher Succeeds in Muddling the Subject. F. P. Dunne, in the American Magazine. This leads me onto th' whole subjeck to th' truth. What is th' truth? It is something that happens to truth. A truth is not a truth till it is truthified. Take th' human race; it is like me clock.

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From the Kansas City Star. President Roosevelt has cruelly defeated the scheme to have the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sell 500,000 acres of coal lands, worth anywhere from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. A syndicate of white philan-thropists was willing and ready to buy the Indians as high as \$5 or \$1 an acre, and if necessary to throw in a string of beads to boot.

AT THE HOTELS.

"Pennsylvania is for Knox," said J. C. Steinman, of Southfork, Pa., at the Raleigh, last night. Mr. Steinman is a wealthy coal operator of the Keystone State, and has spent several weeks in Florida recuperating.

"I don't know anything about politics, but I know we in Pennsylvania are for Knox for President. We expect to nominate him. At least that's my impression. 'Business' has not been so good these last few months as it might have been. I have an idea that everything will brisk up again before long."

"This talk of hard coal being exhausted within, say, ten years or thereabouts is all nonsense. There is enough coal in the United States to last for many a year to come. West Virginia, Tennessee, and other States have coal beds that have hardly been touched yet. Pennsylvania mines have not been exhausted by any means. And there are many parts of this country where coal is to be found which have not yet been touched."

"The coal operators, so far as I know, are in favor of the establishment of a bureau of mines. It would be of the greatest assistance in making mines safer, and would, no doubt, prevent the loss of many lives. I don't see why there should exist any objection to the establishment of a bureau."

"We in Nova Scotia have not been affected much by the money stringency in the United States," continued Mr. Owen, "although our business relations with the United States are intimate. 'The political pot is also boiling in our Dominion. It's Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal candidate, against Mr. Borde-n, the leader of the Democrats, who has certain high hopes of electing their man. 'Politics, it seems to me, is the same thing everywhere; the stake being the emoluments, as it were.'"

"The Democrats are going to sweep Ohio," said R. W. Kittrell, of Wheeling, W. Va., at the Raleigh last night. Mr. Kittrell, though a resident of Wheeling, has his business across the line in Ohio, where he spends most of his time.

"There is so much dissension in the Republican party in Ohio," continued Mr. Kittrell, "that the Democrats will have any trouble to elect their ticket. The farmers of Ohio don't want Mr. Forsaker returned to the Senate. Rather than run any risks, they would prefer to vote the Democratic ticket, which they are going to do."

"Of course, it's Bryan. And so far as the Republican party is concerned, it's all Taft. Forsaker won't get a delegate."

Speaking of the political situation in Kansas, William Allen White, the editor of the Emporia Gazette, said in New York the other day: "There is nothing the matter with Kansas, nor with the rest of the country. If the President was popular through the West his last message, it is war-shipped and adored now. That message made him stronger than ever, in spite of what a few Wall streeters think and say."

"Why, the other night I attended a banquet at Kansas City. Prominent and well-to-do business and professional men were there. It was given in the Convention Hall, and there were 1,200 at table. In the gathering were about 1400 more, which is something of a crowd, even in marvelous Manhattan, though I did see nearly that number on one subway car this morn'g."

"First, Herbert Hadley, the lawyer, whose name became familiar to H. H. Rogers last year, spoke. And when he came to praising the President and that message the welkin certainly turned in a 4-11. And then Taft spoke. Taft didn't exactly glow, but he was all right. He said, 'Well, anybody that had a doubt might have had it removed painlessly at that dinner. That's how it is all over the West.'"

RAILROAD ARBITRATION.

Southern Railway Turns the Tables on the President. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Whatever may have been the underlying purpose of the President's recent letter of instruction to the Interstate Commerce Commission—to prepare it self for the exercise of its functions, in connection with the Commission of Labor, as a board of conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes between the railroads and their employes—the prompt action of the Southern Railway in accepting the suggestion and in putting up to the commission the settlement of its disputes with its employes over a proposed reduction of wages will be generally interpreted as a turning of the tables.

Without altering the essential conditions in any particular, the change of position created by the initiative of the Southern Railway gives a new aspect to the matter. The idea of voluntary paternalism has vanished and the govern-ment becomes involved in an industrial dispute and assumes a responsibility from which the railroad, under certain conditions, may be very glad to be relieved. It has done no more than accept a suggestion from the head of the administration, and if it shall be able to show the tribunal created by the Erdman act that the falling off in traffic and in revenue has made a cut in wages inevitable it will have the moral backing of the government in the enforcement of the reduction.

This may not have been exactly what was intended, but it is a logical and perfectly proper utilization of the agencies created by the law. It may conceivably lead the government into a dangerous participation in the details of railway management than a voluntary settlement is yet ready to approve or advocate, but that is the fault of the law, not of the company which has invoked it for the settlement of present industrial differences with its employes.

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