

MR. PAYNE DEFENDS NEW TARIFF BILL

Discusses Measure for More Than Nine Hours.

QUIZZED BY HIS COLLEAGUES

Members Ply Him with Questions as to Various Provisions of the Bill.

The length of time to be allowed for five-minute discussions and offering amendments to the Payne tariff bill will be determined in the general debate which has progressed a little further.

Mr. Payne said the plan of his followers was to allow as much time as possible to the discussion of the bill, and that every member of the House would be given as much time to speak and offer amendments as possible.

Mr. Payne finished his speech on the bill framed by him and the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

In all, Mr. Payne spoke nine hours and thirty-five minutes. At the end he showed his fatigue to some extent, but clear, and though weaker than when he started, he could be heard in all parts of the chamber.

Champ Clark, the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, will begin his speech when the House convenes at 11 o'clock this morning, and it is expected he will take up the entire day.

No one took advantage of the opportunity and the floor was forced upon Mr. Clark. The Missourian complained about having to start his speech late in the afternoon when the members were tired out after listening to a four-hour debate.

Mr. Payne then made a motion to adjourn and let Mr. Clark proceed on the opening of the House to-day.

Mr. Payne made it clear he did not intend to force Mr. Clark from whom a lengthy speech is expected, to begin at such a late hour and under such unfavorable circumstances.

Mr. Payne spent most of yesterday answering some of the hundreds of questions hurled at him from every direction.

When he started on the second day of his speech a number of Representatives jumped to their feet and asked about various provisions in the new bill. And from then until the close he was kept busy informing his questioners. At times he was forced to decline to yield for a question in order that he might answer another just ahead of him.

The inheritance tax came in for a lively discussion. Champ Clark, who said he was not fully decided what he thought of that provision, was asked by the Republicans favored such a law, and at the same time were opposed to an income tax.

Mr. Payne said he was opposed to the income tax for these two reasons. Mr. Payne admitted there was some ground for the question, but said the principal reason he opposed an income tax was that the United States Supreme Court had declared that provision in the Wilson bill unconstitutional.

Mr. Clark then tried to get some information about how the proposed inheritance tax clause would operate; how inheritance during the life-time of a parent would be listed, but he seemed unable to get at the bottom of the question.

Mr. Payne could not say whether or not a father giving an amount of money to a heir during his life-time would be subject to the tax. Mr. Payne was of the opinion that the law would not be evaded in that way, but could not say what length of time before death the transfer would have to be made in order to escape the law.

The question of whether or not the States now imposing an inheritance tax would continue to follow that course after the passage of the national law, was another interesting feature of the discussion.

Mr. Payne said he thought inheritance taxes were imposed by twenty-three States, and he did not believe they would discontinue such assessments. He said that in New York alone, the inheritance tax paid \$6,000,000 in the State treasury last year.

Quizzed on Free Hides. Chairman Payne was quizzed especially as to free hides. Representative Martin, of South Dakota, a Republican claiming to speak for cattle growers, declared that the 15 per cent duty on hides was necessary for the farmers.

To this Mr. Payne replied that the "Big Four" beef packers got the benefit of the duty, and the farmer was compelled to pay it when he bought shoes, and that the duty had operated to drive the South American hides into the German market, and kill the tanning industry in the United States. Mr. Payne charged that the Big Four had gone into the tanning business, and refused to sell the hides to independent tanners.

Representative C. H. Welles, of Wisconsin, a Democrat and a tanner, yielded to Mr. Payne.

Mr. Payne declared he was glad to yield to some one who knew the subject in a business way.

Mr. Payne began by discussing the steel schedules. The revision in the bill, Mr. Payne said, was downward. Mr. Capron, of Rhode Island, said the proposed reduction on files was too sweeping. Repealing Mr. Payne said the proposed reduction on files would not injure the iron or throw one laborer out of employment.

The passage of the proposed bill without amendment, Mr. Payne said, would cause a boom in the iron and steel industry.

Cheered by Republicans. When Mr. Payne took his seat the Republican members of the House cheered him loudly, and finally arose and continued their hand-clapping to show their appreciation of the speech.

When Mr. Clark took the floor there was a generous applause from both sides of the House.

BILL OPPOSES GAMBLING.

Senator Burkett Introduces Draconic Measure in Upper House.

Senator Burkett has introduced a bill in the Senate relating to race-track gambling, placing of bets, and lotteries, wider in its scope than any measure heretofore offered.

Senator Burkett's bill is to prevent the nullification of State anti-gambling laws by international or interstate transmission of race-gambling bets or of racing bets, and it not only strikes at the making of bets, but prevents the depositing or transmission by any telegraph or telephone company of any message from one State or Territory, from or into the District of Columbia, or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

PLAN TO BETTER CHILDREN. Bill Introduced in the Senate to Establish a Bureau.

The movement for the betterment of the children that is spreading over the country, and which received such an impetus at the recent convention in this city, has reached the national law-makers.

Senator Flint has prepared and introduced in the Senate a bill to establish in the Department of Interior a bureau to be known as the children's bureau.

If the bill should become a law, the department thus created would go into the subject of the care of children, and by investigation, devise means for their uplift.

WORK ON THE TARIFF

Senate Finance Committee Takes Up Payne Bill.

The Republican members of the Senate Commission on Finance began work in earnest on the tariff revision bill yesterday.

The bill introduced in the House as a guide, they started in to consider the various schedules. The Republican Senators of the committee worked from 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning until after 6 p. m., and when they had concluded their labors for the day, had practically completed the chemical schedule.

It is apparent already that the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have determined not to endeavor to consider the advisability of imposing taxes of a special kind until they have found out whether a straight tariff will suffice to give revenue.

Bar Income Tax. The inheritance tax provided for in the bill now pending in the House is regarded as within the category of special taxation, and it is not likely to be included in the Senate bill. The same thing applies to the proposed income tax, not provided for in the House bill.

The suggestion attributed to the President that a 2 per cent tax should be imposed upon the dividends of corporations has not been communicated to the Republican members of the Finance Committee, and in view of their attitude it is not likely to be put before them for consideration.

As things stand, the Republican members of the Finance Committee are going about the preparation of a tariff bill of their own, on unusual, unique lines. They are of the opinion that the main thing is not to enact a tariff law that will bring in an enormous income, but to devise means by which public expense could be kept within such reasonable bounds that an enormous income will not be required.

It was with this idea in view that the Senate leaders determined on the formation of the Committee on Public Expenditures, the membership of which was announced. The Committee on Public Expenditures, or as it is already being called, "the Budget Committee," will advise the Finance Committee on all the annual supply bills, and will exercise supervision in an arbitrary way designed to keep appropriations well within the receipts of the Federal Treasury.

Upon the theory involved in the formation of the Budget Committee the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will do their recasting of the tariff bill pending in the House.

Several Experts Heard. The Senate tariff bill constructors intend, however, to save the time of the country and themselves by starting in right now to draft a tariff measure. Until they have gone through every schedule of the Payne bill, and in view of the fact that they will not attempt to re-draft the language of any section or clause or change the figures of duties imposed by the House measure.

The Republican members of the Finance Committee, before they have heard general appraisers and a number of chemical experts.

The technical experts were examined carefully in regard to the provisions of the chemical schedule of the House bill and the committee men obtained a mass of valuable information which will be arranged for ready reference, when the consideration of the bill for the purpose of making changes has begun.

It is clear that if the Republican members of the Finance Committee are able to find means by which sufficient revenue to run the government can be provided through usual customs duties and internal revenue, the inheritance tax provision will be omitted from the bill when it is reported in the Senate.

It is too early yet to say exactly what the outcome will be, but the disposition of the Republican committee is known to be in favor of what is designated as a straight tariff law. In this connection it is said that the matter of renewing the stamp tax on checks and legal papers had not been considered by the Finance Committee.

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Sprains, bruises and wounds heal quickly when treated with Omega Oil. It is antiseptic, preventing the growth of microbes. It is a stimulant and promotes free circulation around the wound, thus quickening the healing process.

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MINORITY MEMBERS ARE STILL AT ODDS

No Evidences Are Given of Restored Harmony.

BOLTERS MEET CHAMP CLARK

They Inform Minority Leader that They Will Not Follow Party's Course as Set by Him—Members of Georgia Delegation Issue Statement to Justify Their Action.

Regular Democrats and insurgents were as bitter yesterday morning as they were following the stormy caucus Monday night, and no evidences were given that things would pick up and harmony restored to the ranks of the minority.

The bolters called yesterday on Champ Clark, the minority leader, one by one, and informed him that they would not follow the course of the party as set by him. To every one of them Mr. Clark said he didn't care, and to others he expressed the same opinion as he has since the twenty-three members of his party joined Representative Fitzgerald and saved the House organization from being overruled by the combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents—that all who voted against the party were bolters, pure and simple.

Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, a Democrat, who is the son of a Democrat whose father and grandfather were Democrats, declared yesterday that Champ Clark had better control over the minority than any leader in the last fifteen years. He told of the trying conditions under which Mr. Clark's leadership had been tested, and complimented the Missourian on the way he has conducted things. Mr. James says all that talk by the bolters about disruption in the party is nonsense, that nobody but the bolters puts any faith in that sort of thing.

Statement from Georgians. Six members of the Georgia delegation in the House, known by some of the members as high tariff Democrats, yesterday issued a statement attempting to set themselves right for voting with the Republicans to save the rules. The statement was signed by Representatives Brantley, Livingston, Lee, Griggs, and Edwards, and in part was as follows:

"The action of the caucus Monday night in adopting rules to make the action of future caucuses binding under certain conditions is our complete vindication in the hands of the caucus itself for the votes we cast on the day the House organized. This action is an admission that no binding rules have heretofore existed. This action also shows the folly of last night's caucus being held, and what took place at the caucus in the way of party dissension and personal wrangling, and strife emphasizes the folly."

"We are glad we were out of it. We did not attend because we thought our absence would be more conducive to harmony than our presence. If there were present those who wanted to arraign us, we would not be there for reply, and our silence would be that much gained for harmony."

"Our presence was not necessary to bind us if the caucus proposed to limit itself to adopting rules for the future, and if on the other hand the caucus proposed to censure or criticize us for doing what it is now admitted we had a right to do, we did not intend by our presence even seemingly to admit the existence of any party law or precedent for such action."

"We deplore the unseemly wrangle that took place and shall not add to the discord of the occasion by a display of feeling against any one. In justice to ourselves, however, we must say concerning the first resolution adopted last night, that a more indefinite and meaningless criticism could not have been written, nor could there be any clearer or surer evidence of our complete disavowal of responsibility that is made."

Criticism Baseless. "The term 'Cannism' is indefinite and uncertain as to its meaning. It relates either to the individual or to the Republicanism for which the individual stands. If it relates to the individual, we laid the foundation for his elimination by our action in proposing that Democrats insist on their Republican allies in voting against him, and the caucus threw our proposals to the wind. If it relates to the Republicanism of which the individual is the exponent, we have no sympathy with that, and the criticism is baseless."

"The caucus tries to justify a criticism by saying that our action was 'in conflict with previous caucus action.' Our critics could not say 'in violation' of previous caucus action, because specific approval was given in the caucus by the majority of the caucus members other than his. It is an unwarranted assumption of authority for a majority of Democrats present at last night's caucus to write into the Denver platform the specific resolutions that were in the minds of those who were in the caucus, but never expressed, and then to say that because we voted for other and different amendments in preference thereto we violated the platform. To say that we voted to save 'Cannism' is meaningless, and to say that in doing so we voted 'in conflict with caucus action' is more so, and in the same sentence to disclaim responsibility for our votes is absurd."

"We regret that the leadership of our party thought it wise to unite with one wing of the Republican party to save the Republican party from the wrath of the people by unadvisedly assuming the responsibility of that party upon an undefined something called 'Cannism.' The rules of the House have never handicapped the majority party."

Course Is Upheld. "As showing that our course is consistent, and the course of Mr. Clark and his followers is inconsistent, we cite the Democratic caucus of less than two years ago, when the proposal of Mr. Jones, of Virginia, to take from the minority leader and reserve to the caucus the power to make recommendation for Democratic committee assignments received the support of but seven Democrats, and Mr. Clark himself was one of those who voted against the proposal."

"As showing also the insincerity of the pretended fight against one-man power under the rules of the House, we cite only to call attention to the caucus of March 15, where it was proposed that Democrats should take their voting order in preference thereto we violated the platform. To say that we voted to save 'Cannism' is meaningless, and to say that in doing so we voted 'in conflict with caucus action' is more so, and in the same sentence to disclaim responsibility for our votes is absurd."

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AUTO LAWS PLANNED

Commissioner West Moves for Police Control.

AGAINST RECKLESS DRIVING

More Stringent Control in the District Is Proposed—Safety to Life and Limb Is One of the Main Objects—Jurisdiction of the Board Passed on by Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner West has taken the initial step toward placing automobiles under more stringent police control in the District of Columbia. Two new regulations are proposed, which will serve to make a chauffeur think long before giving free "reins" to his speeding propensities.

The first, and most important, is the revocation of a motor license, where it is shown that the operator has endangered life and limb by reckless driving.

Second, the removal of all out-of-town numbers from machines, whether owned by a Washington citizen or not, when within the limits of the District.

The Board of Commissioners is now considering these two measures, which are borrowed from the experience of various States, such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The police captains are all strongly in favor of them. The corporation counsel has passed upon the board's area of jurisdiction in the matter, and a strong public sentiment is backed of them.

The corporation counsel has expressed the opinion that the Commissioners have the right to prescribe in a permit the length of time for which such permit is given, and the causes which will operate to revoke it.

There are two reasons why the new regulation is suggested. One is that the present police law against the reckless driving of motor cars cannot be enforced satisfactorily, and certain prosecutions cannot be conducted under it; the other is that a police court fine is not always a sufficient safeguard against continued infraction of the law. The power to revoke permits places a weapon in the hands of the Commissioners. This would act as a wholesome deterrent to reckless drivers, where the risk of a police court fine would not, it is argued.

The law imposing a tax on motor vehicles of \$3 for two seats and \$2 for each additional seat, recently enacted as a provision in the District appropriation bill, will be tested in the courts. It is stated. The fact that the law carries no penalty for noncompliance creates some doubt as to its enforcement, but the automobilists are so certain of being able to have it declared invalid that the case will probably be submitted for judicial action upon its merits.

It is said that if this law is valid, automobiles will be subjected to a triple tax. They are now assessed as personal property, besides which a tax of \$2 is imposed for permission to operate. The wheel tax would be additional.

If motor vehicles can be taxed at a fixed rate per seat, it will be argued, the same tax ought to be imposed upon all other vehicles, as otherwise there would be an unfair discrimination. Some of the members of the Automobile Club insist that street cars are motor vehicles, and that the tax, it would, be imposed upon every character of vehicle operated by a motor.

When the case is instituted in the courts the Commissioners will take the ground that their duty is to execute the will of Congress.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND DIES.

Maj. E. H. Brown Was Captain of Company at San Juan.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Almost at the same hour when his comrade of the battle of San Juan Hill, Theodore Roosevelt, departed for his African hunting trip, Maj. E. H. Brown, aged fifty-four years, died of apoplexy at Fort Thomas to-day.

When the famous charge up San Juan Hill occurred, Maj. Brown was captain of a company of the Third Infantry. He and Col. Roosevelt were good friends.

Then Brown, who had distinguished himself throughout the war with Spain, went to the Philippines and added to his name as a fighter and another promotion.

Maj. Brown was in charge of the second battalion of the Second Regiment of infantry at Fort Thomas. He is survived by a wife and daughter. Maj. Brown was born in Detroit.

Mrs. Carter Again Sued.

New York, March 23.—Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne, the actress, was defendant in the City Court to-day before Justice Greene in the suit brought against her by Mrs. A. E. Herrman, a customer of Whitestone, Long Island, to recover \$1,241.35 for costumes made at the order of Mrs. Carter for the production of La Tosca and Camille.

WORLD HONOR ALLISON.

A joint resolution has been offered by Senator Cummins, directing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a bronze statue of the late Senator William E. Allison.

COTTON BALE GIVEN

Taft Receives Present from Greenville, S. C.

CONFERS AS TO PATRONAGE

Chief Executive Talks with Representative Johnson about Federal Offices, and It is Understood that Democrats Will Have Influence as to Who Gets the Plums.

A bale of cotton.

That was the present made to President Taft yesterday by the citizens of Greenville, S. C., and although it was a miniature affair, valuable only for a paper weight and not for commercial purposes, it was none the less appreciated by the Chief Executive.

The presentation was made by Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, a Democrat, who called at the White House to talk over some applications for appointments to Federal offices with the President. The Chief Executive expressed sincere thanks for the little gift, and said he would use it on the desk in his private office.

The President had a long conference with Senator Smith and Representative Johnson yesterday about Federal patronage in the Palmetto State, and after all it is highly probable that these two Democrats will have something to say about who gets the government plums. Heretofore he has been almost entirely in the hands of John G. Capers, the Roosevelt referee in that State.

Offer Is Refused.

That Mr. Capers' day of ruling over the Revenue Service is fast passing was made evident yesterday when it became known that the job had been offered to two men—Arthur L. Vorys, of Ohio, and James E. Watson, of Indiana. It is said both refused the offer, and the President is now looking for somebody to accept it.

The rumor that former Senator Chester I. Long, of Kansas, would be the next Ambassador to St. Petersburg was given its death blow yesterday, when Senator Curtis announced the former Senator would not accept a Federal appointment, even if it were to be a berth in the Cabinet.

Senator Curtis and Senator Bristow called at the White House to talk over the national bank guaranty defaults with the President, and asked him to allow them to inform the attorney general of Kansas that the United States Attorney General is now looking into the Kansas national bank deposit law to see if the national banks are taking advantage of it and operate under it. The President informed his callers that Attorney General Wickham would take up the matter immediately.

Gov. Curry Resigns.

The resignation of Gov. Curry, of New Mexico, was received at the White House by telegraph. No announcement of his successor will be made in several days, it is thought.

MINERS OPPOSED TO STRIKE

Delegates to Scranton Convention Anxious to Avoid Trouble.

Workers Will Waive Practically Every Demand and Ask Only for Union Recognition.

Scranton, Pa., March 23.—Three hundred and ninety delegates from every section of the anthracite coal fields met in convention to-day to decide what policy the United Mine Workers of America will pursue at the expiration of the present working agreement with the coal operators.

All of the delegates are anxious to avoid trouble of any kind, and many made speeches on the floor of the convention that the union is not prepared for a strike and that it must avoid a suspension under all circumstances.

National President T. L. Lewis, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, presided at the convention, and in his opening remarks made clear the situation. It developed, from speeches delivered upon the floor of the convention and from the sentiment that is not hidden, that the miners will waive practically every demand and ask simply for recognition of the union, depending upon the generosity of the operators whether this shall include the check-off system or not.

Although President Lewis will not admit this in so many words, it is known that the counter proposition which the miners will prepare to submit to the operators will embody simply this demand and nothing more. If it is ignored, there will be a strike, notwithstanding the sentiment against it.

"We know pretty nearly what we will do," said President Lewis at the close of the convention to-day. "But just now I am a clam. To-morrow may bring some developments bearing on the situation. The policy of the miners will be decided by a special committee that was appointed to-day by President Lewis. The committee which will shape the attitude of the union consists of the president, secretary, and one delegate from each district."

JUDGE PENFIELD ILL.

Stricken with Acute Indigestion, but Shows Improvement.

Judge William L. Penfield, former Solicitor for the State Department, who was taken critically ill of acute indigestion on Sunday at his residence, the Ontario apartments, was believed to be out of danger at an early hour this morning.

The improvement in his condition became noticeable yesterday morning and continued through the day. Walter Penfield visited his father late last night, and when seen afterward expressed hope for his recovery. Judge Penfield is sixty-two years old.

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LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY

Hyland C. Kirk Takes "Man" as His Topic.

Triumph of Evolution Shows—Address at George Washington University.

In addressing the Society for Philosophical Inquiry at George Washington University, yesterday afternoon, Hyland C. Kirk, discussing the subject of "Philosophy and physical perfection," said:

"Man is the highest product of evolution on this earth, but how can any one suppose that he has reached the acme of his development when he has neither gained anything like a complete knowledge of himself, nor yet the power to live? Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is reported as saying recently:

"There is no iron law of mortality. Almost all the causes of death are destroyable, and while death itself is not destroyable, life can be greatly lengthened."

"This is very encouraging so far as it goes, and yet dogmatic assertions do not count for much. How does Prof. Fisher know that human death is not destroyable? Millions have declared that the earth was not a sphere, and as many more that it did not revolve around the sun. Did such statements bear their assertions? The French authorities, who ordered de Costa to be incarcerated because of his saying that a vehicle could be made to run by steam; a Postmaster General of the United States declared that Morse was insane because he insisted that he could communicate with remote places by means of an electric wire; Dr. Lardner predicted that no ocean steamer could carry coal enough to cross successfully the Atlantic, and quite recently it was asserted that no aeroplane exceeding fifty pounds in weight could possibly navigate the air."

"True, none of these things had been experienced before these assertions were made, and the whole world—the thoughtful world—was in hearty agreement with these denunciations; so that if more assertions and predictions of this kind, on the electric telegraph, the ocean steamship, and aeroplane would never have been realized. The absurdity involved has all been reversed, showing that experience, and not experience counts for little, unless all the facts are known or good and sufficient reasons are assigned."

"Out of the desire to live, here and now, springing spontaneously