

RADICALS PROPOSE A TAX ON INCOMES

Republican Senators Opposed to Aldrich Bill Meet.

WILL SEEK MINORITY SUPPORT

Hold Meeting at Home of Senator Cummins and Discuss His Proposed Amendment to the Aldrich Measure, Which Comes Up for Debate To-day—For an Inheritance Tax.

As a preliminary step to an effort to amend the pending tariff bill some of the radical Republican Senators had a meeting yesterday to talk over the situation and determine upon a course of action.

The meeting was at the residence of Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who first came into national prominence as the author of "The Iowa Idea" of downward tariff revision. Among those present were Senators Borah, of Idaho; Brown and Burket, of Nebraska; Bristol, of Kansas, and Dixon, of Montana. They came at the invitation of Mr. Cummins. Senator La Follette, who had been regarded as the leader of the radical Republican wing in the Senate, was not present.

The conference had to do mainly with the matter of agreeing on an income tax amendment. Senator Cummins had intended to propose such an amendment to-day, but as a result of the conference, he will change it in certain respects.

His amendment, as drawn, provided for a graduated income tax, ranging from 1 per cent on incomes between \$1,000 and \$5,000, and 5 per cent on incomes of more than \$5,000.

Differ as to Percentages. There was a general disagreement among the radicals at the meeting that an income tax amendment should be proposed, but there were differences of opinion as to percentages that should be favored. Between now and Wednesday these differences, it is expected, will be harmonized, and Senator Cummins will submit his amendment in modified form. It is probable that a 3 per cent tax on incomes between \$2,000 and \$4,000, and a tax of 5 per cent on incomes above \$4,000 will be favored.

The radicals, realizing that they will not get enough support from their own party to put through what they have in mind, plan a combination with the Democratic Senators. The radicals were told that in the speech explaining the provisions of the Finance Committee's bill, which he will make in the Senate to-day, Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, would endeavor to show that the bill, as amended by the committee, would produce enough revenue without resorting to the expedient of an income tax or any other form of direct taxation. Senator Cummins and other who attended the conference called by him took exception to this idea. They asserted that the expense of the government would keep on increasing and that it would be necessary to have an income tax in order to provide sufficient revenue for the needs of the nation.

Favor Inheritance Tax Also. Radical Republicans in the Senate are in favor also of a restoration to the measure of the provision contained in the measure as it was passed by the House, providing for a graduated tax on inheritances. It is probable they will decide to offer the House provision, which was eliminated from the bill by the Senate Finance Committee, as an amendment to the measure when it is under consideration in the Senate.

If all the radical Republicans who are criticizing the amended Senate bill have their way, they will press for many changes in the schedule of duties. Instead of a decrease on the duty on raw sugar, and a reduction in the duty on refined sugar, with the object of hurting the so-called sugar trust. Through this means, they assert, the sugar trust will be prevented from increasing the cost of sugar, as competition from abroad would follow the reduction of duty on the refined grades. Some of them want the rates on steel in the Finance Committee's bill cut materially, and would have iron ore, pig iron, coal and wood pulp placed on the free list. In addition they are anxious to change the tobacco schedule so as to put the American Tobacco Company and to make reductions in the woolen schedule and the glass schedule.

The radical Republicans of the Senate realize that the numbers just now are not sufficiently large to accomplish anything, even with the support of the entire Democratic membership. Fifteen Republicans will have to join in the movement, but a count of noses has shown that the radical forces are still severely short of that number. Democratic protection Senators from the South, and there is a good sized contingent of them, feel that the products of their several States have faced so many reductions in the woolen schedule and the glass schedule that the South would not obtain all the protection now in sight. In view of this condition, it is likely that a good many of the Democratic Senators would not join the proposed combination with the Republican radicals.

Debate on Bill Begins To-day. The debate on the tariff bill will be begun in the Senate to-day. Senator Aldrich will open it in a statement designed to show that the bill as amended by the Finance Committee will produce sufficient revenue for the expense of the government.

In order not to prolong the debate, most of the Republican Senators will not make the usual protracted speeches, and they are of the opinion that a majority of the Democratic Senators will confine their remarks to the fewest possible words. Every effort will be made to put the bill through as quickly as possible, and there is a hopeful feeling among the leaders that the measure will be enacted into law by June 1. A continuance of the hot weather which Washington experienced yesterday will have a marked effect in discouraging any effort to delay action.

Back to the Farm.

From Life. "Well, Silas, what did you find new down to the city?" "Why, something 'uth seeth'. The hull place is full 'o' cabs with cash registers on 'em, an' red flags to show folks it's dangerous to dispute the fare. They call 'em taxicabbers 'cuz, 'cause of you don't mind, the drivers 'll jest take the skin off ye."

Approval.

From the Washington Star. "Do you think it is an advantage for a young singer to go abroad to study?" "I dunno as it's any advantage," answered Mr. Cumrox. "But it's mighty considerate of the home folks and the neighbors."

LINER MONOPOLIZED BY NINE.

Passengers Are Lonesome on Big Ocean Steamship.

New York, April 18.—When the big American Line steamship New York docked here to-day nine lonesome looking passengers—six men and three women—died down the gangway from the first cabin.

The small number of first cabin passengers on the big boat was due to the fact that a steamship from Southampton sailed just before and another from the New York. When asked about the trip over, the six passengers declared they spent most of their time trying to find one another. At night the big ship was illuminated as if hundreds of first cabin passengers were on board.

At times one man would have the big smoking-room all to himself. Among the passengers were John M. Patterson, a wealthy oil man of Pittsburg. More than 170 first-class passengers trooped down the gangway of the White Star liner Celtic, which docked shortly after the New York to-day. They were mostly tourists who had been visiting Mediterranean ports on the steamship Arlab.

GAIN IN FEW STOCKS

Average Range of Prices Is Practically Stationary.

REACTION IS A NATURAL ONE

Sensible Men Realize That Market Cannot Always Be Gaining, and Receding Movement Is Bound to Occur—Bank Clearings and Railroad Earnings Are Favorable.

New York, April 17.—That fairly large class of people in Wall street whose only idea of the stock market is that prices should always advance and by whom a two point reaction in values is regarded as a serious matter, were professing themselves that week as considerably disappointed over the action of the market during the last fortnight. In this period the average range of prices has advanced hardly at all, although maintaining itself at about the high level previously reached. Striking gains were made in a number of stocks, which as a rule were not those commonly included among the standard issues, even if new high records for an issue of two other stocks of similar class, what in all probability is going on in the market is another demonstration of the truth that a high price for any stock, considered quantitatively rather than relatively, tends to diminish speculative trading in it. It does not prevent buying of the stock for investment, nor does it prevent speculation in it by great capitalists or other people possessed of large means, but it does make the stock less attractive to the majority of people, and stock commission houses buy it less willingly for customers.

No doubt there is a feeling in various quarters that the stock market has discontinued a great deal of definite recovery in business conditions, and that it would be the wise thing, regarded from a broad point of view, if the market should stop its advance for a time, and even possibly decline a little to a point where new public buying of stocks might be invited. The greater number of daily professional speculators in Wall street last week extended their operations for a fall.

What Rise Is Based On. Contrariwise, there remain with undiminished strength the important facts on which the recent rise in prices has been based. First among these is a manifest confidence based upon a large number of detailed considerations on the part of the people of the whole country in the future and the immediate future of business; and it does not seem reasonable that until this has abated there can be any material decline in the security market.

Secondly, the corporate interests of the country are now finding it easy to borrow money for their needs, present and prospective. They have, in fact, already abundantly done so.

Thirdly, a feeling of reassurance, whose effect can hardly be exaggerated, and which is at every moment increasing, has been caused by the whole reasonable assurance of the national administration. Reference has been made to the improvement in business that has gone on since the beginning of the year, and especially since the time of the reduction in iron and steel prices. It is a matter open to serious dispute whether this improvement has not been considerably greater than is admitted just now in Wall street, even in optimistic circles.

Bank clearings are all the time swelling. Increases in railroad earnings, as they are quoted week by week and month by month, are certainly on most railway lines growing larger. In the iron and steel trade it is trustworthy that the Carnegie Steel Company at the end of the first quarter of the year had booked double the tonnage taken in the corresponding quarter in 1908, and that the company is now operating 80 per cent of its blast mill capacity. Similarly, it is authoritatively declared that the orders and specifications received by the Illinois Steel Company during the first three months of the year exceeded the tonnage for the same quarter of the year in the company's history.

Treasury Condition Favorable. The government's finances are getting into better shape, the official Treasury estimate now being that if the improvement in customs receipts continues that began to be noted since the middle of February, the government's deficit for the fiscal year will amount to only about \$72,000,000, against a deficit of \$114,000,000 estimated at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

The government's estimate of the amount of receipts keeps on at the rate in progress at the present moment, the deficit will be further substantially lowered.

There were those who accounted for the pause in the advance in the stock market last week by reference to the excited speculation for the rise in wheat prices now centering in the operations of a de-tarmined party of men in Chicago, but as this speculation has been limited in character, embracing only in the most inconsequential way a general financial

VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON MANY TOPICS

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

The House Fly.

Editor The Washington Herald: I noticed an article in a recent issue of your paper with reference to the health board calling attention to the necessity of abolishing the house fly if we would rid ourselves of disease. A great deal has been published regarding the war on the house fly; Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana are now engaged in an anti-fly campaign, while the boards of health of a number of other States are issuing bulletins concerning the pestiferous fly. Much can be done to remedy the evil caused by the house fly and mosquito. These insects breed in filth and dirt, and if each householder would see that his own premises are kept clean and free from annoyance by the proper use of screens and window screens. In this day of inexpensive screens and wire cloth, there is no excuse for any householder of even moderate means being without screens which do much to his health, comfort, and security of the home. If we will get rid of the breeding places of the flies, we will soon be rid of the flies, but in the meantime, for the sake of our health, comfort, and cleanliness, we should keep these insects out of our homes by proper screening.

W. A. BIGGERS. Detroit, April 12, 1909.

Word from Maine.

Editor The Washington Herald: Word has come to me that Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, a former resident of Lewiston, is a candidate for an important position in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In common with many friends in her native State, I realize how exceptionally well fitted for such an office Mrs. Pulsifer is, and I earnestly hope that she may be elected. From her successful activity in various social and philanthropic interests while in Lewiston, we know her executive ability and her unflinching initiative. Mrs. Pulsifer is a woman of broad sympathies and hopeful courage, with the added qualifications of a most successful business woman, and a most successful manager of her own affairs. Her charming presence and winning personality united with a cordial heartiness and graciousness of manner make many friends and help cause which she may desire to advance. Our best wishes are hers in fullest measure. MABEL A. DIVOLL. Lewiston, Me.

"Still Waters Run Deep."

Editor The Washington Herald: Senator Albert Cummins's tribute to Roosevelt as the peer of George Washington puts many of us old chaps way back and out. Some of us had been thinking other things about the Rough Rider. I suppose Mr. Cummins is well up about greatness. I think some philosopher said: "Beware of the man who gets to be bigger than his office or the people." He was speaking of a politician. We have no demand for a superman as President of our country. What we want is a well-balanced, honest person of sound judgment to execute the will of the people as expressed through their representatives. We do not want a lawbreaker or a lawbreaker. If there were a king in the world, we would probably have to put our ruler up with the gods and kneel down to them. It is a fact that has run clear through history: "Still waters run deep." The noisy big man is the clown. A noisy day which they have been busy to acquire through the generous management of the company, of which Mrs. Scott is the virtual head and director.

participation, it is wholly improbable that a collapse in the movement would at all unfavorably affect such a stock market. Indeed, such a collapse would unquestionably help the security market.

There are certain phases of this situation that do not yet seem entirely clear. It is to be freely admitted, and the fact has been strongly emphasized in this column, that we have recently a great surplus of the leading grain staples has remained at the end of succeeding harvests, and that it is a practical certainty that prices of foodstuffs will command comparatively high prices in the future, or until at least some means of increasing the production of these staples is discovered.

A Master of Tongues.

From the York Observer. An overzealous county committee once advertised that J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota—who is the House humorist, and for that reason, probably, has been defeated for renomination, the people desiring serious-minded statesmen, apparently—would make a speech in Scandinavian in a town where there was a large settlement of Swedes and Norwegians. Bede had had full notice. He couldn't make a speech in Scandinavian, and he was in a bad hole. After he had been introduced as a fellow-Norwegian, the chairman, Bede stepped out. "My friends," he said, "I have been advertised to address you in your native tongue. Before proceeding, I desire to say that I have heard great things of the sturdy men from the North who are doing so much to make Minnesota an imperial State. I have heard that you men are the best class of immigrants, that you rapidly assimilate our language and customs and become our best American citizens. I believe this to be true. Now, just to satisfy my curiosity, I desire to ask how many of you can understand English, just to prove to the world how admirable you are as settlers. How many understand English?" "We have all know English," said the spokesman. "In that case," continued Bede, "it is entirely unnecessary for me to speak to you in Scandinavian, so I will proceed in English."

An Impenetrable Hedge.

From Harper's Weekly. The hedges which we ordinarily see bordering country estates are planted for their ornamental and beautifying effect and not as a substitute for fencing material, but in the extreme southwestern part of the United States there are many hedges which serve primarily this latter purpose. Various species of cactus, such as the prickly pear, are used by ranchmen to inclose cattle ranges in these arid regions, and these hedges are practically impenetrable. Wild animals are thus effectively prevented from attacking the herds and flocks, and a supply of fodder may always be obtained by burning off the spines from the tender young shoots of the cactus. Remains of hedges fifteen feet in height are to be seen near the locations of the old mission in Southern California, where they once served as fortifications to protect the little settlements. Instead of fences, the Mexicans use what is known as the organ cactus. When stakes of this plant are set in the earth they readily take root, and soon present a formidable barrier of thorns.

himself man. The greatest President, in my estimation, will make the least noise, and do the most effective and lasting work. But we do not want a projector of schemes and jobs. We have our agents in our representatives. It will be profitable for our republic to remember that, "In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom." Few, few indeed are the mortals who can preserve true balance in face of high place and popular flattery. No nation can safely relinquish its government to a single person. But nations have been fooled all along the wreck-strewn world. Let us not be so just yet. ORVILLE H. KIMBALL. Amherst, Mass.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Editor The Washington Herald: A former resident of Bloomington, Ill., the home of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, candidate of the administrationists for president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said yesterday: "It has been my good fortune to have known Mrs. Scott during nearly all of her life in Illinois from the time she came from her Kentucky home a bride; also to have been her close neighbor and the neighbor of her sister, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President of the United States. Mrs. Scott inherited ability, her father, Rev. Dr. Green, was a distinguished Presbyterian minister, scholar, and writer of Kentucky, for many years president of Center College, at Danville, Ky. Matthew T. Scott was a student at Center College when he met and won Miss Julia Green. He and his beautiful bride came to McLean County, Ill., soon after their marriage and located on one of Mr. Scott's farms near Chenoa, twenty-five miles from Bloomington. Mr. Scott was a far-seeing man, gifted with rare executive ability and courage, invested in farm lands in and about McLean County and founded the town of Chenoa. His selections of land included wide averages of the richest soil in the Mississippi Valley. The town of Chenoa, thrived steadily, and Mr. Scott's farm lands and town property rapidly increased in value. He steadily added to his holdings, leasing his farms to choicest tenants and continually improving his properties. His tenants were never discontented or dissatisfied. They were treated generously, and rewarded justly for their services. He was a man of high and honest returns of crops and stock. "Thirty years ago, or longer, the Scotts took up their residence in Bloomington. Soon after moving to Bloomington, Mr. Scott took a leading part in the quest for coal at that place, his brother-in-law, Adlai E. Stevenson, and several of the latter's brothers being associated with him in that enterprise. After great expenditure of money and many difficulties bituminous coal of the quality was found. The mine is now one of the most profitable in Illinois, as well as one of the deepest. "Matthew T. Scott died some fifteen years ago, leaving a large estate, of which Mrs. Scott, as soon as she rallied from her great bereavement, assumed personal management. A short time before his death, Mr. Scott had acquired possession of a large tract of mineral land in Tennessee, rich in iron. Mrs. Scott made a journey to Europe and disposed of this tract, realizing for the estate a sum of money which exceeded the expectations of experts who had gone over the ground—as I remember it, about \$300,000. "Mrs. Scott owns a controlling interest in a law firm, the law firm of the name of which I have already mentioned. These mines employ some 500 men, most of whom are the owners of neat and comfortable homes in the vicinity of the mine, which they have been able to acquire through the generous management of the company, of which Mrs. Scott is the virtual head and director.

Monument—Mount Vernon.

Editor The Washington Herald: In Saturday morning's Herald appears an interview in "At the Hotel" column with Mr. James D. Allen, a prominent merchant of Toronto, Canada, in which he says: "I don't think that I am justified in passing criticism on your city, but when that criticism comes from a well-meaning friend, the American will readily forgive me for what I have to say. I think the Washington Monument is a monstrosity. There is nothing grand or impressive about it. It is simply a monstrosity. There are some British subjects who cannot forgive us for gaining our independence from British rule through the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and who, therefore, look upon the United States, and everything connected with it, with jaundiced eyes. "The Washington Monument is a monstrosity, there is nothing grand or impressive about it." Ninety-nine out of every hundred who view the Washington Monument declare it grand and impressive in its simplicity. Covering 55 feet aloft, a simple shaft of marble, it is simple and impressive in its grandeur, and when it is recollected that it is a monument to our first President which shall endure for ages, it is grand, impressive, and imposing to all who view its magnificence. Mr. Allen has been down to Mount Vernon and was sorely disappointed. There is nothing there to show, except the place was a great public park, where the nation's heroes are immortalized in marble and bronze. The home of Washington, preserved in its natural beauty and simplicity as Washington left it, and which is the shrine at which all true Americans love to worship, does not appeal to him. He would see it made into a park, with statues in bronze and marble surrounding it. He could not see the magnificent view of the beautiful, broad Potomac, sweeping by the doors; the simple beauty of the house and grounds. He could not feel the spell which comes over one at Mount Vernon at the recollection that this was the home of Washington, the Father of His Country, and the place where all true Americans delight to show their reverence and honor for the first in the way the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen—Washington, the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, the citizen! B. H. SWAIN, M. D.

High Schools Increasing. Progress Shown by Southern States in Secondary Education. Conditions in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina Are Brighter Than Ever. Atlanta, Ga., April 18.—Jere M. Pound, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Georgia, read before the conference for education in the South a paper in which he showed the progress which has been made in all the States in the South in secondary education in the last two years. In examining the following synopsis of his paper, one must bear in mind that the problem of Southern education is not in the cities, but in the counties; and that when a State superintendent refers to county high schools, he does not refer to the high schools in the cities, supported by the school boards of cities, but to the struggling institutions which are being established rapidly now in the rural districts by a combination of State and county support. Mr. Pound's statistics showed that the legislatures of all the States, practically without exception, are waking up to school needs. The erecting of schoolhouses, the creation of libraries, and the improvement of grounds and buildings already existing have gone on everywhere. The following is a bird's-eye view from several State superintendents' own figures: Virginia (J. D. Eggleston, Jr., superintendent) The legislature of 1908, by appropriating \$50,000 to aid rural high schools, increased the number from 67 to 218. The legislature of 1908 doubled this annual appropriation and added

\$15,000 for normal training departments in high schools and \$20,000 for agricultural, domestic economy, and manual training departments in ten selected high schools. The number of high schools at the present time is 325. More funds were available in every direction. About \$400,000 was spent last year in new buildings. Two new normal schools were established by the legislature of 1908. West Virginia (J. F. Shaway, superintendent)—Has about fifty-nine high schools. The total expenditures of the State for school purposes are about \$4,237,533. There are six normal schools. A compulsory attendance law has been in effect for fifteen years. North Carolina (J. Y. Joyner, superintendent)—The general assembly of 1908 has increased its appropriations for the lower public schools by about \$100,000, and for the higher educational institutions in a lesser degree.

Resolution Was Shattered. From the Ladies Home Journal. A little boy came home one day from school in a very bad humor. Another boy, Jack Jones, had given him a thrashing, and he wanted revenge. "Oh," said his mother, "don't think of revenge, Willie. Be kind to Jack. Heap coals of fire on his head. Then he will become your friend." Willie thought he would try this method. So the next day at recess, just as he was buying a lemon pie for luncheon, Jack appeared and said: "Look here, I licked you yesterday, but I didn't give you enough. Now I'm going to lick you again." And he planted a hard blow on Willie's little stomach. Willie gasped, but instead of striking back, he extended his pie to Jones. "Here," he said in a kindly voice, "I'll give you this. I make you a present of it." Jack, in glad amazement, fell upon the pie greedily, and it had soon disappeared. "Gosh, it was good!" he said. "What did you give it to me for?" "Because you struck me," said the heaper of the coals. Instantly Jack hauled off and struck him again. "Now go and get another pie," he said.

1909. To the Contest Manager: Enclosed please find the sum of \$.... to pay for The Washington Herald for..... months. My name is..... Address..... Please credit the..... votes due on same to M..... District No..... Are you now taking The Washington Herald?.....

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