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TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

Shepherd—Washington To-day.

Something more than mere eulogies marked the unveiling of the statue of Alexander R. Shepherd. The speeches, intelligently appraising the gigantic man and properly measuring his splendid achievements, all revealed the spirit of newer and greater Washington—the City Beautiful—now fairly coming into its own, and which forever will bear the impress of Shepherd's handwork.

Such an occasion enables us to pause and the better to realize all that has been wrought. Perhaps the city has not expanded and prospered along the lines that seemed to us the best. Perhaps its expansion and prosperity have had accommodations—minor things at most—sometimes fretted and displeased us. Perhaps the relations between the Federal and District governments are not entirely idealistic in all their detailed ramifications.

But, after all, we have grown magnificently. We have expanded beyond our dreams. We have prospered amazingly. We to-day present, in conclusive answer to petty complaints, to fault-finding criticism of the method and mode under which we are attaining further greatness—we present, as Exhibit A, one of the fairest and best-governed cities on earth, a city which, even now, at the dawn of its best days, is glorious beyond description.

It was peculiarly fitting that a son of the late Crosby S. Noyes, the friend and collaborator of Alexander R. Shepherd, should be heard at the unveiling, and we commend to all a careful reading of his suggestions touching the city's future. Equally deserving of attention is the excellent resume of District affairs made by Commissioner Macfarland—a resume of concrete facts that may well be kept continually in mind and to our enduring benefit.

Historically, Mr. Mattingly's address was valuable in the extreme, and merits presentation; and Mr. Warner's formal preservation of the statue was fittingly and happily made.

Considering the cases of Castro and Abdul Hamid, we believe we favor the Young Turk idea of locking up the big trouble-makers.

Mr. Bryan and the Liquor Traffic.

William J. Bryan, whose enemies have been accusing him, rather maliciously, and probably not with any great sincerity, of lukewarmness toward the prohibition movement now sweeping portions of the West and South like an epidemic, has found a way to show his sympathy with that movement without going too far in its endorsement. He takes up an ancient grievance of the prohibitionists—the issue by the Federal government of licenses to sell liquor in prohibition territory—and urges that the issue of licenses in disregard of local sentiment and local law be prohibited by an amendment to the Internal Revenue sections of the new tariff bill.

The state of facts which Mr. Bryan regards as warranting this legislation is thus described in the Commoner: "The Federal government is today issuing licenses for the sale of liquor in territories where the local authorities have prohibited the sale. In several States the sale of liquor is prohibited by statute. In a number of States its sale is prohibited in a majority of the counties, and in all of the States it is prohibited in many villages, towns, cities and precincts. But in spite of the attempt of local authorities in these districts to prohibit the sale of liquor as a beverage, the Federal government continues to issue licenses in contemptuous disregard of local sentiment and local law. The government receives \$2 for each license, and in receiving the money it must either intend to collect that sum without giving anything in return (in case the one receiving the license does not sell liquor) or to encourage the one receiving the license to violate the local law, for he cannot use his license without violating the law."

Mr. Bryan appeals to the Democrats in Congress to propose the amendment he suggests, and to put the issue of passage squarely before the Republicans. He argues that the Democratic members could consistently support it, for it accords with their doctrine of home rule, strengthening the authority of local governments to deal with their own affairs, and stopping what many have considered an unjustifiable conflict of Federal legislation with local regulation of the liquor traffic.

ages. It is also required that all such packages shall be plainly labeled so as to indicate the nature of their contents. The new law does not take effect until next year, but since its enactment at least one express company has voluntarily abandoned the shipment of liquor C. O. D.

Although the extreme prohibitionists profess not to be satisfied with this legislation, because it does not absolutely forbid the shipment of liquor across State boundaries into prohibition territory, there can be little question that it will prove an effective aid to the enforcement of prohibitory laws. Mr. Bryan might cite the new law as precedent for further Congressional action such as he suggests.

"Tariff for revenue only." The old-time Democratic religion does not seem to be quite good enough for anybody nowadays.

Moving Backward.

Eight years ago William McKinley, then, as always, an ardent advocate of the protective policy, propounded the inquiry whether some portion of our protective tariff duties no longer needed to sustain American industry could not be traded for concessions from foreign countries that would enable our exporters to enter foreign markets on more liberal terms. It was a modest breach in the tariff wall thus proposed. But what became of the suggestion? Absolutely nothing, so far as Congress is concerned. The reciprocity treaties negotiated at so much pains under the terms of the Dingley law were pigeon-holed. Not a step was taken toward loosening the grip of the tariff on imports until the Roosevelt administration negotiated the German agreement and the other like agreements with foreign countries, which outraged the stand-pat element, but encouraged the hope of a real tariff revision.

Notice has now been given to foreign countries of the termination of these agreements, because the new tariff bill will take their place. That bill, it now seems probable, will contain no concessions whatever to foreign trade. It demands that those nations having preferential treaties or dual tariffs shall give us the most favored nation treatment without any concessions on our part. It is expected that the demand will be met because we hold over them the formidable weapon of a 25 per cent maximum tariff, in addition to the regular duties. This policy is a complete reversal of that contemplated by Mr. McKinley, and before him by James G. Blaine. Going after trade with a club was not dreamed of by either of those eminent protectionists. Their theory was that certain products could be interchanged profitably at low rates of duty to the advantage of both parties to the transaction. Mutual concession was the keynote of their reciprocity policy. The Aldrich bill grants nothing in the way of concession. It simply says that unless we are treated as we like in foreign markets, or as the President thinks we should be treated, then a retaliatory tariff destruction of all trade will be kept in force.

If this sort of thing goes into effect, it means that protectionism in an extreme form has secured a stronger grip on the country than ever. The agitation for a revision downward had its inception in a demand for wider markets, and its most effective advocates were those who urged that if we let down the tariff bars a little, foreign countries would be less disposed to discriminate against our products. But there is no revision downward in the Aldrich bill, no concession whatever to foreign imports, in spite of the necessity for revenue; and instead of a conciliatory policy toward the nations with which we trade, it has adopted a retaliatory programme which looks toward higher, instead of lower duties. And so the net outcome of the campaign for freer trade, larger markets, and downward revision is to be higher duties and tariff warfare and a tightening of the bonds of protected interests.

We judge that by the time Mr. Aldrich gets through, those who demanded tariff revision will be sorry they spoke.

A contemporary prints a picture of Mr. Bellamy Storer and labels him "one of Mr. Taft's golf cabinet." If this reaches the colonel's eye, we fear it will cost a few extra lions their lives.

Cost Defense Exercises.

The military authorities are planning joint army and militia coast defense exercises in the artillery district of the Potomac for the benefit of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, which organization took part in the practice held at the neighboring coast artillery field on July 25 to August 9 of last year. It is interesting to note from the reports which are now published concerning that work that the results accomplished were most satisfactory and that the militia reserves manifested great attention to, and eagerness to learn, the work.

It is of importance that the consensus of military opinion is that infantry regiments should not be sent for instruction in coast artillery, and that the experts believe in the wisdom of the organization of a battalion, preferably a regiment, in the militia of the District of Columbia as coast artillery and that they alone be sent to the neighboring forts for instruction; moreover, that detachments or companies of such organizations be sent to the forts at different periods through the year for instruction, and that suitable means be provided for instruction work during the winter. Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, of the Coast Artillery Corps, who commands the local artillery district, believes that there should be a limit to the work imposed upon the militiamen and that the exercises should be confined to drills, with as much separation as possible from maneuvers.

It is quite evident that the day of the "sham battle" as it is used to be called in the thriving times of a pictorial militia, has passed. Perhaps this may not appeal to the militiamen themselves, who are now confronted with the very real service of becoming useful allies of the regular establishment. In this work it would seem to be a wise provision to limit the exertions upon the militia to practical operations, without any of the trimmings, such as extended instruction in infantry in the form of battalion drill,

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

WHY NOT? Dame Fashion's plan To ignore man Now most oppressive grows. It isn't fair. To make him wear The same old styles in clothes.

Man is no slave, And ought to have At modern styles a chance. Methinks he'd seem A tailored dream Attired in princess pants.

One for Each. "I see the New York tramway lines are putting on cars for women." "Individual cars?"

Hewling to the Line. "This is a bum write-up for the wedding of the bells of the town." "Low so?" inquired the editor. "You don't mention the bridegroom as being popular."

Must Suit All Tastes. "My wife wonders why the papers waste so much space on mere news." "What does she read?" "Oh, she reads the weather probabilities, the bargain probabilities, the marriage notices, and the love story. But an item about a big battle or the fall of a dynasty looks piffing to her."

In Spring. Some like to stir About the grove; And some prefer To hug a stove.

Courting Calamities. "Here's a fellow hugged a girl so tightly that he broke her rib." "I've often broken a lot of expensive cigars."

A Tangled Maze. "I don't know whether this girl accepts my offer of marriage or not." "Doesn't seem so." "Well, can't you read between the lines?" "No; I can't. She has written between the lines and also across the lines in three different directions."

Cost of Dreadnoughts. An Expenditure that Would Be Useful in Other Forms. From Oiler's Weekly.

British newspapers are, of course, correct in declaring that the expense of laying down eight Dreadnoughts at once is small compared to what the cost of war would be. The expenditure of materials and human energy in order to keep the British navy twice as strong as any other—provided Mr. Balfour's prophecy is correct that Germany will have twenty-one ships of the Dreadnought class in 1912—is appalling enough. A capital ship of this class costs in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. This is more than the entire endowment of Yale University, more than is spent on our Department of Agriculture, including the Forest Service and all the department's work in protecting people against impure food, insect pests, and in developing improved methods of farming. Two 12-inch guns of the type put on the United States ship Delaware, for instance, would, indeed, almost pay for the net cost of caring for all our national forests for a year.

Congress refused two winters ago to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the establishment of the Appalachian and White Mountain reserves, which would save thousands of square miles of land from desolation. Every Dreadnought costs as much as some forty model tenements, or 2,000 with large schoolhouses, or all the school buildings of Baltimore and Cleveland put together, or all the fire-fighting equipment in forty-three important American cities, or all the municipal asylums, almshouses, and hospitals in all the 146 cities of from 25,000 to 300,000 people. The ingenious Mr. Chesterton suggests that the trouble between England and Germany is that they agree on the unimportant things and disagree on the important things—beliefs. In the things of life and love they are separated, in the things of death and blood they imitate each other. Of course, as he points out, they cannot combine on mere peace, where there must be some affection or creed on which to combine.

To Remain an Editor.

From the Kansas City Star. A letter written by William Allen White on board the steamer Celtic, which makes westward his family to Europe, and which is in possession of the Star, makes quite definite Mr. White's intention to yield to the strong desire of a number of his friends in Kansas to go into the next State campaign as a candidate for lieutenant governor. After the very careful reflection which Mr. White has given to this question, he has become possessed of the firm conviction that, as a private citizen, with no official obligations, and as an absolutely free lance, with a newspaper of high rank and influence to serve as the vehicle of his views and principles, he can add the cause of Kansas much more efficiently and with vastly greater satisfaction to himself than in any other way.

Hollingsworth of Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "A bold and righteous patriot is this Ohio Congressman! But, seriously, what harm could possibly be done if Mississippi should present the portrait of her distinguished son to the vessel named in her honor? Does the Buckeye member fear that the officers and men of the battleship will be encouraged to rebel at sight of the familiar face of the leader of the Confederacy? It would seem to be very much Mississippi's own business to say how she shall decorate her silverware."

Wallace and the Sultan.

When Gen. Lew Wallace was appointed Minister to Turkey, in 1881, he was fortunate enough to make a good impression on organization took part in the practice held at the neighboring coast artillery field on July 25 to August 9 of last year. It is interesting to note from the reports which are now published concerning that work that the results accomplished were most satisfactory and that the militia reserves manifested great attention to, and eagerness to learn, the work.

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Baltimore's License Law.

Up to and including the first day of May, when all licenses expired, the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this city had issued licenses for 1,577 liquor saloons at \$70 each. In 1907, when the license tax was \$20, the number of saloons in the city was near 2,500. The tax paid by these saloons in 1908 was \$133,000. The tax for this year paid by the saloons, independent of clubs and wholesale houses, was \$152,750. Add to this sum the tax upon wholesale liquor houses, clubs, grocers, and bottlers and the total receipts by State and city this year are \$1,253,000. The effect of the high license of 1908 this year has, therefore, been to close nearly 1,000 saloons and to increase the public revenues of city and State, \$613,000.

Synanthropic Commander.

Senator Aldrich has such a great and noble sympathy for the ultimate consumers that we should not be surprised to hear him say, when the final vote is taken: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying."

WASHINGTON CHAT.

By THE SPECTATOR.

It is natural that among the various names Queen Wilhelmina has bestowed upon her little daughter she should have included that of her mother, for the Queen Dowager is not only the mother, but the dearest and most intimate friend that the Queen of Holland has in the world, and she depends upon her in deciding all important questions in both state and family matters. Queen Emma, indeed, has almost as much to say in the government of the Pays-Bas as she did when she was Queen Regent, and to her will probably be left the education of her little granddaughter, for she had wonderful success in bringing up her own child, who is one of the best disciplined of royal women of Europe.

It was in her action with Queen Emma of "sparing the rod and spoiling the child." Not that she actually used the rod, but she was a rigorous disciplinarian and her daughter was much more strictly brought up than are children born to less exalted stations. She was particularly careful that the child-Queen should not grow into a snob, and every tendency in that direction was promptly suppressed.

In honor of her daughter's birth Queen Wilhelmina has bestowed a number of orders. Mr. Royards, counselor of the Netherlands Legation at this Capital, has been decorated with the Order of Orange-Nassau, which was created by Queen Emma in 1892. It is divided into three classes, and has three medals of honor.

The oldest order in the Netherlands is the Military Order of William, which was created by King Louis for his son, who at the same time founded the Order of Civil Merit of the Netherlands. Lion, William I, it will be remembered, was the son of William V, the last stadtholder. He commanded the Dutch troops against France, who were expelled from the house of Orange. At the same time his hereditary principality of Nassau, in Germany, was confiscated by Napoleon, but this holding he recovered in 1812.

The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was created by the congress of Vienna in the same year and William named as King, but Belgium seceded in 1830, and the present King, King Albert, is the son of King William III, the grandfather of the present Queen and the originator of the extensive reforms in the kingdom over which she ruled. Queen Wilhelmina's father, William III, was also a reformer and purged his kingdom of many abuses. His chief claim to fame was the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1823.

Speaking of royalties, to-day is the birthday of two daughters of the reigning houses of Europe—Princess Helene, eldest daughter and third child of the Prince Royal of Greece, Constantine, and of Sophia, Princess of Prussia, the sister of Emperor William, of Germany. The little princess is just entering her teens and is one of the loveliest and daintiest of the royal children of Europe. If she can be called a child, for she was born early to women brought up in the south, and Princess Helene has already been spoken of as a possible bride for some of the eligible princes. The only other daughter of Prince Constantine is Princess Irene, who is only a few months younger than Princess Helene and is also a beautiful, but a clever and witty woman, and is constantly busy with her pen. It is said the notes that she made on her American trip are extremely diverting.

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But there is a class at the South—thank God they are few—who grow more belligerent as the North grows more peaceful. When the Republican party trusted to the bloody shirt for its victory; when it treasured hatred of the South as its chief political asset; when it was trying to force negro domination on the South—their was the time, if ever, to fight back; but our firebrands were then not lit. Now when peace reigns and the whole nation is pleased that the Southern white man is in control of his home affairs; when the already generous white man is in closer sympathy with the South than any President has been in fifty years, the call to arms is sounded. The warriors go out to fight after the fight is over.

But if we take only a utilitarian view of the question, the passage of this resolution would be inconceivably foolish. Why do we wish to disfranchise the negro in Florida to any greater extent than his ignorance has already disfranchised him? From the Spanish Florida Keys, from constant to governor, the negro has been elected? What policy has he in years forced on the State or on any resolution would not rob the negro of his political rights. It would be accomplished by a return to conditions that prevailed before the negro was enfranchised.

Faked Antiques.

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Worthy of Remembrance.

We honor ourselves in doing honor to Maj. Entart, the friend of Washington and Jefferson, but in paying late acknowledgment to his memory we would not forget that he planned the University of Virginia at the request of Jefferson, as well as the National Capital at the request of Washington.

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ALDRICH'S WAR RECORD.

Served Three Months Under Officers of Distinction.

Albert L. Suman, in the New York Sun. Nelson W. Aldrich is all right, and he deserves the nice things you said last Sunday about his army life; but he did not serve nine months, the Tenth Rhode Island was a three months' regiment. However, if the future Senator had elected to serve as long as that, or longer, his record would have been honorable and worthy, as it has always been since the day, nearly fifty years ago, when he joined a company in the Providence to seek his fortune. His upward course was from the start steady and rapid.

That he should have mastered the duties of the infantry soldier as few of his comrades did was to be expected of a man of his parts, and it was fortunate for him that three at least of his staff officers were men of exceptional ability. The first colonel of the Tenth was Zenas R. Bliss, then a captain in the regular army, who retired a major general in 1851, being then in command of Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio. He was a brave man and a good soldier, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. At the battle of Fredericksburg, when in command of the Seventh Rhode Island, a new regiment, Bliss was seen to advance some eight or ten paces in front of his men while they were under a hot fire and tell them to "dress on the line." As he extended his arm in giving the order daylight could be seen through the holes in the cap of his coat where the bullets had passed through. Bliss was a man of giant stature, and mounted on his great stallion horse he looked the centaur.

The lieutenant colonel of the Senator's regiment was James Shaw, Jr., a most gallant soldier, who won the star of a brigadier at the storming of Fort Steadman. While he was lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth Rhode Island in 1862 he enjoyed the reputation of having no superior in Staff divisions in the intricacies of brigade drill, this in view of the fact that one of the regiments in the division was the crack Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanded by the accomplished Henry Pleasants, who originated and carried out the idea of the mine at Petersburg.

The major of Senator Aldrich's regiment was brave Jacob Babbitt, who later held the same rank in the Seventh Rhode Island, who was severely wounded at the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg. In the thick of the fight that December afternoon Babbitt was seen riding composedly about smoking a short stemmed black pipe. Mr. Aldrich was in general company while he was performing a soldier's duties.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

Mr. Wickersham's Clear Statement Not Reactionary.

From the Cleveland Leader. It is well that Attorney General Wickersham has thus defined the Taft administration's position and policy at this time. Carefully studied efforts are being made by forces hostile to the President and his party to convince the public that he is proving false to the principles which he avowed during his campaign. It has been asserted that he has turned away from the Roosevelt ideals, as well as the Roosevelt methods. The new administration has been described as wholly reactionary and completely under the influence of trusts and the great moneyed interests.

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AT THE HOTELS.

"I see the excise board in Washington is pretty strict in interpreting the law regulating the bar business of clubs."

Kansas is even stricter than your Washington excise board, and I see that the attorney general of our State holds that a member of a club who does not drink his own liquor on the club or lodge premises without violating the law. Attorney General Jackson also holds that all members are liable to prosecution if any liquor is drunk on the club premises, even though the members have no personal knowledge of the matter. Pretty tough? Well, I should smile.

"President Taft's administration is the best this country has had for many years, and it is to be hoped he will continue in his even way, conservative and yet progressive, judicial, and fair. Eustace Underhill, importer, who is anxious to take heart and improve. The various interests throughout the country will recognize in President Taft a man who is not liable to give way to sudden impulses and upset the best business interests of the country and precipitate a panic."

"I do not believe Roosevelt will cut much of a figure when he returns to this country from his African trip; the glamour will have worn off by that time."

Discussing the progress of Esperanto, Kurt F. Lehman, of Philadelphia, who is at the New Willard, said last night that the world speaks more than a thousand languages, and that the people of one nation cannot understand those of another.

"Here lies one cause of national antipathies and disputes," said Mr. Lehman. "Esperanto undertakes to break the barriers created by ignorance of one another's speech by supplying for the whole world a single, simple, secondary language easily learned and easily used by all as a common medium of international communication. That its beneficent aim is being in some measure realized is sufficiently proved. It is used and recommended for use in many important concerns, and by some of the foremost leaders in the world's thought and work. Its propaganda in all parts of the world is so general, energetic, and rapid as to be impressive. Its adaptability to all peoples, to all sorts and conditions of men, and to all the needs of the world, is so plain and so short for all the purposes for which men need and employ a language in speaking and writing—is simply marvelous, and has been abundantly provided in many ways."

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