

TWENTIETH CENTURY EGYPT. III. ENGLISH RULE IN EGYPT.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Cairo, Egypt, May 13.—The government of Edward VII. of England imposes its will upon the government of Abbas II. of Egypt by means of an army of occupation, some 8,000 strong, and several men-of-war conveniently steamed to Alexandria. In every essential particular Egypt is ruled by England as absolutely as Ireland. The British make no claim to territorial rights in the Valley of the Nile. Indeed, they recognize the authority of the Khedive, as well as the shadowy suzerainty of the Sultan, with full ceremonial regard. The British control is masked behind the simple machinery of an ordinary consulate general. Yet the ministers of state must act at their British advisers indicate, and the executive cannot exercise any of the important prerogatives of his office without the consent of the British consul general.

England promised a quarter of a century ago to leave Egypt at once. The promise was made in 1882, at a time when the English had declared again and again, at the insistence of France, that they would withdraw the "army of occupation" as soon as order was fully restored in Egypt. That promise still stands, but evaluation is as far away as ever. Five years ago the French and English came to an understanding, and since that time there has been no power to suggest, be it in ever so mild a manner, that it was time for the British to move on. Yet it is not fair to condemn "perfidious Albion" for its square-mile fever, and to accuse the British of taking territory without any excuse, on the basis of this present partial condition in Egypt. When England came to Egypt it was absolutely necessary for some outside power to interfere to restore order in the country. During the quarter of a century of British occupancy the condition of the Egyptians has improved so materially that it must be admitted that the English have done more for the Egyptians than for themselves.

When Ferdinand de Lesseps persuaded the Egyptian government then prosperous and free of debt, to engage in the Suez Canal project, he plunged the knife into the heart of Egypt. When the miserable fellahs were scooping the sand out of that great ditch with their bare hands, they were the Egyptian nationality. Ambitious to be considered an enlightened ruler, the Khedive Ismail lent all the credit of his country to the canal, robbed his people of everything they had and brought his nation into bankruptcy.

The European bondholders demanded their pound of flesh, and the united powers of Europe proceeded to cut it from Ismail's heart. An international commission was named to administer the finances of the country, and to arrange to pay the interest coupons. An international court was established before which even the state of Egypt must answer to its creditors. Finally, the British and French governments became directly assumed control of the state. Ismail rebelled against his slavery and was banished to Europe. His son, Tewfik, was made Khedive and the dual control continued.

Then came a movement among the Egyptians to expel the Europeans, which culminated in a rebellion led by Arabi Pasha. That rebellion brought about anarchy in the country. The British invited the French to join in an armed intervention. The French declined, and the English took the responsibility upon themselves. Alexandria was bombarded and a portion of it destroyed, and shortly afterward the British soldiers met and defeated the Arabi army at Tel-el-Kebir. Two days later, on September 15, 1882, the British army occupied Cairo, and here it is to-day.

A year later Sir Evelyn Baring was sent to Cairo as consul general. He assumed practical control of Egyptian affairs and set out to enforce a programme of reform. Later he was raised to the peerage as the Earl of Cromer, and he remained at the head of affairs in Cairo until less than two years ago. As a matter of fact, "England in Egypt" has meant simply "Lord Cromer in Egypt." He complained bitterly of the lack of any definite policy of the British government to support him, but for all that he ruled almost with the power of a despot, and always with the conviction that he was doing right. Opposition to Lord Cromer was therefore rare and at times, agitation against the continuance of the British rule has been rare ever since the first troop of red-coats wheeled into the citadel square in Cairo.

There are many who sympathize with this opposition. Even some of those who admit that British interference was a good thing in its time proclaim that the time has ended, and that only evil will come of a continuance of the present regime. On the other hand, the British in Egypt declare that they have done much good, but that much more remains to be done before they withdraw from the country with safety to themselves, the Egyptians, or the peace of the world. They declare that the Egyptians are not yet ready to take up the task of self-government. Certain it is that the British government can show many good works as a justification for its apparent breach of faith in remaining in Egypt.

Taxation has been the burden of the life of the Oriental since the first day one man found that he could rule over others. In Egypt the taxes have been very onerous, and they have been lightened but very little under British rule. The obligations to the money-lenders of Europe, contracted by the reckless Ismail, must be paid in full. The fellahs who till the soil must pay. Although the taxes are still heavy, they are not as onerous as they once were. The first and one of the most important reforms initiated by the British was the institution of the tax receipt. Formerly the fellah paid his taxes to the sheikh, and trusted to luck that he would not have to pay again. If the sheikh needed money, or if the Khedive needed it, the fellah had to pay again. The courbash, a dreadful whip made of hippopotamus hide, assisted the tax-gatherer to find the hidden stores of copper. Since the English came the peasant pays his taxes, and is given a receipt. So long as he has that bit of paper the red-coated soldiers of England stand behind him and the tax-gatherer.

Furthermore, in the old days, nobody but the fellah and the poorer people paid any taxes at all. The wealthy evaded payment by currying favor at court, or by bold opposition to authority. Under the old regime a professional tax was imposed upon all persons who practiced one of the learned professions. This was always collected from the miserable fellah who could not read or write, the government declaring that it was not the state's fault that the man had not educated himself for a professional career, and that, therefore, the state could not be cheated out of its just dues.

The English abolished government by courbash. Under the rule of the pasha the whip was applied freely to enforce

the will of the aristocracy. Men accused of crime were lashed until they confessed or until they died. The courts did not administer justice; they only meted out punishment. It was visited upon innocent and guilty alike, unless the victim could produce a bribe of sufficient attractiveness to induce the judge to relent.

The universal system of bribery and official "bakhshish" has been well-nigh stamped out. In the old days it was positively dangerous not to offer a bribe to every official one came in contact with. Now it is almost as dangerous to offer the bribe. Corruption still exists in Egypt, but it is now the exception and not the rule.

The English abolished the "corvee" in its old form. The corvee was that regulation which held the labor of the subject to be at the disposal of the sovereign. The government could call on any number of men, order them to go to any point in the country, and work without pay for as long as it pleased. The Suez Canal was started and most of it constructed by this kind of labor. The men were not paid, were poorly fed, and there was no protection whatever for their health. The pyramids were built

by forced labor, and the corvee had been transmitting the blood of the Egyptians for six centuries when Lord Cromer abolished it.

The khedives had confiscated and otherwise obtained possession of more than a million acres of the best farming lands in Egypt. Under English rule the greater portion of this vast estate has been applied to the extinction of the public debt, and the land itself has been sold in small parcels to the actual farmers.

England has given Egypt improved fertility and expanded area by scientific irrigation. It has blessed Egypt with a long period of peace and tranquility, with the world. More than that, even the Egyptians who are crying out for national independence will admit that both the prince and peasant in Egypt have known a greater prosperity under enlightened British rule than ever before. And, despite all contention that England must leave Egypt, there is every probability that England is in Egypt to stay. (Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

To-morrow—Twentieth Century Egypt. IV—Egypt for the Egyptians.

THE CYNIC'S CLUB DISCUSSES LOVE AS A FORM OF HYPNOTISM.

By HELEN ROWLAND.

"Is love a form of hypnotism?" inquired the Cheerful Cynic, as the Cynic's Club of America settled its ruffles and assumed an effectively serious expression. "A young woman has asserted that she was 'hypnotized' into marrying the wrong man. Now the question is, is this possible?"

"Well," drawled the sarcastic member, thoughtfully, "when you observe what most people marry you'd almost fancy it was customary."

"Have any of you girls seen 'Pauline'?" inquired the blond kitten suddenly. "The Cynic's Club started guffling and blushing in chorus. 'He only has to gaze into your eyes and hold the tips of your fingers,' continued the blond kitten, 'and—and you feel right over. And when you have done all sorts of foolish things he wakes you up with a slap in the face, and you come to yourself with a shock and haven't the least idea of where you are or what you have been doing.'"

"I don't see anything unusual in that," commented the sarcastic member with a shrug. "Doesn't most men do that?"

"What?" cried the club. "Commence by gazing into your eyes," explained the sarcastic member, "and holding the tips of your fingers—and finish by waking you up from love's young dream—with a slap in the face."

"And don't you always come to yourself with a shock?" added the Cheerful Cynic. "And do you ever know where you are or what you have been doing—when you recover from the love trance?"

"Yes," sighed the sentimental member. "It's easy enough to see how a hypnotist can hypnotize twenty-six people on the stage and a whole audience full of girls at once, but how about some of the awful little chaps girls marry or fall in love with their eyes wide open and a hypnotic state of admiration? What is it about a little, tubby sample of humanity, with no figure or nose to speak of, and nothing to recommend him but his sex that enables him to hypnotize every woman he meets into a hopeless, helpless state of mental subjection and sentimental imbecility? If all men were Adonises it would be easy to understand their power over us. But, after all, the average man is just an ordinary creature with a stubby chin and knucky hands and a derby hat and hideous clothes."

"Oh, well," put in the Cheerful Cynic hastily. "You can't tell a love hypnotist by the shape of his nose or the breadth of his shoulders. His figure simply doesn't figure, and his countenance doesn't count. Blue-beard and Brigham Young and Solomon and Henry VII. weren't any of them raving beauties. They were just hypnotists. They had the winning way, the winning manner, and the habit of gazing into a girl's eyes—instead of looking through her or beyond her, or over her head."

"And if a man does that effectively," sighed the sarcastic member, "it doesn't matter what he looks like, nor what he says, nor what he does. You simply can't escape the spell!"

"It's the same way with a girl," retorted the Cheerful Cynic. "Look at the red-headed, freckled little bones, and hanks of hair who get all the attention and all the husbands, just because they know how to pat a man's coat sleeve gracefully, and to coo to him, and talk baby talk, and play the sympathetic."

"That's it!" cried the member with the emotional hair enthusiastically. "It's a case of 'All I Give Is Sympathy' as the song goes."

"And that's all a man or woman needs to give in order to get anything he or she wants in this world!" rejoined the Cheerful Cynic. "A man with the winning way, the sympathetic manner, can get anything on earth out of a woman and then make her eternally grateful to him. Love hypnotism is nothing more or less than that tender, solicitous, devotional, 'I'll-take-care-of-you' attitude that some men have toward every woman they meet. It's simply the ability to concentrate on one girl at a time."

"But that's so hard for a man," put in the sarcastic member. "Nevertheless," declared the Cheerful Cynic, "there are some men born with the knack—"

"And others who acquire it?" "And millions who ought to have it thrust upon them." "Nonsense!" cried the Cheerful Cynic. "It can't be thrust upon any man. It's an ingrained, inborn quality, a gift of heaven, like a dimple or a straight nose in this world!" rejoined the member who understands."

"Hear! Hear!" cried the club in heartfelt chorus. The blond kitten lifted her teacup with a sweeping gesture. "Girls," she exclaimed with dramatic fervor, "to the man who understands!" "Amen!" sighed the club, amid the clicking of sevens china and the jingle of a dozen bangles.

WILL GIVE SECOND SHOW.

Grease Paint Club to Appear in Benefit to-night.

The Grease Paint Club will give its second performance at Chase's Theater this evening, when, it is predicted, a still greater success will be achieved than on the occasion of its first appearance in April. The performance to-night is to be for the benefit of Georgetown University Hospital. An almost new programme has been provided, only the minstrel first part being retained from the previous performance. In addition to the old-fashioned minstrel show, the participants in which are all well-known young men of Washington, there will be an olio of vaudeville numbers, seven in all. These will include Master Ralph Goldsmith, violinist who will play the 9th Concerto by de Bériot; Harry Handelin in an original monologue, Calvert Rosenthal in "Kid" impersonations, Dave Stern and Herbert Jacob in "coon songs," Arthur Luchs in female impersonations, Sidney Selinger and Morris Simon in a talking and singing act, J. Heidenheimer and company in a Southern nautical sketch. Henry J. Breslau, who so successfully staged the previous production of the club, will have charge of the performance, the choruses and beautiful stage effects receiving his constant attention.

THE CUBAN GIRL.

(Written for The Washington Herald.) Here is to the dark-eyed maiden Who sets your brain a whirl; Who leads you to the land of romance, The smiling Cuban girl. The palm trees are her greatest joy, Her home is near the sea; Her tears bring sorrow to the heart, Her smiles bring ecstasy. Her lips are like the rose that blooms Amid the clustering vine; Her eyes are large and dark and bright, Her form is high divine. Her hair is gold and bright, Her eyes are blue and bright, Her form is high divine. Oh, Cuba, land of gold and pearls, Land of the acacias; I envy not your riches, but Your smiling Cuban maid.

By GEORGE GODOY. Havana, Cuba, May 25, 1909.

TRANSFER PATTERNS.

(Upon receipt of this pattern, enclosed on coupon below, place the rough or glazed side of pattern down on material to be stamped, then press hot-iron on the back or smooth side of the pattern. Be careful not to pattern sides.)



No. 8005—Design of forget-me-nots to be transferred to corset cover opening in the front developed from caubric, nainsook, batiste, percale lawn, dimity, China silk or handkerchief linen, the edges scalloped and worked in buttonhole stitch, the dots used in solid embroidery, and the design in eyelid embroidery, being used to run the ribbon through, which regulates the fullness. The work is accomplished with mercerized cotton or washable silk floss.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon.

Name..... Address..... Size desired..... Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and include with it in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

Largest Morning Circulation.

NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

Trial of "Dick" Pines Will Begin Next Tuesday.

MRS. WOODS' BODY UNRECOVERED

Will of Miss Eliza C. Adam Bequeathing \$12,000 Estate in Filed—William Connor, Former Resident of Washington, Dies at Old Age—St. Mary's Academy Commencement June 11.

Alexandria News Agency, 62 King street, Alexandria, Va., furnished agents and carriers for The Washington Herald. The Herald will be delivered daily and Sunday to any address in Alexandria for 50 cents a month.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU. Alexandria, Va., June 1.—The trial of Richard, alias "Dick" Pines, the second of the four negroes indicted for the murder of Walter F. Schultz, will begin next Tuesday. A jury from out of the city will be summoned upon motion of Aylett B. Nicol, attorney for the accused. It is regarded as more than probable that it will be from either Fairfax or Alexandria counties.

At the time Pines was in court he appeared but little concerned over the outcome. He laughed and talked with those present as if the whole proceedings were a mere matter of formality. Fifty men will constitute the venire, from which sixteen will be chosen, after which four will be drawn out.

This morning Attorney Lewis H. Machen, representing Calvin Johnson, appeared in court and moved for an arrest of judgment, and that the verdict in the case of Johnson be set aside as contrary to the law and evidence. This will be argued following the trial of Pines.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to-day to recover the body of Mrs. Mae Wood, wife of Carroll D. Wood, who was drowned late yesterday afternoon off Marshall Hall by jumping from the gasoline launch Triton which took fire from an explosion. A large party of searchers with grappling irons spent the day in looking for the body. Owing to the extreme depth of the water at the point where she lost her life, it is regarded as doubtful if the body will be recovered soon.

Mrs. Morgan Moore, one of the occupants of the launch, to-day suffered from fainting spells from her injuries. Her injuries are not, however, regarded as extremely serious. Among the friends who engaged in the search for the body was Morgan Moore.

The will of the late Miss Eliza C. Adam was admitted to probate in the Corporation Court to-day, Judge L. C. Barney presiding, and Alfred Thomson and G. B. Sire qualified as executors. The court designated G. William Ramsay, George Wise, and Laurence Stabler as executors. The testatrix left an estate of about \$12,000, which she divided as follows: House at the northwest corner of Washington and Prince streets to Miss Annie M. Dempsey; to C. D. S. Adam, Brook P. Adam, and their mother, during their lives, two brick dwellings in King street, and at their death to Mrs. S. McK. Thomson; to M. G. Davis and G. B. Sire, during their lives, a two-story brick dwelling at 316 North Columbus street, and at their death to B. P. Adam; to E. P. Adam, frame house, 315 North Alfred street; to C. S. D. Adam, house at 521 Queen street; to B. P. Adam, a share in house, 315 North Columbus street. A personal bequest of \$200 is made to Mason Washington; \$500 to the Episcopal Church of the Second Presbyterian Church; one piece of furniture of his selection, to E. P. Adam, and her piano to Mrs. Mary Thomson. She leaves the residue to M. G. Davis, B. P. Adam, and C. S. D. Adam.

In the Circuit Court for Alexandria County, Judge J. B. T. Thornton presiding, a jury sentenced John Ray, a negro, to serve five years in the penitentiary on a charge of assault.

W. J. Connor, a former resident of Washington, died this morning at his home, 21 South Fairfax street. He was sixty-two years old. Several sons survive. The body will be shipped to Washington to-morrow for burial.

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veteran, has accepted an invitation to attend the distribution of the crosses of honor Thursday night at Lee Camp Hall in observance of the birthday of Jefferson Davis. At the same time a musical programme will be given.

Mrs. Margaret Fisher, widow of William C. Fisher, died this morning at her home, 313 South Patrick street. She had been in ill health a long time. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises of St. Mary's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, will be held at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of June 11 at the Opera House.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

- Albert H. Pullman, 30, and Annie M. Skillman, 21, Rev. Wm. Miller. John F. Chisanti, 21, and Laura E. Chisanti, 19, both of Caroline County, Va. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin. James M. Howie, 31, and Katherine E. Pullen, 25, both of Richmond, Va. Rev. John Reid Shannon. Percy F. Keeton, 25, and Sallie S. Barrow, 22, both of Richmond, Va. Rev. John Reid Shannon. Hermann Flecher, 24, and Mathilda Bolter, 20, Rev. Wm. Miller. James Harmon, 24, and Katherine Murphy, 21, Rev. James F. Mackin. Harry C. Dwyer, 24, and Katherine E. Pullen, 25, both of Richmond, Va. Rev. Charles H. Waters. Thomas J. Greider, 22, and Mary V. Mcintosh, 20, Rev. William T. Russell. Charles M. Peet, 27, and Ida L. Slack, 23, Rev. Luther H. Waring. Algonzo Taylor Smith, 23, Cumberland, Md., and Jane Hamilton De Shields, 20, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith. Edward F. Earl, 20, and Margaret D. Baynes, 20, Rev. John Reid Shannon. John W. Stephens, 21, and Susan M. Stephens, 21, Rev. James F. Mackin. John Lewis Miller, 23, and Clara Bell Cassin, 21, Rev. James F. Mackin. Dennis C. McNamara, 24, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Martha F. Reid, 21, Mount Sterling, Ky. Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow. Bert M. Jack, 21, New York City, and Retta Roy, 21, Chicago, Rev. James E. Irvine. Robert C. Carter, 20, Alexandria, Va., and Maud Angs, 20, Waverly, N. Y. Rev. Donald C. MacLeod. Frank I. Jones, 24, and Cornelia Correll, 21, Rev. W. T. Thompson. Eugene C. Gindler, 21, Los Angeles, Cal., and Jane B. Hall, 18, Montgomery, Ala. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin. William R. Dear, 23, and Greeta M. Tibbitts, 21, Rev. George W. Miller. Luciano Masini, 23, and Rose Masini, 21, Rev. John B. Pitar. Richard W. McLaughlin, 24, and Olivia H. Hammon, 21, Rev. James F. Mackin. Norman P. Foster, 23, and Kathryn D. Phillips, 21, Rev. James W. Clark. Edward H. McKinley, 23, and Violet M. McGoldrick, 20, Rev. William T. Russell. William C. Proctor, 22, and Irene D. Williams, 21, Rev. T. D. Williams. Charlie Ridgwell, 21, and Marguerite Maximilienne, 20, Rev. T. D. Williams. COLORED. William Thompson, 23, and Rose Mars, 21, Rev. J. B. McLaughlin. Robert C. Proctor, 22, and Janie Robinson, 21, Rev. Martin P. Egan. Robert Washington, 23, and Maggie Howard, 21, Rev. George W. Lee.

URGES NOISELESS AUTOS.

Commissioner Judson Recommends Stringent Regulation.

A new automobile regulation, making machines as noiseless, smokeless, and odorless as possible, has been recommended by Engineer-Commissioner Judson. He believes Washington is backward in this matter, and should follow the example of other progressive cities. He desires to reduce the offensive emissions of smoke, with attendant odors; to prevent unnecessary and disagreeable noises that result from permitting the exhaust to escape without being properly muffled; to reduce danger from unshaded and brilliant beams of light in crowded localities.

"I notice that when an automobile approaches a horse and carriage from the rear, the driver of the machine opens the muffler. This speeds up the engine to make a lot of noise. The horse many times becomes frightened."

"The automobilist is entitled to blow a horn to attract attention, but I hardly think he has a right to make a noise that will frighten horses. As to the emission of smoke, machines entering any of the parks in New York, puffing heavily, is ordered out promptly. Maj. Sylvester is the proper man to draw up regulations to accomplish the purposes I desire, and so I have recommended that he take up the matter."

ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION.

Jewelers Elect Officers at Meeting in the Willard.

Representatives of the leading jewelry firms of the city met in the red room of the Willard hotel yesterday and organized a protective association.

The meeting was called to order by J. P. Archibald, president of the American National Jewelers' Association, who stated that the new movement had gained a foothold in nearly every State in the Union. He further stated one of the objects of the association was to protect the trade against the selling of jewelry at cut prices by the trade as well as by firms outside the jewelry business.

Officers elected to serve until the first week in January, 1910, were as follows: Charles E. Berry, president; E. A. Harris, secretary; A. D. Prince, treasurer; A. O. Hutterly, first vice president; C. A. Goldsmith, second vice president.

Those present were Adolph Kahn, A. D. Prince, W. H. Groverman, E. A. Harris, who acted as chairman of the meeting; M. H. Fearnow, J. R. Fearnow, C. Katterman, Edward Volgt, Carl Peterson, C. A. Goldsmith, and A. O. Hutterly.

LATEST FASHIONS.



LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

Paris Pattern No. 2902

All Seams Allowed.

Made with the high waist line and with an inverted box-pleat, or in habit style in the back; this skirt is adaptable to any of the washable linens, Indian-head cottons, or piques, as well as in mixed worsted, thin serge, flannel or Panama. The front is trimmed with buttons, to simulate closing, but the closing is at the center-back. The lower edge has a crease of flare, and is finished with a narrow hem. The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 32 waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 8 yards 30 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Without nap, it needs 7 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 24 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon.

Name..... Address..... Size desired..... Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and include with it in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

SKANN'SONS & CO. THE BUSY CORNER. WHAT A CROWD THERE'LL BE!!! TAKE THE HINT AND COME REAL EARLY. 25c DRESS LINONS at 15c yd. 32 and 33 inches wide. Unheard-of value, and very timely. Just to show you what handsome one-piece or Princess Dresses and Coat Suits these linons will make we want to cite the fact that we first learned of them through a display of made-up dresses and coat suits in a New York window. The price was \$9.75. Think of it! And here we are offering the same identical goods at 15c a yard! Practically any shade you want. These linons have the genuine French linen finish—that is, the dull finish which is one of the most called for effects in dress linens to-day. Come and see. If you don't say it's the best value you ever saw, we miss our guess.

THE IDEAL OPTIMIST. By THE OPTIMIST. What is the ideal optimist? The members of The Washington Herald Optimist Club will have an opportunity to enter a competition for the week ending at noon on Wednesday, June 9, that will be a slight departure from the former contests. Instead of a single optimistic trait being under discussion for contributions and selections, every one is asked to write his or her description of "The Ideal Optimist." We have talked so much about the habit of optimism and the advantages of belonging to the helpful fraternity that there should be little difficulty in getting some admirable and uplifting expressions from the members. The model optimist can be described from real life, if you know him—or he can be an imaginary person, a composite type from all the agreeable characteristics that you admire. One thing that optimists know, and that is that he has a great many traits of character that are desirable—for we have for the last four or five months been giving him the benefit of all the uplifting thoughts that we have been able to gather from the sources at our command. Perhaps, if you cannot yourself describe what you understand to be the perfect optimist, you can find some quotation which aptly fits the subject. Contributions should contain not over two hundred words, and may be in prose, rhyme, or blank verse. This is an opportunity that many of the members have been waiting for, and it is an excellent chance to win a prize by analyzing the requirements of the true optimist. In many cases, perhaps, the description will turn out to be a personal analysis, and if so, I hope the ideal optimist will be found right in this club. For contributions on "The Ideal Optimist" for the week ending June 9 I will award the following prizes: For the best essay.....\$5.00 For the third.....\$2.00 For the second.....3.00 For the next five, each.....1.00 Other contributions received will be printed and will be given an award of honorable mention. Contributions need not be typewritten, though they would be much better so. It is advisable that contributions be on a single sheet of paper, if possible, with the name and address of the contributor plainly written at the bottom.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD OPTIMIST CLUB. Please enroll my name as a member of The Washington Herald Optimist Club, and deliver to me the Club Button, the insignia of our hopeful brotherhood. Name..... Street No..... City..... State..... Note—Club buttons will be given out at the office of The Washington Herald on presentation of this coupon properly filled out. Coupons may be mailed in by out-of-town members.

HAHN & CO.'S BIRTHDAY. To Celebrate Thirty-third Anniversary with Notable Sale. The three big shoe houses of William Hahn & Co., at Seventh and K streets, 1514-1516 Pennsylvania avenue, and 232 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, celebrated yesterday their thirty-third business anniversary. For two weeks they will offer the most sensational "birthday prices" in many of the most popular styles of footwear for summer use. No business house in the District of Columbia can boast of a more consistent annual growth than this firm. In 1876 the house was started at 1922 Pennsylvania avenue. A 15x25-foot store operated by William Hahn, with one assistant boy, was all the facility required by the firm in those days. Since that time the business has steadily increased in volume, until to-day, owning and operating three of the largest shoe houses to be found in any of the large cities of the United States, the annual shoe sales of this concern aggregate half a million dollars, and a force of nearly seventy-five employees is kept busy the year around. As the business prospered the two brothers of William Hahn—Messrs. Morris and S. Fred Hahn—were admitted into the firm, while in February, 1905, it was found necessary to incorporate the business, so that its proprietors now include Harry W. and Edwin Hahn, in addition to the foregoing. The success of the firm is generally attributed to the fact that its entire energy and capital are devoted exclusively to one department of merchandise—shoes. Honest values, distinctive styles, progressive and hustling methods and square dealing at all times have been other factors that have resulted in steadily increasing sales. The "thirty-third birthday sale" will be an event well worthy of the attention of prudent and wide-awake shoe buyers. Steamship Movements. New York, June 1.—Arrived: Kron Prinz Wilhelm, Bremen, May 2. Arrived out: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Bremen, Cleveland at Hamburg, La Plata at Antwerp. Sailed for foreign ports: Kron Prinzessin Cecilie from Bremen.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD'S GREAT HOME CONTEST. NOMINATION BLANK. I hereby nominate Mr., Mrs., or Miss..... Name of Contestant..... Street No..... Town or City..... As a candidate in The Herald's \$22,000 Contest. Signed..... Name of Sender..... Address..... Town..... Date..... Hour..... THIS NOMINATION COUNTS 1,000 VOTES—Only one nomination to be credited to each contestant. Under no circumstances will the nominator's name be divulged, except the nominator of the winner of the First Grand Capital Prize.