

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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No attention will be paid to anonymous contributions, and no communications to the editor will be printed except upon the name of the writer.

LET YOUR PAPER FOLLOW YOU. The Washington Herald will be mailed upon request to subscribers leaving the city during the summer months.

Delicious Indecision. The always interesting Mr. Lorimer is delightfully and deliciously undecided whether to remain yet a while in the House of his friends or to fly to the greener pastures, for a time, at least.

Danger to Protection. Its Principle in Peril as Result of Senate Spectacle. From the Philadelphia North American.

Right and Justice. Issues Involved in the Case of the Indianapolis News. From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Dolliver of Iowa. Entitled to Great Credit for Exposure of Tariff Iniquities. From the Kansas City Star.

The Passing Red Man. More than 1,300 Indians are regular employees in the government service.

Economy an Obsolete Word. This is the issue that will come before a Federal judge next October, and if the Roosevelt contention be sustained no newspaper proprietor, editor, or reporter who discusses Federal questions or offends a Federal administration would be free from extrajudicial attacks.

Tariff Commission the Remedy. The disruption of party lines, the threat of new party alignments, the possibility of a national political overturn, incident to the complications over the tariff, all constitute a warning against the contemplated partnership of the tariff and politics.

Not Subject to Tariff Tax. It does not appear likely that any special attention will be paid to the action of the health officers in Washington recommending a Federal department or bureau of public health.

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In a Nutshell. Poets are born, not paid.

Department in many years. It is not a new idea, but it is something to know that at last success has crowned the efforts of those sagacious officers of the Navy who have appreciated the need of trained naval engineers and of the means of that training.

"Many a college graduate cannot read his Latin diploma," says a contemporary. Not an insurmountable obstacle on the roadway to success in after life, however.

Our Tailor President.

The rehabilitation of Andrew Johnson's memory has been undertaken by a group of Tennesseans who feel that there is something worth remembering in the career of the tailor President. His final resting place has not been neglected, for it is denoted by a handsome monument, and the adjacent grounds have been transformed into a national cemetery, which is in care of the government.

Certainly it were better that the wretched part of a Presidential career should be remembered than that his name should be wholly covered with obloquy. There are doubtless many people living who are firmly convinced that Johnson's occupancy of the White House was the most disgraceful episode in our national history.

At the same time, the rigid inspection and rejection of undesirable immigrants, as exemplified in the recent sending back of seventy-five arrivals in a single steamship, is to be commended. The enforcement of this policy should be rigid, because the return journey of those rejected is at the expense of the steamship company.

"Being a Democrat is a state of mind," says the New York World. "Hum! Who was it said, 'The mind doth shape itself to its own wants, and can bear all things?'"

"Senator Gore, it is claimed, received his first inspiration to go to the United States Senate from reading the Congressional Record." says the Oklahoma Times. As we have heretofore remarked, Senator Gore is a truly remarkable man.

After a decade or so of prohibition, Maine is about to erect a home for habitual drunkards. The drug store business in that State must be about the most profitable thing ever.

"The election of Lorimer to the Senate is an unanswerable argument in favor of popular election of Senators," says the Peoria paper. Not in the philosophy of Albert J. Hopkins, we strenuously suspect.

"Read philosophy only while your wife is dressing," says Dr. Depew. Does the good doctor seek to confine the wisdom of this world to the Benedicts alone?

"Everybody talks too much," says the Rome (Ga.) Tribune-Herald. And then discusses its own proposition for a column or so in order to prove it.

A New York audience is reported to have "listened to one of Emma Goldman's orations, giving her earnest and very respectful attention." It must have been very depressing to Emma.

Senator Aldrich has the very highest regard for Senator La Follette, and would not, not for the world, say anything in disparagement of him—never! Still, Senator Aldrich feels, of course, that Senator La Follette probably was very much given to rocking the boat when a lad.

"Aldrich wins on every vote," read the headlines the morning after the fixing up of the wool schedule and a few other things of his own. And it is a Rhode Island head, all right!

"Nobody in Washington has gone so far as to frame a bill making it a criminal offense to be a consumer," says the Chicago Record-Herald. Perhaps it was to save the consumer this distressing embarrassment that Senator Lodge abolished him altogether.

Good Deacon Callahan's friends the enemy seem habitually to forget that he has more lives than a cat. While we by no means advocate a practical application of the suggestion, it really appears that nothing short of a Gatling gun will ever transform him into a sure enough good deacon.

Nature fakers will do well to wait for the one-dollar-per-word version, we think, before handing the colonel his too strong.

To be strictly up to the minute, we are forced to conclude that a political platform is something to stand from under.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A BRIEF EFFORT. The poet warbles of the strand, The sandy dunes; There are not many rhymes at hand For June.

He can't produce a wordy lay Or lengthy rime; There are not many rhymes to-day For June.

And so the poet curbs betimes His little tune; Alas, there are not many rhymes For June.

"I have secured an appropriation," said the new Congressman, "to dredge Ooze Creek."

"But Ooze Creek is of no use to anybody."

"Then I'll secure an appropriation to have the drem creek filled up."

"At a recent commencement a haughty girl graduate swept off the stage."

"Well, that was a practical thing. Did any graduate demonstrate the cooking of a steak?"

How Jokes Are Made. "All the world's a stage," remarked the party of the first part.

"But you're no matinee idol," retorted the party of the second part.

"I wish I had an understudy to do my work," said the party of the third part.

More Exciting. "Women like masterful men." "Yes; it's more fun to boss that kind."

Among Women. "Why worry about the children?" "I can't help it."

A Brooklyn Handicap. "Something new in Brooklyn?" "How now?"

"Going to have a baby carriage Marathon."

DANGER TO PROTECTION. Its Principle in Peril as Result of Senate Spectacle.

From the Philadelphia North American. The whole country is a convert to protection. Our honest belief is that the great thinking majority would not have the rates limited only to the difference between the cost of home and foreign production plus a reasonable profit.

All who wish as ardently as we do to safeguard and perpetuate the protective principle would advocate the addition of a duty sufficient for insurance. The periods between the passage of tariff bills are more or less extensive. There should be allowance for changing conditions.

There have been displays before now of error and arrogance by Aldrich and his like. Never such as this. His good friend Tillman told the truth in jest when he called Aldrich "the boldest buccaner of them all."

His latest declaration is a boast that this administration must bow to his dictation or display utter impotence if it attempts to block trade in jet when he called Aldrich "the boldest buccaner of them all."

What the political effort of this founting and perfidy to the people will be we do not know. Our disgust is such that we do not greatly care. But far greater than our concern about the party complexion of the next Congress is our fear that the real, honest, equitable, properly Reg. and industry-fostering principle of protection will be endangered by the tyrannical and dishonorable policy of the present Republican leadership.

The time for the repeal of that ancient Maryland statute inherited from the star-chamber days of 1487 and the despotic Henry VII has fully come. America has for a long time been a victim of the tariff might be revived in the trials planned by the later Henry VII, who is now engaged in the noble sport of shooting giraffes in Africa.

"If there is one thing more than any other," says the Augusta Herald, "liable to make a fellow harbor uncharitable thoughts it surely is to see an article he wrote credited to some other fellow who plaried it." We don't know about that. We have written a great many we would like to see credited to our enemies.

THE LOST CAR. Seated one day in the trolley, I was timid and ill at ease.

"I heard a sort of ruffling, And a kind of warning wailing."

I know not what struck my chauffeur, Nor what he had struck, nor whom— But I heard a bombilation.

It flooded the crimson twilight Into the pack of a reading sky, And I lay on the burning seat!

Like a man who soolds his wife; It recored an unending smash-up, That would speedily end my life.

It linked all my breaks and bruises Into the pack of a reading sky, And it rumbled and whizzed and puffed, As if it would come again.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly, The reason for that great sound, That came from the soul of the motor, As it threw me on the ground.

It may be a first-class earthquake, It may be a second-class one; It may be that only in nightmare I shall hear that noise again.

—Casson Wells, in Harper's.

DIPODOCUS—WHAT IT WAS.

Enlightenment on a Subject that Has Troubled Mainland. From the New York Sun.

The sovereigns of America, regarding with stupefaction the prizes which the Thane of Skibo is bestowing upon the sovereigns of Europe, are a settled impertinent point. We lay at their feet such poor information as is required of us:

To the Editor of the Sun:—As no one else seems to have the moral courage, I'll bite. What is the Dipodocus, or Doublebeak, or Sea Gato, June 9.

The Dipodocus, or Doublebeak, was a sauropod dinosaur by profession. Save in the slight eccentricity, if eccentricity it be, of wearing "the rami of the Ichia straight, not expanded distally," and of having "a weak dentition," probably as the result of biting off more than it could chew, it seems to have been in the same predicament with the rest of its tribe.

What, then, was a common ordinary dinosaur? Sometimes it was as big as all out of doors.

Sometimes it was no bigger than a chicken or Mr. Carnegie.

Sometimes it weighed twenty-five tons, just half of the Pittsburgh Tolstoy's fighting weight when he is full of moral indignation over rebates or the duties on steel and iron.

It could wrap like a crocodile, or like the Thane deploring war or hearing that his offer to buy the Philippines had been refused.

It had salutory limbs, on which it danced the Highland fling, and clemical crests, with the motto: "I Get All There Is."

It was a brother of the ostrich, that delicate and diplomatic bird.

Sometimes it was a horn, and blew it so that the eternal hills had gooseflesh, and the citadels of protection had to be propped up.

Often its "prominent feature was the size of its head" (dinosaurian megalomaniac).

It was as much at home and just as popularly watered in Washington, D. C., as it usually crept, but sometimes stood on its hind legs; and it had prehensile claws even on its toes.

Like that of the pterosaurs, his charge was "supplian," and yet in many respects it was "a bird."

It was a carnivore and a vegetarian, presumably eating grass for the sake of dying poor.

In short, the Dipodocus, if we may judge by its brother and sisters, was a gifted and useful being, suffered to grow up in those wild Jurassic ages that in the fullness of time it might be a memento and memorial of another unusual and gifted being in the hearts, the courts, and the museums of Europe.

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

Issues Involved in the Case of the Indianapolis News. From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The case started by President Roosevelt against the Indianapolis News has been adjourned to October 11, and a speedy determination of the issue cannot, therefore, be had. The case comes up in Indianapolis through an application of the Attorney General of the United States to a Federal judge for the extradition to Washington of the owner and editor of the News.

The great question at issue does not so much relate to the truth or falsity of the report published by the News as it does to the right of the Federal government to snatch a man away under an ancient star-chamber Maryland statute to be tried in Washington for discussing a public or any other matter.

The time for the repeal of that ancient Maryland statute inherited from the star-chamber days of 1487 and the despotic Henry VII has fully come. America has for a long time been a victim of the tariff might be revived in the trials planned by the later Henry VII, who is now engaged in the noble sport of shooting giraffes in Africa.

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WHAT TAFT INTENDS TO DO.

His Course Touching the Tariff Now Absolutely Clear. From the New York Evening Post.

President Taft is going to veto the tariff bill, and also sign it with joy. He is terribly angry with Aldrich, and likewise responds every confidence in him.

He approved Secretary MacVeagh's Chicago speech which distressed him greatly. He knows that he is going to get exactly what he wants from Congress, at the same time that he is fully aware that Congress will surely throw him down hard.

Such is the composite photograph of the situation which the Washington correspondents give us. To judge by their conflicting reports Mr. Taft's policy just now is to "keep them guessing." But this can only be because the newspaper men have not yet got accustomed to the new atmosphere in the White House.

They are getting used to the signature "W. H. Taft" is to be put out as "feilers," and then indignantly repudiated if they do not suit. The President is simply attending to his business—and his golf—and saying nothing.

But his ultimate intention can be no doubt. When the conference committee asks him what sort of tariff he will sign, and what veto he will give a straight answer. And that answer can be no other than that the bill which the signature "W. H. Taft" is to be put must be in line with the pledges to which the same W. H. Taft affixed his name when he asked the American people to elect him President.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Best Provision is Found in Homes of Their Children. From the Dallas News.

Of course, all of the old people who find themselves in need are not wholly or even mainly responsible for their own poverty. Bad luck has had to do with it; or extravagance on the part of others; or even robbery or disaster; or the waste of war; or the failure of their children in filial duty, or failures of others to perform their duties or pay their just debts to them.

One may go even further than this and charge up the misfortunes of some of the old to their failure to raise their children in the right way, to inculcate in them that turn for industry and economy that is necessary to make them successful and helpful when the time comes to try out their good qualities.

While there are other methods of alleviating the conditions of those who are classed as superannuates, and while the News favors most liberal provision and sympathy to this end, it is quite in order to call attention to the most natural, most tender, and most successful of all the plans. All men and women come into the world in absolutely helpless condition. The struggle to bring the infant through years of helplessness and to make him a self-sustaining individual is the most unselfish and heroic of all the struggles mortals ever make.

The service extends over long and weary years, and the consequent sacrifice means the life of parents in thousands of instances. The man or woman who has forgotten all that has been done for him or for her is either too mean for a place above the beasts or he or she has been grievously neglected or miseducated by foolish and overindulgent parents.

This point is dwelt upon because it is a highly important point in the solution of the problem as to what it is best to do with the old.

The best thing to do for the young, as a rule, is to leave them with their parents, thus securing that care and tenderness which Dame Nature has provided for them. The best provision for the old is to be found in the homes of their children, under the shelter and care of those whom they have saved from helplessness and who owe them much more than they can possibly repay.

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AT THE HOTELS.

"The uncurd for human mouth is the prize bacterial garden of the world," said Dr. Archibald Blenner, of London, England, who is at the New Willard.

"Disease germs become more dangerous when they have a fertile field," continued the English dentist. "A clean mouth and clean teeth, however, furnish the best and surest safeguards against disease. While it may be the belief of some parents that children's teeth need little attention between the ages of six and twelve, it is to be remembered that this is the period for the invasion of many infectious diseases, due to children being forced to swallow the discharges of their own unclean mouths."

"I believe that at least 75 per cent of our children have dental diseases. The world is spending much time, money, and earnest thought on the general subject of tuberculosis, and yet the laity, who should be the highest authorities in this modern scourge, give little thought to the fact that unquestionably a large part of tuberculosis can be traced directly to the malnutrition state produced by improper sanitation of the food from poor teeth. Teeth with rotten gums and inflamed gums, including the one causing tuberculosis."

"I think teachers of public schools should give a short talk every day on the cleanliness of the teeth and the proper quences which will follow if his advice is disregarded. It would take but a few moments each school day for the teacher to give a matter of cleanliness of the teeth, and the practice and instruction teach the children the care and proper methods of treating the mouth."

Discussing wireless telegraphy, and the intention of the government to establish a system whereby private and amateur operators do not interfere with the army and navy wires, William B. Graham, of Philadelphia, who is interested in the wireless industry, and is at the Raleigh, said recently that in Europe the authorities have prevented the growth of amateur wireless systems by forcing all wireless stations to operate under a government license.

"Only a commercial company can obtain a license," continued Mr. Graham, "so that the amateurs are done away with entirely. In England the wireless situation is under the supervision of the post-office department, together with all the English telegraph and telephone systems. An amateur is not even allowed to put a pole on his roof and make an aerial."

The Navy Department is apparently working to get a like control of the wireless field in this country," added Mr. Graham. "But whether it can be done is a different matter. England is not an American country, and her methods are not English methods. The first attempt was proved a blank failure, and the organization and strength of the amateurs seem to indicate that, even though the navy may get a certain amount of supervision over the wireless stations, the power will not mean the elimination of amateur work."

"The present abuses can be remedied in a number of ways without any such radical step. The amateurs are willing to co-operate with the navy in these changes, and will gladly give them a thorough trial. It is evident that the aspects of the matter are more of a scientific than of a legal nature, and must be met accordingly. At the last session of Congress a bill to license wireless stations failed."

"The amateurs say that the navy is far behind the times in the matter of wireless stations and improved instruments. It is up to the navy to make provision for this failure to utilize the latest inventions. They back these contentions by citing cases where amateur stations have obligingly helped out the navy in long-distance work, and by exhibiting improved apparatus and the construction of stations from much of the trouble experienced by the navy."

Arthur Campbell, of Calcutta, India, and London, who is on a tour around the world and is stopping at the Arlington, speaking of the feeling in India against white sovereignty, said:

"Who the real leader of the agitation is it is impossible to say. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is headed by what may be described as the generals of the great religious orders of Islam, most notable among which, of course, is the Senoussi, a sect which has sometimes been described as the Moslem counterpart of the Society of Jesus by reason of its wealth and the extent of its power, which reaches from the Pacific coast of China and from the Philippines to the Atlantic coast of Morocco, embracing Central Africa, the Sudan, and that mysterious land of Araby the Blest which is to such an extent a terra incognita that no one can speak with certainty of its resources, or its population, which is estimated at about 15,000,000."

"The Senoussi," added Mr. Campbell, "number about 9,000,000 members, all bound by vows of the most absolute and blind obedience to the founder of the order, the son of its founder, and who, known as the veiled prophet of the Sudan, no longer has his headquarters at Djibouti, on the southern border of Tripoli, but 500 miles to the south at Mecca, in Arabia, where six years ago he established his stronghold. He has emissaries at Fez, at Teheran, in Java, China, India, Zanzibar, and of course, at Constantinople, where the Sultan, indeed, is understood to have become affiliated with the order. The rules of the latter provide that no faith need be kept with a Christian; that the robbery, and even the slaying of the latter, are pleasing in the eyes of Allah, and that the murderer with the murderer is of a nature to defile the orthodox Moslem. Such is the spirit of the Pan-Islam movement, which is in the act of uniting by bonds of a common faith 300,000,000 of the human race."

The uses of the college student are many and increasing, according to Lester F. Carr, of Kansas City, who was seen at the National.

"Often he harvests the Kansas corn crop," said Mr. Carr; "supplies the means by which the food is conveyed from the kitchen to the dining-room of the summer boarding house. He is the distributing medium for a number of books indispensable in the home and office, and as a strike-breaker has been a huge success. On the front end of a trolley car he is exceedingly useful, and his presence in the kennel behind will attract fares and insure safe riding and courteous treatment."

"In addition, while dwelling in academic shades he detours what the fashion is coats and trousers shall be, what brand of tobacco is preferable, whether the stem of the pipe shall curve or be straight, and whether a golf club is better than a tennis racket when a-wooling. The uses of the college student are indeed many and increasing."

"At the Players' Club in New York a prompter said of the late Pete Dally: 'He had the sunniest, cheeriest disposition. Once I toured with him. The accommodations were in the sunniest, rather rough, and on such occasions the true gold in the man showed forth.'"

"In a little Southern town the dressing rooms were awful. Everybody swore and cursed. But Dally restored them to good humor. Said he: 'What is this thing to what I have been up against at times. I played once in a theater where, at the end of every act, the stage manager had to come forward and say: 'Must ask the ladies and gentlemen in the audience to be good enough to turn around. The players are about to change their costumes.'"

This story was told by Frank J. Hicks, of Chicago, at the Riggs recently.