

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1910.

Deserters as Pensioners.

The House Military Committee is engaged in an animated discussion of a project to render eligible to the pension list some of several thousand applicants for that benefit who are denied access to the roll on account of the mark of desertion on their civil war records.

The Upper Berth.

The impression seems to be well founded that the public is about to be relieved at last of the necessity of paying the same price for an upper berth in a Pullman that one is required to pay for a lower.

Size of Women's Hats.

When the Merry Widow lost its popularity, a year or more ago, there was hope that a safe and sane hat would become the vogue.

Protecting the Chesapeake.

Fortifications at the mouth of the Chesapeake are unnecessary. Despite the opinion of President Taft, of the committee on military affairs in Congress, of army and navy officers, and others who have studied the question, such fortifications would be a waste of money.

Unprepared.

"If the world were to come to an end to-day, would you find you prepared?" demanded the evangelist.

When We Shall Know.

Congressman Payne says he doesn't believe he will have any trouble convincing the American people that they have a good tariff law.

They Earn 'Em.

The reason why Ty Cobb and Hans Wagner get larger salaries than any other players in the baseball game is because they are worth it.

Only Natural.

Mistress (in awed voice)—Nora, my husband is just waving over those chops you are acting like a wild man.

Taking the Census.

Since many folks have written with a keen desire to know the questions that the census men may ask, it now becomes a duty to devote a line or so to portrayal of the census takers' task.

A Vital Point.

The bad corporation regarded with interest the energetic and incorruptible public servant who had been appointed to bring them to book.

Persiflage on Shipboard.

From the Boston Transcript. She (on the liner)—So you've crossed the ocean quite often?

Idea of placing fortifications at Cape Charles and Cape Henry. The Potomac district and that of the Chesapeake, should war come, will be amply guarded by turning to the forensic eloquence of Charles Buringham.

It is to be hoped that all future debates by the Lowell Literary Society will be given to the press, for then many of the problems of state will not need to take the time of Congress, where the debates are long and tedious, and where mistakes are liable to occur, as few Congressmen claim infallibility, and every member of Congress admits that those on the other side can err.

Dr. Guthrie and Washington.

It is unnecessary to say to the readers of this newspaper that it has no quarrel with the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie or any disposition to deal with him or any man other than with the utmost fairness.

It esteems him and respects his views, even if it may not always agree with him. Of course, he did not intend to slander Washington when, speaking to the Baltimore Conference, he said this was a "wide-open" town. But the utterance tended to do so, nevertheless.

The term "wide open," as commonly accepted, does not fit the Capital City. As used to apply to moving picture shows, in the absence of qualification or interpretation, it was necessarily misleading and hurtful to Washington's good name.

As we have said, Washington is not a perfect city, and a self-satisfied spirit is not to be encouraged. But it is orderly and distinctively free from the evils besetting the average American city. Surely, therefore, we may all of us be optimists while considering its everyday problems.

Possibly, as Dr. Guthrie says, there is an irreconcilable difference in standards between newspapers and the church, but we see no reason why they should not jointly be full of hope and honestly proud of Washington. And we believe they are.

CHAT OF THE FORUM.

We Don't Say They Will.

From the Austin Statesman. The Mississippi bribery cases may yet make Vardaman the most popular man in the State.

Inevitable.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The naval bill is up for discussion in the House. New look out for another war with Japan.

Who's "It"?

From the Baltimore News. This discussion as to whether President Taft keeps in touch with Col. Roosevelt sounds like a game of tag.

The Only One.

From the Nashville American. Roosevelt is the only man in the world who could have made a snub by the Pope look like a shoe on the other foot.

Explained.

From the Nashville American. Hearing that the D. A. R.'s were coming to town, the Congressional insurgents quickly crawled into the discard until the humming-birding ceased.

They Earn 'Em.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Press. The reason why Ty Cobb and Hans Wagner get larger salaries than any other players in the baseball game is because they are worth it.

When We Shall Know.

Congressman Payne says he doesn't believe he will have any trouble convincing the American people that they have a good tariff law. Possibly not, but we shall know about it when the votes are counted this fall.

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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

CHEWS THE CUD. The patient cow, the farmer's pride And source of wealth, Enjoys, it cannot be denied, The best of health.

You see, the cow is very wise. Her health is good Because she stops to fletcherize Her daily food.

Choice Locations. "The advertising man has his troubles these days." "As to how?" "Everybody wants space next to pure baseball matter."

Sprung Repartee. "You are daffodillary about setting out your flowers this year." "I always wait until the weather is settled," responded the humorist of the second part. "That is my invariable crookum."

Safe Thing. "How can these rich girls allow themselves to be won by men who are only after their money?" "How is a girl to know? A man can put considerable fervor into his wooing when it's a case of marriage or work."

No Secret. The buds appear, I wis. On every bough. You may have noticed this, Perhaps, by now.

Expert Advice. "Did you have the soil of your back yard analyzed by the Agricultural Department?" "Yes; they said it consisted largely of glass, tin, and putty, with traces of builder's lime, and suggested that it might do to raise a mortgage on it."

Back to Nature. "Yes; I am a milliner." "Trin hats, eh? Maybe you can pick up some ideas out here in the country." "I have already learned much. I had always supposed that the blossoms were wired to the bushes."

Nothing Lost. "You can't beat system." "How now?" "I understand the traction interests throughout the country get a profit from melting down the lead money taken in."

THE FIRST MATHEMATICS.

Use of Tally Marks—Numerals Inverted or Inclined. From the Chicago Tribune. The cradle of mathematics is in the tally marks of the savages, believes Maj. Charles E. Woodruff, the anthropologist and military sanitarian.

Historians of mathematics use the term tally marks to refer to the notched sticks, but it is here meant to refer to any simple marks or scores. Tally marks must be so distinctive that they can be read no matter how the coin or stick is held, vertically, horizontally, or inverted.

The modern six or nine would have been useless, since they would have been indistinguishable unless the top was known. Therefore, we find many instances in which the numerals have been inverted or inclined at various angles, as it was not practical importance at first whether they were upside down or not.

Our two, as well as the four, five, six, or seven, all have been inverted and reversed at times. There may also have been reversals of the forms due to the fact that the people from whom the Arabs obtained the numerals probably wrote from left to right, while the Arabs wrote from right to left, and the Europeans from left to right.

In addition to this one, Sanskrit language was written from right to left and numerals are evidently tally marks. The ancient tribes probably would not stick to any particular arrangement, but form new ones, provided they indicated numbers. This is the most reasonable explanation of the evident tally mark nature of the numerals.

Ten is a nine with an extra stroke, and the eights are sevens with an extra stroke. The four, five, and six also clearly are derived from groups of marks. In course of time, by slurring, omission of strokes, and adding embellishing flourishes, the manuscript forms arose. In the seven there is a perfect gradation of evolutionary forms to our present seven.

In the four the resemblance is seen by making an assumption. In the five there is more evidence of an attempt to write decisively one of the X forms of the Chinese. The supremacy of the Chinese numerals were the first ideographs in the field.

Texas an Empire in Itself.

From the National Magazine. Bearing in mind that it was only sixty-five years ago that Texas was admitted to the Union, this is an astonishing record in empire building. For Texas is certainly an empire. None of the monarchies of Europe, with the exception of Russia, can show a larger area than hers.

She possesses 57,000 square miles more of territory than the Kaiser's realm. From the point of view of the future, Texas has been her achievements of the last few decades, they are, after all, inconsiderable in comparison with what the future has in store for her. Her great diversity of soil, the multifarious character of her natural resources, her geographical position, and the high type of immigration which has swelled her population, all point to the day when in numbers and wealth and every adjunct of empire, she will be on a par with the Old World empires.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS.

An Old Custom.

Egg-rolling at Easter time, with its clamoring children and holiday attire, which is such a delightful feature of our yearly celebration of that festival, is said to be as "old as the hills." Its observance in England dates back to the middle ages, and to-day in that country egg-rolling is as big an event as it ever was.

The Easter egg-rolling at Preston, near Liverpool, was observed with great animation this spring in Avenham Park, over 35,000 children participating. The slopes of the valley in the park were thronged with joyous young people, either rolling their colored eggs or engaged in miniature battle with them.

At the close of the festival the grass was fairly buried beneath a carpet of egg shells, orange peel, and other debris. Undoubtedly we have followed the example of England in the matter of egg-rolling, as we have in many another weightier matter, and as it is seen that this custom dates back to a time dimmed by distance we are again forced to ask ourselves if there is anything new beneath the sun.

Cupid and Psyche.

Americans will now have an opportunity to see the famous painting, "Cupid and Psyche," without taking a trip to the old country, for this work of one of the greatest of our early artists, Benjamin West, painted more than a century ago, was lately brought over from London, and has been sold to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, of this city, where it is now, or soon will be, on exhibition.

Benjamin West was the first president of the Royal Academy in London, and the canvas in discussion was painted in 1789 for exhibition under the auspices of that institution. It contains nearly life-size figures, and is said to be in its color and tone a work of distinction. The composition reveals the love of love, not as a rosy cheeked boy, but rather as a winged youth, who is embracing the fair-haired Psyche. "Cupid and Psyche" was until recently in the possession of an English family.

Oklahoma Trains.

Several years ago, when a Garber, Okla., gentleman on the return trip from Billings coughed his false teeth through the open window of a flying express train and the train was halted and backed up a mile or two while the crew and passengers organized a posse and searched until the missing teeth were found, it was thought that the limit in such adventures had been reached.

Another Capt. Fibb Tale.

Rear Admiral Hodges, of the navy, tells the following story of a conversation he heard between two old sailors: "It was a rat ship I was sailin' in that trip. Laid out one of the shellsacks. 'One of the dingiest rat ships I ever knew. They was rats in it from bow to stern, rats in the hold, in the galley, in the steerage, in the fo'castle, in the old man's room—everywhere. Rats. Notin' but."

Special Request.

"Will you have anything on your face, sir, when I am through?" asked the barber. "You might leave my nose there," answered the man in the chair, who had already been cut several times.

RULERS WITH MANY TITLES.

The Sultan of Turkey Has 82 and the Emperor of Germany 75.

From Answers. It is a curious fact that the monarch of the greatest and most important nation in the world has almost the shortest and least imposing title of any.

Most of the crowned heads of Europe revel in a multiplicity of styles and dignities, but apart from mere peerages the ruler of the mightiest empire the world has ever seen has to be content with the simple formula: "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

Even in these titles the reference to the Britons over seas was added only on the present King's accession, and the style of Emperor of India was conferred on the British sovereign late in Queen Victoria's reign. Queen Victoria was crowned simply "Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith," though on some of the early coinage of her reign—the florin, for instance—she is styled "By the Grace of God of all the Britains Queen, Defender of the Faith"—a fine, dignified, and comprehensive title.

Besides his regal appellation the King has, of course, many lesser titles, but even these are not nearly so numerous as in the case of most foreign potentates.

When one turns to other monarchs the list appears very trivial, the German Emperor, for instance, enjoying the luxury of seventy-five subordinate titles, the King of Spain forty-two, the Emperor of Austria sixty-one, and the Sultan of Turkey eighty-two.

The Sultan of Turkey's various styles are somewhat amusing to the Western mind. He is, of course, Sultan and Khalkan (high prince and lord of lords) to start with; then he claims sovereignty over most districts, towns, cities, and states in the East, specifying each by name, and setting out with great deliberation in each of his various titles, "all the forts, citadels, purveys, and neighborhood thereof," in regular legal form, and finally his official designation ends, "Sovereign also of divers other nations, states, peoples, and races on the face of the earth." All this is, of course, in addition to his high position as "Head of the Faithful," and "Supreme Lord of all the Followers of the Prophet," "Direct and Only Lieutenant on Earth of Mohammed."

The Emperor of Austria, the Pope, the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Spain, and the King of Portugal are all "King of Jerusalem." The Emperor of Austria and the King of Spain both call themselves "King of Galicia."

Of sovereigns who claim British territory the worst offender is the young King of Spain. He is, among other things, "King of Gibraltar," "King of the East Indies," "King of Oceania," "King of the West Indies," and "King of India," the last title being also owned by the King of Portugal, while of titles formerly borne by the monarchs of Britain the King of Spain is also "King of Castile," "King of Arragon," and "King of Navarre."

Speaking of oranges and the manner of marketing the same, Price F. Howard, of San Francisco, who is interested in California orange culture, and is at the Raleigh, said:

"Probably there is not a greater attraction to tourists than are the perfume orange groves that beautify thousands of acres in the foothill sections adjacent to the Sierra Nevada. The enormous crop of the rich golden fruit gives an added charm to the handsome trees, and naturally leads the visitors to an investigation of the manner in which it is carried out. A visit to the great packing houses of Redlands, Riverside, and Highland, all world-famous districts devoted to the culture of citrus fruits, is about the best way of getting a correct idea of the prodigious industry.

"As the oranges begin to ripen, the picking is controlled by the market price. If the market is strong, each grower picks the portion of his fruit that is sufficiently colored—a method that is quite an expensive one, as some orchards are known to undergo five pickings in a season.

"With a heavy crop, and picking clean as they go, some men will work for the small amount of 2 1/2 cents per box, and, if veterans at the work, they generally earn \$25 to \$30 a day. Three to four cents per box is the average price paid, most pickers making from \$75 to \$25 a day. In the orchard, nine hours constitutes a day's work. Each man must have a picking sack, a ladder, and a pair of clippers, or picking shears. After clipping the orange off close to the stem it is dropped into the sack, which, when full, holds half a box. By pulling a string, the bottom of the sack is opened and the contents emptied into a waiting field box. To avoid any dispute as to who picked certain boxes, each picker is assigned a special row of trees. When his row is finished, the foreman credits him with the number of boxes filled in the row. It is a great industry, and is one of the chief sources of wealth of California."

R. S. Wells, of Boston, speaking of superstition among business men and the general public, said yesterday that one form of misplaced confidence is the treasuring of mementos of travel given to superstitious recipients. "A friend who visited Plymouth last summer," said Mr. Wells, who is at the Shoreham, "received a telegram from a descendant of the original colonist demanding a piece of Plymouth Rock."

"As everybody knows who has been to the bleak hills of Massachusetts Bay, the 'Rock' is protected from such vandalism as my acquaintance would have encouraged by a heavy iron fence. But in the shops of the village plenty of the same kind of steel gray granite as that composing the famous paladium of religious liberty can be purchased at reasonable prices. One of these bits neatly packed in cotton went West by the next mail and is treasured highly.

"Pieces of stone from the Walling Place, in Jerusalem, are procurable in every curio shop in Palestine; as for vials of water from the Jordan, Philadelphia, who drink the mudfiest water imaginable, could supply Jordan water without the trouble or expense of a trip to the Holy Land. The Schuykill and the Jordan are of the same color and consistency; the Missouri Elver is even a nearer approach to the flood of the sacred river."

Characteristics of the Duck.

From Spars Moments. A schoolboy assigned to prepare an essay on ducks, submitted the following: "The duck is a low, heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feather. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice, caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water, and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gear by nature that they come pretty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf and go swimming and eat everything in sight. If I was to be a duck, I would rather be a drake."

The Red Terror.

From Puck. Sniff! The barbarism of it makes my blood boil! Just look at this picture of a strike riot!

Shank-!-a! ha! That's the comic supplement you're looking at. Those boys are simply putting their grandmother in the cistern.

AT THE HOTELS.

"I do not think that the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or any other patriotic organization, should be made to appear ridiculous," said Frelaud S. Warner, of Boston, who was seen in the New Willard.

"I saw in this morning's paper an article or interview relating to the establishment of an empire in this country under Theodore as emperor and the Daughters as the nucleus for an American nobility. That's naturally absurd.

"The chapters of the Daughters throughout the country have left little undone in the way of promoting patriotism and in commemorating the deeds of brave men and women," said Mr. Warner. "They have worked among the lawmakers until the national government and many of the States have set about safeguarding the flag from advertising purposes. They have purchased and repaired historic buildings; they have marked the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolution, and of women who performed acts of heroism. They have offered prizes for the purpose of encouraging the study of history, have had chairs of American history established in colleges, have sent out circulating libraries relative to American history, and have sent out lecturers to deliver free talks on this subject.

"But their most telling work is the gathering in of children," added Mr. Warner, "from among the foreign elements in our population and teaching them about this country, its institutions, its aims, its general greatness, and, above all, teaching them a love and reverence for the flag. Most gratifying results have been achieved from this work, and to-day there is no small amount of genuine patriotism among Uncle Sam's little citizens of foreign birth or of immediate foreign extraction. In fact, there are many instances where the young foreigners are already more deeply rooted in the facts relating to the history of this country than some native citizens, who are doubly unfortunate, in that they reside in remote parts and have parents who have neglected their education.

"The D. A. R. owns much property that is historic, having purchased it to prevent its desecration by people with mistaken ideas of what constitutes progress. Wherever there is a historic spot to preserve the Daughters go about taking care of it, and instead of censure and ridicule, they deserve public commendation and the praise of all patriotic citizens."

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TO-DAY IN HISTORY.

Our Great Literary Statesman—April 11.

To-day is the birthday of Edward Everett, one of the most purely literary of all American orators. Among the more eminent scholars and statesmen of our land no one has ever been more deservedly honored for intellectual power, purity of character, public and private, and for clearness and perception of judgment than Everett. He was born on April 11, 1794, and few men have had a better advantage for acquiring knowledge than he, and being of a studious turn of mind, he was graduated from Harvard College, and with the highest honors of his class of uncommonly able students, when only a little more than seventeen years of age.

Young Everett remained in college as a tutor for a while, during which time he was preaching in Boston and was already eminent as a polished pulpit orator and logician. At twenty he was appointed to fill the Eliot chair of Greek literature at Harvard, and about the same time became the conductor of the North American Review.

In the course of a few years Mr. Everett had so well prepared himself for popular oratory that ever after he entered upon his practice, in 1824, he held the first rank among American public speakers. His life as a statesman began at the same time, for he was that year elected to a seat in the national Congress. He remained there ten years, and was then chosen governor of his State, and for three consecutive terms. He represented our country at the British court, then for five years was president of Harvard College, and succeeded Webster as Secretary of State under Fillmore. The latter years of his life were devoted to literary labors and the delivery of orations on timely subjects, although he was nominated by the Whigs for Vice President in 1860. His orations during the civil war were always decided yet moderate in their views, and his last speech, made on January 4, 1855, was in behalf

of the needy and suffering citizens of Savannah. He died on the 15th of the same month.

To the efforts of Edward Everett more than to any other one person is to be credited the raising of funds sufficient to purchase the home of Washington at Mount Vernon. He delivered a lecture on the character of that great man more than 100 times, and gave the proceeds to the Ladies Mount Vernon Association. He personally placed over \$30,000 in the treasury. It is probable that his oratory was for benevolent purposes at least \$100,000.

Among the greatest of Everett's orations were his "History of Liberty," delivered at a celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Charlestown, Mass., in 1828; on "The First Settlement of New England," at Plymouth, December 22, 1824; "If the American Patriots Had Failed," at Concord, April 19, 1825; "The Men and Deeds of the Revolution," in Christ Church, Cambridge, July 4, 1838; his speech to a delegation of Sac and Fox Indians in the Statehouse, Boston, October 29, 1837; "The Flower of Essex," delivered at Bloody Brook, South Deerfield, Mass., in observance of the 19th anniversary of the Indian massacre on that spot, September 20, 1835; his "Last Hours of Webster," delivered in Faneuil Hall, October 27, 1852; and "The Approach of Day," at the dedication of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., August 28, 1856.

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