

# Views of the People on Timely Topics

## MARKING OF GRAVES

### Means Much in Healing the Wounds of Civil War.

## NEGLECT OF YEARS RECTIFIED

### Confederate Veteran Writes Touching Communication on Work to Be Done by Federal Government in Paying Tribute to Southern Dead, Tracing of Records Sifted.

Editor The Washington Herald: When the general government decided to provide for the care and marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and hospitals during the civil war, the action of Congress therein marked an event of importance. As President McKinley indicated in his short talk to the Southern people: "What a glorious future awaits us if united, wisely, and bravely, we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

If the country is to remain an organized union or body politic, its sectional wounds should be carefully inquired into, and should not be allowed to continue, especially those existing in an unhealthy atmosphere and among conditions of uncertainty and neglect.

### War Wounds Deep.

The wounds of our fraternal war were deep, and now, after more than forty years, are perhaps healing, but not without setbacks and acerbations. Everything done toward the removal of irritating matters and clearing the surroundings tend to hasten the advent of health—a normal condition—which is not to be brought about by the application of superficial plasters, or assured by optimistic bulletins from sentimental or interested sources.

While the many economic and political relations between the peoples of our Northern and Southern States seem to be slowly patching matters up, the process is of that character which would appeal to a student of American history, or be likely to result in perfectly normal conditions.

### A Heart Attachment.

A dead soldier does not amount to much—his example, perhaps, as of one who had done his utmost—a dead prisoner of war is of even less concern as such. But as an object to which the heart strings of his people are attached, the soldier in war is pre-eminent—dead, the chords of memory are ever vibrating.

### Flower of the South.

Over 30,000 Southern soldiers died in these Northern prisons and hospitals, and their remains were cared for as well, no doubt, as was practicable in those ill-starred times. But no better than was the case right here in the locality of the Capital City where the prisoners of war were—many of them—held in hasty graves, among strangers of various kinds, and without proper marking or correct record.

### Men Not Forgotten.

These thousands of dead prisoners of war are not forgotten by their people—not one of them whose pitiful and, perhaps, yet unceremonious fate does not reach many wounded hearts and spirits sore to the touch of memory. Among a people of such widespread mourning as was the South after the war, there was general sympathy for each other, and the memory of the sacrificed warrior has its place in tender attentions and memorials.

And here it was that if remedy was first found, so that now these Southern soldiers repose in a fair cemetery in Arlington—on each grave an enduring memorial stone, such as may be regarded by his relatives and friends, without shame, either for themselves or for the government under which they live.

It is not an easy thing to rectify the neglect of forty odd years in any case, and it is especially difficult in matters connected with hasty graves in a sort of official potter's field connected with a temporary war prison or prisoner's hospital. Records are difficult of attainment—because after so many years their location is not readily ascertained, such records for the most part having been removed and placed among a mass of quarter-masters papers in fire-proof storage. Illegibility is a constant difficulty, even where records are at hand, and the incorrect and incomplete character of such records is well known to those of us who have had occasion to investigate conditions concerning the graves of Confederate soldiers in and around the District of Columbia.

Often where the record was explicit the grave was not to be found. And many instances occurred where the record was of doubtful reference to the graves. A name was often wrongly placed, and more often incorrectly written. Many names were recorded without indication of service or of the State responsible for such service.

### Records Often Copied.

Even when found in the neighborhood where these war prisons and hospitals once existed the burial records are copies hastily made of even more hastily made transcripts filed away in a distant city. So, often the slight remains of the graves themselves after these many years are hardly to be traced, or discriminated when found. These difficulties are easily appreciated by anyone who has tried to find an old grave or a record thereof in an old cemetery accustomed to little or no attention.

The Secretary of War will appoint a man to do this laborious, extensive, and important work. Where is the mind to be found who has the cast of mind, the

necessary energy, knowledge of the business, and capacity for detail which is required? And one who has the feeling of sympathy for his people, yet in mourning, that sense of duty to the dead and to the living, and that Americanism which regards the honor of his country and the perpetuation of a humane government therein, without which this work, beset with obstructions, will be left, for the most part, undone?

### All to Be Remembered.

In this great memorial work it was not intended to disregard any individual soldier—to make no sign in the case of the most obscure prisoner of war, whether through lack of regard for his people or lack of respect for the government, through any failure of capacity, and particularly through failure or laxity in the preliminary work of investigation and the comparison of graves and grave sites and of records, both originals and copies. In that regard.

### PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### Juvenile Court Accomplishing Much for the Children of Washington.

Editor The Washington Herald: The harrowing details that come from the Juvenile Court, and published in full in the daily press of this city, of broken families, coming almost invariably from a drinking man, teaches a special lesson of cause and effect.

This man wrecks his home by the total neglect of his children, records of which succeed each other as though these conditions were a necessary part of every-day life.

The man as a hanger-on at the saloon, totally oblivious of everything but drink, the mother toiling to support the family as well as paying the rent and forced contributions to the drink bill, on scant wages and poor health, are distressing to the people of this Capital City of the nation of everyday occurrence.

The children running in the streets, a little at first, but gradually increasing as they secure the ever enlarging degrees of a street education.

Each advanced degree is more complete in criminal inclinations and home desertion. Each advanced lesson is one step nearer graduation than its predecessor. Each succeeding degree leading the pupil nearer the complete line of impropriety, as it carries greater and still greater contempt for law and order, as well as greater disobedience for the mother's admonitions.

Each new lesson increases the desire to accomplish greater results on the advance line leading to criminal supremacy, for which he strenuously adheres, as his efficiency demonstrates itself, till he has crossed the "divide" and becomes wholly addicted to criminal acts.

He may escape punishment for a while, as he succeeds in evading arrest, which must come sooner or later as he becomes more bold in his acts of crime.

He has grown into this criminal condition step by step, as the school of practical results have been perfected in leading that way.

Better cooperation before him at home, with the complete moral education, clean cut in propriety, and morality about him, his graduation into a higher civilization might have been quite as easy to attain as the position he now occupies at intervals behind the bars for his criminal acts.

It is a question of vital importance to our people why the good people of the District of Columbia persist in retaining a cause that produces such results.

Better conditions could be established quite as easily by removing the cause leading directly to unhappiness.

The same cause contributes directly and indirectly to the deplorable street education for boys and girls of tender age.

that furnish nothing but first-class substitutes for the present occupants?

Are we setting our mark high enough to eliminate possibilities for the juvenile courts as a continued necessity?

Are we planning for straight, open ways to success for the coming generations, or are we degrading the way to the low level of convenience?

We cannot but shut our eyes to the offense coming direct from delinquent home-training of the children.

Their ability to give proper returns on the life line of passing events, which contribute moral elevation to their surroundings in the warp and wool of life, will not come through the irregular channels of chance exploits.

As a people, we are not sufficiently alert to the cause that has enforced, by necessity for the Juvenile Court, for it has become a necessitous part of our legal existence.

Not indirectly, but directly, through the street education of children, which is so easily obtained and is so disastrous to the pupil, the Juvenile Court stands second to no other legal employer.

The people of this city do not appreciate the saving grace of Justice De Lacy in the reformatory work thrust upon him by the graduates from the school of street education.

If present conditions are allowed to continue the wise provisions of the "curfew law" will be required to diagnose the street education process to a finish, as an asset of unworthy and unnecessary existence.

These dilapidated conditions are bearing a fruitage of degradation as disastrous as it is real for the best laid plans, ultimately leading to the auction block of earthly hopes and aspirations.

### CLEAR, SPARKLING WATER.

### Another Bugle Blast for Return of the Pumps.

Editor The Washington Herald: The article in your issue of the 19th in the issue of The Washington Herald in which he condemns the taking away by the authorities of pumps which have proved so long beneficial in giving the public clear, cold, good water, reminds me of the well I caused to be bored at 34 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. It produced 2,500 gallons an hour without forcing or reaching its full capacity. This well gave me clear, sparkling, cold water at all times.

When I furnished my help Potomac River water I furnished them ice and kept on hand stomach remedies.

Now it would seem by this that below us in mother earth there is flowing through a gravel bed or over a shelf of rock a flood of water we are looking for, which can be of great benefit to the public if brought to the surface.

Make good the advice: Go far and fare worse. H. M. DEXTER.

### TOBACCO SMOKE POISON.

### Held as Real Cause of Infantile Paralysis in District.

Editor The Washington Herald: Recently there have appeared in your excellent paper several articles in regard to infantile mortality. Judging from my experience and observation, and also from the study of medicine and poisons, I am thoroughly convinced that the mortality among the infants is caused by poisonous tobacco smoke being puffed into the faces, nostrils, and lungs of small children.

All good physicians know that small children cannot endure as much poison as grown people or larger children. Ignorant men blow the smoke from their pipes, cigars, and cigarettes into the faces of their babies, and doctors never inform the smoker of the harm his smoke is engendering.

I could call your attention to many incessant smokers, who have had many healthy babies born to them, but those babies do not live.

They are not sufficiently strong to resist the poisonous smoke and the accompanying nicotine that is forced into their tender faces and lungs.

I never knew a smoker to raise all the children that were born to him.

Dr. Hastings, of Boston, one of the great physicians and scientific investigators of the world has produced, says that tobacco smoke causes millions of children to die in their infancy and hundreds of thousands to die before they reach their teens, and as many more to die in their old age.

Conceding that the great Boston physician is right, and I believe he is, then it seems to me that it should be unlawful to smoke in the presence of children, in the public parks or in public buildings.

### VACCINATION HARD HIT.

### H. B. Bradford Regards Present System as Appalling.

Editor The Washington Herald: All intelligent readers of The Washington Herald whose thinking powers have not been manacled by the medical profession will thoroughly appreciate the attitude expressed in the two recent editorials of that paper on the subject of "Compulsory Vaccination."

The ignorance of the general public regarding the plainest laws of health is appalling, and its evidence is no more strikingly shown than by this greatest marvel of medical history—that millions of children have allowed their healthy children to be deliberately inoculated with a constitutional disease.

Few parents seem to realize that every "successful vaccination" means the deliberate inoculation of a disease into the wholesome system of their child; that such a criminal outrage is enforced upon healthy children in the District of Columbia is a lasting shame and disgrace upon the history of the National Capital.

Let me say again—there are no truthful "statistics" which can support vaccination, Dr. F. L. Oswald writes: "The sophisms of the Jenner doctrine have, in fact, been so thoroughly exploded that the persistence of its defenders seems to imply a moral, rather than a mental, aberration; in other words, the collapse of all other supports justifies the suspicion of the hideous fact that the organization of a sacrifice of truth to business considerations and corporation interests."

Compulsory blood-poisoning is the entering wedge for state medicine. That, with the money in it, is the only reason the blood-poisoning brigade hangs on to it like grim death. Mr. Kilpatrick, principal of a public school in New York City, said he had seen many frightful injuries caused in the schools by vaccination. He had a "goiter" on his nerves; that he could no longer stand for so cruel and dangerous a law.

The school board of Newburgh, N. Y., has long since refused to force wholesale disease upon the children of the public schools there.

## WALL STREET NEWS

### Technical Position of Market Recently Strengthened.

## VALUES ARE MORE BUOYANT

### Conditions in General Make Outlook Quite Satisfactory—Crop Reports More Optimistic and Financial Situation Quits All Fear of a Strain—This Fall or Early Winter.

New York, Sept. 25.—Up to the middle of last week substantially all that was left for commentators upon the stock market to do was to continue to expatiate on the dullness and listlessness of the market, just as they had been doing for six weeks past, and due emphasis was laid upon the fact that in this period the movement of the active stocks in the market had been weak hands to strong hands, the volume of speculative commitments for the rise becomes lessened, and the resilience of the market is increased.

If the market really was upon a dead center, or nearly so, the fact was important, since it would go far toward indicating that the movement of liquidation in stocks that had been running ever since August a year ago was on the point of ending. It was realized, on the other hand, that several times in the course of the present year the market had become dull after a decline, and that the dullness did not then attest that the declining movement was over.

It is still true, however, that an accurate simile of a declining market is that of a cooled spring. As prices decline becomes more and more strong, securities pass from weak hands to strong hands, the volume of speculative commitments for the rise becomes lessened, and the resilience of the market is increased.

### Not Affected by Bad News.

After a period it was noticed that bad news does not affect the market as unfavorably as it formerly did, and that good news affects it more and more favorably; and then finally the day arrives when prices actually rise upon bad news, all this going to show that the market has discounted pretty nearly everything adverse that it can happen.

Toward the latter part of last week values were for a little time almost buoyant upon the announcement that the master in chancery appointed by the United States Circuit Court in Minnesota for the purpose of taking testimony and making a report upon the application of the railway companies in the State to leave set aside the reduction ordered by the State legislature of railway passenger and freight tariffs there, had handed down a decision holding, first, that the action of the State authorities was unconstitutional in that it would interfere with the supervision over the railway companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and, secondly, that investigation proved that the value of the railway companies in the State, or, at least, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, was so great as to entitle them to maintain the old-time freight and passenger tariffs.

### Decision Will Be Sustained.

Of course, this opinion, both as to law and facts, must be passed upon by the Federal courts. But a fair presumption is that at least as to the facts the decision will be sustained; and the matter is broadly encouraging because it again demonstrates that in the last result the railway companies of the land and other legally-formed corporations are being entitled under the law to make such earnings as to allow them to distribute a fair return to their stockholders for the services rendered.

Looking over the situation generally, it is clear that, as compared with the state of affairs existing at the beginning of the summer, two favorable developments of the highest order have taken place. First, the crops of the country have been made and they are turning out not only very well, but much larger than it was thought they would in the first days of July. We are to have a wheat crop, as seems, of nearly 700,000,000 bushels, as against the 650,000,000 calculated at one time.

In the last month the weather has been so favorable for corn that it now appears to be the consensus of opinion in the grain trade that if frost holds off over the belt for a week or ten days a crop of fully 3,000,000,000 bushels will be gathered. It is assumed that as the case stands 75 per cent of the crop is already safe, so that the question regarding frost, even if this should come immediately, would be as to the locality of the frost; that is to say, whether the particular corn affected was or was not already beyond frost damage. The indications are that a record-breaking crop of oats will be harvested.

### Cotton Crop Favorable.

The weather recently, too, has been favorable for cotton, so that a 12,000,000 bale crop is commonly looked for; and the cotton crop prospect will, of course, be enlarged the longer frost holds off from the cotton belt. Secondly, the financial situation itself has assumed such shape that all fears of possible money stringency through the remainder of the year have vanished.

Probably some time before the year is over money rates will be a little higher than they are now; and the Bank of England will sooner or later advance its discount rate from its present low level for reasons incident to the regular course of affairs in the fall months. Practically speaking, however, a money "pinch" has become impossible. Call money still holds at a nominal price, and the current tendency of time money rates is downward, reductions of 1/4 of 1 per cent in all maturities being made here last week.

### WOULD HONOR ROOSEVELT.

### Writer Sees Place in Annapolis Club for Colonel.

Editor The Washington Herald: It was not one of those designated by its distinguished founder as a member of the Annapolis Club, but I think that I may be pardoned for making a suggestion relative to it.

The revelations printed by "My Dear Maria" and Archbishop Ireland certainly entitle that distinguished founder to a high place in this club of his own founding.

## FINANCIAL.

## FINANCIAL.

Capital, \$1,000,000. U. S. Government Supervision.

# Banking Business of Every Description

—is invited by this company upon terms most favorable to depositors.

We welcome accounts of every size and particularly desire SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Confer with us relative to your banking needs.

### 3% Interest Paid on Minimum Monthly Balances, SUBJECT TO CHECK.

## United States Trust Co.

1405 G Street N. W.

**NOW A YEAR FROM NOW**

There is probably nothing that gives us more genuine satisfaction in this world than the possession of an increasing bank account. In peace of mind alone it is worth much sentimental, and it is a great encouragement to ambition.

We **3%** Compound Interest Pay **3%** on Savings Accounts

## HOME SAVINGS BANK,

7th and H Streets N. E. 436 7th Street S. W.

### LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST

Subject to personal attention.

### HEISKELL & McLERAN,

1402 H St. N. W.

## DAILY COURT RECORD.

(Saturday, September 24, 1910.)

### DISTRICT COURTS.

**Circuit Court No. 2.**  
JUSTICE BARNARD.  
Assignments for October 4, 1910:  
No. 2. *Fraser vs. Washington Railway and Electric Company.* Attorneys, Dodge & Gies-Daughling.  
No. 4. *Korper vs. Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company.* Attorneys, Downing & Berry-Balch & Mackall.  
No. 5. *Sellman vs. Potomac Insurance Company.* Attorneys, Lambert & Vestman-Maddox & Gatzley.  
No. 6. *Weller vs. Goddard, executor.* Attorneys, McClary-Richardson.  
No. 10. *Stodman vs. Terminal Traction Company.* Attorneys, Jeffords & Salmon-Douglas & Baker.  
No. 12. *Sullivan vs. City and Suburban Railway Company.* Attorneys, Bell, Kappler & Merritt-Daughling.  
No. 13. *Wicks & Entwisle vs. Washington Railway and Electric Company.* Attorneys, Owen-Daughling.  
No. 16. *Clonesta vs. Model Laundry Company.* Attorneys, Johnson & Johnson & Sons.  
No. 18. *Graves vs. Coe.* Attorneys, Lovings-Mather.  
No. 20. *Brewer vs. Lynn et al.* Attorneys, Carrington & Johnson-Douglas, Baker & Dulany.

### Probate Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLABAUGH.  
Estate of Ella Westlake, petition for letters testamentary. Attorney, Fred McKee.

### Equity Suits.

No. 2960. *Jermiah J. Sullivan vs. Knights of the Marchesa of the World; bill to rescind policy and injunction.* Attorney, W. G. Gardner.  
No. 2961. *In re lot 45, square 113; release from trust.* Attorney, G. C. Goffman.  
No. 2962. *John H. Chapman vs. Homeowners' Building Association et al.; injunction and accounting.* Attorney, F. W. Finley.  
No. 2963. *Mary F. Stone et al. vs. George B. Stone et al.; partition.* Attorney, S. D. Baker.

### Lawsuits.

No. 3292. *Bert Rodrick vs. Capital Traction Company; damages.* \$2,500. Attorneys, Wilson & Harbottle.  
No. 3293. *Emile Hack vs. Capital Traction Company; damages.* \$10,000. Attorney, E. H. Jackson.  
No. 3294. *Adolph J. Schuppert vs. James B. Wynn; judgment Municipal Court, \$175.30.* Attorney, W. M. Burnes.

### DEAN OF CROWNED HEADS.

### Francis Joseph Has a Strong Constitution and is Still Hale.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who just celebrated his eightieth birthday, has held the scepter of his empire for nearly the lifetime of two generations, and is the doyen among the crowned heads of Europe. "The Emperor," said a highly placed functionary to a Vienna correspondent, "rarely allows two days to pass without enjoying the pleasures of the chase. Neither wind, nor weather, nor pouring rain, so frequent in this Salzkammergut, can keep him from the forests. I have often been asked," he continued, "why those near to his majesty's person do not exert their influence to prevent his exposure to the elements. The question is natural, as all his subjects tremble for his health. Representations would be, however, in this case quite useless, and fortunately his majesty's constitution is so hardened by his exposure that he seems safe in risking stormy rain for hours when engaged in his favorite pursuit of deer-stalking. The daily cold water cure he undergoes also materially rejuvenate him. This he commenced after his serious illness three years ago. In the early morning he is rubbed with cold water into a glow; this treatment doubtless assists him in supporting the constant changes of the weather."

### His Mistake.

From life, "John," asks the wife, "have you got your umbrella cover?" "Sure," answers the capable husband. "See, I've got it on the thing." "Crazy! Look what you've done. You've almost ruined my new hobbie skirt."

## IN Selling An Estate

—the services of a reliable trust company are most desirable.

This company acts in all capacities in connection with wills, and invites conference on the subject.

### The Washington Loan & Trust Company,

Cor. 9th and F Sts.  
JOHN JOY EDSON, President.

Under Government Supervision.

## EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The systematic saving plan of the Equitable has helped many to financial independence. It can be a help to you.

### 50th ISSUE OF STOCK

Shares, \$2.50 Per Month, 4% Interest.

Further information will be furnished upon application.

Equitable Building, 1003 F St., N. W.

## The Safest Investments

Are those that do not fluctuate during disturbed conditions of the money or stock markets. First class trust notes (first mortgages) will secure on real estate in the District of Columbia, constitute "blue-chip" investments. They are not dependent upon the financial responsibility of individuals or corporations for their stability, and are exempt from taxation as personal property. We can supply such investments in amounts from \$50 upward. See our booklet, "Concerning Loans and Investments."

### Swartzell, Rheem & Hensley Co.,

727 15th Street Northwest.

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

National Bank Stocks in All State Bank Stocks in Cities of Trust Company Stocks (U. S. Also High-Grade Investments.

Write for Current List No. 23. Sterling Edge-Trust Corporation, Brunswick Bldg., Madison Square, New York.

## W. B. Hibbs & Co.

Members..... New York Stock Exchange, Washington Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

LOCAL SECURITIES bought and sold on same favorable terms as we offer for trading in New York stocks and bonds.

### Hibbs Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS. Made at Lowest Rates of Interest.

W. H. WALKER, 729 15th St. N. W.

## LOAN SOCIETIES.

ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A Philanthropic Institution. CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

Refers to all financial institutions in the city. Redemptions made from pawnshops and new loans issued at greatly reduced rates to the borrower.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 807 1/2 ST. Ground floor, N. W. Cor. 12th and G Sts. Private side entrance. Transactions strictly confidential.

## MONEY 1% to 2% NO EXTRAS

I wish to congratulate my friend Prof. Couturat on the fact that, probably in response to his criticisms, Esperanto has now returned the worst of its supposed defects to its creator. The dictionary of Esperanto (Encyclopaedia Vortaro) has published the superlative of the word "idiom," which is "idiomatic," and gives a Russian-Greek pronunciation, and gives a simple and to lead of such words as chemistry and