

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911

Capital as an Experimental Ground.

It has been a favorite idea with all reformers and advanced thinkers that the District of Columbia is the proper experimental ground for the exploitation of their theories. They have been assisted in their plans by the fact that the Constitution gives Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and it has always been easier to propose a measure for Congressional enactment, thus making it effective in the District and the territories, than to attempt to secure the approval of State legislatures. Some of the reform associations, in fact, endeavor to influence Congress by maintaining bureaus here.

All this is by way of introduction to the fact that the only Socialist and the only single-taxer in Congress have sought and obtained positions on the House District Committee. Unquestionably they would be pleased to engraft their views on local legislation, and they know that the voice of Congress and not of the District people is decisive in the matter of our laws.

State constitutions afford sufficient remedy to remove inefficient or corrupt judges from the bench by impeachment. Therefore, Senator Owen's advocacy of the recall principle, as applied to State judges, is not likely to find many sympathizers. Upon the citizens who choose their own judges devolve the responsibility of searching the records of the men nominated for positions on the bench, and, for the most part, these are men who have been so long in the public eye that there is no doubt of their integrity.

A clairvoyant detective in New Jersey claims that by means of her psychometric powers she made a man admit that he killed his wife.

Judges are chosen to interpret the laws as they stand in constitutions and statute books. To subject them to popular caprice when court decisions do not happen to meet with the instant approval of the people is to make them subservient and timid, dealing out the kind of justice required to soothe the clamor and to render the judicial system unstable and unjust.

From far-off Lima comes an attractive publication entitled "Peru of Today." It is an evidence of South American enterprise which appeals to every one who appreciates a live and energetic spirit.

The people of the United States do not fully realize the development of the South American countries. Buenos Ayres is, of course, known to be a most beautiful and cosmopolitan city of more than a million people, with magnificent streets and buildings, while the municipal improvements which are adding to the attractiveness of Rio de Janeiro are costing enormous sums.

Chicago's recent record thus has been one of steady advancement and better-

ment, for Mr. Mullaney refers to matters so obvious that they might be disproved easily if not substantiated. Can the new impulse be maintained and strengthened? This is the question for the voters to decide in choosing a new municipal government wherein direct nomination is playing a prominent part.

When King George reads that one window in Pall Mall has been rented for coronation day for \$2,000, he will feel grateful that he will be permitted to see the show for nothing.

So far the most talked of April fool appears to have been Mr. Sheehan.

Learning Wisdom by Experience.

The Democratic majority in the House is to be felicitated upon the admirable manner in which it has begun its administration. The caucus last Saturday, both in its management and results, has set a standard which means much for the party if it can be maintained.

Somehow or other during the past twenty years the Democrats, when they were given power, seemed afflicted with incapacity to govern and a lack of discipline. When the bitter quarrel which marked the election of Speaker Crisp, the bickerings, animosities, and misunderstandings of the Cleveland administrations, and the divisions in the party in and out of Congress are recalled and contrasted with the present demonstration, it would seem as if the Democrats had learned wisdom by experience.

If the Democrats conduct themselves with equal credit throughout the session, they will make a record which will mean much for them in the Presidential year.

A man writes he considers himself happy because his wife has not asked him for a new Easter hat.

New Ideals in the Auto Industry.

The decision of one of the larger automobile manufacturing combinations, affecting eleven affiliated companies, to withdraw from the field of automobile racing, is an indication of a purpose to establish new ideals in the industry. The automobile of the future is to be improved along lines of serviceability, comfort, and convenience. No further development of speed is required. The incentive of the race track not only is unnecessary, but tends to the undesirable cultivation of the speed mania which does not confine itself to the comparatively safe stretches of the track, but spreads over every common highway.

Leading associations of automobile owners have sought to discourage excessive speeding and thus to remove some of the prejudice which shows itself in restrictive legislation. They are now opposing racing meets as contributing largely to this cause of complaint. It is an indication of the growth of a sentiment for sane and safe automobilism, when the manufacturers, who hitherto have been the chief promoters of these meets for advertising purposes, admit that the racing car is not necessarily the best type of an automobile to offer to the public.

The former Pennsylvania legislator who was arrested at New York for swindling should have remained at home.

If Mr. Hitchcock's plan to send the magazines by freight succeeds, this class of literature ought to be scheduled as "heavy."

The Danish minister was an early arrival, and a beautiful compatriot, Countess Wedell, clad in velvet, a white veil enveloping her fair head, elicited admiring glances and general skating Prince and Princess Liechtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Mrs. Alwyn Greville, Lord Caledon, and Lady Magdalen Blukeley, and her daughters were notable "rinkers" in very pretty costumes, in which velvet and furs were conspicuous, were worn. Lady Elchen Butcher favored a rose-pink cloth dress, and her mother, Lady Lansborough, was gowned in black, handsomely braided.

Improbable as it may seem, there are such things as unique decorations. They do not come into the market once in a blue moon, but they exist all the same. The special emblem of the Order of the Garter is a dark blue velvet garter about an inch wide, which is worn by knights on the left leg. Queen Victoria, as a member of the order, wore her "garter" (it was really a bracelet) on the left arm above the elbow, in accordance with the practice of queens consort, but when Queen Alexandra became a member of the order she merely wore a blue ribbon on her left arm.

President Fallieres, of France, is entitled to wear another unique decoration—the collar of the Legion of Honor. It is the rule for every member of such an order to have a collar, in the case of the Legion d'Honneur, however, the master alone possesses one, and that is a sort of hairloom.

Among the things distinguishing the British from the American is the fact that the British are a similar collar. It is formed of continuous links of the letters "S," with a rose pendant. This unique decoration is an old thing that predates the diamonds in the center, while on a scroll is the word "Crimes" in gold letters. This jewel was intended to be worn in the same way as the badge of an order.

It is of interest, particularly to collectors, that somewhere there is a unique decoration bestowed by an English sovereign for services in the field. It is a badge, said to have been designed by the Prince Consort, which Queen Victoria gave to Miss Florence Nightingale for nursing the sick and wounded during the Crimean war. It is oval in shape, with "R." in diamonds in the center, while on a scroll is the word "Crimes" in gold letters. This jewel was intended to be worn in the same way as the badge of an order.

Backstop for Bombs. Cable reports tell us that one Kokorov had succeeded in developing an Russian bomb. We give for one Kokorov.

ROYAL GUESTS AT A PRIVATE DINNER

King George and Queen Mary recently dined out privately for the first time in the new reign. Lord and Lady Farquhar had the honor of being their host and hostess at Grosvenor square, and some thirty guests were invited to meet the royal pair. The Queen was attired in black velvet with rich jet embroideries and wore diamond stars in her hair, her other ornaments including a magnificent plaque of diamonds worn as a necklace and a spray of diamond flowers on her corsage. Lady Anphill was in attendance on her.

Lady Farquhar, wearing a white dress with a diamond star in her hair and escorted by the King, led the procession to the dining-room. Lord Farquhar accompanying the Queen. The Duchess of Roxburgh, who was accompanied by the Duke of Roxburgh, wore puffed black tulle over white satin and a broad band of diamonds in her hair. Lady Derby was strikingly handsome in black satin with a high tiara of diamonds, and Lady Wolverton was another of the diners who looked beautiful in glittering black satin draperies.

Lord and Lady Anstrim, the latter wearing beautiful jewels with a sparkling jet overdress; the Marquis de Soveral, Admiral Keppel, and Lord Rosebery were the other guests invited to meet the King and Queen, and the list also included Lady Leicester, who was wearing a superb diamond tiara and many jewels; Lord Annelly, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Lord Jough, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Arthur and Lady Nicholson, and Capt. Godfrey-Fausset, the latter aid-de-camp to the King.

Princess Maurice of Battenberg was the guest of Lady Annew at a dinner party and ball given at her newly built residence in Smith square in honor of her two nieces, the Misses Drummond, daughters of Charles Drummond, who acted as joint hostess with Lady Annew. Prince Alexander of Battenberg joined his brother later, and the scene in the white ballroom, a spacious apartment with fine carved embellishments, was a very brilliant one. Miss Eleanor Drummond was attired in blue and silver and her younger sister in white. The company included also Lady Eileen Welleley, Lady Moya, Lady Eileen Browne, Lady Winifred Benschaw and her nieces, the Misses Trefusis; Lady Ransley, Lady Helen Know, Lady Christian Dawson-Damer, Miss Lorna Burn, granddaughter of Lord Leith of Fyvie, and Lady Dorothy Bligh.

King George and his Queen will be present at the marriage of the only daughter of the Russian Ambassador and Countess Benckendorff with Mr. Jasper Ridley, which takes place April 25. The bride, Countess Nathalie Benckendorff, was in Paris with her mother recently, having gone there to have her trousseau gowns fitted. As by her marriage she will become a British subject, she will not retain her title of countess, but will be known as the Hon. Mrs. Jasper Ridley.

The wedding will take place at the Russian Embassy Chapel in Welbeck street. The bridegroom is the brother of Lord Ransley, and a member of the household of Lady Aberdeen. He is a barrister by profession, and was the unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the Morpeth division at the general election in January of last year.

The Russian wedding service differs widely from the British form. The celebrant offers a golden cup to the bride and groom, and during the greater part of the service they hold and venerate sacred icons, while behind them stand two men holding golden crowns above their heads, and a choir of about 100 friends, nearly all of whom, after being heartily greeted by their hostess, entered the ballroom on wheels. Many, indeed, descended from their carriages already equipped with roller skates.

The princess, whose husband, Prince Ioffe, died in 1907, is a very attractive woman, and her marriage with the son of a British nobleman is a very happy one. She is a devoted mother, and her husband, who was a member of the diplomatic corps, and immediate relatives of the two families.

A novel form of entertainment was introduced in society by Princess Ludwig of Lowenstein-Wertheim when she gave a "rinking" party at the Grafton Galleries. The guests were invited to wear roller skates, and the skating was done on a large rink, which was whirling about her guests, and skating went merrily on for four hours, a special flooring having been laid over the parquet for the occasion.

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THE NEW PILOT.



SENATOR O'GORMAN.

From the New York Sun. Justice O'Gorman's character and recognized abilities warrant high expectations of the usefulness of his career at Washington.

From the New York Times. "O'Gorman! O'Gorman!" I never heard of him," was the general expression with which the news of the election was received among Democrats of the South and West.

From the New York Herald. From the statement made by Mr. Murphy one might fancy the election of Justice O'Gorman a victory for the Tammany boss. As a matter of fact, he suffered a humiliating defeat in the reception of his personal candidate, Mr. W. F. Sheehan.

From the New York Tribune. We do not believe that Justice O'Gorman, chosen by Murphy, will be much more satisfactory to the public than Mr. Sheehan himself would have been.

From the New York Times. In electing Judge James A. O'Gorman to the United States Senate Mr. Murphy wins every point and achieves a victory the completeness of which is impaired only by his loss of the valuable consideration, whatever its nature, by which he was persuaded to give his dogged but evidently not very sincere support to the candidacy of Mr. Sheehan.

From the New York American. Officially, Judge O'Gorman is the head and front of Tammany Hall. But in reality, the titular Tammany chief has been appointed to his great place in the Federal government by Charles F. Murphy, the real boss of the organization. But it must be added that if all Tammany men were like O'Gorman there would be no objection to Tammany.

From the New York Globe. No dissembling is discoverable in the joy manifested by Charles F. Murphy over the elevation of James A. O'Gorman to the United States Senate. His delight is not without reason. He has secured for the first time the election of a sachem of Tammany Hall to an office so important. He has a man as the titular head of the party who stands closer to him and to his organization than did Sheehan.

The Washington Herald Did Not Appeal in Vain.

From Yesterday's Washington Herald. It is with considerable satisfaction that the Washington Herald points to the fact that it was the first newspaper in this city to appeal to the new Congress to consider District legislation during the extraordinary session which begins next Tuesday. The appeal has been heard. Not only has the District Committee been appointed, but the Democratic caucus has by formal resolution placed District legislation upon its program.

It has already been emphasized in The Herald that the special session would afford an excellent opportunity to consider the proposed local enactments which were ignored during the last session of Congress. The suggestion was logical and appropriate. It has been adopted by the Democratic majority, and there is every reason to believe that the neglect and indifference of the past will meet with full atonement. It will be an easy task for the District Commissioners again to submit to Congress the measures which have already received their consideration and approval, and during the months, which are certain to intervene before adjournment much progress may be made in giving the District the laws which necessarily demands.

The Washington Herald, the first in the field with the proposition to take up local legislation in the extra session, has thus demonstrated its alertness to District interests and will in the future be no less keen in upholding and advocating everything which tends to progress in District affairs.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Germany's Commercial Supremacy. "Germany is in a fair way to gain commercial supremacy of the world," said Abram W. Harris, president of the Northwestern University of Chicago, who made a tour of Europe during the past month. "Germany's success is due to the nation's progressive methods in dealing with its navy and commerce."

"The only thing that this country can do to catch up with Germany and the other world powers in commerce is to handle commerce just as it now handles the agricultural situation. The United States already has reduced the work of distilling scientific knowledge on agricultural subjects to a perfect system. Let a similar department be started and carried on for the purpose of increasing our commerce."

"The right of the schoolman to mark out the best methods of dealing with these problems is being recognized to a greater extent each day. Even yet, however, the practical man is looked upon as the best man to work out business difficulties, even when it is shown that he is practical only in a quite limited field."

"I noticed, in traveling in Europe, that the tourist so commonly seen within the covers of the comic paper does not appear. The flashy, jewel-bedecked American is not to be seen. Americans, however, are taking the place of the British as globe trotters."

State to Insure Men. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, chief of the permanent staff of the board of trade of London, who was recently seen at the New Willard, in discussing the contributory insurance scheme as contemplated in England, said: "First, the scheme must be compulsory, otherwise the bad personal risks against which we must always be on our guard would be certain to predominate; second, the scheme must be contributory, for only by exacting rigorously, as a necessary qualification for benefit, that a sufficient number of weeks' contribution shall have been paid by each recipient can we possibly hope to put limits on the exceptionally bad risks."

"Our analysis leads us step by step to the contemplation of a national contributory scheme of insurance within the limits of a large group of trades—a group so far as possible self-contained and carefully selected as favorable for the experiment, the funds being derived from compulsory contributions from all those engaged in these trades, with a subsidy and guarantee from the state. The rules relating to benefits should be so devised as to discriminate effectively against unemployment which is mainly due to personal causes, while giving a substantial allowance to those whose unemployment results from industrial causes beyond the control of the individual."

Such a scheme Sir Hubert regards as actually possible, at least, for such a group of trades as building, engineering, and shipbuilding.

Lands Japanese on Coast. Some form of unskilled labor, such as is now represented by the Japanese, is essential for the continuance and development of the specialized agricultural industries of California, according to Lewis N. Mitchell, of Oakland, Cal., who was seen at the New Ebbitt.

"Some form of farm labor, capable of independent subsistence, quick mobilization, and entailing no responsibility upon the employer for retaining it continuously," said he, "is absolutely necessary to California field, orchard, and vineyard industries. If these vast enterprises are to be perpetuated and developed, the Japanese, who now perform slightly more than 50 per cent of this labor, are second only to the Chinese in meeting these requirements."

"Complaints against Japanese in districts in which they are largely employed mostly arise from attempts to secure higher wages. There are, however, few complaints of this character except in such districts as are dominated by the Japanese through their numbers and the almost absolute dependence of the growers upon them for the harvesting of crops in the short time they have. The average duration of employment on the farm is less than two months in the year, and the Japanese have learned that they can make much more money out of contract laboring than by working for daily wages. The rough average wage in the field, orchard, and vineyards is approximately \$2.50 a day. Under the contract system laborers make from \$4 to \$7 a day."

Norway Imitates United States. E. H. Hobe, Norwegian consul at St. Paul, who recently returned from a visit to his fatherland, said that Norway is completely in the grip of the "American craze."

"I was astonished to discover such marked changes in Norway," said Mr. Hobe. "The American craze, I would call it, has struck Norway full in the face, and Norway has capitulated. Everywhere, everything is 'America.' Even the English language, with the American tinge, is being spoken in many districts."

"American ideas of governmental liberty are being adopted, and Norwegians are enjoying greater freedom and prosperity than ever before. American schools are being patterned after, and American newspapers, in all their progressive and aggressive styles, are the models for improvements in the Norwegian press."

"It is costing a large sum to maintain Norway's standing army, and as an outcome of the investigation in the United States, it is probable the American National Guard idea will be transplanted to my country."

"In the commercial line, American ideas and methods are the model for Norwegians. And out of it all are coming closer relations between Norway and America. The Americanizing of Norway may aid in keeping the Norwegians at home; but our people are essentially poor people, who like to see the world, and who will continue to flock to America and aid in its upbuilding as they have in the past."

Madero an Able Man. That the United States will not intervene in Mexico unless American and foreign interests absolutely demand it is the opinion of Mr. George Curry, former governor of New Mexico, who is at the Shoreham, Gov. Curry, a former Rough Rider, is here attending to private business, and incidentally to help along Statehood for New Mexico.

"There is no denying the fact that there is deep unrest in Mexico," said the former governor, "and it will require all the astuteness and diplomatic skill of those in power in that country to restore peace. The insurgents are good fighters, and Madero is a very able man. If the United States has anything to do with the present unsettled condition in Mexico, those fighting under the flag of Madero, at least the great majority, do not know anything about it. In fact, I believe they do not know that there is such a country as Japan."

President Taft is very popular in New Mexico on account of his attitude with regard to Statehood, and I have no doubt that he will be re-nominated next year to succeed himself. There is no truth in the report that I am to be appointed governor general of the Philippines. I do not know a thing about it."

Why Capitols Burn. Pennsylvania has had a capitol burn. Only a few weeks ago the Missouri capitol was burned, involving the destruction of a great mass of extremely valuable historical material. A few years ago the Wisconsin capitol was destroyed by fire, and there also were consumed historical records of the greatest interest. Now the New York capitol has been fire-wrecked and the State library, which included one of the most valuable historical collections in the country, has been destroyed. State captives ought to be among the safest of structures. They are very expensive, and yet they seem to be rather subject to fire, and fires started therein burn with astonishing rapidity. We fear there is too much political contract work in them.

Our main objection to woman suffrage is that when the mistress and the cook both have the ballot there will be nobody to get dinner on election day.

Both Parties Protest. Railroad stockholders object to economy in dividends, and the traveling public protests against economy in train service.

Not Progressive. Oddly enough, some of the accused Communists on trial in Milan, Italy, has resorted to the insanity plea.