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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911.

Proposed Consolidation.

The proposition to consolidate the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, which has been discussed with more or less earnestness for several years, is again under consideration. All the arguments are in its favor. In the first place, it seems unwise for the business men of Washington to divide their time, money, and influence into two organizations. Certainly greater results would be achieved by combining all the elements which are now working for the development of the city. Under the present arrangement, 100,000 business men, unless they want to identify themselves with one organization and ignore the other, must pay annual dues in both, and this is an unnecessary expense. By consolidation the cost of administration, including rent and clerical assistance, might also be materially reduced.

The business men of the city have been almost solely due to the fact that the leaders in each organization felt a natural aversion to their prominence and were not willing to surrender it. It is now proposed, the business men abandon their titles to which the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce are now known, if they shall create a new body under a new name, if the membership of this new body should elect their officers; if in a word the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce shall disappear and one united, aggressive organization take its place, which shall represent all classes and all interests, the good which may be accomplished for the city cannot be overestimated.

It has always seemed strange that in a city like Washington, where the population is so large and where the commercial interests are comparatively restricted, there should be two organizations having the same aims. If they are to continue separate, their purposes should be entirely distinct, one assuming jurisdiction over purely business matters and the other dealing with the broader phases of the development of Washington. There is no reason, however, why the separation should be insisted upon. What Washington needs is one solid, compact, earnest, energetic body, which will all citizens will be identified and which will move forward with the one object of adding to the prestige, beauty, and material progress of the National Capital.

A former member of the board pointed up a serious flaw which he felt in the legislation which he was trying to force the reason.

More Army Officers Needed.

Great Britain will soon be brought face to face with the problem of a deficiency of military officers. The British secretary for war has promised to see what he can do to make the service more attractive to young men of intelligence and energy without large private fortunes. In this country, where we experience a similar trouble, Congress has partially solved the difficulty by providing for additional appointments to special corps and for increasing the number of cadets at West Point.

Judging from Viscount Haldane's admission that the pay of the officer is not what it ought to be, the British army is no place for any but the sons of the wealthiest families. So generally is this realized that at recent examinations the candidates for appointment fell short of the number of vacancies. Fifteen years ago candidates for officers' commissions or for admission to Sandhurst exceeded vacancies sixfold. Various explanations are offered for the indifference of British youth to a military career. It is said that the army is a hard-working body to-day; that officers are held to more rigid professional requirements than was the rule before the South African war, and that finally the abundant leaves of absence they once enjoyed are no longer known.

A schedule which is printed in a London newspaper begins with a daily stipend of \$1.38 for a second lieutenant on first entering the army and rises to \$6 for a battalion commander. Such pay will astonish American officers. Our second lieutenants begin with a yearly pay of \$1,700, and our captains, after five years' service, draw a larger annual salary than that proposed for a British battalion commander. In Great Britain heretofore the corps of officers included only those who could afford to disregard professional emoluments, but a decreasing interest in the profession of

arms has developed a situation with which the authorities must now contend.

It certainly took pull to release the Princess Irene.

Universal Transfers.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken up the fight for universal transfers. It has directed its committee on legislation to prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress providing for interchangeable transfers between the street railroads in this city, and it is to be presumed that the committee will promptly act. This means that the proposition which has been before Congress in the past with the indorsement of the District Commissioners now has the support of one of the two representative business organizations of the city.

Efforts to secure a universal transfer system in Washington in the past have not proved successful. It remains to be seen whether this latest endeavor will come any nearer accomplishing results. Judge your Congressman by his vote, not by his talk.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day, always an event which arouses patriotism, should this year have a peculiar significance. It will furnish an opportunity for the semi-centennial celebration of the departure of the first volunteers for the front. Fifty years ago yesterday Gen. Beauregard summoned Fort Sumter to surrender, and 4.30 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, the bombardment of the fort began. Maj. Anderson, commander of the garrison, made a good defense with his small force, but surrendered on April 14, and marched out with the honors of war. That was the beginning of the great struggle. The story of the four years' war is now a matter of almost unmentioned history, save when the veterans of both sides join together in remembrance and glory in common citizenship in a reunited country.

There was courage and self-sacrifice and devotion both in the North and the South during the long contest, and the men of the present generation, aided by the perspective of time, are able to give impartial credit. The Memorial Day this year, therefore, should be an especially patriotic event, in that the men who fought and who still survive should gather together to do honor to those whose lives were offered for the cause for which they fought.

Fifty years since the war began! The wheels of time, in rapid revolution, have ground smooth the rough edges of sectional feeling, and to-day we stand more united, more loyal, more powerful than ever.

Despite persistent agitation, we make little headway against the large waste of the losses. During March the losses aggregated \$1,000,000.

The Favored-nation Clause.

It is an established policy of our State Department that tariff concessions in exchange for favors received from another nation are quite of a different category from concessions which are made to all foreign nations alike. Had our foreign policy been different, Great Britain, which since the days when free trade was first made the chief principle of that country's commercial policy, has been powerless to offer anything in exchange for tariff reductions, would be the beneficiary of every concession granted through equivalent exception. England would be the gainer, as a matter of course, by every reciprocity agreement entered into by nations with which it has a commercial most-favored-nation clause.

Reciprocal trade arrangements and the most-favored-nation clause in international agreements are not novelties. We fail to see why any controversy over a supposed inconsistency between such agreements should continue to be a factor in our international intercourse. This country has been so successful in maintaining its own interpretation of the meaning of the most-favored-nation clause that there is little ground for the fear that the revival of the question on the part of any country will retard the realization of the present purpose to conclude reciprocity with Canada. We take it that should there be any commercial treaties in force to-day without that clause, it would be an exceptional omission.

The consistent attitude of the United States for at least a century has given to our interpretation of the question the force of an international law, as far as we are concerned.

Are we going to have Easter on a sliding weather scale?

A Tax for Church Members.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee has solved the riddle of how to keep out of debt by imposing a tax on the incomes of its members. Incomes of \$1,000 or less are assessed 2 per cent, those from \$1,000 up to \$3,000 5 per cent. Few pews as well as collections have been abolished. The church made its budget in advance, was enabled to compute the expenditures and to make them fit the revenue, and after trying the novel experiment for a year is not only without a deficit, but has a surplus which is to be invested.

There is an obvious advantage in this plan. It gives a church an opportunity to regulate its expenditures by its receipts. Also, if once the members of any congregations vote to impose such a tax, it is reasonable to suppose that no one will try to evade his moral obligation to pay up promptly or will falsify regarding his assessment.

At the same time, we doubt if the ex-

perience will be copied to any extent.

We fail to see how any church can make an income tax a condition for admission to membership. On the other hand, if members were accepted who refuse to pay, there naturally would be engendered a feeling of resentment by those who would feel that they were made to pay more than their fellows. And last, but not least, an income tax levied by a society not under public control cannot help but disclose private affairs to which either rich or poor might object.

Fire Commissioner Waldo wants to go to Mexico to fight. What's the matter with remaining in New York and fighting the rebellious blaze?

Politics and Scholarship.

Inasmuch as one of the many phenomena of present-day life is a friendly relation between politics and scholarship, the establishment of a chair for political science in Princeton University ought to be welcomed. Former Mayor McClellan, who is to be its first occupant, is well fitted for the place, for whatever may be said about his administration of New York City, there can be no doubt of his academic scholarship.

Mr. McClellan's failure as chief executive of the metropolis cannot be taken as a criterion for his aptitude in his new field. His career does not prove or disprove the college man's qualification for active work in politics. Whether success or failure, it is no the college graduate, but the man who is responsible. Ours is a great country and this is a great epoch for equalization. In Chicago, the other day, a professor endeavored to be elected mayor. He was not successful. In the East, a former mayor of the greatest city in the land, having tried politics, becomes an academician, and in this position will undoubtedly accomplish great good.

Senator Brown, of Nebraska, is certain that his Federal income tax amendment will be adopted this year. He figures that thirty-one State legislatures have voted in its favor and that only four more are needed to carry it through. Mr. Brown evidently anticipates favorable action on the part of several States where one house was in favor only and where another vote will be necessary.

The Harriman line claim the same distinction as did the Pennsylvania. Not a man was killed on the road during 1910.

The time may not be so far off when locomotives will have to be notified to "look out for steam bills" at crossings.

Here is good luck to the Deutschland. The Second. May her flights be long and safe.

A London daily, commenting upon the movement for stone-ground flour, remarks: "Let us make our flour mills as busy as the divorce mills of Reno." Nothing like gaining an international reputation.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

GOING SLOW.

The Journal and The Day are both on hand. To-day.

As harbingers, they hoot-wink some. And make them think that spring has come.

But some refuse. To sing, to dance, to play. And won't enthuse. Over spring.

Until the apple trees are green. And one or two straw hats are seen.

Between Salesladies.

"That man is getting to be a regular customer here."

"Yes, and he must be a multimillionaire."

"Why so, Myrtle?"

"He ain't afraid to ask to see something cheaper, if he feels so inclined."

At Dependent.

"This opera singer is very prominent," cautioned the editor. "Do you think you can do her justice?"

"That depends," answered the musical critic. "Which do you want me to play up, her voice or her gowns?"

A Prolonged Party.

"I won't have that young fellow calling here every day."

"He doesn't call every day, father."

"He's in the vestibule now, saying good-by."

"But that is a good-by he's been saying since yesterday."

No Telling.

Will early blossoms dot the sea. And birds sing. Or will the season merely be an almost-spring?

Afraid to Stay Away.

"Our culture club generally has a full attendance."

"The ladies are brought through mutual admiration, I presume?"

"No; through mutual distrust."

A Mild Spurge.

"Wife, if you please continue good."

"I can have a spring gown, can't I?"

"I was going to say that we would get little Tommy an Easter egg."

A Sad Blow.

"Yes, my trip to Europe was completely spoiled at the very last, don't you know?"

"How was that?"

"One of the labels came off my suitcase and got lost."

King Debars Divorcees.

From the London Telegraph.

A morning newspaper says it is understood that King George has revived the rule which obtained in Queen Victoria's reign that no divorced person be received at court.

Relaxation of the rule was made by King Edward. It is believed, however, that though some hardships will be inflicted, the more comprehensive measure revived by King George will be more workable and satisfactory.

Mayores and Chiefs.

From the Indianapolis News.

Miss Sylvia Fankhurst oughtn't to go back home until she visits Hunnewell, Kans., and sees that city's new lady mayores and lady chiefs of police.

BAVARIAN PRINCE NINETY YEARS OLD

In honor of the Bavarian Prince Regent's ninetieth birthday, the entire German press teemed with laudatory articles describing the reign and character of this venerable and popular ruler. Prince Luitpold always has avoided noisy and showy display. He has found his greatest pleasure among hunters or artists rather than among symphonies. Military pomp and the clamorations of a crowd he has always avoided. His desire was that his birthday should be kept in the quietest fashion, and that should his people feel gratitude to him for anything he may have accomplished during the forty-three years of his regency, they might rather give expression to this feeling in works of general charity than in personal gifts to him.

He began his career as a member of the ruling house of Bavaria, and it was only after the death of his two elder brothers, the tragic fate of his nephew, Ludwig II., and the hopes of the German people for the present King Otto, that he was proclaimed Regent. During his regency Bavaria has notably advanced all along the line, and although the power of the clerical party apparently has increased, the kingdom still remains more democratic than Prussia, and its government more constitutional. Many years ago, when the Kaiser, a young man, visited the magnificent hall of Munich, he wrote in the "Golden Book," "Suprema lex regis voluntas." Some years after the Regent's death was published a book something like "The Incident," though little known, was not without its significance.

From the lonely Castle of Furstentried, where the insane King Otto is interned, no news has been received. The article is said to be very recently his light is gone out forever. Fifteen thousand members of the Bavarian Singing Club were the Regent in front of the palace in Munich. The Regent's death was a great loss to the German people. He was a most democratic member in the Regent of Bavaria, who was made a member by King George on his death.

Prince Luitpold performs his duties with becoming dignity, but his hours of relaxation are spent with friends chosen for brains rather than rank. Near the magnificent hall of Munich, he wrote in the "Golden Book," "Suprema lex regis voluntas." Some years after the Regent's death was published a book something like "The Incident," though little known, was not without its significance.

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AS OTHERS SEE IT.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Victor Berger, at least, won't be troubled by insurgency.

From the Richmond News Leader.

No doubt the colonel would be heartily in favor of the recall-of-himself.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I have had enough wives," says Nat Goodwin. Solomon's record, then, is still safe.

From the Albany Journal.

Mr. Bryan seems to regard the Congress as something to be personally conducted by him.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Americans will pay \$5,000,000 for coronation seats." And just to see England reaching out for that hand across the sea.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Post.

If the comic supplements were done away with in the Sunday newspapers, it would not be the children who suffered, but father.

From the New York Tribune.

"Shipwreck de luxe," the rescued passengers of the Princess Irene called their experience. We shall yet hear of railroad collisions a la carte.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

So the Republican insurgents in the Senate are matched by the progressive Democrats. There will not be so much following the "bellwethers" this session, and consequently it may be hoped more following of public sentiment.

From the Springfield Republican.

Democrats everywhere, especially if Woodrow Wilson continues to meet expectations, may soon begin to see in the New Jersey governor the best of mediocrities between the conservative and radical wings of their party, and the most acute and at the same time the most profound interpreter of present-day Democratic principles and ideals.

THE END OF OUTLAWRY.

Death of "Gen." Williams a Lesson to Filibusters.

From the New York Tribune.

It is not admirable to hear of the killing of men, even criminals and outlaws, and it is particularly disagreeable to hear of such a fate being meted to Americans, even though they were renegades, by an alien power. Yet we must confess the justice of the tragic incident at Mexico.

The final solution of men who were a discredit to their own country, and who were doing their best or worst to make themselves a scourge and a curse to their neighbors.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

Paris Overrated as an Art Center.

"To me Paris has proved very disappointing," said Fred A. Butterick, of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of France and was seen at the New Willard.

"In my opinion, not only Paris itself," said he, "but the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the Palace of Versailles have been greatly overrated.

"If one goes up to the top of the Eiffel Tower and looks down upon the city, he finds that nearly all the buildings have black roofs and a uniformly dirty gray appearance. Large areas are built of a gray freestone, but most of the houses in Paris are covered with a coat of plaster, a condition that would seem to add new significance to the term 'plaster of Paris.' It is seldom that an uncovered brick is to be seen in any building, and the few here and there that are uncovered have been left so for purposes of design or color effect. The buildings are nearly all very old, some having stood for upward of 100 years. Their construction is therefore not quite inadequate, lacking, as they do, all modern conveniences. Their average height is about five stories—very seldom six. From the standpoint of a real estate investment, the whole city is, as a German would say, 'baufällig,' which means 'ready to be wrecked.' It would therefore be a hazardous undertaking to put any large amount of money into Paris real estate with the view of making a profitable investment."

Lessons of German Cities.

James Speyer, of Speyer & Co., New York bankers, when recently seen at the Shorburn, discussed municipal government in Germany.

"All Americans who have visited Germany in recent years agree that municipal government there has been brought to a high state of perfection," said he, "and that we can profit by the example of Berlin and other German cities in solving some of the most perplexing problems which confront our cities now. For our municipal government is of incalculable importance to our development, and rightly is attracting the attention of some of our deepest thinkers.

"In America we need not adopt German municipal methods in their entirety, nor wrap our civic officials in the red tape so obnoxious to most Americans, but we can profitably take from German cities some lessons.

"We can profit by the example of Germany and other European countries in the matter of good roads. In America we appropriate much money to build roads. We build them as well, perhaps, as they are built in Europe, but we do not maintain them properly. In Europe good roads are kept continually working on the roads, just as they are in keeping the railway lines in perfect shape.

"We in America sometimes do things too quickly. We take just pride in the rapid and efficient manner in which we work. But in Germany, for example, various problems are thought out carefully before a course is taken. Thus the undertaking to carry the subway in New York, with the result that a great deal of money is saved to the taxpayers."

Odd Coincidence.

"Talking about odd coincidences," said Hernandez Ramirez, of Mexico City, at an uptown hotel last night, "I will tell you one.

"I met a friend in Broadway, New York, a few days ago. We talked together for a block and then stood and talked a while before separating. Now, it happened that on the very corner where we stopped was the establishment of a well-known firm dealing in arms and ammunition, which I had patronized in past years in my efforts to build my country of its chief executive. And it happened also that there came along the representative of a detective agency which is employed by the consul general of my country to look out for possible revolutionary plots in New York.

"Ever since then I have been trailed day and night, and I haven't bought even a firecracker for five years. Always be careful where you stand on the street, for you can never tell what people will think and say."

Race Suicide in Kansas.

Burt G. Campbell, of Topeka, Kans., who was seen at the Raleigh, Kansas, said that race suicide in that State is a serious problem. In many country districts the number of children is so limited that the consolidation of schools has become an important question.

"This condition," said Mr. Campbell, "is most prevalent in the principal agricultural counties of the State, and notably Jewell, the leading county of the State in corn, alfalfa, and hogs. The annual decrease of children in Kansas is not peculiar to Jewell County; it is noticeable in all agricultural communities of native Americans. The up-to-date American farmers are living on 100 per acre farms, selling \$1 wheat, and riding in automobiles, but they are not rearing children. And so the school population is decreasing, schools in many districts have been abandoned, and in other communities they are being consolidated.

"In several large districts the pupils are so few that no attempt is made to hold school. One district has been dissolved, and others would do well to send their pupils to neighboring schools, where they would have the advantage of competition in classes. The consolidated school will be an inevitable result of this constant decrease of consolidated schools mean better schools, but it is estimated that we must pay the bitter price of race suicide to get them."

A "Breathing Cave."

"A curious freak of nature that apparently has never broken into the guide-books is the pride of a country neighborhood near Prescott, Ariz.," remarked F. X. Dorgan, of El Paso, Tex., at the Raleigh.

"This is called a breathing cave. The cave is in the lava formation on a high tableland near Prescott. In a wall of this cave is a crevice which is probably three inches wide and several feet long. A visitor stands close to the crack. He feels a current of air rushing out of it. This is not so strange. But if he waits long enough he will notice that the direction of the current has changed, and the air is being drawn into the crevice.

"The people of the neighborhood have many theories to account for the change in the direction of the air current, but I do not believe that any of them would stand the test of a scientist's examination. A subterranean stream is given as the probable cause. Just how the flow of an underground river could cause the direction of the air currents to be reversed I cannot say. However, the crevice in there and the phenomenon exists. I think that some of the people in that neighborhood are just a bit superstitious on the subject of the 'Breathing Cave.'"

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

By A. W. MACY.

AN ALBINO KING OF ENGLAND.

It is quite probable that England once had an albino for a king. Edward the Confessor, who reigned from 1042 to 1066, is said to have had long hair and beard, both as white as snow. His skin was of a milky color, and his face inclined to rosy.

His hands were long and very white. An albino always has a skin of milky hue, with hair of the same color, and eyes with deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. These peculiarities are said to be caused by a deficiency of certain coloring matter in the blood. The name albino was first given by the Portuguese to negroes they found on the African coast who were mottled with white spots. Albinos are found, however, among some of the lower animals, as mice, elephants, etc. From the descriptions of King Edward's personal appearance that have come down to us, and which are evidently reliable, it is reasonably certain that he was an albino. (Copyright, 1911, by Joseph H. Bowles.)

To-morrow—Charles II and His Dog.

SAM LLOYD, MAKER OF PUZZLES, DIES

Invented "Get Off the Earth" and Got Fortune.

New York, April 11.—Samuel Lloyd died last night at his home in Brooklyn.

The children of more than three generations have known Samuel Lloyd and his puzzles. Fifty years ago Lloyd invented the famous "donkey puzzle," of which more than a billion copies have since been printed.

With the money made from his first attempt in the field of puzzle making Lloyd invested in real estate and Wall Street stocks. In his Wall Street investments he never traded on margin, but bought his stocks outright. Some of Lloyd's best-known and most widely sold puzzles are "Fifteen Block," "Get Off the Earth," and the "Donkey."

Lloyd was born in Philadelphia in 1856, and was educated abroad, at Heidelberg. Besides that of puzzle making, Lloyd's chief hobby was painting and sketch work.

WILL MAKE TOUR FOR GOOD ROADS

Charles P. Light to Give Lecture Series.

In the work of nationalizing the movement for improved roads throughout the United States, the American Association for Highway Improvement, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, has obtained the services of Charles P. Light, recently commissioner of public roads of West Virginia.

Mr. Light will take the field for the association, acting as a special representative, and will make lecture tours. He is considered one of the most efficient platform men in the good-roads movement, and it is believed his services will be of great aid to the good-roads movement. He will confine his attention to one State.

AIMS FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT.

Mrs. Myra McHenry, Suffragette and Proseur, Reaches Capital.

Mrs. Myra McHenry, spokeswoman for Gov. Stubbs, of Kansas, and prohibitionist, preacher, poet, suffragette, and wielder of the publicity ax, is in Washington, bent on many and varied errands, all tending to social and political uplift. Congress received her attention during the first hours of the session, and she is known as an insurgent against whom she has had much criticism to publish lately, or whether it is some more fundamental work cannot yet be gathered.

She is prominent in the record, having been arrested more than thirty times, and she recounted the occasion in which she escaped in male attire from an insane asylum as one of her most exciting experiences.

Mrs. McHenry will not, she thinks, make any speeches in Washington, but may go to some nearby town where she can speak to the people in the streets without being molested.

NEW DIPLOMATS RECEIVED.

Cuban and Argentine Ministers Call on the President.

President Taft yesterday received Dr. Romulo S. Noya, the newly accredited Minister from Argentina, and Senor Rivera, recently appointed Minister from Cuba, who presented their credentials to his constituency.

Senor Rivera was formerly secretary to the Cuban Legation here. The formal diploma of accreditation was presented to him by personally complimenting President Taft on his work for Cuba.

Dr. Noya, in presenting his credentials, spoke of the admiration which Argentina has shown for the United States by closely copying its principles in drawing up its constitution.

If the extra session of Congress does not continue President Taft will closely witness the maneuvers. Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, has invited the President to visit Texas while the troops are there, in recognition of representing the Sixty-ninth Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard, proudly proclaimed as the famous Irish Regiment, called at the White House, to invite the President to attend their celebration at a banquet on April 28. Mr. Taft told them he had already accepted four invitations for his stay in New York on that night.

PRESBYTERY SESSION ENDS.