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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1913.

The Schedule that Is 'L.

Mr. Horace B. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., maker of the Cheney silks, has taken issue with The Herald in its statements about the silk schedule (Schedule L), which were published recently. Mr. Cheney is a familiar person to legislators having in charge the silk tariff, and is at all times the devoted advocate of high, and if they can be gotten, prohibitive duties. In his letter to The Herald he assumes that since we disagree with his position, we are misinformed or influenced by some interests adverse to the manufacturer. We are frank to admit that the editorial was not written entirely from the producer's point of view. There are other factors in the problem of the tariff which deserve as much consideration as the manufacturers' position.

The present silk schedule is virtually a prohibitive tariff; by this statement we do not mean that there are no importations under it; but that ordinary goods are imported only at exceptional times when great demand overcomes the tariff restrictions, and that goods of exceptional quality or style, not made in American mills, are imported because some Americans will have them at any price. No manufacturer, we hold, is entitled to such a tariff; exclusive control of the home market is not a right which producers can claim.

The consuming public, in the first place, is entitled to buy foreign goods, and even from the point of view of protection the manufacturer is only entitled to be put on an equality with his foreign rival. We are inclined to say that the consumer's right is paramount to the producer's right, and in solving any tariff question the doubt should be resolved in his favor. Under no condition, however, can a prohibitive tariff be justified.

In the second place, the government is entitled to more revenue than it is now getting from the silk tariff. Silks are usually classed as luxuries and are, therefore, a fit object of taxation. A rate of duty that practically prohibits importations does not benefit the government; it defeats one of the objects of a tax on imports.

The Herald is not unmindful of the producer's right to be considered in tariff making and in many cases he has not received all the consideration that he deserves in the framing of the Underwood bill. But the most interesting thing to us about the arguments of the heaven-high protectionists is that they aren't so.

Our correspondent is chiefly concerned about the attitude which The Herald has taken against specific duties in the silk schedule. If he has followed the editorials of this paper he knows that on products which are standardized, such as yarns, we favor specific duties. But on fabrics of varying values and structures we do not think specific duties practicable. It will be recalled that this is the position of the recent tariff board on woolen fabrics, and it would seem to be even more true of silk fabrics. The present schedule is satisfactory to the manufacturer, not merely because the rates are specific, but because those rates are high enough to exclude from the country goods competing with the domestic industry. We suspect that the manufacturers have a paternal feeling toward the present law, and, as most parents are, they are blind to the faults of their child.

The silk schedule is as near a Chinese puzzle as is to be found in the tariff act. A story may illustrate this fact. A silk manufacturer who was quite sure that he understood the schedule, after spending several hours trying to explain it to one of our public men, remarked consolingly: "Well, not more than three men in the United States really understand that schedule." "And," replied the one unlearned in the lore of the silk tariff, "I suppose you have some doubts as to the other two."

Movies and Patriotism.

It was a dull, hot day in the French Chamber of Deputies. Only fifteen members were in attendance. One, presumably, was speaking, half a dozen sleeping, three writing, three reading newspapers, one paying attention, and one trying to interrupt. Such would be the situation under similar circumstances in our own halls of legislation.

Then the word passed that a motion picture camera was recording the scene. Paris dispatches relate that an instant change came over the somnolent, indifferent assemblage. The chamber filled as if by magic; there "was much pretty strutting, fine gesticulating, and a universal effort to look solemn and wise."

This rescued from failure the endeavor of the moving picture man to stimulate national pride and patriotism by the exhibition of films showing the French government at work. The French merely took a page from the book of William J. Bryan, who recently astounded several ministers by putting them through the pantomime of transacting diplomatic business in the eye of a camera. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing these films, but, no doubt, they will cause American hearts to swell with patriotic pride. No free citizen can doubt that our Secretary of State would put up a better show than the whole French Chamber of Deputies.

The value of the cinematograph in educating a nation with regard to its own government can scarcely be underestimated. Twenty years ago, except in Washington, the boy who had personally seen a President was looked upon with envy by his companions. Rare is the youngster who has not seen Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson on the flitting picture screens. The expressions, the walks, the gestures, and the clothes of King George, the Kaiser, Nazim Pasha, and Mrs. Pankhurst are known to us all. We have developed a critical taste in European cavalry. We have a keen eye for nautical details when the channel squadron comes steaming toward us. Alpine mountain climbing is an old story, and how they feed the swans in every capital of Europe. We are rather travel worn and blase. Six weeks of the movies and travelogues make globe trotters of us all.

The President Holds the Whip Hand.

The way may be long and the road may be hard, but the signs all point to the fact that the President will be able to secure from the present session of Congress currency legislation.

Mr. Wilson cannot now turn back, if indeed he would. His forthcoming message to Congress will recommend legislation, and legislation he will get. It may not be of a kind upon which there will be full accord, but it will be better than the present archaic system and it will check existing criticism.

The President is not such a novice but he is aware that it behooves him to strike while the iron is hot. Give his opponents an inch and they will take the proverbial ell. If currency reform is difficult today it will be tenfold more difficult next December. If the fight is postponed two years it will mean that the country must look to the next administration for its remedy.

The President knows his power. He knows that every victory strengthens him, every defeat weakens him. His administration has just commenced. The new tariff law is to all intent and purpose on the statue books. It will have been placed there in no small part by Democratic Senators and Representatives who yielded their personal views rather than incur the hostility of an administration which overwhelmingly had been voted into power.

The protests and the hesitancy at the Capitol are not unnatural. The Bryan disaster of 1896, fought on the currency question, is too recent a political event not to cause cold chills to run up and down the Democratic spine. The taunt of 50-cent dollars, "Coin" Harvey's displacing Thomas Jefferson as the Democratic authority, form in the Democratic text-book a chapter to which no member of that party can afford to turn.

The President may well reason that it is precisely to avoid a repetition of the dark days of Bryanism that the party welfare demands that the question be disposed of.

The President holds the whip hand. He will get currency legislation at this session, or he will never get it.

When the roll is called it will be found that few Democrats in either Senate or House will have the temerity to answer no.

Mayor Gaynor says he is without a party, and does not think he is a loser thereby.

There is a lot going on these days, but, thank goodness, the Mississippi River is behaving itself.

No doubt the Kodak Trust, if there is one, was organized in a dark room.

Chicago women just put their feet down—and they got the right to vote.

But why do they call it the anti-trust law?

Give the warm weather credit for one thing. It has brought a lull in the introduction of new dances.

Some of those New England railroads seem to be trying to justify everything that Louis Brandeis said about them.

These are wonderful times. A messenger boy was arrested in Philadelphia the other day for speeding on a bicycle.

It is a steam roller only when the other crowd runs it.

Mayor Gaynor says he will run again if asked—and he keeps his hand to his ear from morning until night.

Dr. Friedmann having returned home, we can now go back to using turtles as a food instead of a medicine

"As soon as I become your stepmother, I shall give you a good scrubbing."

"HAVE ME BURIED IN WOODLAWN"

Elmira (N. Y.) Woman Swallows Carbolic Acid in Attempt to End Her Life.

Mrs. Maude Drake, about thirty-five years old, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., is dying at Emergency Hospital, following her attempt at suicide about 1 o'clock this morning, when she swallowed three ounces of carbolic acid in her room at the Majestic Hotel, 470 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.

No reason was given by Mrs. Drake for her attempt at suicide. She left a note addressed to "Dear Pa," in which she said:

"Please have me taken to Woodlawn and buried." Her father's name is Brooks. Mr. Brooks lives at 165 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. Drake has a husband, Charles Drake, who lives in Georgetown. The police have not yet learned his address. Mrs. Drake is the mother of a thirteen-year-old child. Mrs. Drake has lived at the Majestic Hotel for about three weeks.

The clerk of the Majestic Hotel was called by Mrs. Drake, who lived in a room on the first floor of the hotel, at about 1 o'clock this morning. She said she did not feel well, and asked him to go to her room. In his place the clerk sent a chambermaid. As the maid entered Mrs. Drake's room she saw Mrs. Drake drain a bottle of carbolic acid and throw the bottle from the window.

Screaming, the maid ran down stairs for help. A hotel employe summoned an ambulance. When taken from the hotel she was clothed in night attire.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

Secretary of State Bryan does his own marketing.—Press item.

Behold him in the market place!
With pockets full of cash.
He goes in search of juicy bass
And early succotash.

He pokes among the prunes with zest,
Inspects the beans and beets,
And fills his basket with the best
Of radishes and meats.

Few market days he cares to miss;
One of the people, he.
And we ask you—now how is this
For true simplicity?

Hard to Locate.

"I don't think Mrs. Nuritch will find accommodations where she wants to go for the summer."

"Why not?"

"She says she longs to sojourn on the banks of the Gulf Stream, of which she has heard so much."

A Fixture.

"But the team has to go away so much."

"That's right. What we need in baseball is a permanent stock company."

Another Crusade.

"Why does that man look so important?"

"He is founder of the movement to maintain public cuspidors at all street crossings."

Nature's Divan.

I like to rest upon the sward
When I am tired and faint.
The park bench is a better card,
But it is full of paint.

The Zone of Safety.

"You say you made a fortune as a merchant in the City of Mexico?"

"Yes; I had a little idea that brought thousands to me. I established bomb-proof rest rooms."

On the Line.

They were inspecting the United States Treasury.

"Anything else I can show you?" asked the guide.

"I hear you launder the paper money now."

"We do."

"Show me where you have the wash hung out."

A Nice Job.

The captain on an ocean liner must get a lot of 5-cent cigars.

12,000 MINERS STRIKE MONDAY

Organizer Announces Workers in New River Field Will Quit.

Charleston, W. Va., June 19.—Thomas Haggerty, national organizer of the United Mine Workers, returned here from New River Coal Field tonight with the announcement that District 29, embracing Raleigh and Fayette counties, had decided to call a strike in the entire field. The order will go out Monday.

A convention of the miners voted to strike this afternoon. There are 15,000 miners in the New River Coal Field. Haggerty declares that 12,000 miners will lay down their picks at the first call. It is not known how many of them have joined the new district union.

The men demand check weighmen, committee to adjust differences, the right to belong to a union, the right of assembly, and the short ton.

No advance in wages is asked.

The strike at Cabin Creek was voted for at two mass meetings of the miners yesterday, but officials of District 17 decided to wait until Monday before ordering a general strike. The town of Carlisle, in the New River field, was fired upon by a band of strikers last night, apparently to intimidate the non-union miners. The miners are known to be well armed in that section.

New York, June 19.—C. J. Wittenberg, president of the Pocahantas and New River Coal Company, of West Virginia, said today he had received telegrams from agents of the company that a strike of the miners in the Kenawha district in West Virginia would take place forty-eight hours after the Senate committee leaves Charleston.

About 40,000 miners are employed in the District and 15,000 are connected with the United Mine Workers' of America.

President Wittenberg said: "The strike will be a campaign for recognition of the union."

FEDERALS ATTACK REBEL GARRISON

Douglas, Ariz., June 19.—What is believed to be the final struggle between Gen. Ojedas' Federal force and the constitutionalists defending Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, was begun today, when the Federal force of 3,000 attacked the garrison, containing 5,000 rebels.

The Federals have been carrying on a successful campaign north of Guaymas, and are bent on taking Hermosillo. Gov. Pesqueira notified the constitutionalist committee that a battle of utmost importance had begun.

BOMB IN PATERSON DEPARTMENT STORE

Strikers Blamed for Explosion Which Wrecks Building and Starts Big Fire.

Paterson, N. J., June 19.—A bomb was exploded today in the building occupied by the American Bargain Store, a short distance from the county jail, where a number of silk mill strikers are locked up.

The front of the building was blown out and a fire was started which for a time threatened the destruction of the block. The police believe that strike leaders exploded the bomb as a threat.

BRYAN'S PLAN POPULAR.

Haiti Evinces Interest in Peace Proposals.

Secretary of State Bryan announced yesterday that Haiti has expressed a friendly interest in his plan for a peace treaty, and has asked an opportunity to consider the details. Haiti is the seventeenth nation to make this request.

Mr. Bryan hopes that soon some one or several of these seventeen governments will announce that they are ready to begin the negotiation of a peace treaty along the lines suggested by the American Secretary of State. No negotiations have yet been started.

Secretary Bryan favors making the period of investigation, which by the proposed treaty is to precede any act of hostility on either side to a dispute, one year.

CHARLTON'S FATHER REACHES CAPITAL

Parent of Porter Charlton, to Be Extradited to Italy for Murder, Is Here.

Judge Paul Charlton, former law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, whose son, Porter Charlton, is soon to be transferred to Italy for trial on a charge of killing his wife and throwing her lifeless body into Lake Como, reached the city last night. He is registered at the Raleigh Hotel, but when sought for last night could not be found.

The clerk was of the opinion that he had retired to his room, but knocks upon the door and continuous ringing of the telephone were of no avail in bringing response.

Mr. Charlton formerly lived at 1712 H Street Northwest, but left there about two years ago, when he was appointed to a judgeship in Porto Rico.

The father was in Porto Rico when he learned last week that a decision had been reached to extradite his son to the country in which the crime was committed. Upon receiving the news he sailed at once for New York. Last Monday he arrived at Jersey City, and visited his son in jail there. He is said to have shown much visible emotion following the interview, but declined to make any statement concerning the case.

GRAND JURY URGES SING SING ABANDONMENT

Prison Described as Unfit for Human Habitation, and Unhealthy Conditions Are Depicted.

New York, June 19.—Characterizing it as "the most crying situation that exists among State institutions, and a scandal to the State of New York," the June grand jury, sitting at White Plains, today returned a presentment to Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, in which it urgently recommends the abandonment of Sing Sing Prison, and the immediate construction of another institution in its stead.

The grand jury report states that many of the cells are unfit for the housing of animals; a majority of the cell blocks are infested with vermin, which it is impossible to eradicate, owing to the construction of the prison, while the medical staff is declared to be inadequate and inefficient, and many prisoners are said to have become insane through confinement in the "cooler," or dark cells.

The capacity of the prison is 1,200, but from 1,500 to 2,000 are always confined within it. The hospital facilities are likewise overcrowded, there being no provision for the segregation of contagious cases, while in all parts of the institution, prisoners afflicted with tuberculosis are allowed to mingle with healthy men.

The investigators found that owing to the perpetual dampness which exists in many parts of the cell houses, many of the prisoners are suffering from rheumatism, while hundreds of those discharged have left Sing Sing permanently crippled or suffering from acute forms of the disease. It was also learned that the only means of cooking food is to boil it.

INJUNCTION IS UPHELD.

Justice Anderson yesterday refused to dissolve an injunction restraining the Secretary of the Treasury from paying $385,000 to the Orinoco Corporation of Venezuela, the plaintiff in the case being W. M. Safford, a stockholder in the Orinoco Company, Limited, which tried to assign its Venezuelan concession to the Orinoco Corporation. Venezuela in 1909 abrogated the concession and the State Department forced it to give up $385,000 to the concessionaries.

In making the rule refusing to dissolve the injunction, Justice Anderson said: "Counsel may as well understand once for all that the money is going to be kept here until the case is decided on its merits." The Orinoco Corporation has repeatedly tried to have the injunction dissolved.

Cow Sets Butter Record.

Utica, N. Y., June 19.—It was announced today that the world's record cow, Spring Farm's Pontiac Lass, owned by Francis M. Jones, of Clinton, had broken the world's record for butter production for 100 days. The previous record was 452 pounds, and she has produced 467.33 pounds in that time. The cow testing operations that have been carried on at Mr. Jones' farm for some time past were brought to a close today.

MALE MILITANT LIKELY TO DIE

Student, Who Threw Self in Front of Race Horse, Has Fractured Skull.

JOCKEY IS UNINJURED

Rider Explains to King George How Accident Happened—Threatened to Shoot.

London, June 19.—Hewitt, the young Cambridge University student and male suffragist, who was believed to have been fatally injured when he emulated the act of Miss Emily W. Davison, tonight regained consciousness at the hospital where he was taken suffering from a fracture of the skull, following his attempt to shoot August Belmont's entry, Tracery, during the running of the Ascot gold cup stakes today.

Shortly after the start of the race the large crowd of spectators, which included King George and Queen Mary, and a brilliant gathering of society folk, were astonished to see a man dash onto the track, waving a suffragette flag in one hand, and brandishing a revolver in the other.

Before the crowd had recovered from its surprise, the man had reached for the head of the Belmont horse, and in another instant Tracery struck the man, throwing him to earth and hurling Jockey Whalley in front of the other runners.

Two other men, evidently accomplices of Hewitt's, rushed to the assistance of their comrade and one of them picked up the revolver which had fallen to the track and held the crowd at bay, while the other bent over the prostrate Hewitt. After standing off the crowd for a moment, the man dropped the revolver, and with his companion ran down the track and escaped during the confusion following the accident.

Jockey Explains to King.

When it was learned that Jockey Whalley was uninjured, King George summoned the rider to his box, where he asked for an explanation of the accident.

Jockey Whalley said that he did not see the man until he heard him shout, "Stop, or I'll shoot." Whalley said before he could pull his mount to one side the horse had crashed into the man and Whalley heard the revolver explode.

It was at first believed that Hewitt had been killed by the shot from his own revolver, but later it was found that he had not been struck by the bullet. His skull, however, had been fractured by a blow from the hoof of one of the other runners.

Had it not been for the accident, it is believed that Tracery would have won the race, as he was leading by a safe margin at the time. The stake, worth $17,000, was won by T. W. Pilkington's Prince Palatine.

A letter found in the pocket of the injured suffragist showed his name to be Hewitt, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

MRS. PANKHURST VERY LOW; STIMULANTS ARE GIVEN

London, June 19.—Physicians attending Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, found it necessary today to administer powerful heart stimulants, so weak had become the functions of that vital organ.

The doctors declared that, while the famous suffragette was very low, she made up for her loss of physical strength by an indomitable will. Inquirers from the Woman's Social and Political Union of which Mrs. Pankhurst is president, were told that she might recover but that the chances were against it.

Her Sire's Consent.

From Judge.

"Yes, though it grieves me," he began.
"I cannot pay her bills, young man.
This lifts the load, to some extent.
Take her—you have my full consent."

WRAPPED BREAD HARD TO OBTAIN

Many Stores Do Not Handle Product at All, and Others but Few Loaves.

COMPLAINTS ARE MADE

Only Small Percentage of Some Bakeries Is Being Wrapped by Makers.

Persons interested in The Washington Herald's crusade for wrapped bread are aroused over their inability to purchase any quantity of the wrapped bread which several of the local bakeries are now placing on the market.

It is absolutely impossible to purchase the sanitary product at many of the stores in various sections of the city, and where it is sold so few loaves are kept on hand that many persons who would buy them were they on display are forced to forego the benefits derived from the use of the sealed product.

From a careful investigation of the bread situation in all sections of the city, it is found that this situation is especially true with respect to the bread put on the market by the Corby Brothers' Bakery. This bakery, which is one of the largest in the city, has been advertising extensively of late, scattering broadcast the impression that it is the pioneer in the bread-wrapping movement and that for the purpose of catering to public demand it is now furnishing large supplies of the sanitary product.

Statements have been published in advertisements to the effect that sales of the wrapped bread put out by the particular company have been enormous. Interviews with officials of the bakery reveal the fact that only a small percentage of the bread output is being wrapped. This amounts to only a few hundred loaves daily. The result is that, although the bakery claims to be sending out vast quantities of wrapped bread to all sections of the city, in reality it is leaving merely a few loaves at only a few of the stores where bread is sold. At the Center Market on Saturdays the situation is well illustrated. It has been almost impossible to purchase wrapped bread at any of the stands.

Unable to Buy It.

A resident of the Northwest section of the city who is intensely interested in The Herald's campaign, recently asked for wrapped bread at his regular grocer's, but was told it was not sold there. Corby's Bakery was called on the telephone and inquiry was made as to why it was impossible to buy the wrapped product at the store in question.

"We will send as many loaves as you want to your house at once," suggested the employe.

"That's not what I want," responded the customer. "I want to get the bread at my corner grocery, so that I shall meet with no inconvenience."

The Corby Company is not the originator of the wrapped bread movement. It was the General Baking Company that first announced several weeks ago that it would introduce its wrapped bread policy in the District. The bakery did not reach this decision because of the growing demand for wrapped bread, but solely because of the national policy of the big corporation. As a result of this announcement the Corby Brothers' bakery, together with several others, were forced to place the wrapped article on the market in order to enter into competition.

Many persons think that the bakeries purpose placing only a small quantity of wrapped bread on the market, so as to make it appear that the demand is small and that the people generally are not clamoring for it. Such action would be a move to defeat the bill now before Congress providing for the compulsory wrapping of bread in the District.

SAVING TROUBLE

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

Saving trouble is a thing which ruins men and makes mankind great.

All men are born with an ambition to save themselves trouble. In this case trouble generally means work. When a man can save an hour of work he is as happy as if he had just found a quarter and knew a place where he could spend it without too much exertion.

There are two ways of saving trouble. They are as similar as war and peace, and their results can be distinguished from each other by a mere amateur. Mankind is divided into two classes, according to their motive for saving trouble.

One class of men saves trouble in order that they may have as little of it as possible. One can find these men everywhere, but particularly in places where loafing is the most salubrious and where the job cometh not.

This sort of man will let his corn go uncultivated in order to save himself trouble; will let a customer go away unsatisfied to save trouble, and will save himself so much trouble and worry and labor in an ordinary job that his employer will often sell out in order to get rid of him.

There is another class of man who save trouble in order that they may have time to accumulate more trouble. These men will spend a week in figuring out how to do two hours' work in one, but they will not go fishing in the second hour. They will do two hours' more of work.

Trouble saving of this kind has given us the sewing machine, the spinning machine, the steam engine, the corn planter, the self-binder, the telephone, the automatic shoemaker, and the pepsin pill which saves nine-tenths of each meal time for the busy man until he dies of indigestion.

Trouble saving of this kind has enabled the world to do its old job in about an hour a day. But it still keeps

"The pepsin pill which saves nine-tenths of each meal time."

busy the other eleven hours. As a result, where man once was content to earn his bread and make his clothes from sun to sun, he now does these trifles in no time and spends the rest of his days in designing automobiles, moving picture theaters, new and shocking dances, and enlarged money bins.

(Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.)

Mode English-cut Suits

The Mode says—

—just because it is hot you don't need to forego dressiness. Our Tropical Clothes will give you style without weight—comfort without deserting character and effect.

Palm Beach Weaves and Linens—natty Norfolks.....$10.00
Mohair Suits—Single-breasted Sacks and Norfolks..$15.00 up
Ponge Silk Suits—Sacks and Norfolks.....$20.00 and $22.50
Flannel Suits—Sacks and Norfolks.....$20.00 and $22.50
Flannel and Serge Trousers.....$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00

Eleventh & Extra—

$5 and $8 Silk Shirts $3.85