THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Gov. Wilson Alert.

Gov. Wilson is watching the corners closely, as every aspiring politician should. Replying to a campaign story intended to injure him, he declares that he voted for Mr. Bryan in 1908. He says nothing as to 1896 or 1900. But those two years did not figure in the story. Sufficient unto the story is the year thereof.

The public is curious about Gov. Wilson's relations to Bryanism. When did he first begin to lean that way? For a long time he leaned the other way. The Bryanism of free silver attracted but few democrats in the east. Many democrats in that section who voted the ticket in 1896 and 1900 abhorred the party's deliverance on the money question.

And what converted Gov. Wilson into a Bryan supporter? The world, and particularly the political world, is both suspicious and censorious. Selfishness is charged. We are asked to believe that if the cozening Col. Harvey and the sly Mr. James Smith had not taken him up on a high mountain and shown him the White House in the distance the conversion would never have taken place.

But why press either point? There are some things that should remain secret between a man and the gatepost. About such things a man should not be interrogated, and a well regulated gatepost on respectable premises is never garrulous. Suffice it that Gov. Wilson finally came around, not to free silver, which Mr. Bryan was not then pressing, nor to government ownership and operation of railroads, which he had but suggested, but to the latest issues of Mr. Bryan's fancy—the initiative and referendum and the limited recall. And there he stands today.

As to the tariff, Gov. Wilson needed no conversion. He has always been a low tariff man, as has also Mr. Bryan. On that issue Mr. Bryan has been as orthodox as the most resolute of the Clevelandites. He stood with Mr. Cleveland in the battle in Congress with Mr. Gorman in 1894, and has never departed from the faith.

This, then, is established by Gov. Wilson's assertion: that as early as 1908—two years before he became the Harvey-Smith candidate for Governor of New Jersey—Woodrow Wilson had abated enough of his Clevelandism to accept Mr. Bryan as the leader of the democratic party—something that Mr. Cleveland himself never did—and that today he recognizes in Mr. Bryan the foremost exponent of existing and vital democratic principles. Need the Bryantes ask more in the way of a clean bill of health for present use?

Gov. Wilson's words are intended for effect in Bryanite territory. In Clevelandite territory he is on the black list for having gone over to Bryanism at all. The precise date is of no consequence. Whether it was in 1908, or later under the hope of political preferment, when he changed his coat he lost the countenance of those with whom he had hitherto been in agreement.

Outgrown Patent Office.

That the patent business of the government has outgrown the quarters assigned for the conduct of that business is a fact well known to those in touch with conditions at the patent office. The pressure upon the space of the building has about reached its limit. The Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress for an appropriation of $230,000 for the construction of a wing in the court of the present building in order to relieve the congestion and to provide better and safer storage for the patent papers.

It has been given out on authority that if all the printed patents stored in the building were laid end to end they would form a strip over 69,000 miles in length, or if placed in a pile would form a mass as high as the Washington Monument and ten feet square. If they were placed on one shelf that shelf would be nineteen miles long. Over two miles of cases nine shelves high are crowded in the rooms, galleries, corridors and out-of-the-way nooks from basement to attic in the patent office. The papers accumulate at a rate which requires 100 feet of shelf space a week. Wooden shelving and these masses of papers make the fire danger great.

The situation calls for a remedy. The present building has been outgrown and an addition in the court would afford temporary relief, and if this is the best to be had the principle that a half loaf is better than no loaf should be recognized. It seems a pity, however, to build into the court of the patent office building—a characteristic and valuable feature of one of the noble structures of the city.

The government's building program lags too far behind the needs of the government business.

Combinations of showmen have limited the annual circus output. But this is one form of capitalistic concentration that promotes economy on the part of the ultimate consumer.

Use of the epigram in political argument is dangerous in that it so often degenerates into the use of the mere epithet.

Fighting Roosevelt.

"There seems to be a difference of opinion among you Taft republicans about the best means for fighting Roosevelt," observed the new member of the House to the old.

"Yes. Some, like the President, are for diplomacy. Others favor going at him hammer and tongs."

"What are your own views?"

"Well, there is something to be said on both sides. After Chicago will come the fight against the common enemy, and unless we can get together then success at the polls will be impossible. Taft, I think, will be nominated, but he cannot be elected unless the Roosevelt people and the La Follette people turn in and support him. So that a soft word, or no word at all, now may turn away wrath."

"What's the other side?"

"That's what I call the human side, and somehow, although I concede its peril, I rather incline to it. Roosevelt is himself a husky antagonist—sometimes almost brutal. He has just entered the ring, and I'm looking to see him grow vicious as he warms to the work. If the battle begins to go against him decidedly he may become a very ugly customer. Then even the diplomats may change their tactics. Throwing hand grenades charged with rose water at a man like that, and pelting him with angel food, will not be war."

"You would tackle him in dead earnest at the start?"

"Let me tell you an old family story. In slavery days the mistress of the house felt herself responsible for all the life on the premises, bound and free. Our cook was a fine old darky, but high-tempered, and her temper had been severely tried by a surly husband and a tribe of unruly children. She and her husband were often at outs, and sometimes came to blows. Feeling that the place was scandalized by such conduct, my mother would interfere when matters had reached their worst. Womanlike, she usually gave her sex the benefit of the doubt, but there were times when the cook was clearly in the wrong.

"On one such occasion, my mother, after a long lecture to her servant about domestic order and patience, and how far a woman should go in that direction, said, with some emphasis: 'Caroline, you must remember that there are several means of influencing a man.'

"'Yessum, I knows,' replied the old woman, respectfully, but quick as a flash, 'but a club is de bes'.'

"When this was repeated to my father for his entertainment, he lamented with delightful gravity that Aunt Caroline had not been born white, and been educated, declaring that she would have developed into great usefulness as a philosopher and teacher, and become an ornament of society."

"And you think a club is de bes' for Roosevelt?"

"That's my present idea. But I'm not going to press it against the President's advice. If we can conquer by kindness I shall have no objection."

A Mothers' Protective Movement.

The mothers of Catlin, Ill., have determined to protect their daughters from undesirable suitors and have organized an association which they plan to extend to other cities in their part of the state. They propose to find out all about the young men who come calling or go walking out with their girls. Certain particular questions they will insist upon having answered before they give their assent to attentions that may be considered serious. These questions are as follows: Does he smoke cigarettes? Does he drink? Is he known to be profane or vulgar? Does he read good books? Does he go to church or Sunday school? Is he considerate of his mother and sisters? What are his business prospects?

It is not proposed to ask the questions of the young men themselves. The information is to be obtained from other sources, presumably less prejudiced. In case the young man comes calling from out of town it is proposed to have the branch society in his home place supply the facts. Probably in the course of a short time the habits and circumstances of every unmarried man within the matrimonial radius of Catlin will be listed, classified and posted throughout the region. Perhaps there will be some sort of rating by these good ladies of central Illinois, quoting young men according to their merits and attractions as possible husbands. If the scheme works well there will be all sorts of competition to get high marks. One can imagine the young men of central Illinois taking lessons in manners and sprucing up in their home relations, climbing up to the high seats on the water wagons, cutting out smokes, reading classic literature and going into training generally.

But what will the girls of central Illinois be doing meanwhile? Will they be accepting the maternal ratings and obeying orders? Of course, if the girls will play their part there will be no trouble about the scheme. The young men of that part of the country will simply have to be good or go unmarried; that is to say, if the Mothers' Protective Association corners the market. Or they will be compelled to carry their courting out of the zone of the organization's influence.

This movement deserves encouragement. If it were imitated throughout the country there would be more domestic happiness and less work for the divorce courts. In a shockingly large number of cases girls marry young men of whom practically nothing is known, and in many instances the suitors are utter strangers to the parents. It is gratifying to see the mothers arousing themselves to take a keen and practical interest in the kind of men who are asking for their daughters. It is a much more important question than bridge.

Some of the candidates will abstain from personalities. But when one begins to draw a vivid word picture of an undesirable style of statesman, it is always easy to pick out the person who suggested it.

While Dr. Wiley has not officially expressed himself to that effect, it may be assumed that during his term of service he had what is technically known as a bully good time.

If farming continues to progress in prosperity the problem will be not so much the uplift of the farmer as the devising of some means to keep him from becoming supercilious.

Various legislators find the problem of cutting down tariff revenues without creating a treasury deficit as absorbing as inventors have found perpetual motion.

England's fashion of frankly recognizing the possibility of serious troubles may be one reason for her consistent success in averting them.

Senator La Follette's physical condition was greatly and immediately improved by that course of North Dakota primary treatment.

The summer is sure to witness conspicuous additions to the list of things various personages wish they had not said.

Another Sulzer Boom.

Again there is a boom for William Sulzer for Governor of New York. The one of two years ago came to naught. Charles F. Murphy would not give it his blessing, and without that it could not win. First he ignored Mr. Sulzer's ambition. Then, having to notice it, he frowned upon it. Then, after making himself master of the state situation, he laughed at it. In the state convention, which Mr. Murphy controlled, Mr. Sulzer got only a handful of votes. Mr. Murphy said the word, and Mr. Dix was nominated.

Mr. Sulzer was of course much disappointed. As an old Tammany man, and the dean of the Tammany corps in Congress, he felt entitled to better treatment at Tammany's hands. But as an old soldier he bowed to the boss' decree, and supported the ticket.

Since then fortune has been good to Mr. Sulzer. He has been advanced to one of the best committee posts in the House—the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs—and in that place has had something to say of interest to the public. He was prominent in the abrogation of the old treaty with Russia, and has been much in evidence in all the discussions about our relations to the unhappy conditions in Mexico.

Fortune has not been so good to Mr. Murphy. His choice for governor has not succeeded in office, and as a result Mr. Murphy is not so potent in party matters as two years ago. He could not today repeat his Rochester performance of 1910. The democracy would not obey him as it then did in a matter of state-wide consequence.

But Mr. Murphy remains the leader of Tammany, and as such will have to be reckoned with by the Sulzer boomers. If he again says no, Mr. Sulzer will have a hard row to hoe.

The New York situation is much confused. Gov. Dix and Mr. Murphy are at loggerheads over patronage, while the republicans are disturbed again about Mr. Roosevelt. The independents are greatly disgusted with the democrats, but are not as yet in alliance with the republicans. As to state affairs, they are waiting to be shown. They accepted the Dix nomination under protest, and regret the action, but are not in a frame of mind to accept just any man the republicans may choose for the redemption of the state from democratic rule.

Good Roads Progress.

In the news columns of The Star it has been announced that more than 15,000 miles of travel are before a special good roads train to be sent out by the Department of Agriculture from Brownsville, Tex., March 25. This is the fifth good roads train sent out by the office of public roads. The trip planned is the most extensive yet undertaken and will pretty well cover the states of Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Alabama.

How the cause of better roads progresses! The American Association for Highway Improvements, which was formed in 1910 for the purpose of correlating scattered efforts toward good roads, is now campaigning to establish local associations in every locality in the United States that has not one already. This general association in 1911 formed 140 local associations in Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Maine, and made a gain of a thousand regular members and sixty sustaining members. The association believes that this year it will increase its membership by five thousand. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, who is in charge of the membership committee, is reported as saying that several hundred new members are being recruited each month. The association seeks to promote uniform good roads legislation and the elimination of politics from road building and road management.

State governments and county governments in numerous instances are pushing good roads development and the list of steam railroads actively aiding the work is a long one.

The awakened interest in the subject of good roads within this decade is a strong tribute to the popular intelligence, and the time is not far off when a stretch of bad road will be accounted a stigma upon the community which it inefficiently serves.

Chances at Home.

The usual spring items concerning the restoration of old farm lands to a profitable basis are appearing in print. It is a helpful and a hopeful sign. The drift of country people to the city has been so steady and the ratio of consumers to basic producers so increased, that a return flow to the farm should be in order. The old farms still have within them the possibilities of prosperity and happiness.

Too many people yield to the lure of distance. Rainbows with a pot of gold at each end are always so far off that a man never gets there. More men are stung by prospectuses than by bees. And the injury is more serious. Fortune will smile on a man at home just as blandly as she will in some promised land if he courts the fickle lady with industry, thrift and good sense.

There must be a high sense of satisfaction in taking acres of old land, worn down by the careless husbandry of tenantry, and bringing it up to a state that exceeds its pristine fertility. It is possible. It has been done. The land so refertilized has the great advantage of being close to market.

Mr. Carnegie's tribute to a pretty Pittsburgh girl should make him eligible to the chairmanship of a committee on the selection of Queen of the May, provided the pressure of other public duties permits him to accept.

In certain circles it is hoped that Col. Roosevelt's "under no circumstances" statement will have the force of a prophecy if not of a promise.

Care may have to be exercised to secure vice presidential candidates who will not want to make more speeches than the heads of the tickets.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Biblical References.

"Do you think anybody will ever succeed in putting us into the Ananias Club?" asked one patient auditor.

"No," replied the other; "but the surprising way in which we are sometimes spoken unto makes me suspect that we might organize ourselves as the Brothers of Balaam."

"Gratitude," said Uncle Eben, "is mos'ly what a man thinks he's g'ineter feel if you does him a favor and den furgits about it."

Fine Distinctions.

Distinctions very fine are spread
Before us, day by day,
'Twixt what a statesman really said
And what he meant to say.

One Style of Agriculture.

"Is he a successful farmer?"

"I'm afraid not. He is one of the agriculturists who are always hoping to make enough from summer boarders to enable them to buy their supplies from town the year 'round."

Supercilious Youth.

"When that young man asked you to marry him," said Mr. Cumrox, "why didn't you tell him to see me?"

"I did," replied his daughter, demurely. "He said he had already seen you and that he didn't find your appearance especially objectionable."

The Chief Product.

"The products of petroleum are very numerous," said the professor. "Can you name one of the most important?"

"Yes, sir," replied the pupil; 'money.'"

Irreverent Doubt.

George Washington with toil and pain
Once crossed the Delaware,
But now a swiftly moving train
Would get him anywhere.

Across the Alps Napoleon went
With weary pace and slow;
Today in quiet and content
And comfort he might go.

We wonder, men of days gone by,
Great both in thoughts and deeds,
How far your methods would apply
Unto life's present needs.

THE WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY

Forty-Two Years Old.

For more than forty years there has existed in the National Capital an organization which has for its aim the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. Organized in 1870, and chartered by Congress the same year, the Washington Humane Society has grown to be an important influence for the protection of dumb creatures and little children. Within the last few years, however, or since the growth of special organizations for the care and protection of children, this society has done the greater part of its work among animals. Last year more than two thousand arrests were made by the society, of which number more than nineteen hundred convictions were secured.

At the present time this society has ten men scattered over Washington, whose duty it is to see and check all cruelty to animals, having been appointed by the District Commissioners at the request of the society, who are given police authority after their good character has been assured. These ten men and the secretary form the entire salaried force of the organization. To them is given the largest amount of money spent in a year by the society, while at the same time they bring to the society by far its greatest income. This last is accomplished through the fact that all the fines imposed in cases in which they make the arrests go to the society. Arrests made by the regular police force, however, do not net the society any money, regardless of the amount of the fine imposed. Last year the amount received from fines was more than $8,700.

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Statistics of Arrests.

A glance at the report of last year's work shows that of all the cases prosecuted only eighty-eight acquittals were secured. More than seventeen hundred persons arrested forfeited their collateral, which is practically the same as a fine having been imposed. Eighty-five fines were imposed, while fifteen offenders were sent to jail or the workhouse. Among the causes of arrest that of working animals while lame was the greatest, more than a thousand such cases being prosecuted. Next come cases of working animals with sore shoulders or necks, there being more than five hundred such. Beating and whipping horses, overdriving, overloading and abandoning animals to die were among the other causes. Ten arrests were made for carrying chickens with their heads down, two for inciting cats and dogs to fight, one for cutting a dog's ears and one for pouring carbon bisulphide on a goat. In every instance, with the exception of beating and overloading, the number of arrests made this year exceed those made last year for similar offenses.

The measures taken in the Police Court to eradicate cruel treatment to animals depend largely upon the enormity of the offense. One driver, for example, arrested for cruelly beating his employer's horses, was tried, found guilty and sent to the workhouse for sixty days. Another man, charged with working a horse unfit for service, was found guilty and fined $10. A fine of $150 was imposed on one man after it was proven that he whipped a horse so severely as to injure it permanently. It was testified in this case that the animal was so badly beaten that "it winced under a soft rag and hot water when the cuts were bathed." The man was unable to pay the fine imposed, however, and was forced to serve a four months' term in the workhouse. In the majority of cases the collateral demanded is $10, and this, many times, is forfeited, as the people prefer that to standing trial.

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Present Officers.

The officers of the Washington Humane Society for the present year are: Walter Stilson Hutchins, president; Medical Director John C. Wise, Mrs. William E. Chandler, Mrs. Crammond Kennedy, Miss Harriet B. Loring and Mrs. A. L. Barber, vice presidents; Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. E. C. Halliday, Augustus S. Worthington, Miss Addison Mitchell, Admiral Charles E. Clark, Mrs. Charles A. Prouty, Mrs. Edward Douglas White, Mrs. John R. McLean, Henry F. Blount, Nathaniel Wilson, Miss Emily V. Lindsley, Justice Henry B. Brown and Miss Florence Cairns, honorary vice presidents; John P. Heap, secretary; W. Clarence Duvall, treasurer. The executive committee is formed of the following and the president, first vice president, the treasurer and secretary as ex officio officers: Chester A. Snow, Col. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Ira E. Bennett, Mrs. F. E. Smith, J. B. T. Tupper, R. Ross Perry, Frank J. Lewis, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, John B. Larner and Thomas Armat.

The Washington Humane Society has four means of support. The first of these is the income derived from its permanent fund, which fund amounts to more than $27,000. The second source is the money received from Police Court fines in those cases brought by the society's agents. The third is the membership dues, and the last donations. Last year these four sources brought more than $12,000, of which more than $1,500 came in the shape of donations. The membership is divided into three classes, regular, sustaining and life membership. The dues are $2, $5 and $50, respectively. In addition to these the honorary members of the society are Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Mrs. Emma B. Phillips, Nathaniel Wilson, Chester A. Snow, John Philip Sousa and Cleveland H. Hicks. All these have been made honorary members by reason of some special service.

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Bands of Mercy.

An important feature of the humane work in Washington is the establishment of bands of mercy. This was started in April, 1910, and at the present time more than 36,000 children are enrolled, the number of bands being over 1,100. This work was started with the idea of interesting the children in the cause. Each public school classroom was formed into a separate band, with the children as its officers. Small pins were given them as a mark of membership, and meetings were held, at which suitable papers were read. The work of forming these bands went on with enthusiasm, and a wave of interest swept over the younger population of Washington. After the work was left to them, however, it waned noticeably and meetings were forgotten and the buttons allowed to remain unworn. There is at present a movement on foot to revive the interest in the work. Toward this end meetings are being held once a week. Some school is chosen as the place of meeting, and all the bands gather in the assembly hall, where they listen to an address by some one prominent in the movement. At these meetings the secretaries of the separate bands make reports and some of the children make addresses. In this way part of the meeting is made to depend upon the children themselves.

This movement is due to the interest taken in humane work by a Washington man. This man kept writing to the society, telling it of some new line of work it should take up and blaming it for not doing more. After several such epistles he visited the office in person and had a long talk with the president. Many of his ideas were radical, and in many of his remarks concerning what the society did not do he was emphatic. But under it all it was apparent that he was in sympathy with the movement. Finally the president asked him how he first became interested in humane work. The man replied that when a boy he had belonged to a Band of Mercy and ever since then had been interested in protecting animals. It was then that the president made up his mind that such work should be begun here.

* * *

Drinking Fountains.

Among the committees of the society is one on fountains, of which Miss Harriet B. Loring is the chairman. This committee has to do with placing animal drinking fountains all over the city. Last year ten of these drinking places were installed. Each fountain costs $20 and serves as a permanent relief to all dumb animals. During the year Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard and James P. Briggs each made a gift of a fountain.

In 1870, when the organization was first organized and chartered, it was known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At the time of its organization there were more than fifty incorporators, which number included some of the best known people in the District. Among them were Dr. J. P. Newman, N. P. Chipman, Matthew G. Emery, Joseph H. Bradley, Warren Choate, Andrew B. Duvall, Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, S. J. Bowen and Dr. Robert Reyburn. The first president of the society was Theodore F. Gatchell. The succeeding presidents have been Mr. Fox, Gen. L. P. Graham, Judge Arthur MacArthur, Thomas Riggs, Adam Scott Pratt, Chester A. Snow and Mr. Hutchins, the present head of the society.

In the early part of 1885, on account of the broader work undertaken by the organization, the name was changed to the Washington Humane Society. The prevention of cruelty to children was at that time one of the most important features of the work. Then in 1892 an act was passed by Congress for the creation of the board of children's guardians, since which time the work of the Humane Society in regard to children has gradually fallen off. Today its principal activities concern horses.

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Horse's Prayer.

With the growth of the movement for the protection of animals there was printed in England a "Horse's Prayer." This was later reprinted in Boston in a different form, and was the beginning of such a prayer in this country. The Washington Humane Society also has a horse's prayer, which, however, is an original product. In the prayer which came from England the horse is supposed to speak to his master as his God. No such stand is taken here. Instead, the owner's commercial spirit is appealed to. "You own me; for your own sake be kind to me. I serve you faithfully for food and shelter, and all my strength is yours. But my strength depends upon the food you give, and to starve me is to rob yourself. Be just to both." Such is the beginning of the local organization's horse's prayer, and it continues along the same lines.

At the annual meeting held each January the president of the society makes an address. Last January, in speaking before the society President Hutchins, in summing up the situation in Washington, said:

"Washington is a civilized community and most of its 331,000 inhabitants are strong believers in the anti-cruelty laws. What did they do in 1911 to enforce those laws? The answer is simple and most discouraging. Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand did nothing. Two thousand violated the laws and were punished for it. Seven hundred filed complaints of cruelty which they witnessed, but didn't prevent. The three hundred and thirty remaining constituted the Humane Society. Verily the practical Washington humanitarian is one in a thousand. His fellows feel for the poor animals they see abused, but illustrate the sardonic advice of Dr. Johnson and take it out in feeling.

"Every citizen is familiar with the spectacle presented by the decrepit animals attached to many of the delivery wagons and nearly all of the so-called 'express' and ash carts. Not one in five of these horses should be permitted on our streets, and most of them have long since earned a merciful death. The society does what it can to remedy this condition, but its aid is far from enough. A pathetic feature of this traffic is the fact familiar to most observers that many horses in the last stages of decrepitude, harnessed to rickety carts and driven by most disreputable owners, still show signs of breeding. In their day they were fine animals, well nurtured and strong, but they served ungrateful masters, who discarded them as soon as their strength was gone. Their last stage is to drag out a wretched existence in the streets of the capital.

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Responsibility Shifted.

"That these sights revolt the people of Washington we have daily evidence, but what does Washington do? In most cases it stops and looks, shudders and passes on. 'After all, it is the business of the Humane Society,' says the sympathetic citizen. It is the business of the Humane Society, but with the means at our disposal it is not possible to do more than 10 per cent of what we should."

The records for the past thirty-one years of the society's existence contain some interesting figures. The records prior to that time were destroyed by fire, and are consequently not available. In 1881 only sixty-seven arrests were made, of which number forty-eight convictions were secured. The number gradually grew, until in 1904 it passed the thousand mark for the first time. In that year over 1,200 arrests were made, with eleven acquittals. Since then only in 1908 and 1909 has the number of annual arrests fallen below the thousand mark. Last year, however, was the first time the 2,000 mark was reached. For the entire thirty-one years during which the records are available, the total number of arrests has been nearly 20,000, with the number of convictions totaling almost 19,000, and the number of acquittals reaching 870.

At the present time the society is doing all it can toward the eradication of animal cruelty, but is still hoping to greatly broaden the scope of its work. For instance it hopes some day to possess a business building, both central and modern. An animal dispensary and especially a small animal shelter figure in these plans, also motor animal ambulances. In both Boston and New York, as well as other cities, buildings have been erected, dog and cat shelters provided, not to mention animal hospitals and ambulances.

Among the various means which the society takes to rouse general interest in the cause is one in the form of a series of suggestions to the housewife and merchant which will bear quoting:

"Does the iceman, the milkman, the truckman, the deliveryman or the teamster come to you with worn, haggard, crippled or decrepit horses?

"Will a man who will drive a sick, galled or jaded horse refuse to sell you slush ice, adulterated groceries, diseased meat, adulterated or diseased milk?

"It will cost you no more to buy from a man whose horses, by their very appearance, show his kindness and his thrift."

NORTH DAKOTA.

From the Boston Herald.

North Dakota democrats were all republicans.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

North Dakota has spoken.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Well, even if La Follette can't get the nomination, we will wager that he got some consolation out of the wallop he handed the colonel in North Dakota.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

It is not claimed, however, that North Dakota is a pivotal state.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Whew! Maybe North Dakota won't catch it in the next Outlook!

DR. WILEY'S RESIGNATION.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Now that Dr. Wiley has resigned, again can the boarding house landlady haughtily ignore all inquiries regarding the hash.

From the Boston Globe.

Nobody can blame Dr. Wiley for retiring from an uncomfortable official atmosphere.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Have you noticed that Dr. Wiley's resignation affected your appetite any?

From the Chicago News.

Dr. Wiley wanted to be either pure food commissioner or not. It seems that he had to choose to be not.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

With Wiley away the microbes will play.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

An Editor Arrested.

The publishers of newspapers at the capital during the civil war had an abundance of news to print, but at the same time they were surrounded by difficulties and dangers owing to the fact that they were under a censorship increasingly rigid in its severity. In The Star of March 18, 1862, is a paragraph descriptive of the unpleasant experience of not merely the publisher but the staff of one of the local papers:

"An order was issued yesterday morning for the seizure of the printing office and the arrest of the publisher and printers of the Washington Sunday Chronicle and their trial by court-martial, their paper having on Sunday published news of military operations and movements, thereby disregarding the order of the Secretary of War and making itself liable to be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of the military governor of the District of Columbia and the editor of the paper was brought before him. The editor stated that the news was handed in at a very late hour and the paper went to press without his personal supervision. He expressed his regret at the violation of the order and promised to guard carefully against a recurrence of similar publications, whereupon at the request of the military governor, he being satisfied that the offense would not be repeated, the execution of the order was suspended."

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Grappling the Monitor.

After the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac there were many suggestions from southern sympathizers of methods of overcoming the advantage which the presence of the "cheesebox on a raft" gave to the federal forces at Hampton roads. One of these proposals was that a Confederate vessel should steal out at night and kidnap the Monitor. On this point the following paragraph was printed in The Star of March 19, 1862:

"A correspondent of the Baltimore American wants those knowing individuals who speak so confidently of the Merrimac 'grappling' the Monitor and towing her into Norfolk to 'grapple' themselves with the problem as to how long it would take the former vessel to tow the latter into Norfolk, supposing the black cheesebox should, in addition to the exertion of her own steam power in resisting the towing process, happen to let go its anchor with fifty or sixty fathoms of chain attached on a good holding bottom. The writer might also have asked what the effect would be, supposing the Monitor succumbed to the towing operation, and, when she had been dragged within good hitting distance of Norfolk, opened her two guns on the city. A retired sea captain out west suggests that the tower of the Monitor should be covered with a coating of soap and tallow (such as is frequently put on ships' bottoms), which would present a perfectly smooth surface and greatly increase the chances of shot glancing off, if they happen to hit the vessel, and would likewise increase the difficulties of the 'grappling' process."

In the same issue of The Star is a news note to the effect that the Richmond Dispatch "intimates that the Virginia, alias the Merrimac, since her recent contest with the Monitor, has changed her forward and aft pivot guns for two of the celebrated Armstrong guns, of heavy caliber."

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Theater Opening.

John T. Ford's new theater on 10th street between E and F, which afterward became internationally famous as the scene of Lincoln's assassination, was opened on the 19th of March, 1862, with a performance of "The French Spy," by Miss Lucille Western. Of this event The Star said in its issue of March 20:

"The opening of 'Ford's Atheneum' last night brought together a large gathering, and the expressions of satisfaction with the building and the company, expressed with such unmistakable emphasis by the audience, must have been gratifying to the liberal and large-minded proprietor, Mr. John T. Ford, who has at so much labor and expense provided this beautiful and spacious structure for dramatic representations in the city of Washington. Cozy, well lighted, well ventilated, elegantly furnished, and with facilities of ingress and egress never before afforded by a theater here, it is a very bijou of a dramatic temple. We have not space today to speak in detail of the dramatic company, and must make mere mention of two—the beautiful and brilliant Miss Lucille Western and the capital comedian, Mr. Bishop, both of whom stepped at once into popular favor, it was quite evident. The opening address, written for the occasion by Mr. H. E. Woodbury, was delivered with fine effect by Miss Annie Graham."

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Encouraging Situation.

The people of the north were highly encouraged by the events of the early spring, including the capture of Fort Donelson and the success of the Monitor at Hampton roads. In The Star of March 22, 1862, is the following summary of the situation in the south Mississippi valley:

"The government had received nothing by telegraph from Island No. 10 today, up to 2 p.m. As per the morning's telegrams of the Associated Press, it is evident that Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope are gradually and surely carrying out their program for the reduction of the place. We doubt not that much of the delay has been occasioned by their great anxiety to make as heavy a haul of prisoners there as may be possible under the circumstances.

"It is highly probable that ere this there has been a battle between the Union forces at Savannah, Tenn., under Gens. Grant and C. F. Smith, and those, numbering 15,000, which Gen. Beauregard has hastily collected within ten miles of that point, most of which were formerly parts of A. Sidney Johnson's panic-stricken Bowling Green racers. No apprehension concerning the result of a collision between those forces is entertained here. If, as we anticipate, Beauregard is used up, the way to the rear of Memphis will be entirely clear for the further progress of Grant and Smith, together with the command of the last railroad connection between the rebels in Virginia and those on the Mississippi in Tennessee.

"We have it in our power to say that the opinion generally prevails in naval and military circles here that the Stars and Stripes by this time float over New Orleans."

EVERYBODY HAS AN AUTO.

When the fields are bright with blossoms,
Or the roads are white with snow,
I can hear the merry honking
Of the horns where'er I go,
As the cars in long procession
Speeding by are lost to view.
Everybody has an auto,
Oh! I want one, too.

Black, and brown, and brilliant yellow,
Red, and blue, and gray, and green,
Touring car, and giant racer,
Runabout and limousine.
Underslung, torpedo bodies,
Models old, and models new,
Everybody has an auto,
And I want one, too.

Young and old, and high and humble,
Lawyer, doctor, millionaire,
Actor, author, priest, professor,
College boy and maiden fair,
Butcher, baker, grocer, farmer,
Lo! no matter what they do,
Everybody has an auto,
So I want one, too.

—Leslie's.

FRANCO-SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS.

Spanish Troops at Arzila.

The Franco-Spanish negotiations, begun February 11, 1911, have culminated in a failure to agree upon all essential points of the conflict over Morocco. The actual situation foreshadows a rupture between France and Spain.

That the negotiations were not progressing favorably was manifested by a dispatch dated Madrid, 27th ultimo, confirming the rumor that Spanish troops had occupied Arzila and established there a wireless station.

This dispatch apparently decided France that Spain had no intention of concluding an agreement based upon the Franco-German treaty of November 4, 1911, which recognized, in exchange for the valuable concessions of the Kongo territory to Germany, the protectorate of France over all Morocco.

A dispatch dated Paris, 18th instant, announced that M. Jonnart, former governor general of Algeria, had been appointed French resident general of Morocco. This being the first move in the organization of the French protectorate, organization held in abeyance by reason of the negotiations with Spain.

The appointment of M. Jonnart, it appears, was made the 17th instant, in consequence of a meeting of the French ministry at the Elysee, presided over by President Fallieres. It was decided unanimously that Spain's proposals could not be accepted. These proposals were considered as a categoric refusal on the part of the Spanish government to accept the territorial compensations formulated by France.

The dispatch added: "The situation may be seriously complicated if France occupies the territories which she claims in the Spanish zone, and if Spain should occupy Tetouan and Arzila."

As we have seen, Spain has occupied Arzila, and, under the circumstances, France must regard it as an act of defiance.

In connection with the foregoing and the present rumors of a recrudescence of bad feeling expressed in the English and German press, a dispatch dated London, March 16, announces that the Daily Telegraph prints that morning the following, under the title "The Peace of Europe":

"In diplomatic circles the European situation provokes great anxiety. It is a notorious fact that the possibility of a crisis has engaged the serious attention of more than one of the great powers. It is a fact, also, that the break in the Franco-Spanish negotiations and the rumor of an arrangement concluded between Russia and Italy against Turkey has provoked a general feeling of uneasiness."

A dispatch from Paris of same date appears to be wholly sensational. It declares that Spain desires to annex Portugal, and this is the cause of Spain's obstruction in the matter of her negotiations with France. Spain holds, according to the dispatch, that Portugal is in complete anarchy and that nations will be obliged to interfere. To anticipate or prevent that, Spain would withdraw her troops from Morocco to establish order in Portugal.

The value of the foregoing may be found in the state of the public mind rather than in the text of the dispatch. That the public mind is disturbed in almost every quarter of Europe the very grave and serious journal, the Gaulois, gives proof. The Gaulois writes:

"It would be going too far to declare war against Spain because we could not come to an arrangement with her. But we must protect our interests and our prestige in Morocco, and nothing will prevent our taking the necessary measures without troubling ourselves about a disagreeable neighbor."

At this stage of the game, which has an ugly look from every point, we may look backward with interest.

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Spain's Claim in Morocco.

Spain pretends, despite the radical changes in the whole question of Morocco, that she has complete liberty of action in her zone, and for a fact she has been accorded that. She has even exceeded these limits and has assumed an attitude of aggression wholly inexcusable. The restrictions as to Spain's sovereignty depend less by France than by the Cherifian authorities and certain international obligations which have not been entirely wiped out.

As for the question of the customs collections, it was England which proposed the transactional solution to which France rallied. Spain accepted after some hesitation. The delegates of the two countries met in Madrid to find a basis for an arrangement.

In the conference of February 21 the questions of the administration of the Spanish zone and the railway Tangier-Fez were discussed. In the same meeting M. Garcia Prieto presented a counter project, and, on the other hand, M. Geoffray explained the demands of France for territorial compensations, which may be resumed as follows: First, cession of the southern sphere except the enclave of Ifni and the adjacent territory for ten kilometers thereabout, excepting that comprised between 26 and 27 degrees 40 minutes latitude north of the Rio del Oro; second, the left bank of the Loukkos within ten kilometers of Larache; third, cession of the port of "Cap de l'Eau" and the mouth of the Moulouia; fourth, rectification of the frontier in the region of Ouessan, the dividing line of the waters passing more to the north than indicated on the maps of 1904.

In the negotiations Spain maintained with insistence the question of the Moroccan debt. She held that France should renounce her pretension to control Moroccan finances; that Spain would guarantee the payment of the debt for the part belonging to the Spanish zone. France could not make such concessions under the conditions.

The French press has supported generally the government's attitude on that point. France had no interest in intervening in the Spanish zone. The guarantees offered Spain were sufficient and the holders of the imperial debt could not suffer any loss.

"It is no less true," says the Revue Hebdomadaire, "that we are not permitted to break the contract which binds us with them and it does not belong to us to transfer to a third party the obligations which weigh upon us. If France should fail to keep her engagement she would in doing so inflict a fatal blow upon her credit."

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England's Plan of Settlement.

It was then that England intervened. She proposed an international commission to arrange the Moroccan debt, and this would perhaps settle the difficulty. A commission in which all interests would be represented could authorize France judicially to transfer to Spain a part of her responsibilities. This proposition constituted a legal guarantee for all the holders.

As for the railway Tangier-Fez France desired above all a practical combination which would permit rapid construction and the possibility of exploiting it without difficulty. She offered to constitute a company in which an equitable part would be given to Spain for capital and control. The cabinet at Madrid presented a number of obstacles.

Spaniards appeared to fear that a company where French influence was preponderant, would install itself permanently in their zone—a fear certainly chimerical