THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON,
SATURDAY.....April 26, 1913

THEODORE W. NOYES.....Editor

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.
New York Office: Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.
European Office: 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Payable in advance—by mail, postage prepaid. Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents. Daily, Sunday excepted, one month, 40 cents. Saturday Star, $1 year; Sunday Star, $2.40 year.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

☞ In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

Mr. Wilson and Patronage.

Fresh from an audience with the President, sought in behalf of a friend for office, a White House visitor was asked, "What did Mr. Wilson say?" "Nothing," was the reply. "He listened very politely, and smiled."

Mr. Wilson is getting the hang of the matter. Why should he say anything in such circumstances? Why go beyond attention and a smile?

A man recommending a friend for office is apt to provoke a smile if a President possesses humor. His praise is certain to be high—too high. He could not be conservative if he tried. His friend is the very man for the place. The appointment would give general satisfaction. "Make it, Mr. President, and you'll make a ten-strike."

It was said of Mr. Cleveland that he looked bored when patronage was under discussion. Men primed with eulogies of friends asking recognition were chilled almost into silence. They forgot, or mangled in delivery, the little speeches they had prepared, and left the White House without a line on the President's probable action.

Gen. Harrison was attentive, but formal and reserved. He might be favorably impressed without giving a sign of his feelings. An appointment asked one day might be made the next, but it came as a surprise.

Mr. McKinley was so cordial, the over-sanguine were apt to be misled. His manner expressed something like this: "Glad to see you. What is it you want, and who is the man you think ought to have it? Talk to me frankly." There was no intention to inspire false hope. The business was simply in the hands of a sympathetic man, who wanted at all times to be agreeable.

If the caller managed to get his own name into Mr. Roosevelt's ear he was lucky. The name of the man in whose interest he had called had to take its chances. The President's talk swamped the visit.

Mr. Taft's manner was a mixture of good nature and business. It smacked a little of both the Harrison and the McKinley manner. He made no promises. He asked no questions. But he heard his visitor out, and parted with him pleasantly.

Mr. Wilson as a politician has had little experience as compared with his five predecessors named. Before entering the White House they had for years been engaged in politics; had shaken hands with and heard appeals from thousands. But he is new to the business, and probably wise in his caution. He can afford both attention and a smile to callers, but not much more until he learns all the rules of the game. The more earnest his desire to make good appointments the more careful he should be at a time when many are to be made, and a score of applicants for every office are pressing for his favor.

Marriage Regulation.

The clergymen of Cleveland are planning a move in the right direction which will stimulate similar endeavors elsewhere to prevent the marriage of those who are physically unfit. It is proposed that all those who are permitted by law to perform marriage ceremonies in that city agree not to act in any case where the contracting parties do not present medical certificates of physical fitness as well as marriage licenses. In this way it is hoped to check to some extent the marriage of those who are afflicted by disease or who are otherwise physically deficient.

But agreement by clergymen or others competent to perform ceremonies will not suffice to effect the end of preventing the marriage of the physically unfit. There must be law and its vigorous enforcement to reach this end, for when the system of regulation is based only upon some private organization's resolve there can be no penalty for violations, and wedding fees are often very tempting to those who are authorized to pronounce people as man and wife.

Nevertheless, the Cleveland experiment, if actually undertaken, will be well worth observing. That there is need of some form of regulation to prevent the marriage of the unfit is obvious. Washington did not need the terrible lesson conveyed by the production in this city of a French play recently to indicate the necessity of a barrier to matrimony for those who are afflicted with syphilis. It is true that the performance of "Damaged Goods" brought to a focus long quiescent thoughts on this subject and created a vigorous public sentiment in favor of the thorough study and frank discussion of this question in order that some method of prevention may be evolved. Already the subject is being considered by various organizations, looking to the framing and if possible the passage of an act which will give to Washington such protection as that proposed in Cleveland.

Those Londoners who refer to this city as Wishywashington should read what Mayor Gaynor said about the place after a few hours' visit.

A member of Congress can easily learn all about the tariff. What puzzles him is the attitude of his constituents.

A New York Hoodoo.

Is the collectorship of the port of New York a hoodoo? It seems to be, at least for the appointing power. At any rate, it has given several Presidents trouble. Ambitious New Yorkers consider it a prize, and many heartburnings have resulted from chasing it.

Gossip of that day ascribed the row between Gen. Grant and Charles A. Dana to the refusal of the former to make the latter collector at New York. Whatever the cause of their separation, the two men were never brought together again, and Gen. Grant while President had no fiercer critic than the New York editor.

It is well known that the collectorship made the breach in the republican party of New York which resulted several years later in the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency. Gen. Garfield filled the office with a man objectionable to the two New York senators—Conkling and Platt—and in a huff they resigned. The next year their friends sulked in the state race, which gave Mr. Cleveland the governorship, and that success paved the way for Mr. Cleveland's promotion to the presidency in 1884.

It is not so well known, but nevertheless a fact, that Mr. Taft offended the republican leaders of New York by the appointment of Mr. Loeb. He had in mind to oblige Mr. Roosevelt, who had asked for something even higher for his secretary. But as Mr. Loeb was wholly without political influence in the state, and unknown in local circles of party management, his elevation to a post of so much importance was resented. Nor did his conduct of the office—which was good—soften this feeling. He was regarded as a sort of alien from the beginning of his term.

Now it is Mr. Wilson's turn. He is betwixt hawk and buzzard. The man he favors for collector is not acceptable to the leaders of the New York democracy. Mr. Polk, the President's choice, is personally most worthy, but politically of no weight. The politicians want a man combining both character and "pull," and have submitted through Senator O'Gorman a list of names for Mr. Wilson's inspection. The controversy is said to have grown a little warm.

It is not expected that, if defeated, Mr. O'Gorman will copy the Conkling-Platt step. That was taken in heat and haste, and brought good to nobody. It ended the career of the most brilliant senator of his day, to the regret of men of both parties and to the country's loss. Mr. Conkling, in a moment of petulancy, retired from a field for which he had every qualification and where he had rendered good services. It was in every way regrettable, indeed, that such an office, insignificant in its national aspect, should have produced a national catastrophe.

An Instructive "Traffic" Case.

Yesterday's list of traffic cases in the Police Court printed in The Star should be carefully studied, for it contains a conspicuous instance of the workings of the law in protection of life on the streets. Taking them in order, these case may be summarized as follows: Collateral of $3 for violating the fifteen-foot rule; $5 collateral for speeding in auto; $2 collateral for driving the wrong way around a circle; $2 collateral for violating fifteen-foot rule; $5 collateral for the same; $5 collateral for speeding in auto; $2 collateral for riding cycle on sidewalk; $5 for speeding in auto; $2 collateral for violating fifteen-foot rule; $10 collateral for speeding on motor cycle; $5 collateral for speeding in auto; $1 collateral for driving on wrong side of street; $5 collateral for speeding in auto; $5 collateral for collision between cycle and pedestrian; $5 collateral for speeding in auto; $10 collateral for same; $5 collateral for same; $5 collateral for same; $5 fine for violating corner-turning rule with wagon; $20 fine, with alternative of workhouse for thirty days, for obstructing street with pushcart; personal bonds for speeding in auto; $5 fine for speeding in auto; $10 fine for speeding on motor cycle.

Thus out of twenty-three arrests only five defendants appeared in court. There was no absolute uniformity in the collaterals taken. Two violators of the fifteen-foot rule forfeited $2 collateral each, another $3 and another $5. The auto speeders forfeited $5 in seven cases and $10 in one case, while two went to court and one was released on bonds and the other one was fined $5. One driver who went the wrong way around a circle forfeited $2, while a driver who went to court on a charge of turning the wrong way at a corner was fined $5. Of two motor cycle speeders, each mulcted in $10, the one who forfeited collateral suffered no more than the one who went to court.

But the case of great public interest is that of the man who was charged with obstructing the street with a pushcart. This was the prize case on the calendar. He was one of the five who appeared in court, probably because he had been unable to furnish bonds for appearance and could not escape, and this was certainly well for the public security, for of all the forms of street viciousness which the traffic rules are supposed to correct that of pushing a handcart is the worst. Think of the danger that these juggernauts constitute! They carry no horns to herald their swift approach. They are the terrors of the pave, and, luckily, this case now stands forth to serve as a terrible warning to the pushcart speeders that they must mend their ways. Every minor offender, every mere auto speeder and corner cutter and violator of the fifteen-foot rule should bear constantly in mind the terrible example of James Callas, who is now languishing at the workhouse for a month because he placed the lives of countless people in jeopardy by pushing his cart a bit too slow to suit the ideas of an eagle-eyed policeman.

No doubt there are Californians who would prefer to have Secretary Bryan reserve his oratory until the Panama canal exposition could utilize it as a drawing card.

The next book that Mr. Bryce writes about this country should be peculiarly interesting. He has been in a position to make some very important observations.

By studying the game of base ball President Wilson may get some idea of the close value of team work among human beings who are looking for results.

This determination to keep postmasters busy may go so far as to lead to the retirement of the pen with only one nib and the last year's blotter.

In considering the abstemious banquet it will be remembered that Mr. Bryan was once the recognized hero of the dollar dinner.

Some of those old salts will be so confused that they will not be able to tell their right hands from their starboard flippers.

China, having arranged for a loan, is now considering the possibility of wasting money in revolutionary disturbances.

Jack Rose is going in for farming. The uplift of the farmer becomes a problem of still greater difficulty.

Again it becomes proper to remark that the Japanese are a wonderful little people.

Dr. Friedmann's cure is still getting big results in its department of publicity.

Secretary Redfield's Initiative.

As a large employer of labor in the course of his private career, Secretary Redfield recognizes the economic principle that the human machine needs to be rested, and his action in taking the initiative in applying the Saturday half holiday law to his department is in keeping with his business principles. It is gratifying to find this application coming from one who has been so eminently successful in his own work, for it indicates that the true economy of easing the labors of those engaged in routine tasks is recognized as a practical measure. Mr. Redfield's business career is unique. Although engaged in a large manufacturing line, employing many scores of workers, he has never had what is known colloquially as "trouble" with his helpers, dealing with them always upon the principle of fair play and equity, and it is a wholesome example that he now sets in his administrative work by giving his clerks to understand that he will grant them all the privilege the law permits so long as they render good and efficient service on their side. This makes for the highest efficiency in any business, whether private or governmental.

Japan used to have the reputation of being one of the most polite nations on earth. Events may present an opportunity to test the proposition.

Occasionally a statesman frankly asserts that the Congressional Record is largely a polite substitute for a waste basket.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Discord.

"Bliggins and his wife have quarreled."
"What about?"
"Woman suffrage. He wants her to vote and she says she won't be bothered about it."

Business and Sport.

"Suppose that ball team manages to win all the games it plays?"
"We'll get even with it. We'll have it indicted for monopoly."

A Loafing Excursion.

Oh, fishing is a fine excuse
To gratify a lazy wish.
You make the trip. But what's the use
Of bothering about the fish?

Science in Popular Speech.

"Language was given for the concealment of thought," said the ready-made philosopher. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "Many an impropriety is hidden by a scientific word of four or five syllables."

In Joyous Mood.

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned!"
"Yes," replied a member of the "arson trust." "He was probably thinking about the fire insurance."

The Observers.

You will find me on the bleachers
Jes' a-lookin' at the game,
A-helpin' out the screechers
When the umpire gets the blame.
I used to have ambitions
'Bout the noble sport of ball.
I have played a few positions.
But this suits me best of all.

Some must do the throwin'
An' some must swing the bat.
We have got to keep things goin'
Or existence would seem flat.
There's toilers and there's teachers
In the struggle after fame;
But you've got to have the bleachers
An' some one to watch the game.

The Conservation of Bird Life.

From the New York Herald.

That the national government is interesting itself in the important question of the conservation of bird life is shown by the order forbidding the importation of skins and feathers from the Canal Zone. It is also gratifying to learn that Henry Ford, a Detroit manufacturer, has imported from England a large number of larks, thrushes, linnets and other song birds and liberated them on his farm, where they will probably increase and spread over the state. Few of us are aware of the enormous slaughter of birds that has been permitted to go on in all parts of the world in order that women's hats might be fashionably trimmed. London is now the center of the feather market and Paris that of the industry by which these feathers are converted into trimmings and ornaments. All over the world birds are killed in countless numbers to supply these markets. Such is the greed of the hunters that more than one species has been almost completely exterminated.

It is well that private citizens as well as the government should try to stop the slaughter.

Air Preserves.

From the Baltimore American.

That satirical prophecy to the effect that some day a grasping monopoly would find a way to make air private property, to space it off into zones and compel the average citizen to pay for his breathing fluid just as he must now pay for his drinking fluid—if he lives in a big city—is just a trifle nearer to realization than it was a year ago. Great Britain, anyhow, has through recent legislation arranged a regulation scheme for that part of the great atmospheric sea that hangs over the British Isles. No alien is to be allowed to visit Great Britain in an airship of any design or to navigate the atmosphere that ebbs and flows above the realm of King George in any kind of flying machine without giving previous notice of his purpose and obtaining special permits from those having authority to issue permits pertaining to travel through British air.

Gaynor and the Press.

From the New York Evening Post.

The city learns with surprise this morning that there are newspapers which do not deserve to be called "rag-bag"; that it is lucky enough, indeed, to have some that "are of the first order." It is even stated, on the highest authority, that "as a whole, the press is a force for good." Those who try to make it a force of evil, it appears, do not usually succeed. Surely, this should cheer our spirits wonderfully. We shall not need to drop into the gutter whatever newspaper we happen to have, as we come within sight of the city hall. The index expurgatorius contains only a minority of publications, after all. And even for them, we are assured, it is better not to attempt a censorship. Probably by the time that this is printed it will be found to be a gross and misleading perversion of what the mayor actually said to the publishers last night. Certainly, it would be too much to expect that this gracious mood should last.

The Thirsty Diplomats.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The reform of the diplomatic corps is being carried on apace by Secretary Bryan, whose confidence in the face of enormous difficulties commands universal respect. The reporters sent out quite unemotional accounts of the state dinner, but it is not difficult to read between the lines and rise to a truer realization of the sufferings endured by the diplomatic corps during the ordeal of reformation.

Filtration and Typhoid.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

From being a "horrible example" as one of the worst typhoid fever cities in the United States, Pittsburgh has jumped to the other extreme, and is now pointed to as a model for every other large city in the country. The most striking comparison is that whereas in 1907 before filtration was established one person in every 100 consumers had typhoid fever, the proportion last year was but one in every 2,200 consumers.

Machine-Made Revolutions.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Krupp revelations will raise again the question how far tropical revolutions are financed and provoked by dealers in war supplies.

Dig!

From the Chicago News.

Gardeners, fall in! Present spades! Aim! Dig!

Woodward & Lothrop

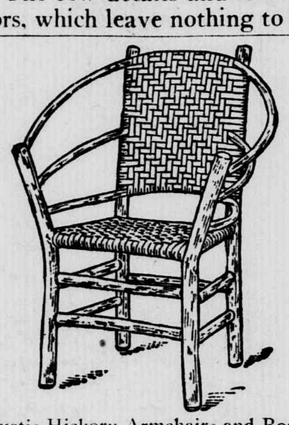
New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

FURNITURE, COMFORTS AND RECREATIONS FOR THE ESPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SUMMER.

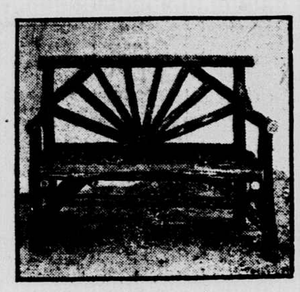
Comfortable, practical and attractive things that so well provide the additional living comfort and cool, restful and enjoyable surroundings so necessary to complete proper arrangements for the summer season.

Quality, variety and refined style are features on which we have concentrated our utmost efforts, and every possible economy has been effected, but no unworthiness is allowed.

The few details and illustrations here presented are merely suggestive of our comprehensive stocks assembled on the Fourth and Sixth floors, which leave nothing to be desired.



Rustic Hickory Armchairs and Rockers to match, with splint seats; suitable for indoor or outdoor use; very durable.
Chairs..... $4.00
Rockers..... $4.75



Rustic Cedar Lawn Settees, made of heavy pieces of wood, thoroughly braced. $3.95.

Rustic Cedar Armchairs; spacious and comfortable; for lawn or porch use; shown here for the first time. $2.50.

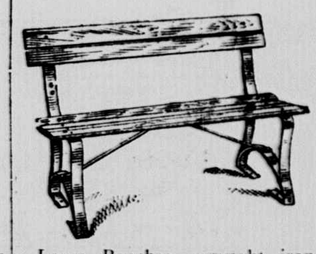
Art Reed Chairs and Rockers, in fumed brown finish; with cretonne or imitation Spanish leather seat and back cushions; artistic, comfortable and durable. $13.50.

Porch and Veranda Rockers; large and roomy; double reed seat and back; green and natural finishes. $3.50.

Large Porch Rockers, natural or green finish; double reed seat and high back. $2.00.

Nursery or Sewing Rockers. Special price, 79c.

Nursery, Sewing or Veranda Rockers, double reed seat and high back. $1.95.



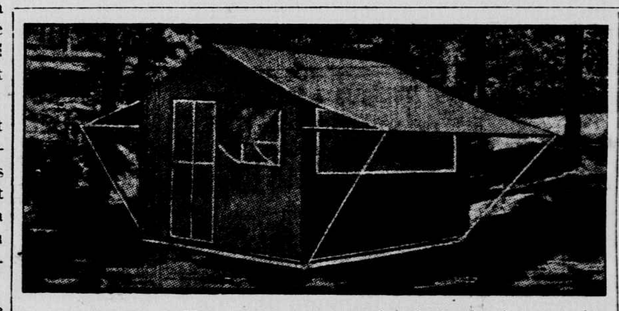
Lawn Benches, wrought iron frames with bolted hardwood slats. $3.50 and $5.00.

Kenyon "Take-down" Houses Are Ideal Summer Homes.

The Kenyon "Take-down" House is without a fault. Portable Houses, until the advent of the Kenyon, were considered impractical by the general public. It was nearly impossible to arouse interest in them.

The Kenyon, however, in the short time that it has been on the market has won an enviable reputation, and is growing steadily in demand. It answers perfectly the "back-to-nature" cry of the present mode of living. In it you can spend a week, a month, a year, or longer, as you wish, when you wish, and where you wish, without sacrificing comfort, convenience or healthful living.

Durably constructed, substantial and protective in every feature. It can be taken down and put up in a few moments or hours, depending upon their size. It will last for years, even if used constantly, saving many times over their small expense.



Mr. T. H. Harvey, a representative from the factory of the Kenyon Houses, will be here Tuesday and Wednesday, to meet and discuss with you the availability of the Kenyon Take-down House for your summer living.

Kenyon Houses are made of heavy woven fabric with a triple interlocking stitch that makes ripping impossible, with openings for doors and windows. The windows are flexible transparent fiberloid and are adjustable; screened with rustproof screen cloth and fitted with curtains and awnings.

The frame of the house is of clear Washington fir, stained mission finish, joined and braced with steel, in such a way that nails or screws are eliminated. The floors are of the best Georgia pine, sandpapered and varnished and creosoted on the underside, preventing dampness.

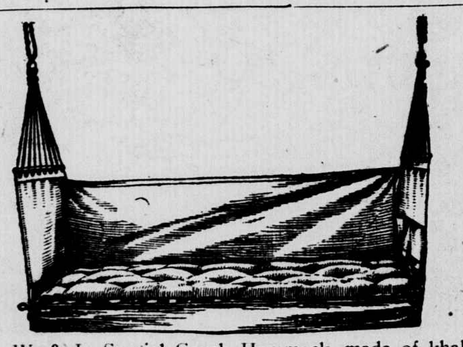
In sunshine or in storm it is perfectly safe. No matter what the climatic conditions may be, it is adapted for satisfactory use.

Even though unfavorable weather makes it necessary to close it up entirely, the ventilated roof perfectly preserves the freshness and hygienic conditions.

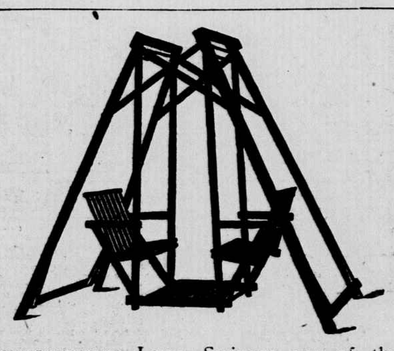
BASE BALL GOODS AND LAWN TENNIS REQUISITES.
Everything necessary for playing these delightful summer games; assortments from the finest makers.

One-room house, 9x12 feet..... $85.00
Two-room house, total space, 9x15 feet..... $115.00
Three-room house, total space, 10x22 feet..... $162.00
Five-room house, total space, 12x24 feet..... $195.00

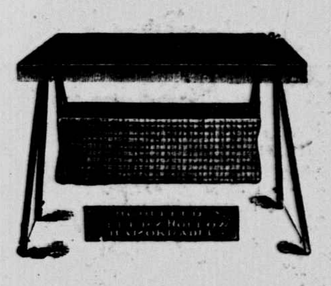
KODAKS, CAMERAS, FILMS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Are now shown in abundance. New models in Kodaks and Cameras of recent designing.



W. & L. Special Couch Hammock, made of khaki canvas and fitted with excellent tufted cotton mattress and national spring; wind shields. $6.95.

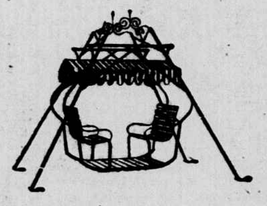


Four-passenger Lawn Swings; one of the best makes. $5.00.
Others up to $20.00.

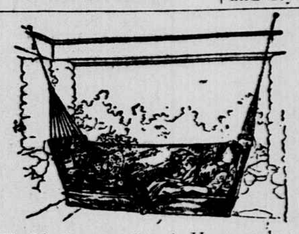


Baby Hammocks, in a very large variety of sizes and styles of the best makes. $3.50 to $15.00.

Rowe's Gloucester Couch Hammocks—the original couch hammock. Our line is complete, and they are obtainable only from us in Washington. $19.50 and $22.50.



Steel Lawn Swings, with striped canvas awning. $12.50.



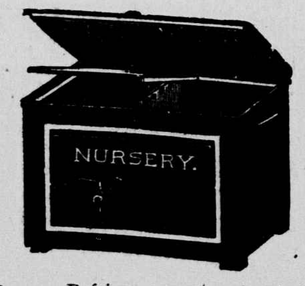
Khaki Canvas Couch Hammocks; finely made throughout; fitted with mattress and box spring; strong and durable. $10.00.

Swinging Hammocks; in styles like and similar to illustration, with pillow and spreader; a large assortment of plain and fancy colors. $1.00 to $6.00.

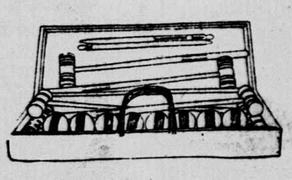
Sanitary Refrigerators—Of thoroughly kiln-dried oak, neatly paneled; best mineral wool insulation, lined with porcelain fused on steel; ice capacity from 35 to 140 pounds.
$15.00 to $32.50.

Sanitary Refrigerators, suitable for apartment houses, bachelor apartments, hotels and boarding houses. Special sizes may be obtained to order as specified.
Prices reasonable.

Sanitary Refrigerators, oak finished exterior with lining of galvanized steel; mineral wool insulation and retinned wire shelves.
$10.00 to $20.00.



Nursery Refrigerators; best insulation; three sizes. $2.50, $2.95 and $5.00.



Eight-ball Croquet Sets, in various styles; well decorated.
$1.00 to $15.00 each.

White Canvas Wall Tents; size 7x7; complete with poles and fixtures. $5.00.
Other Tents, priced up to $15.00.

Woodward & Lothrop.