

The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

After all, it appears that the first cause of whatever disturbance there may be at the Government Hospital for the Insane is more lack of tact than any especial delinquency on either side. It is never the easiest thing in the world for an outsider to fit in as the boss of insiders, who know or think they know all there is to know about a certain situation. Another time when Dr. White becomes the superintendent of an institution, he will probably realize the value of making haste slowly. Meanwhile, the Board of Visitors seems to be disposed to approve of his intentions and disapprove of his method, which probably sizes up the case exactly.

Whether General Tyner's age and physical condition had any effect on the jury which acquitted him on the first ballot of the charge of conspiracy and bribery is not the point to be considered at this time. The important fact is that the aged defendant stands before the world fully purged of charges of wrongdoing, and it is but just that the world should recognize the facts as they are and accept them at their face value. General Tyner has many friends to rejoice with him, and his dramatic declaration, spoken while the tears streamed from his eyes, "I am vindicated in the sight of man, and I have made my peace with God," will be sympathetically re-echoed in many a heart.

The success of the friends of Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati in putting the unit rule through the Ohio Democratic convention by a small majority cut off all chance of William R. Hearst getting any support from that State in the St. Louis gathering. The Hearst men went into the convention anxious for instructions. When the strength of the conservatives became known, they bent all their energies to defeating the unit rule, but were beaten by the final combining of their opponents. Alabama and Tennessee also passed the unit rule, and declared Judge Parker their first choice. Tennessee adopted a stiff plank against negro equality, claiming it the natural sequence of President Roosevelt's actions. "Whoever by word or act seeks to bring this fact in question is an enemy of his country, and of his race," declares the platform. This leaves no doubt of Tennessee's position, but is not she tilting at windmills?

Yesterday was a quiet day in the freight handlers' strike in New York city, though there were suggestions that the position of the strikers was not any stronger when night came. Firemen left the transfer boats Maryland and Express, and a small number quit work in New Haven. There were threats of sympathetic action by the Atlantic Coastwise Seamen's Union. On the other hand, President Curran and other officials of the Freight Handlers' Union were manifestly anxious for action that would place matters where they were before the strike. Arbitration was refused by the railroad, but the Civic Federation, after talking with the strikers, agreed to try again. President Curran was ready to put his men to work while the points at issue were being considered. It is to be hoped that the railroad company will meet the strikers at least half way. Being stiff-necked never does anybody any good. If the company has a good case, it certainly cannot afford to be the one to refuse to submit that case to impartial judgment.

Old Issues Melting Away.

No Reason Why Presbyterian Brethren Should Not Unite.

A glance at the census returns discloses no less than twelve kinds of Presbyterian churches in the United States. They range from the Northern Presbyterians, with more than 7,000 churches and nearly 1,000,000 communicants, to the Reformed Convention, with one church, one minister, and thirty-seven communicants. The three great churches of the group are the Northern, the Southern, and the Cumberland. If these three were brought together, the others might join them, just as small bodies in physics are attracted to large ones. It happens that the general assemblies of the three churches are in session simultaneously, the Northern at Buffalo, the Southern at Mobile, the Cumberland at Dallas.

The issues which have so long kept these churches apart are not doctrinal. The three bodies believe alike. The issues are not ecclesiastical. The three bodies have the same polity, the same forms of administration. The Presbyterian division dates back to slavery and the war, and it turns upon those old issues which were fought out on many a battlefield and which, so far as things civil and political are concerned, are regarded as forever settled.

There is no longer any reason why these great religious bodies should stand apart from each other. It is nearly forty years since the war ended, and its issues ought not longer to be kept alive. The Northern Presbyterians have opened the way to agreement by formally expunging from their records every utterance that could in any way be distasteful to their Southern brethren. When tidings of this action reached the assembly of the Southern Presbyterians at Mobile, the ordinary decorum of such assemblies was broken by an outburst of applause. The Cumberland Presbyterians yesterday took favorable action on the resolution to submit to the Presbyterians the question of union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It would seem a good thing if the three great religious bodies, one in faith and tradition, forgetting the things that are behind, could come together and go on, as one church, toward the things that are before.

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Parker's Chances.

Cannot Be Nominated on First Ballot, Anyhow.

While sufficient State Democratic conventors have met and selected delegates to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis to offer a fair basis on which to figure Presidential nominee possibilities, it cannot be said that the situation has been cleared to any great extent notwithstanding that only a comparatively few weeks of preliminary canvassing now remain.

Judge Parker of New York is unquestionably in the lead at the present time, but even at that he is a long way from the nomination. He will have to do some extraordinary riding on his silent steed to get under the wire before time is called.

If the Democrats adhere to their custom of requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate, as they undoubtedly will, in order to win the speechless judge will have to get practically every delegation yet to be chosen, besides every delegation now uninstructed or only temporarily instructed, like the Massachusetts delegation for Olney.

There will probably be 996 delegates in the convention, making 664 the necessary two-thirds. Already one-third of the delegates, or 295, are committed against Parker and for Hearst, Gorman, Olney, and other "favorite sons."

The Strike.

Result of Hot Head When Cool One Should Govern.

The strike of the freight handlers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was started because the company's officials refused to discharge a foreman at the Fall River line pier in New York. The foreman promised to join the union, but did not.

The right of men to organize is not now questioned by anyone. Nor does there appear to be any just grounds for questioning the right of other men to keep out of the organization. Looking at the matter dispassionately and impersonally, it would seem that such a right was among the inalienables.

Indeed, the officials of the freight handlers' union must have felt this, for, after making an issue of the point by ordering a strike, they offered to withdraw all demands, waive even the non-union foreman, if the company would take the strikers back as a body. This the company, wisely or unwisely, refused to do.

Every controversy which arises between capital and labor could be amicably settled if the points at issue were examined with a view to ascertaining, not how much one side can get, but what is right for both sides and the vitally concerned general public.

It is not disagreements over economic technicalities that make strikes. It is the hot-headed determination on one side or both sides to gobble everything in sight and have it all one way or no way. When one says that the interests of capital and labor are mutual, he is uttering no mere platitude. The interests of all mankind are mutual, and the quicker mankind learns to treat them that way the sooner will war in every form cease. Compromise is a much misused word. It should not be debased to mean the giving up of something which is right for one to have in order to pacify another who is obstinate. Such action is rank injustice, and merely complicates the problem. Compromise really means that neither side gives up anything that it should have, but both sides stand together on the absolutely just middle

ground, which represents the positive rights of both. There is never but one right way to do a thing or to settle a controversy. That one right way can always be found if it is sought for honestly, without selfishness, personal prejudice, or inflamed passion.

George F. Baer.

Is He Really Getting the Worst Out of Life?

What one may think of George F. Baer, head of that combination of capital known as the Coal Trust, as a philanthropist, should not blind his eyes to the gentleman's ingenious frankness as regards his business methods. Whether Mr. Baer is too honest or too insolent to deceive, we know not. But deceive he does not, and even the devil is entitled to his due.

Mr. Baer illustrates how far astray man goes when he attempts to measure his responsibilities by the merciless standard of human justice. Baer told the Congressional Committee meeting in New York that he would not reduce the price of coal as long as people would buy coal at the present price. In other words, man's duty to himself consists in preying upon his fellow-man's necessities to the utmost farthing of selfishness.

We frankly acknowledge that, according to the commonly practiced business methods of the day, Mr. Baer's position is absolutely unassailable. He asserts his right to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and he denies the right of any other man to interfere with this right. On his plane he is entirely justified, though some may consider it a mighty poor plane.

As a matter of fact, Baer's trouble amounts to this: He lacks breadth of view. Honestly or otherwise he has mistaken the end and the aim of life. He thinks the best that life has for him is material success. He does not perceive that material success, which is unaccompanied by development of character and expansion of sympathy, is merely the peanut shucks which litter the ground after the circus has gone.

There is justice for all in the economy of the universe, and man gets a fair share of it in this world, though he may not realize it at the time. The life even of a George F. Baer is useless and unprofitable, weariness, strife, and dissatisfaction if it is without an animating motive of genuine philanthropy.

A man, whatever his weight of purse may be, is really poverty-stricken if he has no true friend. No man can have a true friend unless he loves. No man can love who justifies oppression by the plea that it is the way of the world.

A New Jersey man walked twenty-three miles and back to pay a fine of \$5 imposed on him for allowing his cow to starve. He explained that he had been ill all winter and had no money to feed the cow. This seems to be a case in which the humane society might as well make connections with the Associated Charities and give back the \$5, so that the man could buy food for himself.

A cow in Connecticut ate a stick of dynamite the other day, and the people in the neighborhood are wondering if they will see an illustration of the nursery rhyme about the cow that jumped over the moon.

Possibly one reason for the popularity of the telephone is that when you make a man fighting mad by remarks over the phone he is too far away to knock you down.

Baer says the Lord is responsible for the weather. By and by he will be asking us to believe that the Lord is responsible for Baer.

The dentist at Zion City spends only \$1.08 for food. What business has he to be making a living in a town established by a healer?

Many a man tries to be swagger, and only succeeds in being stagger.

The Court of Appeals has just made some sort of decision about the snow law. Probably some time next January we shall be discussing street sprinkling.

Hearst's lieutenant in Ohio regrets to report.

IN PRAISE OF STANDARD.

From the London Standard. O-B, MAY 19, 1904. Large shall his name be writ, with that strong line Of heroes, martyrs, soldiers, saints, who save Their lives to map the waste, and free In the dim Continent where his beacons shine.

Rightly they call him Breaker of the Feth! No cloistered spirit he, remote and sage, But a swift swordsman of our wrestling age. Warm in his love and sudden in his wrath, How many a weary league beneath the shawl, The tireless foot had traced, that lies so soft! Now sinks the craftsman's hand, the sovereign will; Sleep sound, unsleeping brain, your work is done. Muffle the drums and let the death-notes roll, One of the mightier dead is with us here. Honor the vanward's Chief, the Phoenix, Do fitting reverence to a warrior soul, But far away his monuments shall be, In the wide lands he opened to the light. By the dark forest of the tropic night, And his great river winding to the Sea. SIDNEY LOW.

IN SOCIETY'S LARGEST

DINNER PARTIES AND LUNCHEONS. CHURCH WOMEN GIVE LAWN FETE.

Mrs. Taft Guest of Mrs. H. B. Macfarland. For Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.

GOES TO CANADA IN JULY. SPRING CHARITY A SUCCESS.

Mrs. Shaw and Miss Shaw on a Visit to Friends in Des Moines. Other Matters.

Mrs. Taft returned with her children from a visit to Cincinnati to meet Secretary Taft upon his return, and was the guest of honor at an informal spring luncheon today, when Mrs. Henry B. F. Macfarland was hostess. Secretary and Mrs. Taft have taken a cottage at Murray Bay, Canada, for the summer, and will go there early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May were hosts at a charming dinner party at the Country Club last evening. A large dinner and bridge whist party was entertained at the Chevy Chase Club Tuesday evening by John Rodgers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Gaff, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Wallach, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Claggett, Colonel Raspopow, of the Russian Embassy; Major McCawley, Representative Gillett, John Wilkins, Gist Blair, Paymaster John H. Merriam, Mr. Lockett, Mr. Lounsbury, and Mr. Mulligan.

Miss Enid Shaw, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, has gone for a visit to friends in Des Moines, Iowa, and will attend the commencement exercises at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, her alma mater, June 12. Earl Shaw, the son of Secretary and Mrs. Shaw, has returned from extensive travels which carried him nearly if not quite around the world.

Mrs. Shaw has a younger daughter, Miss Erma, who will accompany the Secretary to the convention at Chicago, and they will visit friends in the West for a while. Mrs. Shaw has made no arrangements for the summer and will probably follow Mrs. Knox in keeping her house open until the summer, at which time she will make a home for the Secretary.

Baroness Hengelmueller, wife of the ambassador from Austria Hungary, still remains seriously ill at the embassy, but is past the critical stage of her illness, and is slowly recovering.

Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, and the baroness and Mrs. Clayton will go to Warm Springs, Va., to spend the summer. Count Cellere, the charge d'affaires of the Italian embassy, will take a cottage at Narragansett Pier for his family. Count Cellere will go to the St. Louis Exposition on June 10 to open the Italian exhibit.

Representative and Mrs. Bostell, who had apartments at the Highlands during the past season, have gone to Chicago for the convention, and will spend the summer in the West. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Wetmore left yesterday for their home at Newport.

Mrs. E. S. Moore and family will close their home in New Hampshire Avenue and go to their country place in western Pennsylvania for the summer. W. H. Hilliard, of 2109 Nineteenth Street, will sail for Europe on Friday for an extended tour.

Mrs. R. A. Marmion, wife of the president of Navy Medical School, has returned to her apartment at the Portner, after a prolonged illness at Providence Hospital, which called home Medical Director Harmon from a lecturing tour in the West.

Mrs. Louis P. Shoemaker receives her friends this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Silver will be at home at 1117 New Hampshire Avenue this afternoon.

John E. Sheridan, the well-known newspaper and magazine artist, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sheridan, of 3025 N Street northwest, was married yesterday at the Church of the Jesuit Fathers, San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Louise French of that city.

Miss French was a visitor in Washington for two winters, a few years since, and attracted much attention by her beauty and intellectual charm. Mr. Sheridan is a Georgetown University man, having taken the classical course at that institution and while there the illustrator of the college journal. Upon leaving college he entered upon the profession of architecture, but found artistic work more congenial. His series of "College Posters" made him known throughout the country—his drawing and color work of colored plates, giving him a wide circle of admirers. He was in charge of the department of the Washington Times, in 1902, and afterward the principal artist of the "San Francisco Chronicle." His cover designs in "Color" for "Outing," "Sunset," and other magazines, together with illustrations of stories and poems have attracted much attention.

The bridal couple will arrive in Washington in time to take part in the wedding of the bridegroom's sister, Miss Mary Sheridan, who will be married on Saturday, June 4, at Grace Episcopal Church of Washington, at Holy Trinity Church, two days after receiving her degree at Trinity College from the hands of Cardinal Gibbons.

Girls Will Give Garden Party.

Mrs. Hubbard has given the use of her delightful garden on Connecticut Avenue for a garden tea from 4 to 7 o'clock Friday afternoon, under the auspices of a lot of popular girls who wish to raise money for a particularly commendable purpose. The girls intended to take up a subscription, but decided to contribute to the pleasure of their friends and at the same time independently raise the funds necessary by charging an admission fee at the gate. The girls who will be hostesses at the tea are Miss Durand, Miss Jones, Miss Oliver, Miss May, Miss Townsend, Miss Helen Bell, and Miss Cobb.

LIFE AGAIN ANIMATES JUDGE PARKER'S BOOM

Alabama Convention Indorses and Tennessee Instructs for New York Jurist—Ohio Leaves Matters in Doubt.

The Parker boom received some encouragement yesterday. It has been rather sluggish for the past ten days, and yesterday was the first time since the Indiana convention that anything happened to give it new life and renewed vigor.

The Alabama convention indorsed the New York jurist's candidacy for President in no uncertain or equivocal language, and it was done practically without opposition, as the consensus of opinion among a very large majority of the delegates to the State convention was that Judge Parker is the most available man for the nomination and the man best calculated to win. Still they did not go so far as to instruct the twenty-two delegates to St. Louis from Alabama to vote for him.

In view of the strong indorsement given Judge Parker by the convention, it is to be expected, however, that the vote of the entire delegation will be cast for him, since the unit rule was adopted, unless there should be a radical change in the situation. Therefore, unless the bottom drops out of the Parker boom, it is likely that Alabama will cast twenty-two votes for Parker. Should anything happen which in the opinion of the members of the Alabama delegation would make Judge Parker an undesirable candidate, they are free to vote for whomsoever they wish.

The Tennessee Democrats in convention went a step further yesterday than their brethren across the line. They instructed twenty-four delegates from that State to vote for Parker. This action has long been contemplated and expected, as the Parker sentiment in Tennessee has been pronounced for several months, and since its first appearance has been constantly growing. Senator Carmack, the Democratic leader in the State, is a strong supporter of Judge Parker, and Representative and Senator West, as the Parker men who "discovered" Judge Parker, is a Tennesseean, and it was largely through their efforts that the Tennessee convention instructed for Parker. Tennessee thus joins with New York, Connecticut, and Indiana in committing its delegates to Judge Parker, and increases the total number of instructed Parker delegates to 150.

The action of Alabama, however, is regarded as important to the Parker movement, as was the action of Tennessee, even though the latter State instructed while the former only indorsed the New York jurist. Alabama heads the list of States, and is therefore first on the roll call. When nominations are called for, Alabama, which has no candidate to present, and which is favorable to Parker, will doubtless yield in New York for the presentation of the name of Judge Parker, who will therefore be the first candidate to be placed in nomination. Again, Alabama will be first when the roll of States is called upon the vote to nominate. To start the ball rolling with twenty-two votes for Parker will have a good effect upon his candidacy; it is certainly destined to create some enthusiasm.

It is somewhat difficult to determine the victory in yesterday's convention of Ohio Democrats. The convention adopted the unit rule by a narrow margin after quite a lively fight, but no resolution instructing the delegation to vote for any particular candidate was voted upon or even presented to the convention. It appears that no candidate had

Doubtful in Ohio. A quiet wedding of last evening was that of Mr. Scott, 1344 Kenilworth Avenue, when Miss Agnes Fanny Evelyn Wallis, and Dr. Herbert Morgan, of the Naval Observatory, were married. The Rev. Lucien Clark, of the Hamilton Methodist Church officiated.

The bride wore a white gown, with veil and orange blossoms, and her only attendant, Miss Olga Wood, wore pink mouseline. A reception followed the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan will attend the St. Louis Exposition and be at home to their friends later in the season.

Invitations have been received here by the numerous friends of Representative and Mrs. Sereno E. Payne for the marriage of their son, William Knapp Payne, to Miss Frances McCutcheon Nye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hyatt Nye, of Auburn, N. Y.

The wedding will take place in that city on June 3, at 6 o'clock, at Melrose, the home of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter St. John Jones have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Agnes Jones, to William Matthew Galt, at Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, June 3, at 6 o'clock.

The bridegroom is the youngest son of the late William M. Galt, of this city, and until a few years ago resided with his mother at her home in New Hampshire Avenue.

Invitations have been received from Mr. and Mrs. John Albert Scobell, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith May Elena Scobell, to Francis William Sackel, of New York, at the Church of St. John, Cape Vincent.

A wedding of much interest to the officers and their wives at Fort Myer was that of Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, who is now stationed there, to Miss Anna Julia Johnson, of Baltimore, yesterday. The groom is the son of Gen. and Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, of Birmingham, Ala., and saw active service during the Spanish-American war.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Johnson, of Baltimore. The ceremony took place at old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a trained gown of white satin, trimmed in point lace, and a point lace veil. Robert D. Johnston, of Alabama, brother of the groom, was best man.

The bride had as maid of honor her sister, Miss Ellen Brock Johnson, who wore white chiffon over pale pink, with pink roses in her hair and carried a bouquet of the same flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Katherine E. Johnson, Miss Julia Sukler, Miss Alice Brock, Miss Fannie Brock, of Philadelphia, and Miss Dublin, Miss Elizabeth D. Stewart, and Miss Nora L. Reynolds, wore white chiffon gowns over white, carried white roses, and wore bouquets of the same flowers in their hair.

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD OF POLITICS

Democrats of Alabama in State convention yesterday "indorsed" Judge Parker but did not "instruct" for him; Capt. Richmond P. Hobson was chosen elector-at-large.

Democrats of Tennessee in State convention yesterday instructed for Judge Parker for the Presidency.

Democrats of Ohio in State convention, yesterday adopted the unit rule, but failed to instruct the delegation for any candidate.

Republicans of the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania yesterday renominated Representative G. R. Patterson for Congress.

Peoria county, Ill., yesterday instructed twenty-four delegates to the State convention for Hearst.

Six counties of Michigan yesterday held conventions; Hearst got only two delegates to the State convention.

In the Omaha, Neb., Democratic primaries, the Bryan forces won an overwhelming victory.

The Prohibitionists held State conventions yesterday in Iowa and Illinois.

A majority of the delegates, and if an attempt was made to effect a combination for the indorsement of any candidate it failed entirely.

When the delegates got to St. Louis the entire forty-six votes of the State will be cast for the candidate favored by a majority of the members. It is not improbable that Ohio may decide to cast a complimentary vote for her favorite son, ex-Attorney General Judson Harmon and Col. James K. Bourne, with the chances in favor of their voting for Harmon first. It appears that there was more Harmon sentiment in the State convention than anything else, yet his supporters were not strong enough to force instructions. There was evidently little or no Parker feeling among the delegates. Mr. Hearst has a respectable number of followers in the delegation, and Mr. Folk has several, but neither has enough singly or combined to control the delegation.

In consequence all the effort which Mr. Hearst has put forth to win in Ohio amounts to nothing, and under the unit rule he loses all or twelve delegates who were instructed for him. In Ohio the fight was between the radicals and the conservatives, and whatever victory there was for anyone was won by the latter. The membership of the "big four" is made up of three "regulars" and one gold democrat, and harmony was advised all along the line.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland did not seek to control the convention, but contented himself with the adoption of a 2-cent street railway fare plank in the platform.

BOSTON MUSEUM BUYS TWO MASTABA CHAPELS

Additions to Egyptian Department of Fine Arts—Of Fifth Dynasty From Sakara.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Added to the collection in the Egyptian department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this week were two complete mastaba chapels of the fifth dynasty from Sakara.

These the museum has been able to acquire from the Egyptian government at an extremely reasonable rate through the friendly interest and assistance of Prof. Gaston Maspero, director general of the department of antiquities.

The chapels, packed in 140 cases, were brought here from Suez by the steamer Wildenfels. Both the mastabas come from that part of the field at Sakara just north of the Step Pyramid and from the immediate vicinity of the tomb of T.

The chambers are approximately of the same size—about four metres long, two metres wide and four metres high inside.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE DOESN'T GET THE JOB

Author Will Not Have Chance to Show Crookedness of Kansas Government.

QUAKERS WOULD LIFT POLITICAL EMBARGO

Society of Friends Hopes to Abolish Law Barring Them From Holding Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—Protesting against the present mode of administering oaths to witnesses in court and against the law excluding their sect from holding the office of judge, magistrate, or any other office a part of the duties of which is to administer oaths, the Society of Friends has taken up cudgels in an endeavor to obtain new legislation on the subject.

At the next session of the Legislature a bill will be introduced which, if passed, will make it possible for a Quaker to hold any public office now closed to him, and will abolish the swearing process altogether.

The Friends point out that if William Penn were alive today, it would be impossible for him to hold the Commonwealth he founded.

PROFESSOR LADD RESIGNS YALE CHAIR

Has Lectured on Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics Twenty Years and Written Many Books.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—The Rev. George Trumbull Ladd, D. D., LL. D., professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Yale University for more than twenty years, has resigned his chair, the resignation to take effect at the close of the next college year.

Prof. Ladd resigned in order to secure for himself more leisure in literary and philosophical work. He will soon be incorporated in the Yale University as a professor in philosophy at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the Louisiana Exposition.

Prof. Ladd is well known as the friend of Japan. In 1890 and 1891 he traveled much in the East, and the Mikado decorated him with the order of the Rising Sun.