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Talk Less and Do More.

A certain amount of melancholy significance belongs to that saying of the president of one of our citizens' associations the other evening:

Let the bright men who come here put forward some effort to bring about needed reform. How influential these meetings are, become through the ideas here scattered and scattered by aid of the reporters. These men (the reporters) are the disseminators of your brains. If you say something worth saying there will be something in the morning and evening papers worth reading. Count on that, my friends.

Always "say something." Never "do something." Always getting in the papers. Never getting on the move for the sake of results. It is an epitome of the situation into which many, many Washingtonians have permitted themselves to drift.

Of course the speaker meant to compliment the reporters as well as to inspire his associates. But the reporters, as citizens, would willingly forego all such compliments for the sake of a few deeds to report. They are citizens, not lookers on in Vienna. As citizens, they get mournfully weary of certain meetings in Washington, where talk is almost the only commodity dispensed. As citizens, they are not slow to observe, as they have observed, that this talk is often completely independent of results, so independent that when they leave the hall—not as citizens this time, but as reporters—because not even the talk is "good copy," a motion to adjourn is adopted before they can reach the cool air outside.

The men who are accomplishing things in America these days—in Washington and out—are the men who use speech only as a means to results. Their eyes are fixed on some tangible goal. They mean to do things, not to say them merely. The realization of this simple truth is one of the District's most pressing needs.

More speeches are delivered in the District of Columbia in a year before our citizens' associations and associations of business men than are heard in a city like St. Louis in ten years. It seems to be in the very air. Orators grow on every bush. But in deeds we are poorer, and we have been poorer throughout this generation than any other city which comes to mind. There is only one way for Washington to get in line. It is comprised in these few words:

More Building Trouble.

Frank W. Hackett, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and now an active citizen of the District, has written an impressive letter to the Board of District Commissioners.

His averments are, in substance, that while the law prohibits the erection of any apartment house to a height of more than five stories if it be a "combustible or non-fire-proof building," structures which are within the view of that law are being erected all over the city with combustible window and door frames.

In answer, the Commissioners have stated that the building regulations permit the use of such frames, that in the particular cases cited the District authorities cannot act, and that the authorities are, nevertheless, so profoundly impressed with the proposed revision of the building regulations Mr. Hackett's suggestions will be given the inevitable "most careful consideration."

There the matter rests. As far as present results are concerned Congress might as well have excluded window and door frames specifically from its legislation and Mr. Hackett saved his time. In the proposed revision of the building regulations the matter will be given the "most careful consideration." Until then let no dog bark.

It would be interesting to know in this connection: First, how a building regulation supervenes an act of Congress. Second, when the building regulations are to be revised.

The situation in the District of Columbia today bears hard on everybody who has any connection with building. Contractors and entrepreneurs say they have the greatest difficulty to obtain permits. It is clear to any casual observer that the prospective purchasers of many dwellings have not been safeguarded against thin walls, poor construction, and bad material. The public health is not protected as to light and air. The authorities are not

satisfied. The standard of building is low. Whose fault all this is, no one seems to know. It is certain the present building inspector has made every effort to inaugurate reform. And the builders and their employers have been "equally" active. But whosoever the fault may be, the Commissioner must correct it. If Mr. Hackett's letter hastens that process, the District will be his debtor.

The Coming Session.

Congress will open for the long session tomorrow, and Washington will be itself again. The session gives every promise of being of unusual importance, by comparison with those of recent years. If the President, by changing front on the tariff, has succeeded in sidetracking that issue for a time, he has, by taking up the railroad question, brought to the front another which assures equally good fighting. He seems to be in sight of victory, but the route that a vigorously contested piece of legislation must travel from executive recommendation to insertion in the statute books is long and devious, and there will be times when the situation will look anything but rosy.

Railroad rates, Statehood, and economy seem to be the watchwords of the session. The tariff, however, is not by any means shelved. There are Republicans and Democrats alike who determined that it shall be talked about and brought into issue this session. Democrats, because they want to make capital of it in anticipation of the Congressional elections next year; Republicans, because some of them want to get a chance to go on record in favor of some measure of revision, as a means of placating exasperated constituents. The only people who don't want it talked of or thought of are the standard-bearers.

Let the railroad question be put out of the way at this session. One thing at a time is all Congress can do; it has difficulty enough in getting along when it doesn't attempt even that much. But it is going to have more trouble in future if it doesn't seriously address itself to the great issues to which the public is commanding attention. There is hardly room for seriously doubting that, if the present session should accomplish nothing with either railroad rates or tariff, the next House would be comfortably Democratic. The manifestations of unrest have assumed serious proportions in the home bailiwicks even of such leaders as Speaker Cannon, McClary, Mann, Hepburn, Hull, and other veterans on the Republican side. These tremblings of the earth constitute in truth the strongest support the President enjoys.

The disposition of one issue, even so grave a one as that of the railroads, will not satisfy the people. They have the tariff question in their minds; they want more achievement along the line of effective control of corporations, such as will render impossible in the future the repetition of the series of scandals in high finance that has shocked the country in recent months. There is going to be less encouragement for the legislator or the party that would stand pat. Progress all along the line is demanded, and it will be had. The people are less concerned than ever before about the instruments they employ. One party looks about as good to them as another, if it will only get the results.

Reassurance From Publishers.

A symposium of opinions has been gathered from the publishers of New York by Public Opinion. Reading it is a refreshing operation. You may think ever so ill of our times, but if you grant that these business men know their own business, you must be reassured—at least a little.

One of the G. P. Putnam firm, for example, says this:

Another fact which has been impressed upon our attention of late is the demand for good judgment that almost invariably characterizes the public mind on which an unusually high price is placed. There is a steady and ever favorably received. Of books of a purely literary character much the same story may be told.

As the shadow to this high light, another member of the same firm says:

No one can tell how many people read the standard authors. We know how many sets of Dickens or Thackeray or George Eliot are bought from us in the course of a year, but buying and reading are two different things. People may buy handsome editions because they add to the attractiveness of a room, or because they are wanted to fill up the library in a new house, or because the enlargement of an old library has created additional shelf room to be filled. I have gone around this store with a rule, measuring sets of books to fill a particular space.

Arthur Scribner, of Charles Scribner's Sons, offsets this with the following:

A really good book that deserves success will usually have it. The American people are so many and so catholic in their tastes that a serious and not particularly popular character, even books on which an unusually high price is placed, have a steady and ever favorably received. Of books of a purely literary character much the same story may be told.

The important thing about that testimony is its corollary—that if our people discover the good books it must be either because they have the best kind of literary leadership—which is not true—or because they

have trustworthy judgment—which is true. In this judgment all the publishers seem to have the greatest confidence.

One effect of it has been, they say, to lift the standard of American reading so rapidly "that each publisher is of the opinion that he is publishing better books now than ever before," in spite of the house-furnishing propensities which Mr. Putnam decries. "It is not only that each publisher is of the opinion that he is publishing better books than he did five years ago, or ten years ago," says Public Opinion, "but that he also believes that other publishers are doing the same thing."

Mr. Williams' Contribution.

A few weeks ago there was much discussion of the crucial question of what the Democrats would do in Congress. Would they go with the President, and standing by the demands of their platforms in recent years, make it possible for the President, with only a divided party at his back, to carry out his program of railroad reform? Or would they play politics, and in the hope of getting party advantage by showing that the Republicans were not a unit on the question, refuse to support a bill that would have a chance of passage?

Great effort was devoted during the summer by the railroad propaganda to the manufacture and organization of a semblance of public opinion in the South in opposition to the rate legislation. Appeals were made to the selfish interest of the South, to the cities and their commercial bodies, to politicians and public men. It will be recalled that in the middle of the summer predictions were freely made, and with apparently good basis, that the South would line up against the Presidential program, and that it would fail.

How entirely these predictions were mistaken is now well known. Almost the solid Democratic vote of the Senate is with the President. Democrats will bring the bill out of committee, and Democrats will pass it. Without their accomplishment would be utterly impossible.

To one man more than any other, of all the Southerners who are thus casting partisanship aside in order to be patriotic, is credit due for this situation. That man is John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority in the House for the last two sessions, and yesterday selected to succeed himself. Mr. Williams did not stop to figure on the political chances; he did not dally with the question of securing some petty advantage; he did not assume that the one duty of a minority was to put the majority "in a hole." He announced early that he was with the President on the rate issue. He made it plain that he could not be the leader again if this course should not meet the approval of his colleagues. His declaration came at a critical time, and it did more than probably can be realized now to bring about the present situation. Mr. Williams was the patriot rather than the partisan, and he has had his reward, or some small measure of it, in the unopposed nomination for Speaker that came to him yesterday.

Now, then, gentlemen, please spit on your hands for the last time before catching hold.

Another difficulty about making a telling fight on the Santo Domingo treaty, is that it has worked so disgustingly well.

Hearst's race for mayor and Lawson's for control of the big insurance companies are right at the neck-and-neck stage.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. If the public is displeased at the slow progress in getting the insurance grafters into the penitentiary, at least prison society is lucky.

Army commissaries are to be taught to cook. If they cultivate the Welsh rarebit they will soon become more effective than field artillery.

As the painful realization of how he has been thrown down in the house of his fellow-standpatter forces itself on Mr. McClary he has a sort of "Et tu, Uncle Joe" feeling.

WHAT A MAYOR CAN DO. Let him weed out the hangers on, clean up the official rack, putting none on guard who have not the public respect and confidence, though none but Democrats, grass will not grow in Main street yet. While the city hall becomes a nest of vipers; because the wolf of hypocrisy and cant, up with the Standard of Progress and Truth—good sense and good-will over every doorstep—and all for the name and the fame, for the happiness, prosperity, and order, of this Gateway of the South, the fairest of the Fair, the Metropolis of Kentucky, our matchless, cherished, well-beloved Falls City, our Hope and Home.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CARELESS. A really good book that deserves success will usually have it. The American people are so many and so catholic in their tastes that a serious and not particularly popular character, even books on which an unusually high price is placed, have a steady and ever favorably received. Of books of a purely literary character much the same story may be told.

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GENERAL JOE SETH MAY BE PRESIDENT

Probable Presiding Officer of Maryland Senate.

GORMANISSATIFIED

Senator Also Urging Congressman Talbot's Friend Benson for Speaker of the House.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—If Governor Warfield does not succeed in breaking the combination formed during the week Gen. Joseph R. Seth, of Talbot, will be elected president of the senate and Carroll D. Benson, of Baltimore county, speaker of the house. Seth is Governor Jackson's candidate and Benson is Congressman Talbot's man. Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin are understood to be friendly to this arrangement.

The governor, it is understood, wants Dr. Hill made speaker. He has no choice for Hill to contend with in the senate, it seems, to make a deal. Senator Moore, of Worcester, ex-Governor Smith's choice for president of the senate, is not averse to joining hands with the governor if thereby he could be benefited. They have conferred and a possible agreement may be reached.

Desirous as is the governor of controlling the organization of the two houses, he is more interested in the State treasuryship. His purpose is to get Murray Vandiver even if he must sacrifice the candidates for higher legislative honors. Therefore should Moore and Hill fail to contend with his assistance enough members to enable him to put Vandiver out of business, it is not unlikely he may dump both and try to make a compromise with the other side. This, however, will not be an easy matter. Still the governor will try to win out in some fashion.

Governor Warfield's Plan. He is now sending for all the senators he believes to be amenable to his plan, or more properly speaking, influenced by patronage, and promises their recognition if the plan is passed around in March. Members of the house are also being invited to call and have a talk with the executive, who is now adopting practical methods, believing as he does that he must fight the Smith people are not averse to a deal whereby Moore and Hill are elected presiding officers, but the ex-governor does not take kindly to the proposition to defeat Vandiver.

The State treasurer and ex-Governor Smith have always been devoted friends. Notwithstanding the break between Smith and Gorman, the latter's chances would not be good. Up to this time the governor has not succeeded in weaning the Smith people away, even with the promise of support for Moore. The other side, led by Vandiver, is not so easily won over. It matters not what combinations he may make.

The regular organization claims to control fourteen of the eighteen Democratic senators, and at least forty of the fifty-five members of the house. The governor is making no claims, but those in his confidence say there is a surprise in store for the opposition. There is no longer any doubt of all Democrats, independent as well as regular, going into caucus and meeting with the majority. Even the three independents from Queen Anne now give it out that they are Democrats. So the governor and his opponents will fight it out in caucus.

Next week the board of public works will hold a second meeting to try to elect an insurance commissioner.

Warfield Much Concerned. The governor is much concerned over the result of this meeting, which will be regarded as a trial of strength. He is unfortunate in the selection of his candidate, Joseph S. Street, whom he has endorsed, has been on the payroll in the office of the insurance commissioner since last June, and about the only work of any consequence he has performed was to draw his salary of \$100 per month. This fact leaked out during the week and the next morning Comptroller Atkinson may make the statement and say that it is because of his record he cannot vote for Mr. Street. Murray Vandiver will, of course, refuse to vote and let the others fight it out.

The suggestion has been made that the governor could well afford to leave the matter now and go over to Mr. Crouse, Dr. Atkinson's candidate. He has accomplished his purpose in part. Mr. Vandiver refused to vote for a man from his county. Besides, it is absolutely necessary that the vacancy be now filled.

This is the time of the year when the insurance commissioner must prepare his report, and if the governor refused to end the deadlock, he would be charged with holding up the business of the office. Under the circumstances it is believed that after once again voting for Street, he will conclude to go over to Atkinson and help make Crouse, where Dr. Atkinson will make the selection unanimous. Besides, should Crouse be chosen without his assistance, the governor fears he may not be consulted in the selection of his subordinates. And the governor wants a say in the distribution of the patronage.

In his message to the Legislature the governor has made considerable space to the lobby. He is an inveterate foe of the men who try to influence legislation by means other than legitimate, and if he had his way they would be ruled out of the State house. He will not hesitate to use any means to make them feel that. If the General Assembly refused to accept his recommendations, and the lobbyists continue to enjoy all privileges, the governor will see to it that those whom they represent will not profit thereby. He has through friends intimated to the corporations that they need have no fear of adverse legislation. He should any measures be passed which are designed to injure them he will not sign them. This applies also to individual concerns which are usually mulcted out of certain sums for protection.

Corporations Get Together. The corporations, being apprised of the governor's views, have agreed among themselves not to put up a dollar to pass or defeat legislation. Whether the fact is made public, or rather when it is made known to the lobbyists, they are not sure.

Corrupt Practices Act. They also propose to urge the passage of a corrupt practices act more

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS

Mrs. Hough Returns.

Prof. and Mrs. Williston Hough have returned to Washington and have taken an apartment in Stoneleigh court. Prof. Hough has joined the faculty of George Washington University, and Mrs. Hough will devote the winter to her music.

In the announcement that Prof. and Mrs. Hough are again in Washington a region of pleasant memories are called to mind. Mrs. Hough was formerly Miss Lotta Mills, one of the most talented pianists Washington has ever given to the concert stage. Her studies were begun in this country and concluded in Vienna, after which she made her debut on the concert stage, fulfilling the prophecies which had been made earlier in her life.

Prof. and Mrs. Hough have spent nearly the entire four years since their marriage traveling in Europe. Mrs. Hough is delighted to be back in Washington, which knew her as an altogether charming girl and gifted musician.

Solist Engaged. Mrs. Genevra Johnston-Bishop has been engaged as soprano soloist for the month of December at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. This morning she will sing "With Verure and Charm" from "The Creation." Mrs. Henry Symphonia Orchestra, and Mrs. Henry Symphonia Orchestra, are the solo contraltos of the choir. Today's music will be specially arranged in honor of the return from Europe of the former rector, the Rev. W. R. Turner, who will preach at the morning service. Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee, organist of the church, will be in charge of the music.

New Octet Formed. A new octet of well-known singers has been formed and will sing this afternoon in Chase's when the annual memorial for the Elks will be held. The octet includes Mrs. Charles Bayly and Mrs. Sydney Mollingsworth, sopranos; Miss Olive Luch and Mrs. Dana C. Holland, contraltos; Harry Stevens and Thomas L. Jones, tenors; Arthur Middleton and Roland Roderick, basses.

The new organization will be a factor in musical affairs this winter and already engagements have been made for its appearance in Culpeper, Norfolk and Charlottesville.

Rehearsal. The regular monthly rehearsal of the Rehearsal Orchestra will be given tomorrow evening in the lecture room of Keller Memorial Church. Joseph Harrison, concert master of the orchestra, will play a series of violin solos.

Interest continues to be manifested in these early monthly rehearsals of the orchestra. They take on more of the aspect of a genuine recital as the season progresses and the little lecture room is frequently too small to accommodate the number of visitors. The program to be rehearsed tomorrow night contains some unusually interesting numbers.

Entertainment for Blind. On Wednesday evening, December 6, a number of local singers will assist in the concert which has been arranged for the benefit of the Home for the Blind. Mrs. Helen Donohue De Yo, soprano, and Mrs. Dana C. Holland, contralto, will be among those who are to contribute to the program. Mrs. De Yo and Mrs. Holland are both widely known in Washington musical circles. Mrs. Holland has not been heard quite often enough in the past few months, but will no doubt be among the most conspicuous soloists of the winter.

Philadelphia Orchestra. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra is to give a series of three concerts this winter. There are to be three concerts

necessity for the governor's recommendation. The attorneys for the various interests that generally ask for legislation will be on hand as usual, but even they will be more careful. The investigation fever which has taken possession of New York may spread to this city, and while there may not be any "canonizing" people to be cared for in this State, the agencies who are not any too particular as to the means used to secure what they want, will not care to have their methods made public. Hence there will not be the usual pickings.

Not is it likely this Legislature will be as prodigal as its predecessors in making appropriations for private institutions. The board of State aid and charities, which is directed to investigate and report on the merits of the demands for assistance, will recommend a material reduction in the amounts usually allotted in a number of cases. Advice that others be disallowed altogether. This will not deter the institutions affected from going to Annapolis and importuning the committees to disregard the advice of the board. Among the more persistent are the medical colleges, four of which already have appropriated each of \$400. They generally employ leading lawyers to lobby in their behalf, and expend fully one-fourth the entire sum in payment for services rendered. As the State derives little benefit from these donations, they can only be regarded as a gratuity. A determined effort is to be made this time to put a stop to all such expenditures, and the governor has promised to give every assistance.

Prior to the assembling of the Legislature the Republicans will decide upon a definite policy. All of the leaders, including Secretary Bonaparte, are to meet and select one of their number, who is to camp at Annapolis during the session and advise the Republican members when matters of political importance are under consideration. They intend to ask for radical reforms, one of the most important being a demand for bi-partisan boards of supervisors of election. The claim is made that as they have equal representation in the window and in the board of registration, there is no reason why there should be only minority representation in the supervisors' board. They say they might as well have none at all, for they are at all times outvoted when a law is to be construed. It is not at all likely that the Democrats will yield to this demand, for it would prevent the imposition of complicated ballots in the southern Maryland counties. Still the Republicans will make the effort.

Corrupt Practices Act. They also propose to urge the passage of a corrupt practices act more

in all, one in December, the second in January, and the last in February. This organization numbers eighty performers, and is under the direction of Fritz Schell. Each concert will have the support of an eminent soloist, the first being Giuseppe Campanella, the celebrated baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The three concerts here are made possible through the enterprise of Bernhard Ulrich, of Baltimore, who has also engaged the organization for concerts in his own city, in New York, and in Brooklyn.

Boston Symphony Quartet.

The first Washington concert by the celebrated Boston Symphony Quartet will be given in the ballroom of the New Willard under the local management of Mrs. Katie Wilson Greene, Monday evening, December 18. Three concerts will be given here this winter, the second being on Monday, January 22 and the third on Monday, March 28.

The quartet consisting of Prof. Will Hess and Otto Roth, violins; Emile Ferir, viola, and Heinrich Warnkes, cello, is now in the second years of its existence and is reckoned among the best organizations of its kind in the world. All of its members are principal players of their several instruments in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and it is said to be the most eminent of that organization. The four men have had long experience in chamber music work in Europe before they came to America.

The assisting artist at the first concert will be Sigismund Stojowski, a famous Polish pianist, who is at the head of the piano department of the new institute of musical art in New York. The program for the first concert comprises Beethoven's B flat quartet, opus 18, No. 6; Sigismund Stojowski's sonata for violin and piano in G major; and Schubert's posthumous quartet in D minor.

Robert Burns Lecture. Those who are impressed with the incessant monotony of the average recital are promised a unique and charming departure at the New Willard Hotel on the evening of December 15, when Mrs. Grace Dyer-Knight, who is said to be an artist of high rank and gifted attainment, will appear in an illustrated song and story lecture entitled "The Romantic History of Robert Burns in Song and Story."

Mrs. Knight is said to have scored a marked success as a drawing-room entertainer, under the patronage of the beautiful Countess of Warwick during her last year's London social season. Her appearance on this occasion is under the patronage of Mrs. Fairbanks.

Her lecture has for its theme the ever interesting life of the famous Scotch poet, his home and haunts, his friends and fancies, his loves and losses, and all that made him famous.

Throughout the lecture Mrs. Knight, who was a pupil of Tosti and of Maurel, will sing the beautiful Scotch songs and ballads that were so dear to the heart of the poet.

Stereoscopic views will form the illustration of the lecture.

Mrs. Waldecker's Pupils. The pupils of Mrs. Waldecker gave a musicale at the studio, 452 P street north-west last night at which many works of the masters were presented.

Those who participated were Misses Sophie Tompkins, Florence Lyons, Nelda Waldecker, Ethel Sylvester, Mary De Dell, Helen Muir, Margaret Myers, Mrs. J. Clark, Lulu Brown, Isabel Burn, Margaret Reinburg, Florence Langtry, Lena Koeler, Abbie Miller, Gertrude Langtry, Sue Wallace, Phoebe McKeever, Minnie Sylvester, Walter Whitney, Mr. Ralph Coleman, Frank Claveloux, Louis Van Loox.

ABROAD WITH BRYAN. Col. William J. Bryan was discussing the war in Manchuria with General Oyama.

"Were you ever under fire, colonel?" asked the warrior.

"No, general," answered the Nebraska, "but I've been over one many times."

But Oyama didn't know how W. Jennings had been roasted.

They were talking of national institutions.

"We have an order here," said the Mikado, "called the Samura, who fight and never give up. No one has ever succeeded in getting the best of them. Is there anything like it in your country?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Bryan, "but we call them life-insurance companies."

WILLIAMS HINTS AT TARIFF FIGHT

Rate Legislation Settled, War Will Begin.

BACKING COMMISSION'S BILL

Democrats Will Support President Against Railroads, But Antagonize Majority on Old Issue.

John Sharp Williams, again chosen to lead the Democratic minority in the House, believes the railroad rate question is after all but a temporary issue, and that tariff is the great, basic, permanent question, the issue on which the parties will divide.

He believes the Democrats should join with Republicans in passing the right kind of rate legislation; and, that out of the way, they should bend their energies to force the tariff upon the attention of the country.

This was the substance of a statement dictated by Mr. Williams for The Times after the Democratic caucus had rejected him House leader.

Mr. Williams said: "Even if it is true that the Democratic is founded on no political capital by advocating the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to prescribe a new rate in lieu of an existing one that has been found to be unjust or discriminatory, that would be no reason why Democrats should not advocate such legislation. To confess that we would espouse no just cause in the interest of equality of treatment by the common carriers, because we could find no party advantage in it, would amount to damn us."

Will Help Rate Control. "It is not true, however, that it is not to the interest of the Democratic party to enact the proposed legislation. The party that serves the country well serves itself best, even though its motive may not be self-service. Then, again, all Democrats are founded on the idea of special privileges to none and equal rights to all, and the more that idea is enacted into legislation, the stronger becomes Democracy, in the very nature of things, and the weaker become those special and plutocratic interests which we oppose."

"The rate regulation is only a temporary issue; the tariff is an abiding question, and will be discussed and agitated for a thousand years unless it is sooner settled right."

"Periodical agitation of the tariff, to the disturbance of business of which so many stand-patters complain, will continue until business interests are divorced from legislative committees rooms, and until a real Democratic tariff, like the Walker tariff, for instance, shall become law. After that, and after the country has adjusted itself to it, the tariff will be to be a question of 'litigal agitation.'"

"It will become a fixed factor, a revenue measure like any other revenue measure, and would be disturbed only for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the revenue. Indeed, not even then, because other features of our taxation system could be raised or lowered with a more nearly ascertained certainty of results in dollars and cents."

When Tariff Was Quiet. The revenue tariff of 1845, the Walker tariff, had ceased to be a subject of discussion. Even the Whigs were satisfied with it, as Mr. Blaine admitted in his "Twenty Years of Congress," and they would have remained in that status but for the war and the immense revolutions of a fiscal character made necessary by it.

"Once get rid of the idea that a private business has the right to influence legislative bodies for the purpose of molding legislation, so as to make them prosperous or more prosperous, and you have rid yourself of three-quarters of the temptations to graft."

"If business would let government alone, government would interfere less with business."

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