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FRANK A. MUNSEY.
 The Times is served to the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.
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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908.

Now Republican Doctrine.

Republican indorsement is given by the President's message to the clear proposition that you cannot preserve our national forests while you put a premium on their destruction.

Plainly, the party must ride in one wagon or the other. Either it means to protect our water supply and help avert ruinous prices for all building material or it doesn't; either it puts the "protection" of the lumber barons above forest preservation or it doesn't. As it now stands the party calls with tears in its eyes for the safeguarding of our timber, and with its arms held back anybody who would import timber to obviate the need for cutting that which stands on American soil. That is the reason why we export thirteen United States trunks for every foreign trunk we import—and all this time we are all for forest preservation.

The nation will judge by what Congress does, and it will do its judging at the polls.

No Blockade in Conference.

The Times has already suggested to the conferees on the bills to provide street-car access to the Union Station this compromise—

That the House recede from its proposition for universal transfers.

That the Senate accede to the House proposition for supervision over the street car lines by the District Commissioners.

That both bodies adopt the view of the Engineer Commissioner as to the best route.

Tracks to the Union Station are not a theory. They are a necessity—unreasonably delayed and now unjustifiably denied visitors to the Capital, the people of the District, the members of Congress themselves.

Universal transfers may be desirable. The Times does not say they are not. It does not know. Its belief is, however, that the city of Washington needs better service, instead of lower fares; and it is certain that the question of extended transfer privileges can better be settled by itself than impede the construction of tracks across the Union Station plaza.

The situation as to supervision over the railways is different. Every other city vests the right to supervise in some authority—though too often it is not even indifferently exercised. In Washington that right does not exist, save as Congress may be thought to exercise it at long distance. The new power carried in the House bill may well enough be conveyed to the District Commissioners now. It must come at some time. The sooner it comes, the sooner the service of local street car lines can be held to the standard.

So that by the compromise here suggested the House yields nothing of pressing need, and the Senate accedes to nothing which is not needed. It is a good bargain for the people. With it as a possibility, there is no justification for a blockade in conference.

The Illinois Tariff Plank.

It becomes increasingly apparent that "revision" is liable to mean a vast number of different things, depending on who construes the word. Thus the Illinois platform opines that "some new schedules must be added to the law, some of the present rates must be lowered, and some must be repealed altogether." There is something a bit ominous in the arrangement which places the necessity of "some new schedules" ahead of the suggestion of reductions.

Farther on, where the maximum and minimum tariff idea is discussed, there is regrettable failure to intimate where the maximum rates ought to be placed with reference to present duties. A maximum and minimum tariff with the present rates, or something like them, as the minima, and the maxima say 20 per cent higher, has been the conception of protectionists of the Cannon-Boutwell-Dalzell type. It is apparent that the Illinois promise guarantees rather a small measure of revision such as real revisionists want. It reads like a grudging concession to political expediency.

But, on the other hand, the revisionists will find no satisfaction

in the declaration that "no shelter to monopoly" shall be afforded by the schedules. It will be recalled that when that same phrase was used by the Iowa Republicans—"shelter to monopoly"—in their platform of 1901, and again in the two succeeding years, there was a terrific protest from the very men who are now adopting it into the Illinois platform. The belated indorsement ought to be peculiar satisfaction to Governor Cummins and his followers, who did more than anybody else in the country to press this issue to the point where it is now able to wring such concessions from its original opponents.

On the whole, the Illinois platform would never do for a national platform on this issue, but it is a striking demonstration that the revision cause is no longer to be denied.

Japan's Invitation.

Foreign newspapers see in the prospective visit of the quondam battle fleet to the Far East a demonstration of the political dominion of the United States and Japan over the Pacific. But there is another, an equally, if not more, important side to this joint supremacy, namely, the commercial side.

Ambassador Takahira emphasized the commercial side in his recent speech before the Trenton Chamber of Commerce. His theme was the international exposition to be held at Tokyo in 1912, and he took occasion not only to invite attention to the commercial opportunities of the exposition would unfold, but to review the growth of Japan's trade with the United States since the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

It was at the Centennial that Japanese silk was introduced to Americans. In 1905 no less than 65,000 bales, or about 9,000,000 pounds, of Japanese silk were sold in this country. And the case of silk is a typical one. In 1876, for instance, the imports from the United States into Japan had a value of less than half a million dollars. Two years ago it rose to "the handsome amount," to quote the ambassador's impressive words, of nearly \$35,000,000, "which amount must be taken significantly when it is considered that only ten years before it was about 16,000,000 yen," or not quite \$8,000,000.

"The geographical position of Japan," said the energetic diplomat, speaking of the coming exposition, "makes her peculiarly fit for such enterprise in bringing the whole of Asia into one focus, and showing all Asiatic products in contrast with those of America and Europe. It may give you a good opportunity to study the taste and need of all the peoples of the Far East, which is fast becoming the world's market. You may discover during the exhibition many articles which have not hitherto found their way to the East from your factories, and at the same time many Asiatic articles which have remained hidden. We are mutually concerned in this coming exhibition, which cannot help but result in reciprocally benefiting all those concerned."

The United States opened Japan to foreign commerce. Now Japan returns the favor by inviting the United States to share the golden opportunity of the great markets of the Far East. By all means, let the invitation be heartily and enthusiastically accepted.

Typewriters in Commerce.

Although the typewriter has been a more or less familiar feature of American business life, for at least a quarter of a century, it was not until about a decade ago that it was taken from under the head of "other machinery" in the export list and given a place of its own. The following table, showing the growth and destination of typewriters exported from the United States since the introduction of the separate record, is published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics:

	1897.	1907.
United Kingdom.....	871,101	1,717,011
Belgium.....	126,265	126,265
France.....	95,911	691,594
Germany.....	277,441	1,161,415
Italy.....	230,774	230,774
Netherlands.....	83,624	83,624
Russia.....	246,121	246,121
Other Europe.....	297,481	642,156
British North America.....	37,562	784,973
Central American States and British Honduras.....	8,810	64,270
Mexico.....	23,465	960,545
Cuba.....	3,273	89,530
Other West Indies and Other Islands.....	4,245	22,236
Argentina.....	8,623	107,797
Brazil.....	2,454	28,903
Colombia.....	4,974	21,925
Other South America.....	13,244	226,560
Chinese Empire.....	3,773	71,232
British East Indies.....	6,275	81,044
Japan.....	5,991	28,593
British Australasia.....	63,145	274,623
Philippine Islands.....	2,454	28,903
Other Asia and Oceania.....	7,590	37,385
British Africa.....	2,178	18,621
All other Africa.....	21,708	18,621
Totals.....	1,566,916	6,664,194

"Not a singular feature of this special line of commercial development is that the percentage of gain has been much larger in the exportations to countries where English is not generally spoken than to English-speaking lands. The demand for the American typewriter from Italy, Russia, Mexico, and the South American countries is especially notable.

In 1890—the value of typewriters

and typewriting supplies manufactured in the United States was \$3,630,126; in 1905 it was \$10,640,495. In the light of such a growth, we of the United States may well reflect that the modern writing machine is an American invention, is peculiarly American in its nature, and now constitutes an important American monopoly.

The Duke de Chaulnes has won in a suit which a tailor brought for a clothing account, on the ground that service was made on a certain Baron de Conde, who was mistaken for the duke. Now if de Chaulnes is worthy of his high-spirited ancestry and his eminent American connections he will sue the tailor for damages for permitting him to be mixed up with a mere baron.

The political authorities are now due to bring out a series of thrilling statistical works entitled, "Who's Who in Tennessee?"

When Roosevelt and Dikema mixed they both got their Dutch up, and the question about which captured Holland seems still in doubt.

The more they talk about the big stick and denounce its use, the more the country is kept in mind of the utilities of that same stick, and of the desirability of retaining it in commission.

Mr. Bryan having left town, Democrats who still feel that he is not the right man to lead the party this year may crawl out from under the bed and resume their remarks.

"Old Sleuth" Hitchcock is presumed to have overlooked Rhode Island because it's so small.

The City of Mexico has been shaken by earthquake, but there are indications that the affair was mild compared to the jar which will shortly be experienced by Caracas.

Admiral Evans' criticism of the armor belt defects of our ships came just in time to spatter mud all over a very handsome coat of whitewash which seems to have been in process of mixing.

It fits the energies of Congress, for one long session, to pass a bit of emergency currency legislation, how long would it take to revise the whole money system of the country? Don't all speak at once.

The published pictures of the Hon. Arthur I. Verry, manager of the Taft campaign out West, could easily be mistaken for representations of the Hon. Sidney Bisher. Which may explain the taking ways of Mr. Verry.

It looks as if the Charlemagne Towers were in for a bit of the experience which will be recalled as having befallen Bellamy and Maria.

Don't hurry, gentlemen; if it isn't convenient for you to agree on the street car trackage bill for another session or two, we can keep on walking. The exercise is rather beneficial, anyhow.

Mr. Lawson is once more back in our midst, and progressing in the direction of our pocketbook.

DORSEY IS BACK; HAS NEW FORTUNE

Former Representative Is Lobbying for Mining Bureau.

Another Goldfield millionaire, who has recouped a broken fortune in the new Nevada gold district, is in Washington, looking after legislation in which he is interested. He is George W. E. Dorsey, who a half-score of years ago was perhaps the leading Republican in Nebraska. He was a member of Congress, and supposed to be worth millions. The panic of 1893 hit him hard. He lost all his money, retired from Congress, and went into business again.

The story goes, among his old associates, that Dorsey has made a new fortune. He set about it first in Utah, and then when the strike was made at Goldfield, was among those on the ground floor. Goldfield has rehabilitated a good many fortunes. Former Senator W. M. Stewart was one of the men who, after already losing two great fortunes, got back on his feet by the Goldfield route. Senator Nixon of Nevada, widely reputed the wealthiest Senator, despite the fact that he is rather youthful for the upper chamber, made his money in Goldfield, and made it mainly in financing rather than in actual mining.

Former Representative Dorsey still lives in Nebraska, and reports that he is in sight of the multi-millionaire class, and has developed a quiet ambition to represent his State in the Senate. It would be no surprise, if, with his new fortune at command, he would appear presently on the political horizon and demand consideration as a factor in things.

Mr. Dorsey is here specifically in the interest of legislation to establish a bureau of mines under the Department of the Interior. He is confident it will pass at this session, despite the reported vigorous opposition of the anthracite interests in Pennsylvania.

CHOUSES BRIDE'S GRAVE AS PLACE TO SHOOT SELF.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Standing at the grave of his young wife, who died several months ago, after a brief illness in a hospital, Fred Brock, a business man of Hobart, Ind., fatally shot himself.

Several hours later he was found lying on the ground. Physicians who were called said that he could not live.

According to Brock's friends his mind has been affected since his wife's death. He was often seen by the caretaker of Crown Hill Cemetery, near Hobart, as he walked to the grave and stood sometimes for hours at a time.

February Circulation Figures

Net Daily Average:
 The Times.....44,820
 The Star.....38,969

BRYAN'S ADDRESS STIRS IRISHMEN

Hibernians Loudly Acclaim Nebraskan in Odd Fellows Hall.

Senator Gore Also an Exponent of Erin's Glories.

William Jennings Bryan stood amid a cheering and enthusiastic gathering of Irishmen last evening in Odd Fellows Hall and was greeted as a brother in the blood, a descendant of Irishmen. He recounted the glories of Ireland and its sons.

The mass meeting of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians brought forth a crowd that would have filled the large hall twice over and then left some waiting outside the door. Bryan was the bright, particular star of the occasion, and his hearers cheered themselves hoarse.

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, another descendant of an Irishman, came in for a share of their enthusiasm also. He, too, read from the bright pages of the history of the Emerald Isle.

"Ireland has made a wonderful contribution to the wealth of men of this country," said Mr. Bryan, in his address. "No single strain of blood is of more value to America than that which comes from Ireland. No other people have exhibited more adaptability. No nationality that has contributed to our nation has shown more patriotism. You find the Irishman everywhere. He is conspicuous in every branch of government. And in politics—but who is in politics but the Irish?"

"You can find an Irishman in the governor's chair, the United States Senate, House of Representatives, Legislatures of the States, and every other important position within the gift of the government. He is a genius in statecraft, for he studies science of government, and is a close observer of human nature. The nation has good reason to be grateful for what the Irish have done here."

"On St. Patrick's Day I had the honor to be the guest of an organization composed solely of Irishmen, and I listened to eloquent addresses, in which the speakers recounted the suffering of their fellow-men in Ireland. But I believe that in time the Irish will obtain home rule. For I believe that no suffering is ever endured for righteous cause—in vain. As a Protestant, I am glad that the rule for home rule in Ireland has not been left entirely to Catholics."

"During my political activity I have associated with persons of all churches and creeds, but their beliefs have not influenced me in one way or the other. In my own church there are persons who disapprove of my doctrine, while others of the same religion support me. I have received as much respect from what the Catholic clergy as I have from the members of my own church. I have always entertained a high respect for what the Catholic church have done and are doing today. Had I not possessed this appreciation it would have been received as an insult."

Patrick J. Halligan called the meeting to order, and introduced P. T. Moran as the presiding officer. Francis P. Sheehy expressed the admiration which the members of the organization had for Mr. Bryan and their confidence in him.

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR WASHINGTON GUEST

Western Politician Instructed for Taft—Enthusiastic Over Prospects.

Gov. George L. Sheldon, of Nebraska, is a Washington visitor. Governor Sheldon will be head of the Nebraska delegation at large to the Republican convention at Chicago, and is instructed for Taft.

More than that, there has been serious discussion of the possibility of making him candidate for Vice President on the Taft ticket.

Early in the game the Hughes people in New York took up Senator Burkett of Nebraska as a Vice Presidential possibility. They would have been pleased to push Burkett, if Burkett could have delivered them Nebraska for Hughes. But the Senator didn't feel that it was worth while, and the deal fell out.

Then the Taft people sent their emissaries to Nebraska and captured the Senator. From that day on there has been talk about Sheldon as a Vice Presidential possibility, and it is said on excellent authority that no man in the nation today stands a better chance of that nomination than the Nebraska governor.

Sheldon is wanted especially because he is very strong in Nebraska, Bryan's home, and where it has been claimed Bryan is much stronger this year than ever before. The Nebraskan governor has been something of a radical himself. Under his administration his State has passed a long list of "progressive" laws and he is regarded as quite a serious Senatorial possibility for the near future.

To keep this State away from Bryan, and at the same time to keep Governor Sheldon out of the way of Senator Burkett, his nomination for Vice President would be a natural thing. The governor has been talked about by the President, and there is no doubt that the Vice Presidential possibility was discussed, though no announcement is made as to the turn it took.

KAISER AND HIS PARTY LEAVE VENICE SUNDAY

VENICE, March 27.—The Kaiser, his consort, and their suite will leave Venice for Corfu Sunday. The party is making its headquarters on board the yacht Hohenzollern.

The tourists are spending most of their time, however, cruising about the city in gondolas and visiting the galleries, churches and shops. King Victor of Italy has returned to Rome, after a visit here with the Kaiser.

Why Isn't Betting Stopped at Benning? \$5 for Best Answer



A Washington citizen, while walking down Pennsylvania avenue today, met a Wise Old Owl.

Said the Washington citizen:

"I've heard a good deal of late about intentions of various people to stop the betting at the Benning track, but I understand the game is still going on. Why isn't it stopped, I wonder?"

Said the Wise Old Owl: "They couldn't stop the race track betting because—"

But the words choked him, and the Washington citizen didn't get the reason.

The Washington Times wants to satisfy the curiosity of the Washington citizen. It will give a prize of Five Dollars to the person who gives the best statement of what the Wise Old Owl meant to say.

Send your answer to the Question Editor, Washington Times. The person submitting the best answer will receive five dollars. All replies MUST be written on postal cards, and contain full name and address of sender. Answers will be accepted until 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the name of the person submitting the best reply will be published in The Sunday Times.

Several answers in really clever verse are among the following:

"They won't stop betting at Benning, As long there's a track. Women like to go and bet, As well as men; that's a fact. They come from all over the country, To see their old friends once more. So why should our beautiful city Be on the twenty-third floor?" Mrs. C. P. Bates. Congress Heights.

"Because 'tis right— Because 'tis right. 'Tis better, quite, To let things remain Without a fight. As the odds are all 'agin' us, Mrs. E. Hines. 1309 Franklin street northeast.

"You may lead a horse to water, But you cannot make him drink. You may send a man to Congress, But you cannot make him think. You may engineer a bill to stop the fleeing of the throng. You may ask them to stop betting. For opinions are good and strong. You may seek to save the bettors, And yet the game still go on. And you cannot stop the betting, Cause the odds are ten to one." W. F. Fitzherbert. The Newton, Sixth and E streets northeast.

"How silly's the game that we play On the bookies we wish were away. 'Run about or I'll nab you, Stand still and I'll grab you, 'Enables them to get all our pay! 'Enables them to move 'round and win, too. Everyone can see what we should do: Nullify the old law. Sure; 'tis there there's a flaw, 'Enabling 'em to laugh at our law. Now, one word to you, Mr. Editor. Concerning a few starving children: If I don't win the five, I'll try and contrive To ship them right up to your buildin'." Allen Prender. 74 Tenth street southeast.

"The bookie's in no jeopardy; No legal cloud his vision blots. If only like the leopard, he Will change his spots." Arthur Gordon. 20 Four-and-a-half street southwest.

"For goodness sake! It seems, Miss Lake Would take the cake, But you would let her? But don't get gay, Miss Lake, I pray, Confine your by To Benning's bettor. A five-spot's not slow In making go The man you know, In 'bargain' paces; Then don't be vexed, Stick to the text, Miss Lake, 'get next' To the Benning races." John Hortense. 'The Gainesboro,' Maryland avenue northeast.

"When 'Fluffy Ruffles' marries 'Uncle Sam' And Washington gets a decent ball team, says the 'Faw' silver dollars are lead. When they'll stop the betting—if they can." C. E. Bauman. 712 Maryland avenue northeast.

"You must wake up, and make up A law that will break up The bookie and make him skidoo— A law that is drastic, And not so elastic. 'Is the only law that will do.'" George Bernard. 300 Four-and-a-half street southwest.

"For wisdom, as you will know, I am noted. So for that reason I don't care to be quoted. But from the way things look to a bird up a tree, Somebody is getting a big fat fee." Garrett Whiteside. 1200 Massachusetts avenue.

"There are more who like the betting Than believe it sin-besetting. And now I quote the very wise old saw: Just as sure as 'boys are boys' It is 'money makes the mare go,' and the law!" Sarah A. Latham. The Plymouth, Eleventh street northwest.

"They couldn't stop the race track betting because the Washington Jockey Club is a 'Wise Old Owl.'" Kate Wiltshire. 214 N street southwest.

"That bookies can prove that the track's on the level, and the horses raise the 'dust' so the lawmakers can't see their way clear." U. M. Nolan. 325 Seventh street northeast.

TOO MUCH WEALTH. "Did you try counting 1,000 sheep, as I told you?" "Yes, doc. But then I got to figuring what I could get for 'em by the pound at present prices, and after that I just couldn't go to sleep."—Exchange.

HELP WANTED FOR THE NEEDY.

THE CITIZENS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION spent \$1,475.71 in January to relieve distress. THE CITIZENS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION spent \$1,779.71 in February for food, fuel, and clothing. WILL YOU NOT HELP THE CITIZENS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION IN RELIEVING DISTRESS? IN PURCHASING FOOD, FUEL, AND CLOTHING FOR THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING? Address: THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE, 811 G Street, For the Associated Charities, John Joy Edson, treasurer. For the Citizens' Relief Association, Milton E. Alles, treasurer. For the Committee on Prevention of Consumption, Gen. W. H. Forwood, treasurer.

NAZIMOVA ACHIEVES NOTABLE TRIUMPH

Her Impersonation of Hedda Gabler Dramatic Masterpiece.

The Cast.
 George Tesman.....John Emerson
 Judge Brack.....Dodson Mitchell
 Robert Lovborg.....Brandon Tynan
 Mrs. Elvsted.....Florence Fisher
 Mrs. Alving.....Mrs. Jacques Martin
 Bertha.....Gertrude Berkeley
 Hedda Tesman.....Mrs. Nazimova

In a never-to-be-forgotten impersonation of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" at the Belasco Theater last night, Mme. Aila Nazimova established beyond all question her right to a position of proud eminence among actresses of the present day. Her technique was at all times superb, and the higher art and subtler power of carrying conviction to her audience never failed. In many respects it was one of the most remarkable performances a Washington audience has ever witnessed.

"Hedda Gabler" is familiar to most patrons of the theater, for it has been a favorite play with all actresses who have interpreted or attempted to interpret dramas of the Ibsen school. As a dramatic offering it differs in many respects from everything else the great Norwegian wrote. It cannot be said that it points any particular moral, such as is to be found in "Ghosts," or "Rosmersholm," nor is there to be discovered in it any rebellion against the existing social conditions, such as is seen reflected in "A Doll's House" or "The Pillars of Society." Hedda Gabler is rather the study of a single character, but a study so profound and so masterful that every attribute stands out in bold relief. And yet the whole is knit together so wonderfully that the impression is one of the most striking in all dramatic literature. It is useless to attempt to enlarge upon the cowardice, the jealousy, the all-consuming discontent, the longing for earthly happiness of this creation of Ibsen's brain; and of her lack of courage to grasp that happiness even when she believes she knows where it is to be had. The whole has been set forth by the poet in one of his masterpieces of character delineation.

That Mme. Nazimova succeeded in creating this character in the flesh is an achievement of which but few actresses of the present day can boast. All the haunting mystery, the weird fascination, the soul-bitterness, and the gripping tragedy of the role were portrayed with a force and conviction that made the play a throbbing reality.

Mme. Nazimova has the faculty not merely of giving the audience the impression that she is oblivious of everything except the shadow world of the stage, but she succeeds in making the spectators equally oblivious. Every intonation of her remarkably flexible voice, every sinuous movement, every glance from eyes which seemed to conceal within their black depths the volcanoes of wrath, scorn, hatred, fear, passion, and revenge; every step as she moved with panther-like tread about the room with her arms now tense and now stretched forth as though trying to grasp something which she knew was beyond her reach, every glimpse from her teeth beneath close-drawn lips of fiery red, all these told of the character of Hedda, the creature of Ibsen's imaginative genius.

Not the least noteworthy feature of the performance was the wonderful art displayed by Mme. Nazimova in her make-up. In her impersonation of "Hedda Gabler" in which she appeared as the dimwitted, childlike, vivacious, feverishly agile, and dramatic creature, it is conceivable that this somber, tall, tragic figure with long, tapering fingers, with a neck of unbelievable length, with a voice of great smoothness and musical timbre, should be one and the same.

"Hedda Gabler" is by no means an entertainment in the usual sense of the word. It is a tragedy, and a tragedy of the highest order. It is gloomy, and depressing from beginning to end, but as a character study and as an artistic and dramatic treat it ranks with the greatest roles of stage history. The supporting company redeemed itself for its unsatisfactory work in "A Doll's House." Brandon Tynan gave a wonderful interpretation of the role of Robert Lovborg, and the character of Mrs. Elvsted, in which she appeared as the dimwitted, childlike, vivacious, feverishly agile, and dramatic creature, it is conceivable that this somber, tall, tragic figure with long, tapering fingers, with a neck of unbelievable length, with a voice of great smoothness and musical timbre, should be one and the same.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST ZOO IS PLANNED IN DENVER

DENVER, Col., March 27.—Denver is planning the biggest zoo in the country. John Alden Loring of New York, an expert in such matters, has been retained to plan the new institution, and he has just submitted his report. The new zoo will be 175 square acres in size, and will contain all kinds of animals.

The fast disappearing buffalo, elk and grizzly bear will be preserved upon the new tract, and the new zoological garden will be built to allow the animals to live in their natural way and upon their native haunts.