

The Washington Times

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SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1908.

A Few Sample Tours.

A committee of 100 citizens is coming to Washington from the city of Tulsa, Okla., to study our form of government. Tulsa, it would appear, is suffering from growing pains.

When the committee arrives, it might be well to take it upon the following personally conducted tours—

- 1. Our Police Court, Workhouse, and Jail; Justice Stafford and Police Judge Kimball, guides. 2. Our Alleys; Commissioner MacFarland and Mr. Charles F. Weller, guides. 3. Our Modern Methods of Arbitrating Labor Troubles; Commissioner Henry L. West, guide. 4. Our Typical School Buildings; Commissioner Morrow and Captain Oyster, guides. 5. Our New Convention Hall; a committee of 100 prominent citizens to serve as guides. 6. Our Unified System of Local Hospital Charities; Col. George Truesdell and Mr. George F. Wilson, guides.

If there is any time left to the committee after it has seen our broad streets, our new Municipal Building, our beautiful parks, and the new Connecticut avenue bridge, we suggest these tours as rounding out the view of our peculiar form of government as it works.

Helping the Unemployed.

It is more than a coincidence that the President has authorized announcement of plans for his conference of the governors of the States, just at the same time that he has been discussing with a prominent social student the question of giving aid to the unemployed.

Beyond a doubt the gravity of the problem of employment has been exaggerated. In certain centers of congested population it is most serious; but as to the country at large the figures which enthusiastic pessimists have been giving out are, of course, sadly overstated.

In its relation to this problem, the conference relative to preservation of natural resources is most significant. There is one corporation whose credit and resources may reasonably be relied upon at all times to be reasonably sound: the corporation of the whole people.

If the States, the cities, the counties, the Federal Government, would adjust their business operations so far as possible to this rule, it would enable them vastly to improve conditions when periods of depression come. The aggregate of public work done in this country in a decade is many hundreds of millions.

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the laborer by providing him work in bad times.

This is no socialistic suggestion; it is no unbecome or cheap impracticability. It is a policy adopted in a large way in many other countries, and it could be enforced in this country. The coming conference at the White House will afford an excellent forum from which to develop a practicable scheme of the kind.

The People and the Navy.

According to one of the naval lieutenants now on his way to Washington, the battleship fleet has been beating all shooting records at Magdalena Bay. "The world," says the enthusiastic officer, "will be astounded when the facts come out."

Then let them come out. The sooner the better. Most Americans are enthusiastic over the fleet, and they want more cause for enthusiasm. The cruise is costing the country a big pile of money, and the more good news the less grumbling will there be.

Admiral Thomas, who succeeds the redoubtable Evans, has the right idea. "It has always been my belief," says the temporary fleet commander of the peace fleet, "that the public is entitled to know everything concerning the navy that is consistent with its welfare."

"There are, of course, many matters of a technical nature which must be kept secret from foreign powers, but these are usually of a kind in which the country would not be interested anyway. It is the people's navy. This is the people's fleet. There is no reason why we should conceal from them what we are doing so long as essential military secrets are kept intact."

"I think it would be better for the people of the United States and better for the navy if they knew each other more intimately. I should welcome any effort to acquaint the public more thoroughly with this fleet."

The public wants to know and should know. The policy of the present head of the department has always been to let them know. The inquiries being made illustrate the futility, if not the danger, of the old attempts at suppressing criticism and the proper kind of information. Facts useful to certain ones have been leaking out, with the result that now the naval world has some scandals to probe.

The men of the navy, from the admiral down, are all right if you give them a fair chance. They can build incomparable ships and sail them incomparably, and shoot to beat the band, if they get the chance. So long as this war business must go on, then the people are for giving the men of the navy this chance. But the public wants to know more about it.

Where the Women Folks Can Help

They tell a story up at the Capitol of a Senator who went home disconsolate after the upper house had passed the pure food and drug act. When his good wife asked what was the matter she was told: "Oh, they've let an idea run away with them up in the Senate. They've just passed a bill that invades the clearly established police powers of the States."

"Is that so? What bill was it?" "The pure food and drug act." "John, I'm ever so much interested in it. And you say it passed? Oh, isn't that fine!"

It was, of course, the women of such views (though of more active interest) who had that bill made law. It was the same women who forced the enactment of the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation act. The same women, if they choose, can have enacted any legislation in which they have interest genuine enough to hold them together. Here are several measures in which they ought to have such an interest—

- 1. A child labor law for the Capital of the United States. 2. Penal and correctional reform for the Capital of the United States. 3. Pure and clean milk for the Capital of the United States. 4. Playgrounds for the Capital of the United States. 5. Safe schools and enough schools for the Capital of the United States.

No need to enlist the women of the whole country in these local causes. If just the women who live here, the year through or only a few months every year, will get behind those bills personally and urge them on the attention of Congressmen personally, they will all be set forward toward their passage.

Kentucky Hard Hit.

They are beginning to ask in Kentucky whether the dreadful tobacco war is worth while waging after all. With the tobacco trust on one side and the selling pool on the other, the independent farmers are harassed to the point of desperation. The conflict has cast a shadow over the entire State, and one of the questions of the day is this: Might not the disastrous affair

best be ended by abandoning the tobacco industry altogether?

Here is what one observer has to say on the subject:

More and more as the affair advances the pity and the needlessness of it come into the limelight. Tobacco is only a small thing even in Kentucky. The price of the crop ranges from \$6,000,000 in a bad year to perhaps \$30,000,000 in a very good year—a small amount to set a State at war.

The ground which produces this crop will yield amazing returns from almost anything else. The State is by nature a wonderland for corn, wheat, stock, truck, fruit, or almost anything that can be put in the ground. Through four acres of tobacco return a man more than four acres of anything else, the same number of days' labor spent on any other crop—it takes 120 days all told on tobacco—will till so many more acres of other crops as to pay enormously better per day.

Tobacco has always been a curse to Kentucky. In this state of affairs, then, in the presence of an oppressive trust, with low prices and often with shorter crops, with the ground giving out, with the children working in the fields, with general unhappiness following extension of the crop, it would have been a simple affair for the present leaders, or for the State authorities, to have begun a campaign of education, teaching the farmers how to grow something else and how to market it. This they have utterly failed to do. The campaign has been entirely negative.

But the result of taking the advice to grow nothing this year has begun to have unexpectedly bad effects. One of the most serious is the trek of the farmers across the Ohio, to States where they can settle down and be free from oppression. The Law and Order League, encouraged by the more courageous public authorities, has made some progress in its attempt to suppress lawlessness, but it is evident even now that this struggle between the farmers' trust and the manufacturers' trust will leave a trail of poverty and crime.

Statesmen whose children never have to remain in Washington during the summer would perhaps get a new view of the playgrounds question if they were required to stay throughout the entire heated term, say, for once in five years. Can't you figure out an excuse for an all-summer extra session, Mr. President?

Another reason why a filibuster isn't such an awfully wicked thing is that, according to the experience of veterans, the process of killing time has generally materially shortened the sessions of Congress. Odd, isn't it?

The spring elections appear to have turned generally on the question of community policies toward the liquor traffic. The saloon is on trial all over this land.

It was a good thing for the House of Representatives that there was no occasion for a vote on the naval program immediately after the speeches of Messrs. Hobson and Burton. Both were so entirely convincing that it would have been a terrific strain to have forced a decision without opportunity to think it over.

The real significance of the result in Wisconsin is that it indicates the present status of the old-time stalwart faction there.

By the way, it will be well to bear in mind that some eloquent governor is liable to make a speech in the East Room of the White House next month that will introduce a promising dark horse into this Presidential situation.

The passing of the ancient and honorable railway stations in this city would not occasion so much sentimental regret if it were not for the difficulty involved in riding out to see the new one.

The Tyler Morors will have to figure out a new stunt right quickly or retire to an inside page next to advertising.

EXPECTS TO WIN SUIT FROM B. & O. RAILROAD

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 11.—The briefs of the George's Creek Basin Coal Company, in its suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to compel the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads to remove the 15 per cent per ton difference on George's Creek coal, have been prepared and will be served on Hugh L. Bond, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio, and filed with the commission by Wednesday next, the time limit. The Baltimore and Ohio has until May 1 to serve and submit its briefs, and then the plaintiff has five days in which to file a counter brief.

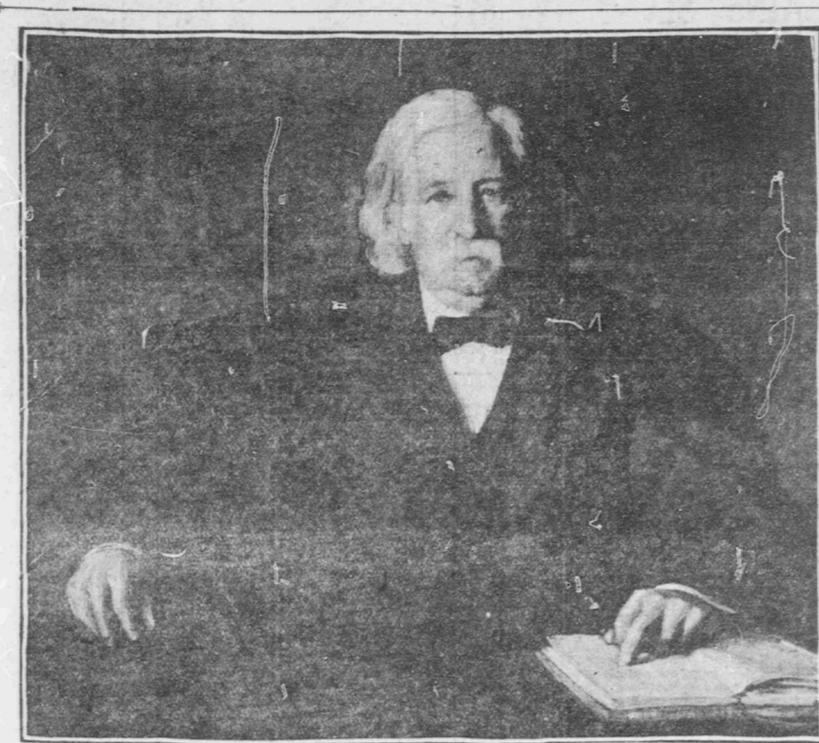
It is the opinion of persons interested that a decision will be reached by the Interstate Commerce Commission by June 1. It is believed this testimony will go far toward causing its removal.

MARCH CIRCULATION FIGURES

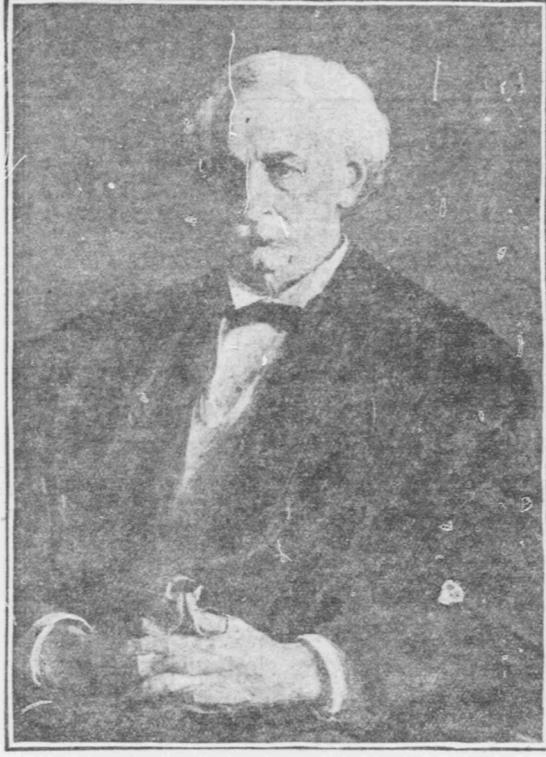
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PORTRAITS OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES



Rosenthal's Painting of Chief Justice Fuller.



PAINTING OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE PECKHAM.

Daughters of the Revolution Are Making Extensive Plans For Great Congress Next Week

With the seventeenth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution being perfected for the entertainment of the twelve hundred members expected to attend, and before the end of the week the advance guard of the delegates will have reached Washington.

The congress will be called to order on Monday, April 20, and will continue throughout the week, the sessions being held at Continental Hall. Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, is expected to reach Washington by Saturday, and will open headquarters at the New Willard Hotel.

On Monday evening a reception will be tendered the president general at the New Willard. Other social features of the week's stay include a reception tendered the Daughters by the Sons of the American Revolution, an illustrated stereopticon lecture on "Our Flag" at Continental Hall on Wednesday evening, and a reception by President Roosevelt on a date yet to be arranged.

The lecture on the flag has been written by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, assistant historian general, of New York, and probably will be delivered by her.

Business of Importance. Although there is considerable business of importance to come before the Congress, it is expected the present session will be quiet as compared to the preceding one, because there is to be no general election of officers. The only elections to engage the attention of the delegates at this time are those for ten vice presidents general for States of Georgia, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky, Texas, and Virginia.

On Saturday preceding the convention there is to be a board meeting in Continental Hall, and on Saturday afternoon there also will be a meeting of the Continental Hall committee. Both meetings will be for the purpose of getting into shape the various reports and matters to be presented to the congress. This will be the first time that the national board has met in the new Continental Hall, and it is being decorated

and otherwise arranged for the occasion. Act on Amendments. The congress will act at this convention on the several amendments to the constitution and by-laws presented at the congresses of 1906 and 1907. A portion of these amendments relate to chapter representations and election, one amendment providing that "no member who has not paid her dues for the fiscal year, or on or before March 1 preceding the congress, shall be entitled to represent the chapter."

Another amendment provides that article 5, section 1, shall read as follows: "The national board of management shall be composed of the active officers of the national society and one State vice-regent, or in her absence, one State vice-regent, from each State and Territory, said State regent and State vice-regent to be elected by the delegates at the annual State conference. In States having no State conference, such officers shall be elected by the delegates from each State or Territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting. These elections shall be announced by the chairman of each delegation at the Continental Congress for its confirmation. The certificates of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general.

DABO PAINTINGS EXHIBITION

May Be Seen at Morrey Galleries Until April 16.

Paintings of a rare temperamental quality, original in thought, individual in arrangement, and pleasing in color may be found at the Morrey galleries in G street, where a small collection of the works of Scott Dabo are now on exhibition. The collection will remain on view until April 16.

The attractiveness of this exhibition is not confined to its originality. Many can paint with strongly defined originality. Few in a departure from well recognized conventionalities can be interesting and satisfying. In this instance the pleasing qualities are comprised in the evident love of nature seen through the temperament of a poet who conveys his message in his own language. That an inspiration is translated on canvas in a new way and a happier manner, no serious person can doubt after an inspection of this small collection of nine paintings.

Dabo is a dreamer, but his dreams are not nightmares. He is a colorist with a limited range of color, and a well-nigh perfect knowledge of color harmony. A story teller with a limited vocabulary, but one of wise selection, his perception of the beauties of nature is intense. His personal estimate of his powers is so hidden that one feels the beauties of his work, rather than the greatness of the artist. He is not a painter of the dramatic or of the unreal. His work is as simple as that of Whistler, his color range is limited. His realism is deep, and his expression of art feeling as convincing.

In this small exhibition there are but few, if any, pictures which would not harmonize with the surroundings of the simplest home as well as with that of the more pretentious character. He appeals to nature's beauty by allusion, not by illustration. He invites attention to the beauty of the most commonplace subjects and teaches the lesson that art is a matter of well grounded knowledge of nature, revealed to others in a simple elemental way. The artist has something worth the telling, and pedantic style is not needed when the story is important.

There are few, if any, better marines in "Going Out to Sea." In this beautiful picture there is nothing but water and sky, with the exception of the diminishing forms of a few sailing vessels at the horizon line. The sea is unruffled, almost calm. The sky is placid in its haze of mist clouds, through which the sun is struggling. There is no contrast at spectacular effects. Atmospheric qualities are those of a dreamy summer day. There are contrasts of color and arrangement is luminous, and yet subdued. It is a great picture without any attempt at the usual qualities of greatness. A picture which will linger in the association of rare beauties, one that will improve with acquaintance, and charm after a deeper study.

One of the most interesting art topics of the season arranged by the National Society of Fine Arts in the course of illustrated lectures given under the auspices of the Society, will be the coming lecture by Mrs. M. B. Blaisdell on "The Evolution of Mural Painting." This lecture will be given on Wednesday evening, April 15, at the Metropolitan Hall, at 8 o'clock, and will be illustrated by lantern slides.

The Baroness Mayor des Planches recently has given sittings for a portrait by Francesco P. Finocchiaro, who is contemplating an exhibition of his portraits in his Grand Park studio in New York. The portraits of the Baron and Mrs. des Planches, painted by Tull, and exhibited for a short time at the Corcoran Gallery, are now on exhibition at the galleries of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, in New York.

Miss Louise Heath has just completed a commendable portrait in oils which has been shown to a few friends of the sitter in her studio in Florida avenue. This portrait marks distinct progress in the work of this artist and evidences a sincerity of purpose which cannot but commend itself to all.

The portrait is that of a young woman attired in her wedding gown. A gown of quiet tone and simple, unassuming qualities. The sitter has been posed in a manner which reflects the thorough academic training of the artist, but not over-elaborated.

In the qualities of the face Miss Heath shows entire freedom. There is no effort toward idealization or of senseless flattery. The face is vigorous and interesting. The eyes have a quality which denotes a strong personality, cleverly, and yet pleasingly, presented.

A final report made by Thomas Hastings concerning the merits of the model for the bronze doors of the Capitol, is highly commendatory. He is making a study of the sculptor, Mr. Amateis. In concluding the report, Mr. Hastings states as his belief that the doors which Amateis will be one of the most attractive features of the Capitol. A cast in plaster of these doors constitutes the exhibit of the National Sculpture Society, now in progress in Baltimore.

Leo Lentell, the sculptor, is engaged upon a commission for work of a decorative architectural character for the new office building of Swartzell, Rineck & Henney, in Fifteenth street.

In the relief of U. S. J. Dunbar in the rear of his residence in street, are two excellent portrait busts nearly ready for casting in plaster. The red clay in which the models are made is of an attractive color, and the opportunity of seeing the work in its most presentable form, unless finally completed in bronze, is far better when seen in clay than in plaster.

One of the portrait busts is that of a woman with a well-formed head. The hair has been attractively dressed, the pose of the head is graceful, the drapery effectively and yet simply arranged, the bust is a single rose, used to fasten the V-shaped line of the drapery. The expression is one of pleasing quality, conveying the impression of a vigorous mind which is not masked by the medium in which the expression is conveyed.

That four carloads of sculpture should be sent from New York to Baltimore, where the annual exhibition of sculpture of the National Sculpture Society is now being held, is considered by a New York exhibitor as a strong argument for the greater needs of New York for such a building as will comfortably accommodate all of the large societies desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity for exhibition purposes.

In a joint exhibition of the works of sculptors and painters now being held in Paris, Bonn, the leading sculptor of France, exhibits as one of his pieces of sculpture, a portrait bust in marble of Joseph Pulitzer, of New York.

POOR JACK! "Look at the engagement ring Jack gave me! Isn't it a beauty?" "Yes, indeed; that's why I accepted him when he proposed a year ago." Exchange.