

The Washington Times

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JUNE CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation figures for June, including daily and Sunday circulation, and total circulation for the month.

The net total circulation of The Times during the month of June was 1,232,315, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 28, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for June to have been 44,011.

Sundays.

Table showing Sunday circulation figures for June, including daily and Sunday circulation, and total circulation for the month.

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of June was 194,215, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 48,554.

In each issue of The Times, the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page, at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

MUST ALL PULL TOGETHER FOR SUCCESS.

In any one community of people—such as the city of Washington—it is necessary that all interests work together for their own and the common good. No group of individuals, banded together in the form of a municipality, can achieve full success if any one clique or collective unit pulls back. We are each dependent on the other. If we would share in the general progress, prosperity, and well-being of the whole, we must contribute our share of effort in behalf of the whole. Just so far as we fail to help and just so far as we hinder the advancement of the community's interests, just so far will the community as a whole suffer—and as it suffers, so must each individual suffer.

A striking illustration of this principle is offered today by the attitude of the two local traction companies on the open-car question. It is broadly hinted in a letter received yesterday by The Times from one of its numerous open-car correspondents, who writes as follows:

Closed, unhealthful cars in hot weather injure business. Women won't come down town except when necessary. We notice the loss in our establishment.

This writer is a Washington merchant. His experience shows how the traction interests—pulling backward—are hurting the retail mercantile interests. The traction companies refuse to operate comfortable cars; women living in the outlying sections of the city refuse to ride in stuffy, closed cars, and the merchant's trade suffers as a consequence.

Carried to its final conclusion, this condition would do immeasurable harm to the city of Washington. To very great extent, the prosperity of a city is measured by the prosperity of its retail stores. How can these be prosperous if obstacles are thrown in the path of their biggest class of patrons on the way from the home to the shop?

WILL IT BE THE LAST IN THIS COUNTRY?

John L. Sullivan, the former champion of the world of pugilism, in giving his impressions of the fight at Reno, says: "It will probably be the last big fight in this country."

If such a sentiment were expressed by an opponent of prize fighting, by a person given to moralizing against the evils of the game at the ringside, it might be entitled to be considered lightly. But when such a view takes hold of a man like Sullivan, himself an advocate of pugilism, it is worth while to look around and see what there is to be heard out of this idea.

For years, we have heard the familiar outcry against prize fighting and have been told it was high time to put an end to it. But every time the followers of the ring, the prize-fight fans, wanted a big match arranged, they were successful in finding a place where they would not be disturbed. At least, the successful interferences with such events have been few and far between. The Jeffries-Johnson function was driven out of San Francisco, but found lodgment just across the mountains in Reno. And plenty of stiff boxing

matches that are nothing less than prize fights are held frequently in localities popularly esteemed much less benighted than Reno.

It cannot be questioned that the circumstances of the mill at Reno and the aftermath of it have given a setback to prize fighting. One thing that has more than anything else done this is the senseless and inane injection of the race question into the situation. Nothing could be more foolish than to imagine that any question of the superiority of one race over the other is involved in this. Probably the indefensible race riots which have occurred in many cities have done more to disgust people with the prize fighting business than the actual occurrences at Reno in themselves. They were not much different from those of other big fights, except that there was even more greedy commercialism than usual, that the national holiday was converted to base purposes and that the contest was so one-sided as scarcely to be worthy the name of a real battle.

One of the indirect results of the stirring up of race riots will be to check the sale of prize fight pictures, thus hitting at the profits of the promoters, though they will be amply rewarded for their pains. But it may well be doubted if prize fighting is anywhere near the end in this country. So long as good-sized fortunes are made out of it and the great bulk of the public gets wildly excited over a championship event, it looks like an excess of optimism to expect it to die.

RIGHT TARIFF WOULD NOT NEED A DIAGRAM.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of former President Roosevelt, has been "explaining" the Payne-Aldrich tariff law to his Buckeye constituents. Mr. Longworth says that when the people understand the law he is sure they will endorse it. The trouble, according to him, is that the masses don't know how the tariff law works.

Mr. Longworth isn't the first stand-patter who has given expression to such views in the last ten months. His standpat song from Maine to California. "The people have been deceived. They don't know that the tariff has really been revised downward. When it is explained to them everything will be lovely."

Maybe it will and maybe it won't. This much is certain: The people are now skeptical, and give every indication of continuing to be skeptical of a law that has to be explained. That's just what's the matter with the new tariff. The people have no evidence that it has been revised downward except the words of the men who tinkered with it. If the people had been able to discover a reduction in the prices of the things they buy it would not be necessary now for Mr. Longworth and his stand-pat colleagues to draw a diagram of the Payne-Aldrich bill in order to induce the people to believe it is what it pretends to be.

CONSUMPTIVES MADE VICTIMS OF FRAUD.

It is almost beyond human power to believe there are, anywhere in the world, persons who are willing to thrive on the despair of those who, afflicted by the "great white plague," turn to any remedy that holds out even the faintest hope of life and health. According to the statements of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, however, there are such, and their revenues amount to \$15,000,000 a year. This society has just announced that \$3,000,000 is spent annually to advertise quack consumption cures, and that \$15,000,000 is the tribute drawn from consumptives for remedies that have been proved worthless.

The regrettable part of the statement is that it is probably true. We can be thankful that knowledge concerning consumption is being gained by the masses of the people rapidly, and that the time is speedily approaching when this great, useless outlay will be cut down, but we cannot escape the conviction that such frightful waste is well-nigh criminal.

There are just three remedies for consumption. There are positively but three, and they must be taken simultaneously. They are fresh air, rest, and wholesome food. Any other treatment is a fraud, and should be shunned by every consumptive who has the slightest desire to live.

NEW DEVICE FOR DISINFECTING CARS.

Germany is meeting with gratifying success in its new method of disinfecting passenger coaches, and the results of its experiments, as well as being decidedly interesting, are worthy of serious attention in America, where we have not yet arrived at perfection in our efforts to bring about sanitary conditions in our public carriers. At Potsdam there has recently been installed and put into operation a huge, cylindrical boiler, in which passenger cars are disinfected in their entirety at one operation. The boiler is of steel. The car is run into it with doors and windows open, and the end of the receptacle is closed, the machinery being so constructed that the cylinder becomes hermetically sealed. Pumps then extract all air from the boiler, creating a vacuum. The interior is heated by steam pipes to a temperature of 115 degrees Fahrenheit and formalin is injected into it. Each car is left in the big tube five

to ten hours. Air is then let in for the purpose of carrying the formalin into every crack and corner of the coach and its furnishings. When removed, the car and everything in it is absolutely aseptic. Vermin and germs cannot live against the combination of heat, a vacuum and formalin.

It is interesting to note the relative cheapness of this seemingly perfect method of disinfection. The machine costs \$18,000. The immediate expense of treating each car is figured at \$4.76. Allowing 5 per cent on the investment, German railway experts estimate the expense for disinfection to be \$8.33 per car, which they say is less than the system generally in use—that of disinfecting cars by placing the formalin machines inside them and making them as nearly tight as possible. That system, it should also be remembered, is not certain to destroy all vermin and bacteria.

There has been great improvement in the sanitary condition of American railway coaches in the last few years, but there is room for much more. If Germany has devised a car disinfecting machine that far outstrips anything heretofore known, American railroad operators should be quick to take advantage of the invention.

It is to be hoped those who've been putting certain things off to "a cold day in July" took advantage of their opportunity today.

There are a lot of Congressmen who will deeply regret the establishment of the precedent that it's hard for a man to come back.

Lots of us would be stronger for barring the fight pictures here if we could be assured they'd be shown in some nearby city.

Considering that for which it's famous, Reno shouldn't have been surprised to find Jack and Jeff an ill-matched pair.

The famous superlative will now take form something like this: "No more show than a snowball in a P. A. V. E. car."

In their inclination to retire only when knocked out, pugilists are strangely similar to United States Senators.

The fact that the fight wasn't as disastrous as a good college football game may offer some trifling food for thought.

Jeff's scuffers shouldn't forget that he laughs at scars who never felt a wound."

Any Jeffries fan who still happens to be present will please stand up and be counted.

That \$10,000 isn't the only thing Nat Goodwin was ever separated from in Nevada.

It's just as easy as ever—and no easier—to tell just what the colonel's going to do.

Mr. Bryan evidently doesn't propose to let his county option lapse.

The divorcees are again in undisputed control at Reno.

However, it's just possible Mr. Patten might come back.

Reno will please back off the map.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Mrs. Gabbie (to her new washerwoman)—My husband has descended from one of the finest houses in the land.

Mrs. Mulcahy—An' phwat is he, a hod carrier?—Boston Transcript.

NEW BEST SELLER.

Bacon—I see a new novel named "The Upper Berth" is just out.

Egbert—It is a story of the "upper ten" I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

CONCERTS IN WASHINGTON TODAY

BY THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND AT THE MARINE BAR-RACKS AT 5 O'CLOCK. William H. Santelmann, Leader.

Table listing concert programs for today, including titles like "The Return of the Hero" and "The Barber of Seville" with composers and conductors.

Short Talks on Classified Advertising

DID YOU EVER TRY A WANT AD?

Are you one of the few people who have never used a classified ad? Do you realize the vast field that can be covered, and that you can supply or dispose of practically anything through this means. If you want to buy, sell, rent, or exchange anything, call up The Washington Times Want Ad Dept. And explain to the ad taker. An appropriate and effective ad will be written and inserted the same day. Experience the real genuine pleasure of having people answer your ad and accomplishing something which you may have thought impossible. THE AVERAGE AD COSTS LESS THAN 25c. "Talk-To-The-Town-Through-The-Times."

In the Mail Bag

The Great Issue—Socialism

To the Editor of The Washington Times: President Taft's recent utterance, stating that the great coming issue was socialism, undoubtedly comes to many as a striking surprise. What has become of the Democratic party and its issues? Have they been lost entirely? Is Debs and the "Red Special" to occupy the limelight hereafter? What is there, anyway, in socialism? Ex-President Roosevelt felt called upon to write a series of articles about it. Bryan wrote a magazine article against it. The party has not a single Congressman or governor. Why does the President even mention it in any serious way? Is there any real power in this movement?

The great historic document of socialism is the manifesto written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in 1848. It is probably the most widely circulated of all the many pamphlets on this active propaganda. Its opening sentence is striking, in view of the facts above stated: "A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of socialism," and then it goes on as though written but lately, and in this land, with the last platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties before the writer. Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as socialistic by its opponents in power? Where the opposition that has not hurried back the branding reproach of socialism against the more advanced opposition parties as well as against its reactionary advisers?

Two things result from this fact: 1. Socialism is already acknowledged to be itself a power.

2. It is high time that the socialists should openly publish their views.

The manifesto takes up a historic survey of socialism, laying down first the theory of class struggles, and later the theory known as economic determinism. It later outlines the steps of the program leading to the collective and co-operative ownership of production and exchange. The following are its proposals: 1. Abolition of property in land, and application of all rents of land to public purposes.

2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.

4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and exclusive monopoly.

6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.

7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands; and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

8. Equal liability of all to labor, especially for agriculture.

9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country by a more equitable distribution of the population over the country.

10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor. Its present reform. Combination of education with industrial production.

HOW TO USE SAWDUST.

Every now and then the daily papers bring in an item about some one who is trying to utilize the sawdust which accumulates all too rapidly at sawmills and woodworking establishments. Meanwhile some of our electric fans are quietly going ahead and have already been using sawdust for years as one of the ingredients for making that exceedingly hard grinding material carborundum. To produce this a heavy current is passed through a core of coke surrounded by a mixture of carbon, sand, salt, and sawdust. When again goes to show that marvelous energy can be obtained from the most commonplace ingredients when the magic of the electric current is available.—Popular Mechanics.

Miss Hamlin Will Be Married To Theodore B. Elton Tonight

Ceremony Will Take Place At Gunton Temple At Eight o'Clock, Followed By Small Reception At Home of Bride's Brother.

The marriage of Miss Fannie M. Hamlin and Theodore B. Elton, of Grand Forks, N. D., will take place this evening, at eight o'clock, in Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. George Robinson will solemnize the ceremony in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends.

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Manning—Lybrand Wedding At Keller Memorial Church Parsonage.

Miss Mary V. Lybrand and Frank E. Manning were married last evening at 8 o'clock in the parsonage of the Keller Memorial Church, the pastor, the Rev. C. P. Wiles, officiating.

Miss Lillie Lybrand, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl and Ralph Manning was brother-in-law.

Only a small gathering of relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony.

The bride wore an effective traveling gown of natural colored pongee with a zigzag hat trimmed with lilacs and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and white lilies.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning have gone for a southern trip, including a visit to Atlantic City, and after August 1 will reside at 2134 Flagler place.

Miss Caroline Shepard Is At Blue Ridge Summit.

Miss Caroline Shepard, daughter of Justice Shepard, is spending several weeks at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., the guest of Mrs. Bliss and Miss Ruth Bliss, who have a cottage there for the summer.

Justice Shepard, who is making a series of visits through the West, is now in Texas.

Mrs. Aulick Palmer and Miss Palmer, who left Washington several days ago for Bar Harbor, have been joined by Mr. Palmer, who closed their Washington residence on Fourteenth street and left Washington Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Fleming will leave Washington about the 1st of August for Atlantic City, where she will spend a month. She will have with her for a portion of the time her son, Robert V. Fleming.

Mrs. M. E. Switzer closed her apartment in the Highlands today and left for the White Sulphur Springs, where she will spend several weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson And Family Go To Atlantic City.

The Rev. Dr. George Robinson, chaplain and lieutenant colonel of the United States Army, retired, and Mrs. Robinson, accompanied by their son, Stephen, left Washington today for Atlantic City, Dr. Robinson has had charge of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church since the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Allison. The Rev. Charles E. Graninger, of Newark, N. J., has been called and is expected to fill the pulpit.

Mrs. A. G. Clapham, accompanied by her children, left Washington today for the Allegheny Inn, Goshen, Va., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Mary MacFadden, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Allan R. MacFadden, and her children, left Washington this morning for Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will spend two months.

Miss Leonora Perry Married To Fred S. Walker.

Miss Leonora Alvonia Perry and Fred S. Walker, of Parkersburg, W. Va., were married last evening at 8 o'clock in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Perry, 1334 Harvard street.

The house was effectively decorated for the occasion with palms and carnations.

Mrs. F. L. Gould, an aunt of the bride, played the organ and "wedding" music for the entrance of the bride party.

Samuel S. Shedd, an old friend of the bride's father, escorted the bride and gave her in marriage. Miss C. Mae Gould, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man for Mr. Walker was George Mackenzie, of Washington.

The bride wore a beautiful bridal gown of white satin messaline trimmed with crystal passementerie and seed pearls with sprays of lilies of the valley in her hair. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and bride roses.

The maid of honor was in pale yellow silk, made princess and trimmed with crystal passementerie, with an emerald brooch pinned in the front. She carried pale pink roses.

A large company of relatives and intimate friends attended the ceremony which was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

What's on the Program in Washington

Amusements. Belasco—"The Palace of Truth," 8:15 p. m. Columbia—"Miss Hobbs," 8:15 p. m. Casino—Motion pictures and vaudeville. Cosmos—Motion pictures and vaudeville. Majestic—Vaudeville. Masonic Auditorium—Motion Pictures. Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville, 7:45 and 10 p. m. Glen Echo—Dancing and motion pictures. Ina Park—Music and vaudeville. Chevy Chase Lake—Section of Marine Band. Chesapeake Beach—Boardwalk attractions.

Excursions. Steamer St. John's leaves Seventh street wharf 7 p. m. Old Point Comfort and Norfolk—Steamer leaves Seventh street wharf 8:45 p. m.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

Capital Tales.

Grief for Sugar Trust

THERE is one committee of the House of Representatives which is expected to cause the regulars a lot of trouble at the next session of Congress, and, incidentally, make it decidedly uncomfortable for the Sugar Trust. The committee is that which has jurisdiction of insular affairs, and its dealings have to do with Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. A subcommittee of this committee will start for the Philippine Islands in short time for the purpose of making an investigation of the manner in which the Friar lands were sold to the American Sugar Refining Company. The trip will be taken under the terms of a resolution adopted on the closing day of Congress, the author of the resolution being Representative Martin of Colorado.

Mr. Martin has been on the trail of the sugar company and its operations in the Philippines for many months. He introduced a number of resolutions, nearly every one of which was opposed by the House organization, but many of which were favorably reported from the committee on Insular Affairs and adopted by the House. Inasmuch as Martin E. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, is one of the most regular of regulars, members of the House found it difficult to explain how Mr. Olmsted lost control of his committee. Since Congress has adjourned, and considerable attention has been given to the personnel of the subcommittee which will make an exhaustive investigation of the conditions in the Philippines, some light has been thrown on the subject.

The committee, it is now discovered, is controlled by insurgents quite as effectively as the regulars of power is held by the insurgents in the House when acting in harmony with the Democrats. There are nineteen members of the committee. Of this number twelve are Republicans and seven Democrats.

Of the twelve Republicans four are the most loyal and persistent insurgents to be found in the House. The four are Hubbard of Iowa, Davis of Minnesota, Madison of Kansas, and Fowler of New Jersey. Parsons of New York frequently joins hands with the insurgents in the House, but in the matter of the sugar investigation he stands with the regulars. Even without his vote, however, the insurgents, acting with the Democrats, have a clear majority of three.

There is now in the possession of the committee considerable time to devote to the matter in which the Friar lands were disposed of, and it is expected that the subcommittee will come back to the United States with a competent material to warrant a Congressional investigation. It is due largely to the insurgents on the committee that the probing of the Sugar trust was first begun at the session of Congress which has just closed, and it is taken for granted that these same insurgents, with the controlling votes in the committee, will insist upon radical action shortly after Congress convenes next December.

Taylor Honors Daniel

SENATOR TAYLOR of Tennessee, one of the very few members of the Senate yet remaining in Washington, paid a high tribute to the character of the late Senator Daniel of Virginia.

"The Tennessee believes that with the passing of Daniel, the last survivor of the old order of Virginia statesmen has gone, and that this type of public men now lives only in history.

"I knew Senator Daniel well," said Senator Taylor. "I counted myself honored to be his friend. I counted myself happy in the knowledge that he was my sincere friend. But he is gone, and I shall not see him again in this world. I shall always cherish his memory."

"The late Senator was not only a man endowed with splendid talents as an orator and statesman, but he possessed in an unusual degree those qualities of heart and soul which made those who knew him best love him most.

"Another great son of old Virginia has fallen. I hope among his green hills, leaving behind him the record of a warm and brave a heart as ever throbbled, and as noble a character as ever blessed the people of any State or the councils of any country."

The Business Doctor

By Roe Fulkerson



"Cannot afford to go to the convention, do you? Can't you waste the time from business?" sarcastically inquired the Business Doctor. Listen to me, my friend; you cannot afford to stay at home. During the dull summer months all over this country there are being held conventions of the most progressive men in all lines—

butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs, and if you will watch the men who attend you will find they are the best and shiniest lights in their particular lines. The men who stay home are the weaklings—the fellows who complain that they "never did have no luck."

You feel that your business would suffer by your absence. Let me tell you that you are not half so important as you think you are. Just pull down your books and see how much business you did during that same time last year, and hand these figures to the man you leave in charge and go to that convention, and the chances are that you will find your assistants are doing better the same length of time last year.

The smaller your place, the less able you are to spare for the time, the more need there is for your going, as the struggling man—the little fellow in the business or professional world—needs the broadening influence of such affairs. There you will find men who have tried out in actual dollars and cents that scheme you are contemplating trying in your own business. You will have a chance to hear a hundred plans discussed which you never thought of and will be able to hear things from men who have made successes in your line.

in fact, every portion of the trip will be a matter of education to you, and you expect to win your must keep with the procession."

The man who would attempt to do business today without fire insurance would be considered foolish in the extreme. The average of fires, made up from statistics covering a period of 200 years, however, show that a man's home burns up once in 400 years, business once in 200 years. Illness or accident incapacitates him for business once in four years. The inference is obvious.

"I'm too old now to begin that," (the wall too common in the business world. Noah was 600 years old when he started in to build a boat big enough to hold every living thing in the world, and he accomplished it, too.

Said a good advertiser in reference to circulars: "Let me tell you, take to the style and address on the envelope. That is the first thing that attracts the eye, and much depends on it. I fancy that many a circular campaign has been robbed of half its effect by sloppily addressed envelopes."

"He used to make my clothes, too," said the fat man on the street car, "but last week I took three suits down to be pressed and put in cold storage till next winter, and three days later they came to my house when no one was in and were left among my next-door neighbors, to whom I don't speak. I went down to kick and he laughed over the occurrence. Seemed to think I was a fellow to be laughed at. Some other fellow will make my fall clothes."

When a man tries to sell you stock which is sure to double in thirty days you must conclude that he's a chump not to sit down and wait for thirty days and get the increase himself.

"Modern salesmanship is nothing more than an analysis of old-fashioned common sense. It's just card indexed so you can get at it."