

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at THE MUNSEY BUILDING. Penn. Ave., between 12th and 14th sts. Telephone Main 5299.

New York Office: 115 FIFTH AVE. Chicago Office: 472 N. DEARBORN ST. Boston Office: 100 NASSA ST. Philadelphia Office: 122 CHESTNUT ST. Baltimore Office: 222 N. BALTIMORE ST. FRANK A. MUNSEY, Proprietor. EDGAR D. SELAW, PAUL C. PATTERSON, General Manager, Managing Editor.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL. Daily and Sunday, 3 mos. \$1.75. Daily only, 6 mos. \$3.00. Daily only, 1 yr. \$5.50. Single copy, 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES

Table with 2 columns: Position and Rate. Includes rates for front page, inside front page, and various positions throughout the paper.

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (daily) during the month of October was 46,121, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated.

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed during the month of October was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Shows daily circulation figures for October 1st through 31st.

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of October was 17,888, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated.

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed during the month of October was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Shows Sunday circulation figures for October 1st through 31st.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office.

POLITICS BEHIND THE "MEXICAN INCIDENT."

Today's dispatches from Mexico lend color to the growing belief that the recent anti-American demonstrations in the land of the Montezumas were four-fifths revolutionary politics and one-fifth resentment at the lynching of a Mexican by citizens of Texas.

Mexicans have recently been lynched in Texas, as have negroes and white men. True, the affair at Rock Springs was the first in which fire was used as the method of execution; this, however, does not account for the anti-American uprising that followed.

The fact that there has been practically no serious trouble between Mexicans and Texans indicates almost conclusively that the riots in the interior of Mexico have had little connection with the lynching of Rodriguez. If there had been the intense, racial feeling between Texans and Mexicans that has been indicated by the press reports, open warfare would have broken out before this.

As a matter of fact, feeling between Americans and Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande is most cordial. There is hardly a southern Texas county that doesn't number from one to half a dozen Mexican officials. Texas needs the help of Mexicans to build its railroads and harvest its crops; Mexicans in large numbers are citizens of the State, participating in all phases of the life of the community.

From this distance it looks very much as if the anti-Diaz radicals had used the Rodriguez lynching as an excuse to rouse the peons against the President, and, incidentally, to fan into flame the undercurrent of feeling against Americans in the interior of the country.

the people considerable real antagonism toward the United States that this is sufficient to draw Mexico and the United States into serious controversy, however, is decidedly improbable. Diaz seems to be in for a little trouble at home, but this time it seems impossible that the uprising will affect anyone beyond the borders of the republic.

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL GOOD ROADS BODY.

Meeting in Washington this week is likely to prove to be the most important gathering ever held in this country in the interest of the improvement of roads. The purpose of the meeting is to harmonize the efforts for good roads in all parts of the United States.

It is the purpose to organize a national association which will co-operate with the associations of farmers, such as the National Grange and the Farmers' Union, in promoting the good roads movement. Permanent official headquarters are to be established in Washington. Secretary Wilson has given the movement his sanction. It is the intention to make this new organization a sort of clearing house for co-operation.

This movement, honestly carried out, cannot fail to be of great value. The present efforts in the direction of better roads, valuable as they are, lack much in that they are not sufficiently correlated. Too much of the work on the roads of the country is unintelligent and of no permanent value.

No argument is necessary as to the importance of good roads, whether to the farmer, the automobilist, or anyone who has occasion to use them. So far as getting the farmers' products to markets is concerned, "good roads have an intimate relation to the business of distribution and to the cost of living, something to which everybody now is giving attention.

It would be worth while if every farmer, every person who uses the roads, every township official, could see the magnificent examples of what may be done with country roads as shown in the improvements being made under the State of Maryland, but a few miles outside of Washington. Such improvements add many dollars to the values of the farms in the vicinity.

While Federal aid to good roads has some opposition, it would seem as if there were ample room for the energies of both State and National Governments to be directed to road improvements. Any broad and intelligent scheme of co-ordinating the various road improvement movements, such as the one proposed at the meeting here, deserves the utmost encouragement.

NET EARNINGS OF STEAM RAILWAYS DECREASE.

The contention of the railroad operators, that their net earnings are decreasing because of the recent wage increases and the increased cost of materials, will be expressed with added confidence as a result of the showing in Bulletin No. 19, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This bulletin, covering the July operations of all the steam roads in the country, shows a decrease in net earnings from July, 1909. It does not necessarily follow that the wage increases and greater cost of materials are responsible, but, using the commission's figures as a basis, it must be reckoned that the railroads, in July at least, did not make as much money as they made a year ago.

In view of the fact that most of the wage increases went into effect on April 1, the figures showing the operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues for April, May, June, and July are interesting, especially when compared to the figures for the same months in 1909. These are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1909, and 1910. Shows financial data for April, May, June, and July for both years.

The question behind present consideration of railroad earnings is still the question of increased freight rates, upon which a decision is expected soon from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

mission. Of course, it is impossible, from the reports of one or of a few months, to form an estimate as to whether the railroads are earning as much as they are entitled to earn and whether rates should be increased, maintained at their present level, or decreased. The commission will consider the reports for longer periods and will weigh all the other evidence in its possession before reaching a decision.

In a minor way, however, it is significant that the July earnings this year were less than they were last year. The report gives a striking illustration of the necessity of the thorough investigation which the Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting, and it makes plain the reasons for the time consumed.

When one looks over the list of possible Senators from New York, New Jersey, and Ohio his convictions concerning the selection of Senators by direct primary take deeper root than ever.

An anxious world is waiting with feverish impatience to learn whether Bryan has been invited to that Baltimore conference of "Conservative Democrats."

If the ladies must stop wearing plumes to save the ostrich, why shouldn't they also stop wearing silk dresses to save the silk worms?

If the Montana result puts Senator Carter on the Supreme Bench there'll be small cause for rejoicing over his overthrow at home.

The people of Massachusetts must at least admit that they are never in doubt as to where Eugene A. Foss stands.

The man who attacked Premier Briand has evidently been reading "Balley on Parliamentary Etiquette."

PETWORTH APPEALS FOR PARK TRACT

Citizens Appear Before Commissioners to Urge Passage of Bill.

Representatives of the Petworth Citizens' Association appeared before the Commissioners today to urge the passage of the bill now before Congress providing for the purchase of the tract of land lying immediately north of Upshur street, east of Fourth street, and south of Webster street for park purposes.

Immediate acquisition of the land was necessary, it was said, in order to obtain the tract at a fair price, as the cost of land in that section was constantly increasing.

Commissioner Judson said that while the Commissioners recognized the value of a public park in the vicinity of Petworth, the Commissioners are not in favor of separate bills for the acquisition of such property. A better plan, he said, would be to include the purchase of the tract in question in the plan for the acquisition of McMillan Park.

Among those at the hearing were W. F. Gude, W. N. Cromwell, president of the association, W. W. McK. Clayton, George H. Russel, and G. W. Stokes.

WEIKERT RELEASED; WILL ANSWER SUIT

Charles B. Weikert, the young attorney who was placed in jail in default of \$1,000 bond Friday night, following a suit for an absolute divorce filed by his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Weikert, has been released, and today is preparing an answer to the petition.

The bond was required to insure Weikert's appearance in court as defendant in the divorce proceedings. James J. Fletcher became surety on the young attorney's bond.

Friends of Weikert assert that his release from the divorce action will place him in a new light before the public, and that the marital troubles were not caused solely by his answer, probably, will be presented to the court on Friday, when he will appear in response to a rule requiring him to show cause why he should not pay alimony.

CAN'T BE SOLDIER, SHE'LL BE A NURSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—"I can't be a soldier, so I'm going to be a nurse on the battlefield." Gladys Grahame, twelve-year-old daughter of James Grahame, a retired officer of the Second Royal Munster Fusiliers, and for twenty years a British soldier, made this statement when she arrived today on the Anchor liner California en route to Canada. There she is to enter a convent to complete her education.

WILL NOT REVOKE MUZZLING ORDER

Notices have been sent to the police stations that the muzzling order is still in force. The weekly report of Poundmaster Einstein bears out the statement. Of the 115 dogs captured last week, 46 were muzzled, but without muzzling.

CAR LINES SCORED BY WEARY PATRON

Writes of Slouchy Conductors, Bad Air, and Irregular Schedule.

URGES THAT ACTION BE TAKEN AT ONCE

"Citizen" Makes Comparison of Capital Traction and Electric Company Service.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I have noted the articles in your interesting "Mail Bag" column in regard to the style of car and service furnished by the street railway companies of this city.

I have used the cars of this city for twenty years. On some of the lines the service could not be worse, while on other lines it is very good.

The service rendered by the Capital Traction Company is, in my opinion, far superior to that of the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

The Capital Traction Company furnishes clean, well-painted cars, compels its employees to appear in a presentable uniform, and has a very good schedule. On the Fourteenth street line, during the busy hours of the day, a one-minute schedule is maintained. Its cars are not well ventilated, but, then, there is not a properly ventilated car in the city.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company's cars (with the exception of a few just purchased) are dirty, need painting, and the conductors and motormen appear to have slept in their uniforms a great many of them are certainly being sought by the "Barbers' Union." Razors, soap, and water are very cheap, so there is certainly no excuse for them to have unshaven faces.

The ideal style of car is the type (the pay-within) being used by the Capital Traction Company, providing it is equipped with air brakes and is properly ventilated.

The cars and service furnished by the Washington Railway and Electric Company between the Market and Brightwood, Tacoma Park, and Forest Glen are abominable. The line extends miles further north than the Fourteenth street line of the Capital Traction Company, and as many passengers travel over it, but instead of a one-minute schedule, the cars are sometimes fifteen minutes apart. They are always crowded to overflowing, and one never thinks of sitting, but feels lucky to obtain a foothold. The fare is the same as that charged on Fourteenth street, and they carry just as many passengers (more per car), then why is it that the patrons of this line cannot get better service? Is the District Railway Commission asleep?

Why did this body of gentlemen not look into the matter of ventilating, service, and the style of dress that should be used in winter while the weather was warm? At this time of the year they should be making arrangements for the cars to be furnished next summer.

Have we got to freeze this winter and bake next summer, as in years gone by, while the street cars are pocket ear money and whizz by in their 50-horsepower machines?

There is no reason why this city should not have the ideal car system—universal transfers, clean, comfortable, well lighted, properly ventilated, and operated cars, and a schedule to conform with the traffic.

The case of universal transfers is so one sided it is not worth argument. When will the corporations of this city be compelled to give the people their money's worth? We want the goods delivered. CITIZEN.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—The third annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association opened today, and will continue until the end of the week. The show this year is the largest in the history of the association, there being several thousand exhibits of fancy chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and several varieties of pet stock.

DIXIE FARMERS IN CONVENTION

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The commissioners of agriculture of the Southern States assembled in this city today for the tenth annual meeting of their association. Every State from Virginia to Texas is represented. One of the principal matters to be dealt with by the meeting is the crevetil and methods for its suppression.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meeting of Bible Class, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m. Gospel meeting, Grace Baptist Church, Ninth and D streets southeast, 8 p. m. Entertainment by members of Indiana Society, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

National—"The Bachelor's Baby," 8:15 p. m. Belasco—"The Mikado," 8:20 p. m. Columbia—"The Fascinating Widow," 8:15 p. m. Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Continuous vaudeville, beginning 1 p. m. Elmo—"St. Elmo," 8:15 p. m. Gaiety—"Parisian Widows," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Lyceum—"New Century Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Majestic—Vaudeville and motion pictures, 8 p. m. Anderson—Music and dancing, afternoon and evening.

PLANS BIBLE CLASS.

Rev. Dr. Abraham Simon will organize a Bible class this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Eighth Street Temple. The object of the class is to study the Bible, and its special application to present day problems. Admission to class is open to the public irrespective of creed.

LITTLE IS EXPECTED FROM SHORT SESSION

Appropriation Bills and the Ship Subsidy Measure About All the Republicans Believe They Will Be Able to Accomplish.

Republican Congressional leaders who are drifting into Washington for the opening of the short session of Congress are utterly undecided on the program of legislation for the coming winter.

Speaker Cannon is expected here about the 1st of December. When he arrives and Senator Aldrich, with President Taft back from Panama, it is expected something definite will be planned, though there are many obstacles.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Republican caucus and head of the Appropriations Committee, is here, and so is Representative Dalsell. But nothing can be planned until it is learned what Mr. Taft wants and also how far the insurgents are going to be willing to unite with the regulars this winter in getting certain bills passed.

It is realized that unless the regulars and insurgents co-operate, at least to a certain extent, it will not be possible to do anything but pass the appropriation bills. And much question is raised whether it is going to be possible for the insurgents and regulars to do any effective working together. If they do not, then the Democrats will have things more or less in their own hands.

So far as the tariff is concerned, the Republican leaders who are getting here do not look for the Democrats to be able to do much in the way of revision when they take control of the House. While there is a great deal of talk of revising certain schedules this winter, there is little real expectation that it will be done, for the reason the tariff board is not yet ready to report its conclusions on the important schedules. The wool schedule has been met talked of for revision this winter, but the tariff board is still working away on it to find out what are the facts. It is not likely to have its findings ready for several months.

As to the cotton schedule, the tariff board has just fairly begun its investigations. It has been looking around for experts on the subject of cotton, some of whom will be called before it as witnesses and others will be counselors. It has secured valuable expert counsel, and will, it is expected, obtain valuable information as to the workings of the new cotton duties.

It is assured that the tariff board will have before it a powerful showing of facts to prove that the new cotton duties are operating to effect enormous increases in rates on cotton fabrics. In some cases these increases run up to 80 or 90 per cent.

As to both the woolen and cotton schedules, there is little question the tariff board will report for lowering of existing duties. But reports on these matters will take time. The commission wants whatever it presents to the President to be complete, impartial, and defensible, and it is not going to take chances. So reports on these schedules do not seem likely to come early enough in the session of Congress to permit action this winter.

Ship subsidy legislation is one of the things regarding which President Taft is going to insist hard this session. The bill will first be rushed through the Senate. Then it will be sent to the House in an effort to get it through there. It may be tackled on the postoffice appropriation bill. It is necessary for the advocates of this legislation to get it this winter. Otherwise a Democratic House and a Senate that is near-Democratic will prevent it indefinitely, but for two years at least.

ROOSEVELT RECALLS INCIDENTS NEVER TOLD BEFORE

Reunion At Longworth House Moves Lawrence Murray to Talk.

Colonel Roosevelt's return to Washington, after an absence of nearly two years, served to recall the strenuous life he led during his seven years' occupancy of the White House. During his brief stay at the home of Nicholas Longworth he recalled the old days with some of the men with whom he spent nearly all of his spare moments, and these reminiscences brought to light some stunts of the former President which have never before been seen the light of day.

Of the members of the once famous but now almost forgotten Tennis Cabinet, who remain in the Government service, Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, and Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are the most prominent. When Colonel Roosevelt was greeting his old friends at the National Press Club he almost exhausted his vocabulary of adjectives when he caught sight of Murray approaching him with outstretched hands. Later the colonel and Murray got together to talk about the strenuous days of the Roosevelt Administration, while conversation served to put Mr. Murray in a reminiscent frame of mind.

His First "Cabinet Stroll." "I am not likely to forget my introduction to the Tennis Cabinet," said Mr. Murray. "During my second game at the White House courts an unusually heavy rainstorm came up. The President said the rain would spoil our racket and suggested we walk around the President and myself, Secretary (Garfield) and Assistant Secretary Winthrop were in the game.

"I was attired in an old shirt, with the sleeves cut off at the elbow, a pair of flannel trousers and a pair of low topped shoes. The President, Secretary and the President's habit about starting off on a walk I took it for granted that we would go into the house and don more substantial clothing. But Murray ran from the rain, and stout boots. You can imagine I was somewhat surprised when the President tossed his racket aside and started out the rear gate of the White House grounds in the direction of the swamp which is now replaced by the beautiful Potomac Park. He was dressed in just about the same style as the rest of us and none had a hat.

"Before I recovered from my amazement I found myself following the President into the most difficult morass I have ever attempted to penetrate. It seemed to please him immensely to plod along in the mud, which was ankle deep, and to watch the discourtesy of the men who were following him.

"Finally, when we were so mud-bespattered that no one would recognize us, the President headed for the banks of the river. There he found a big flat-bottomed boat owned by the Government, and in which he had a big plank. After we were all aboard the President used the board to pole us across to the Virginia side, and when the water got too deep for poling he used it as a paddle.

"He walked up the Virginia shore, and when we reached the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the President waited until we were all together and announced that the right way to finish off the afternoon's fun was to run the rest of the way home to the White House. He started at a pace which would have done credit to a member of a track team in perfect trim for long distance running. By the time we reached the Monument I was all in and I slowed down to a walk, while the President Garfield and Winthrop kept on to the White House. They did not miss me until they were ready to go in, and when they did they were all together.

"That was my introduction to the strenuous times of the Roosevelt Tennis Cabinet," continued Mr. Murray, "but it was not the only one. I was through as I grew older in membership in that organization.

Run Home the Finish. "Remember that on one occasion he did something that gave me visions of a nation mourning its Chief Executive, and something which, by the way, no other member of his party dared to do. We had gone out to Rock Creek Park, the favorite stamping ground of the President, and he was in the park when he took great risks.

"Few who look at the colonel would realize that he had the agility of a cat. I do not believe there is a better mountain climber in the world. When the colonel was in the park where the colonel was particularly fond of climbing. It is a perpendicular wall, at an angle of fully ninety-five degrees. One day he went up the face of that wall in six minutes, grabbing a rock with his bare hands here and there and pulling himself up by the footholds there.

"When about fifty feet from the top, which was solid rock, he slipped and fell about four or five feet away from him were the topmost branches of a hemlock tree. Before we suspected what he was about he leaped from the rock into the branches of the tree and before he started to descend to the ground he wildly suggested that we follow him. Garfield, Winthrop, and I who again made up the party, decided to go down by a safer route, and we did so.

Roosevelt as an Anchor. "It was while climbing the side of a rock in Rock Creek Park, which was quite as steep as the one just described, that the President came to my rescue on another occasion. He climbed from the ground to the top of the rock, using a series of foot and hand holds. Winthrop and I followed him, but for some reason I got stalled about half way up. I did not seem to be able to reach the next hand-hold above me and did not dare try to descend, because I could not safely release my hands. I appeared to be in a bad fix, until I saw the President throw his arms around the root of a tree and lower himself over the side of the rock. He then used his arms and legs to pull himself up, and I followed him. Winthrop as well as I, who again made up the party, decided to go down by a safer route, and we did so.

Wading through the creek was one of the President's favorite amusements, but none of his stunts, to my mind, bordered so closely on the danger line as his love for climbing the face of a rock with nothing below him in case an accident but a rocky bed."

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Andrew and Imogene

By Roe Fulkerson

ANDREW had carved the chicken and was just about to begin eating his drumstick when Imogene broke in with, "Andrew, I noticed by the morning paper that Captain Oyster has accepted the invitation to become a candidate for president of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee waited on him at his home last night. I suppose he was very much surprised.

"Surprised?" said Andrew, taking his drumstick by the little end; "I am sure he was dumfounded! I have served on these committees myself, and know how it is."

"Do they make speeches and all that?" asked Imogene.

"It's like this," said Andrew, chasing a little potato around the edge of his plate with a fork. "Ben Guy goes down to Oyster's place of business and says, 'Cap, the committee is going to wait on you tomorrow night to ask you to be a candidate. Shall we come to your office, meet you at Charlie Dismer's, or will you be at home?' and the Cap will tell 'em to come to the house, and then will go to the phone and call up Rauscher's, Shoemaker's, and Bob Mentzel, and when we reached the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the President waited until we were all together and announced that the right way to finish off the afternoon's fun was to run the rest of the way home to the White House. He started at a pace which would have done credit to a member of a track team in perfect trim for long distance running. By the time we reached the Monument I was all in and I slowed down to a walk, while the President Garfield and Winthrop kept on to the White House. They did not miss me until they were ready to go in, and when they did they were all together.

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"Why, Imogene!" he exclaimed, "where is my chicken?"

"You were so interested in that speech you were making you waved Sarah away when she offered you the rest of your dinner. Do you want it?"

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