

The Washington Times

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL. Daily and Sunday... Sunday only...

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of November was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total copies, Perfect copies, Defective copies. Rows for Nov 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of November was 948,213, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for November to have been 36,470.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total copies, Perfect copies, Defective copies. Rows for Nov 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of November was 318,740, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during November, shows the net Sunday average for November to have been 79,685.

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.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

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TARIFF COMMISSION PROMISED BY ALDRICH.

The Republican party has always been notable for a cheerful willingness to make some concession to popular clamor in order to win. It may be misrepresented by those leaders who, from the floors of Congress, appear to be its spokesmen, but when the delegates from the States gather in national convention they have a marvelous faculty for getting their ear very close to the ground and giving such assurances as without much reference to the prejudices or predilections of individual leaders, seem best calculated to get the votes.

It is not often, however, that the most conservative element of Republican leadership makes so abject a surrender as was indicated by Senator Aldrich's promise on Monday that his Committee on Finance would bring out a tariff commission bill. Mr. Aldrich has been the high priest, and the Finance Committee's headquarters has been the ark of the covenant, of opposition to the tariff commission. For Mr. Aldrich and his committee now to accept this progressive and enlightened proposal, and actually to attempt an assumption of leadership in its behalf, is the evidence of a political revolution about as startling as if the North Pole should migrate to Oregon, and the South Pole should suddenly transplant itself to the Cape of Good Hope, and then our terrestrial processes should suddenly attempt to accommodate themselves to the new arrangement of things.

It is a good thing to see the leaders of all parties lining themselves up in a great competitive struggle to give the people what they want. The tory Democrats in the lower house, at the opening of the present session, were just as much opposed to taking the committee-making power away from the Speaker as the tory Republicans of the Senate were opposed a year, and two years, and three years ago, to the idea of a tariff commission. But the tory Democrats have heard from the voters, just as the ultra-conservative Republicans have heard from them, and it seems altogether probable that we shall presently view the interesting spectacle of a political foot race between the conservatives of both parties, in the effort to get to the people first; the Democrats, with a proposition to make the House of Representatives a really popular and self-governing legislative body, and the Republicans, in the effort to get into line with modern thought on the tariff question.

Meantime the people are not so very much concerned what party's label any particular reform bears. They will extract some amusement in observing the antics of statesmen afflicted with eleventh-hour repentances, and they will know about why repentance and conviction took possession of gentlemen so suddenly brought to realize the error of their ways.

measures will wait just as long as he can devise excuses to defer action on them. His tenderness for the Gas monopoly has been recognized for years. His performance of Monday is merely confirmation of the reasonable expectation that he will continue his wonted solicitude for that plethoric octopus.

LATE CLOSING GAIN SLIGHT TO UNCLE SAM.

Prompted by a desire to economize in the executive departments of the Government, President Taft and his Cabinet are considering whether they shall extend the close of the Government working day from 4:30 to 5 o'clock and make Saturday afternoon a half-holiday all the year around instead of for three months in the summer.

Let us analyze this proposition and see how much time the Government will save if the plan is adopted.

First, let us reduce the present time-scale to hours per year. There are 365 days in the year. Cutting off fifty-two Sundays leaves 313 working days. Subtracting from these the thirteen summer Saturdays of four hours each we have 300 working days of seven hours each. Multiplying 300 by 7 we get 2,100, and multiplying 13 by 4 we get 52. Adding these together we get 2,152, the total number of working hours in the year.

This is the number of hours of work of each Government employe each year under the existing schedule.

Now let us reduce the proposed time-scale to hours per year. Subtracting the fifty-two Sundays we get the same number of working days—313. Under the proposed plan there would be fifty-two Saturdays of four working hours each, leaving 261 days of 7 1/2 working hours each. Multiplying 261 by 7 1/2 and 52 by 4, and adding the results, we get 2,154 1/2.

This would be the number of hours of work of each Government employe each year under the proposed schedule. Thus we find that under the proposed plan of extending the close of the day to 5 o'clock and making Saturday afternoon a half-holiday throughout the year, the Government would gain three and one-half hours every twelve months.

In spite of this infinitesimal advantage, it is proposed that this system be established, for the sake of economy, against what seems to be the wishes of the employes affected and over the protest of the business interests of Washington, which are adjusted to the present hours and which would be seriously inconvenienced, if not injured, by the change.

MISMANAGEMENT OF DISTRICT BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The devotion of the first District Day of the session, in the House, to the inheritance tax bill, gives pointed illustration of how the interests of Washington are neglected under the present management of District affairs.

On the District calendar were several measures, reported and entitled to prior consideration. But Chairman Smith, having the privilege of calling up bills in whatever order he chooses, preferred the inheritance tax. It is meritorious enough, and ought to have been passed, but there were at least two bills in which Washington is vastly more interested. One is the measure to control the money-lending business; the other, the 80-cent gas bill.

The loan-shark bill passed the Senate last session. It stands recommended for passage by a unanimous report of the House District Committee. Chairman Smith is under promise to pass it at the first opportunity. The law is acutely needed to control a crying evil.

During the Congressional recess it has been common report that the big loan agencies of the country have been at work to prevent the legislation. A huge fund is said to have been raised, and personal work is said to have been done among members of Congress. It is inconceivable that such influences should have been effective.

Yet on the first District day—the only one before the holiday recess—Chairman Smith calmly neglects the pressing, important measure and takes up the inheritance tax. That could be excused, if he had demonstrated a wish to pass the measure promptly and take up something else. But he did nothing of the sort. With his usual genius for failing to get results, the District chairman permitted the whole day to be devoted to bootless discussion which made it impossible to reach other measures.

So the 80-cent gas bill, the loan-regulation measure, and the Coudey resolution to prevent the gas companies inflating their securities, must wait. The attitude of Chairman Smith in the past justifies anticipation that gas

measures will wait just as long as he can devise excuses to defer action on them. His tenderness for the Gas monopoly has been recognized for years. His performance of Monday is merely confirmation of the reasonable expectation that he will continue his wonted solicitude for that plethoric octopus.

The friends of Washington in Congress, who have become disgusted with the persistent neglect of the Capital City, must protect its legislative interests, or it will get as little as usual of real consideration during the present session.

INSURGENCY PROBLEM THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

Governor Mann of Virginia has refused to call a special session of the Legislature to revise the election laws and provide the people with direct primaries, by which they could vote on candidates for nominations for State and Congressional offices and for United States Senator.

The incident is a good illustration of the fact that insurgency is always opposed by the same influences, whether it be insurgency in the Republican party or in the Democratic party, and whether it be in the North or in the South.

Governor Mann of Virginia holds office by virtue of the "office holders' trust," which is the railroad-political machine of United States Senator Thomas S. Martin. Governor Mann, acting for that machine, recently appointed Claude A. Swanson, a former governor, to the United States Senate.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana got the first substantial rise out of the old leadership of the Senate, in behalf of a more progressive legislative program, when he extracted from Senator Aldrich the assurance that the Finance Committee is planning to bring out a tariff commission bill in the immediate future.

Senator Beveridge is a bit in a hurry about his tariff commission business. He has been pushing this matter for three years, getting his jaw mostly in ribes and jests from the regular managers of the Senate, but without being cheered along the way from time to time by the assurances that the country was not with him.

Senator Beveridge pointed out that the Finance Committee had had some years of opportunity to familiarize itself with the details of his plan, and indicated a feeling that with reasonable diligence it might have managed by this time to make up its mind.

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DELEGATE AT WORK FOR TARIFF BOARD

Hopes to Have Measure Become Law Before March 4 Next.

Believes Country Favors the Plan

New Commission Is Expected to Be Aid to Republicans in Future.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

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NEW CHIEF JUSTICE MAN WHO HAS DONE UNUSUAL THINGS

Ascertaining Why So Many Accidents Occur at Fifth and F Streets.

H. C. Eddy, secretary of the District Electric Railway Commission, is investigating conditions at the intersection of Fifth and F streets northwest, to ascertain why so many accidents have occurred at that point.

He attended the inquest this morning over the body of Mrs. Anna Edmonds, who was killed at the Fifth and F streets intersection Sunday afternoon, being struck by a car. The Edmonds accident is the second which has occurred there within the last two weeks.

According to Mr. Eddy, the accidents appear to be caused either by pedestrians standing too close to the tracks or the rear end of the cars swinging out too far as the engine is turned northward, toward Union Station.

It is likely that Mr. Eddy will make recommendations to the commission intended to relieve the situation.

McClung for Publicity Of Corporation Affairs

Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States, and former treasurer of Yale Corporation, in a discussion on the recent experience of the Western Union Telegraph Company when that company was forced to reduce its supposed surplus more than \$4,000,000, said shareholders should know more of the affairs of a corporation than they generally do.

Mr. McClung expressed the opinion that the directors of a corporation should take the public more into their confidence and make public the actual condition of their companies.

New Chief Justice MAN WHO HAS DONE UNUSUAL THINGS

Even Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, did not expect Senate action upon his confirmation so soon. He was sitting on the bench at the time the nomination was confirmed.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as soon as the vote was taken, hurried over to the Supreme Court chamber to break the news to the new head of the court.

Giving the marshal a note to the justice, the Senator waited in the ante-room. At first Judge White refused to leave the bench, even at the request of a United States Senator. He read the note a second time and even appeared irritated that he should be interrupted at such a time. However, he read the note a third time and decided to leave the bench.

When the Senator broke the news of his confirmation to the justice, all apologies, of course, became unnecessary.

Of all the official walkers, or rather officials who walk in Washington the new chief justice is the most renowned. He never seems to tire. He has a beaten track and this track is the White House Ellipse, a course about three-quarters of a mile around. Most any afternoon, when the weather permits, the jurist can be found circling the Ellipse. Sometimes he walks for two or three hours, always unaccompanied and always in an unassuming hurry. This is his only form of vigorous exercise.

One of the most remarkable of all the new Chief Justice's qualities is his fine memory. He seldom refers to a note in delivering an opinion and has been known to express the judgment of the court for more than an hour without pause or reference to any manuscript. This attribute of mind was first impressed upon the other justices of the court, and members of the bar, at the time the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the famous income tax case.

Justice White was chosen by his associates to deliver the dissenting opinion in the case. This opinion was long and intricate. It was filled with references to precedents and authorities, and covered more than a score of typewritten pages. It was, as the jurist pronounced the opinion of the dissenters, he laid his manuscript aside and went through it without thought of his notes.

It is recalled, too, in connection with the income tax case that the Louisianaian did another unusual thing. Instead of calmly expressing the opinion of himself in delivering an opinion, he became so wrought up over the matter that he raised his voice as if making an argument before a court and repeatedly pounded the desk in front of him. He had no regard for the established etiquette of the tribunal, he said, and he wanted his hearers to know it.

It was Justice White who handed down the opinion in the famous Had-dock divorce case. He is Catholic, and for that reason special significance is attached to his ideas in this case. The issue involved was whether or not a divorce was legal in a belief-state. The court held that the divorce was legal only in the State in which the action was brought, and the strong anti-divorce views of the justice were undoubtedly injected somewhat into his opinion.

What's on the Program in Washington Today. Address by Richard R. Horner, of the Board of Education, Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

Andrew and Imogene

By Roe Fulkerson

ANDREW laid down his paper with a sigh. "Why, what's the matter, dearie?" anxiously inquired Imogene. "Are your corns bothering you again?" "Nay, nay love," he sighed, "this is no trifling ailment that a chypour-cornfodist can relieve. It's a deeper trouble that that! However, I will not burden you with it, but like Bill Shakespeare's girl, who, with a green and yellow melancholy, sat like patience on a monument smiling at grief, I will keep my troubles to myself!"

"Please pour out the sorrows of your burdened heart," she smiled. "Well, if you insist," he said, "I will not hang my heart on a weeping willow tree. I will attune it to the soul sob key, and pour forth my sad lament like the bulbul warbling to the red, red rose, while she presses the cruel thorn ever deeper into her wounded heart. I will bend my poor talents, and wobbly energies to the task and succeed in the sacred enterprise or burst a susepender!"

"Go on," she said. "I'm all attention." "One by one," he began, "I have seen my fondest illusions fall to shattered fragments under the iconoclastic hammer. From the day of my birth I have watched my sweetest dreams vanish like a nickel into a slot machine. From the day when some cruel-hearted person told me that there was no Santa Claus, some well-intentioned person has been disturbing my dreams like a 69-cent alarm clock. And, now, Tama Jim Wilson, whom I have always loved and defended, has added the last straw which has broken the humped back of the camel. He has taken from me the life-long illusion that a welsh rarebit will give a fellow the nightmare!"

"As I grew up I used to believe that a ladybug was a loving wife and a fond mother, and that when you told her that her house was on fire and her children all burning up she started post haste to rescue them, but when I studied bugology in school they informed me that she was a coccinellidae, and that she was a cold-blooded monster who spent her waking hours devouring chalcidid parasites, and reveling in their gore."

"I found that a 'snake doctor' would not repair the damage a fellow did to a snake with a stone at all, but that he was a dragon fly, whose sole mission in life was to roost on the end of a fishing pole. "I later discovered that all those stories about a stork were myths, pure and simple, because there were no storks in this country, and yet the little cards continued to go out reading, 'Mr. and Mrs. John Smith announce with pleasure, etc.'"

"I found also that little boys who smoke cigarettes do not turn yellow and fade away to an early grave, but that they are liable to prosper and accumulate large bunches of filthy lucre, while the lad who never smoked them and always went to Sunday school may never rise higher in the world than to be the driver of a milk wagon."

"I used to believe in my callow youth that kissing was the sweetest and most sacred thing in the world, and then some smart Alec scientist mounted the bema to inform a foolish world that kissing is a dangerous pastime; that upon the rosette lips of beauty there ever lurks the bacillus, flourishing skull and cross bones—veritable flaming swords to keep Adam out of his Eden, and that the fairest maid is loaded to the muzzle with microbes, her kiss a Judas osculation betraying the sighing swain who dares to browse upon her dewy lips, to well-nigh certain death!"

"And now comes a man I thought my friend, a man whose life has supposedly been spent in teaching the farmer how to delve and dig the soil to the best advantage, and sicks his poison squod on the meek and lowly welsh rarebit, and destroys another life-long illusion! How long will life be worth the living? Here we have gone on in our ignorance believing that when we ate a welsh rarebit, and later in the night dreamed that we were a tight rope walker, carrying some fellow across Niagara Falls, and woke to find our wives trying to pull us off the footrail of the bed, where we perched terror-stricken, that the rarebit was to blame."

"Now Tama Jim has gone outside of his duty and spent Government money to explain to us that it was not the rarebit! It's an outrage, and I tremble when I think what his next revelation will be. Will he make this experimental squad of his get married to convince us that mothers-in-law are kind-hearted old ladies who never—Well, upon my word! She's gone to sleep!"

Imogene snored loudly, but could not repress a smile.

