The Washington Times

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MARCH CIRCULATION.

Daily.

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

1	49,750	11	53,274	22	50,405
2	50,24[illegible]	12	Sunday	23	50,400
3	50,262	13	50,328	24	50,298
4	54,133	14	50,115	25	53,128
5	Sunday	15	50,241	26	Sunday
6	49,728	16	49,294	27	50,393
7	49,561	17	53,742	28	50,254
8	50,124	18	53,207	29	50,276
9	50,715	19	Sunday	30	50,318
10	50,106	20	50,693	31	51,204
		21	50,237		

Total for month.....1,571,428
Daily average for month..... 50,794

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of March was 1,236,796, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for March to have been 45,807.

Sunday.

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

March 5	46,173	March 19	46,127
March 12	46,234	March 26	47,260

Total for month.....185,794
Sunday average for month..... 46,449

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of March was 168,553, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during March, shows the net Sunday average for March to have been 42,138.

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.

"Great Scott!"—She wins.

The spring festival which the Alexandria Elks are now giving is almost as delightful as spring itself.

Champ Clark won't use the official automobile, but he is going to see that there is more comfort and less noise in the House restaurant.

A few stray thoughts are wafted toward the races at Pimlico, where the ponies will soon be in action, but still the ball play's the thing.

The many beautiful squares in Washington are looking green, and our tourist friends on their first visit to the city feel very much at home.

It is appropriate that "the stamp act" was one of the contributary causes of the hostilities in the closed session of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It would seem that the latter day kinds of motive power were putting the horse out of business fast enough without having to run over him and kill him.

By providing an aero meet for the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July we show ourselves possessed of a sense of humor as well as a spirit of enterprise.

If it taks thirty women eighteen hours to count 1,000 ballots and then they admit a miscount, how much reason had the Daughters to use that Yankee boast, "quick at figures.

It is rather depressing to learn from such an authority as Dr. Simon Flexner, who spoke yesterday before the National Academy of Sciences, that there is no known cure for infantile paralysis.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that a number of people who were in mortal terror of being shocked by "La Herodiade" at the Belasco were very much chagrined to find that they were mistaken.

From the battle ground of a bitter election the Daughters of the American Revolution turn today to do honor to the memory of Miss Mary Desha, a Washington woman who was one of the founders of the society.

The Southern Society is going to increase its membership by appointing a vice president from each of the sixteen Southern States. If "Sunny Jim" is consulted he will probably advise them to decline this method of self-effacement.

It does not seem fair that vendors paying nothing in realty or personal taxes should be permitted to use the sidewalks and streets to sell their goods at the very doors of the merchants who do pay such taxes. The protest of the Merchants' Association should be heeded by the Commissioners.

It has been decided that John Armstrong Chaloner must pay his former wife, Princess Troubetskoy—known to fame as Amelie Rives—$3,600 a year, as she is "dependent upon her husband's earnings as a portrait painter." The prince is very well remembered here in Washington, where he spent a good deal of time shortly after his marriage and painted a number of portraits.

The presence in Washington of former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate recalls a host of witticisms which cluster about his name. Everyone remembers that when he was asked who he would rather be, if not himself, he said: "Mrs. Choate's second husband." It is not so well known that an English lady gravely asked him, shortly afterward, "Who is Mrs. Choate's second husband?"

The postal department promises us penny art in a new postal card, cream colored and printed in red ink. The cards that were printed last year cost $84,000 more than the old style cards that they succeeded. The new cream and red cards are to cost $65,000 more than those used last year. No wonder we have a constant postal deficit. When folks are art-fussy they don't go to the postal department to get their art cards at a cent apiece.

Once more the reclamation of the Anacostia flats has struck a snag. This time it is "the law's delay." Improvements must now be held up while the courts determine who owns the land created by the dumping of refuse onto the flats at the edge of the river. The people of Anacostia have waited long and patiently for the reclamation of the flats and have had the sympathy of the whole community, which at this time will join in the hope that the new court proceedings will be disposed of quickly.

THE LATEST SENSATION IN ALASKA AFFAIRS.

Senator La Follette does not seem to realize how much need there is for explanation, in connection with the Government's presentation of an Alaskan harbor to the coal exploiters of the far Northwest.

The Senator has started very well; but he fails to get to the bottom of the situation. His resolution asking information does not ask for those facts which would really be most illuminating.

Perhaps the Senator, and the public as well, will be interested to know some further and especially significant facts.

The Guggenheim railroad, built to command access to the Cunningham and other coal fields which the Guggenheims had undertaken to appropriate, needed a terminal. There was just one available, and it could not be secured till it should be withdrawn from the Chugach national forest. Application was made and pressed for this withdrawal.

The Forest Service officials would not take the step. Then appeal was made to Secretary Ballinger and President Taft.

The decision was reached to withdraw the land from the reserve, open it to settlement, and give the railroad the chance to get its terminal, perfect its scheme, and cinch its control of the two richest coal fields in Alaska.

In ordinary procedure—the procedure long established theretofore in such cases—a proclamation would have been issued. This would have been sent to land office officers all over the country, and thus would have gained wide publicity.

But in this particular Alaska incident, no proclamation was issued, no publicity was achieved. Instead of a proclamation, an executive order was issued; a procedure which made it possible to avoid the usual publicity.

Senator La Follette might do well to introduce a supplemental resolution, calling on the Administration to explain why, in this special case, the ordinary procedure, which necessarily involved publicity, was waived, and for this one occasion an extraordinary procedure, which made secrecy possible, was substituted.

The people would like to know. Even Congress might possibly work up a languid interest.

LOCAL PRIDE IN SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Washington invented the safe and sane Fourth. Let's not forget that. Instead, let's capitalize it. No objection to that, is there? We're entitled to do some boasting, because we led off in this wholesome reform, and the rest of the country is tumbling over itself to follow.

But, as a matter of fact, aren't we allowing our glory of invention to dim a little? Aren't we in danger of permitting other cities to wrest the lead away from us?

The announcement of the safe and sane Fourth committee that the elaborateness of the day's program depends on the amount of money collected indicates the committee harbors some doubt whether the necessary funds will be forthcoming. It has set its mark at $5,000, which is $2,000 more than was raised and expended last year.

Five thousand is, in fact, a small sum for the National Capital, the inventor of the safe and sane Fourth, to spend. Little difficulty should be experienced in raising twice that amount; no difficulty whatever should be experienced in raising $5,000. The country looks to Washington to lead in reforms of such nation-wide interest. It must not be permitted to look in vain.

When approached for a contribution to the fund which is to provide a day of wholesome recreation for the people of the District, do not look only at the local aspects of the case. Remember that in thousands of cities throughout the land the measure of success of Washington's Fourth of July celebration will determine, in very large degree, whether the safe and sane Fourth shall be established everywhere.

The person who contributes to the Washington fund will contribute indirectly to the security of the health and lives of the people of the whole country.

THE DISTRICT HEALTH LAW NEEDS FIXING.

Dr. Simon Flexner's message on infantile paralysis hits the District of Columbia squarely between the eyes. It was delivered yesterday before the National Academy of Sciences, and was this:

The control of infantile paralysis today must be by prevention, since no specific remedy or cure for it is known.

Last summer we had considerable infantile paralysis in Washington. It amounted almost to an epidemic—and the District Health Department could do practically nothing to combat it.

That seems strange, when you consider that our Health Department is maintained for the specific purpose of safeguarding the public health, doesn't it? Well, it isn't strange at all. It's just Congress' way.

For years the District Health Officer has been trying to have Congress give him authority to extend his contagious and infectious disease work, but Congress has been mighty slow to appropriate money for this purpose. In the District, you know, the Health Officer can't send out an inspector to hunt for disease and prevent its spread unless there's a specific law giving him the power to do that very thing. It happens the District law doesn't cover such a disease as infantile paralysis, which, while perhaps not contagious, is strongly suspected of being infectious. So the District Health Officer has to sit with folded hands while infantile paralysis attacks first one child and then another, occasionally fastening itself onto an adult just by way of variety.

Congress—which dispenses government for the 331,000 people of the District without the consent of the governed—is in session. Summer approaches. Infantile paralysis is likely to appear in our midst again. Will the statesmen on Capitol Hill give the District Health Officer authority to fight it, or will they allow the disease to run wild as it did a year ago?

SPRINGFIELD PUTS ON HER MAIDEN BLUSH.

One would naturally suppose that Springfield, Mass., which was answering to the name of Agawam when cities like Washington were mere lodges in the wilderness, was old and settled enough not to be troubled by maiden blushes. And yet she flushed up, the other day, until the Connecticut river ran crimson to the sea. The "Old Homestead" is starting out on the two-night circuit, and the advance man began flinging posters on the outer walls. Of course, if there is anything more moral than "Pilgrim's Progress" or the collected works of Cotton Mather it is the "Old Homestead." Your "Uncle Josh" is about the most wholesome innocent who ever went abroad.

But the advance man is usually given carte blanche, which is the French for red ink, in the matter of billing the town, and he selected a garish three-sheet poster representing "Uncle Josh" gazing fixedly at a statue of Venus which was even more "altogether" than the Venus de Milo, whose loss of a couple of arms leaves so much less nudity to shock the beholder.

It was a familiar design. The vigilant town council had been up against it before. Previously, however, the conscript fathers had been content to paste a strip of white paper over Venus and let "Uncle Josh" stare to his heart's content. The blank expression on his face, as well as the area where Venus ought to be, was as fetching as the advance man himself could have desired.

But when he began plastering the dead walls this year, Springfield's maiden blush mounted more feverishly than ever before. She hasn't felt the same since Sol Griffin began printing news on the front page of the Republican, and is easily excited. Policeman Patsy Glue, a recognized authority on adhesives, glanced menacingly at one of the lithographs on a Court square billboard, and dropped his eyes, accompanied by his well-known inquiry, "Are you glued there?" He tipped the wink to Inspector Quilty that one of Jim Gill's high art specimens had escaped from the celebrated gallery where some racy products of the brush and chisel are exhibited in a dim, religious light. The advance agent was stopped before he had even begun to paper the town, and Springfield resumed her normal calm and pallor.

The happy Puritans have settled back into smug contentment until a wiser advance man, armed with a few innocent handbills, shall announce a forthcoming representation of that charming household favorite, "The Easiest Way." Whatever may be the play, the billboards must be taught the language of propriety.

Southern Society in Campaign for Members

Plans to make of the Southern Society one of the largest and most influencial of the Capital will be discussed at a meeting of the society at Confederate Memorial Hall in Vermont avenue Monday night. The membership of the society is now about 200, and it includes some of the best known Southerners of the District, but it is desired to extend it, and means to that end will be considered Monday night.

The appointment of a vice president for each of the sixteen Southern States will be one of the methods used, and it is expected that a campaign for membership will be started.

Secretary of War Dickinson, president of the society, will make an address at the meeting. He will probably follow the lines of the address he made in New York, a speech that was regarded as one of the best ever made before the Southern Society there. The vice presidents of the society in Washington, Speaker Champ Clark and Holmes Conrad, commander in chief of Confederate Veterans, may also speak.

Concert Today

The U. S. Soldiers' Home Band Will Give an Orchestral Concert at 3:30 Today at the Soldiers' Home.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

PROGRAM.

March, "Beautiful Persia," Lincke.
Patriotic Fantasia, "Americca Forever"..... Tobani
Entr'Acte, "Song of the Soul," (request)..... Breil
Selection, "The Belle of Brittany," Talbot
Valse Oriental, "A Vision of Salome"..... Joyce
Idyl, "In Lovers' Lane".....Pryor
Finale, "Patrol Comique".....Hindley
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

ASK CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONTINUE STRAUS PLANT SHORT TIME

Prominent Business Men Argue Advantage for Poor Children.

Four days are left in which to obtain subscriptions sufficient to keep open the baby milk plant established by Nathan Straus until Congress can act upon the Cameron bill providing for its operation by the United States.

If the Straus Laboratory is closed at this time there is grave danger of its never being reopened, and its usefulness to the babies of Washington's poor and its value as a governmental scientific experiment station will have been lost.

With these facts staring them in the face a number of men and women today are endeavoring to secure support that will obviate the necessity of closing the doors of the laboratory on April 25. The situation was laid before a number of citizens by Julius I. Peyser, at a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last night.

While it was also announced that George M. Oyster would open at least two baby milk depots on April 25, the importance of keeping open the Straus laboratory at the present time was clearly brought out.

For Experiment Station.

Among those present were Drs. E. C. Schroeder and G. Lloyd Magruder. Both urged the importance of continuing the plant in order that the Government might have in Washington an experiment station where the question of the relative values of pasteurized and raw milk for infant feeding could be carefully studied.

Dr. Magruder announced that Mr. Oyster had nearly completed his arrangements to supply to rich or poor parents modified, pasteurized, or reasonably safe unheated milk under practically the same conditions that obtain at the Straus laboratory. But as he is responsible for having included in the Cameron bill, now before the House, the provision for the laboratory's use by the Government under the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, as a means of studying the relative values of pasteurized and raw milk for infant feeding, and because the results of these experiments would be transmitted to the people of the whole country, Dr. Magruder is insistent upon the importance of keeping the laboratory open until the Cameron bill can be passed. W. H. Tufts also urged the educational value of the plant to the whole country.

That the bill will be passed within a short time, is the assurance which Mr. Peyser has received from members of Congress.

Seeking Subscriptions.

Those who will seek subscriptions to the popular fund which in part, at least, must be raised in the next four days are the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carpenter, Miss Stanton, Mrs. Hobbin, Miss Gertrude Lancaster, Charles Buettner H. W. Davis, E. W. Oyster, W. Jenks, W. A. Wheeler, Miss Hurn, J. H. Thompson, W. H. Tufts Henry Irion, Dr. Berezesky, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Van Auken, Mrs. Julius I. Peyser, Miss Lydia Beirklin, Miss Brown, Miss Johnson, F. L. Fishback, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith, E. F. Caverly, J. Castle Ridgway, W. H. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roach, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Walsh, Dr. Harry Kaufman, and Mrs. Wilkes.

The laboratory is under a monthly expense of $600 without rent which is an additional $200. The laboratory is feeding without charge 250 babies, or at the rate of a little more than $3 a month per baby.

Mr. Straus has put $25,000 into the plant, and thinks now that it time for Washington or Congress to take over the running expenses. Temporary relief only is needed, for it is reasonably certain that the United States will accept the gift from Mr. Straus and maintain it.

These are some of the arguments which Washington business men may expect to hear today and for the next few days from these men and women, as the result of last night's meeting.

Special Life Insurance To Be Given Teetotalers

DALLAS, Tex., April 21.—Teetotalers' policies for life insurance will be the special attraction offered by the Temperance Life Insurance Company, organized here yesterday, with a capital of $100,000.

Premiums on policies of drinkers will be 50 per cent more than on policies of total abstainers.

CAMPAIGNING TO FREE LIST SUGAR

Independent Refiners Charge Immediate Revision of Tariff Schedule Is Necessary to Prevent Trust Monopolizing Business In This Country.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Charging that immediate revision of the sugar schedule is absolutely necessary to prevent the Sugar trust fixing its grip on a complete monopoly of the sugar business of the country, independent refiners are opening a determined campaign to convince the Ways and Means Committee that it ought to place sugar on the free list.

The trust, it is alleged, has got practically complete control of all the sources from which cheap sugar may be brought in. It controls the beet sugar and the Louisiana cane of this country. It gets practically all sugar which is brought in at duties of less than $1.685 per 100 pounds. Its competitors must pay the full duty prescribed by the tariff, and doing this they cannot possibly compete with the trust.

The trust has turned a sharp trick on its competitors. The Arbuckle Bros., of Brooklyn, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, of Yonkers, are its most important competitors. For years the trust has been working quietly, but effectively, to get control of all supplies of sugar which come into American ports at less than the full tariff rates. It has now secured this control, and is able to bring in its sugar at duties very much lower than must be paid by competitors. The result is that it is in position to put its refined product on the market at prices so much lower than competitors can possibly reach that rival concerns are in imminent danger of being driven out of business.

This Country's Consumption.

The sugar situation is the most complex that revolves about any single schedule of the tariff. This country uses about 3,500,000 tons of sugar annually. Nearly 25 per cent of this is produced by the Louisiana cane growers and the beet sugar factories scattered throughout the West. This leaves about 2,700,000 tons to be imported, either from foreign countries or from our tropical colonies. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands send each about 350,000 tons per annum. These islands, being integral parts of the United States, their sugar comes in without paying any duty whatever. Cuban sugar comes in under the Cuban reciprocity agreement, at 80 per cent of full tariff rates, that is sugar of 96 per cent purity must pay $1.334 per hundred pounds.

But the total of the duty free sugar from Porto Rico and Hawaii and of the 80 per cent sugar from Cuba is still insufficient to supply the tremendous demand of the country. It is still necessary to import a considerable amount from countries which must pay the full tariff rate, or $1.685 per hundred pounds. In 1910, for example, there was imported from Santo Domingo, the Danish West Indies, Guatemala, Nicuaragua, Brazil, Guiana, Peru and the Dutch East Indies, just about 200,000 tons of sugar, all of which had to pay full tariff rates.

Competitors Pay Full Duty.

As has been said, the Sugar trust gets nearly all the raw sugar which comes in either free or at the reduced rates fixed by the Cuban reciprocity arrangement. The competitors of the trust, deprived of any important participation in these supplies, are compelled to get most of their sugar from the countries that pay full duty.

It requires little effort of the imagination to appreciate the disadvantage suffered for example by the Arbuckle concern under these circumstances. Suppose on the same day two cargoes of sugar arrive in New York. Each contains 5,000 tons; one is from Porto Rico, and is consigned to the American Sugar Refining Company (the trust), the other is from Java, and is consigned to Arbuckle Brothers. On the 5,000 tons from Porto Rico there is no duty to be paid. On the 5,000 tons from Java, the Arbuckle concern must pay $1.685 per 100 pounds, or a total of $162,500. This figure represents the tremendous handicap which is imposed upon an independent refiner who, paying the full duty, attempts to compete with the trust, that controls nearly all the sugar that gets in free.

Fair Competition Impossible.

To take the case of Cuban sugar, assuming that the Sugar trust gets its cargo of 5,000 tons from Cuba, while the Arbuckle cargo comes from Java, then while the Arbuckles pay $162,500 in duty, the trust pays only 80 per cent of this or $130,000. Even in this case, the advantage in favor of the trust is so great as to make anything like fair competition utterly impossible.

This situation has been getting more and more serious year after year for the competitors of the trust. Before the Spanish war, the only free sugar came from the Hawaiian Islands, and its volume was so small as to be comparatively unimportant.

When Porto Rico became part of the United States, entitled to free admittance for its sugar, its annual production was very small, and it likewise did not constitute an important factor. Moreover, at that time Porto Rico was still an open market, and the independents had as good a chance to buy from it as the trust enjoyed.

Much the same was true of Cuba. At that time we bought nearly as much sugar per annum from Java as from Cuba. Cuba was an open market, and the trust and the independents competed for all they could get of its sugar at the reduced rates.

But in recent years the situation has completely changed. The Sugar Trust interests have pretty effectually elbowed everybody else out of Porto Rico, and most of the supply from there goes to the trust's big refinery. The Porto Rican product has increased at a marvelous rate, because the removal of the duty made the business peculiarly profitable.

Cheap Sugar Monopoly.

The same is true of Cuba. Scores of huge corporations have gone into Cuba and either bought or developed immense sugar estates. These corporations are for the most part affiliated with the trust or controlled by people in this country who are stockholders in the trust; consequently year by year the trust has approximated closer and closer to a complete control of the sources from which its supplies of raw sugar are drawn. The independents have been crowded away from the supplies of cheap sugar, and have been compelled to take that on which the full duty must be paid, and with this to compete with the cheaper sugar of the trust.

The truth is that this situation has now developed to a point from which no eye of prophecy is required to descry that in the near future the trust will have all competitors crowded to the wall and will enjoy an absolute monopoly of the country's sugar supply.

This situation is rendered the more acute because in the last fifteen years the trust has carried on a systematic campaign with the purpose of securing control of the beet sugar industry of the country.

For many years after this campaign had attained approximate success, the trust and the beet sugar companies persistently denied any affiliation. The confession, however, was finally forced from the trust that it was a very heavy stockholder in most of the beet sugar corporations.

Trust Has Confessed.

In his annual report issued in January, 1910, the trust finally made a complete confession to the public. It showed that it was a stockholder in nearly 90 per cent of the beet sugar concerns. Its investments in these aggregated about $26,000,000. When the trust's books were brought into court by the Department of Justice, in connection with litigation in the last year, the exact distribution of these holdings was made known to the Government. It then became plain that the trust was actually the dominating partner in most of the beet sugar companies. The Department of Justice has since been at work in the preparation of a case which is expected to be filed some time this year, to compel the Sugar trust to relinquish its hold on the beet sugar concerns, under the anti-trust law.

William N. Dykman, of Brooklyn, counsel for the Arbuckles, has been in Washington telling the Ways and Means Committee and other people who will have to do with preparing the tariff revision schedules, his view of the situation.

Wants Sugar on Free List.

In the interest of the consumers and of maintaining any competition whatever, he demands that sugar be placed on the free list. He tells them that sugar is being made to cost the American people $150,000,000 a year more than it ought, in order that about $30,000,000 a year revenue may be raised from it; that the beet sugar concerns are making immense profits because of the big protection they enjoy; and that if the trust is permitted to go on a few more years surrounding the sugar supplies, it will be so intrenched that it will be too late to do anything for the people through a revision.

The Ways and Means Committee is expected to formulate a new sugar schedule during the present session. Free sugar is regarded as impossible, though there is a growing demand for it. If it were not for the political influence back of the beet sugar concerns—controlled by the trust—free sugar might be secured at this time.

HUBERTY IN MINOR ROLE SCORES AGAIN IN OPERA HERODIADE

Proves the Scotti of French Grand Opera Company At Belasco.

Although cast in a minor role of Massenet's opera "Herodiade," which was presented by the French Grand Opera Company at the Belasco last night, M. Huberty again scored in such a manner as to make his work worthy of first mention in a review of this much talked of production. During the two weeks' engagement here he has shown himself to be the Scotti of the company. His wonderful voice and dramatic ability give him recognition even in a minor role. He sang the part of Phanuel.

It was the first time that "Herodiade" had been seen in Washington. In time, locale, and characters the opera is almost identical with the Strauss opera "Salome," which the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, had little success with and which was barred from several cities. The Salome of "Herodiade" loves John the Baptist, but with a maidenly and natural affection far different from the mere love of desire with which the Salome of the Strauss opera is consumed. And in "Herodiade" Salome gives no evidence of having ever seen such a dance as is given by Salome in the Strauss production.

The music is good and affords splendid opportunities for both orchestral and vocal work. As Salome, Mlle. Scalar did creditable work. In physical appearance and dramatic ability she was not lacking. In certain parts her voice was resonant with deep feeling and expression, but on her upper register it was almost shrill.

M. Moratl, instead of M. Fontaine, as was announced, took the part of John. His singing was good, but only that. His costume seemed out of all keeping with his part. His voice, though naturally of excellent quality, is weakened by his technique.

As Herodias, victim of her own desires and a creature of King Herod, Mlle. Blancard was brilliant. She is a striking type, and her acting was superb. Unusual in a contralto with such range, Mlle. Blancard's high notes soar out with ease and freedom The ballet again was in evidence.

Policy Toward Mexico A May Munsey Feature

The May Munsey opens up with one of Isaac F. Marcosson's typical stories of the financial world. It is entitled "Crown Princes of Capital," and takes us back of the scenes in some of the big houses in Wall Street, sketching the careers of such men as Henry P. Davison, Thomas W. Lamont, the new Morgan partners; Otto H. Kahn, of the great firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob Schiff, and a score of other equally prominent young men in the great game of finance.

Andreas Dippel, manager of the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company, describes the future of American opera, and expresses the belief that a few years will see American opera produced and sung by American artists.

Elizabeth Hiatt Gregory forecasts the progress of "Aviation in 1911."

Judson C. Welliver contributes a stirring arraignment of Senator Lorimer, and describes the shameful proceedings that marred the closing days of the last Congress.

In the "Famous Affinities" series is told the story of the Carlyles.

John Grant Dater, the financial editor, discloses a sensational condition in a stock flotation that has numbered its "investors" by the thousands in nearly every State of the Union.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart contributes a paper entitled "Is the Puritan Race Dying Out?" which will interest every Yankee in the country, and Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg, discusses "Our Policy Toward Mexico."

There is the usual array of short stories by Charles Battell Loomis, Ellis Parker Butler, Crittenden Marriott, and other well-known writers. Matthew White, jr., is responsible for a breezy department devoted to the stage, handsomely illustrated.

What's on the Program in Washington Today.

Twentieth Continental Congress of the D. A. R., Continental Memorial Hall, sessions at 10 a. m. and 3 and 8 p. m.
The following Masonic organizations meet tonight: Lodge—Hiram, No. 10. F. C. Royal Arch chapter—Mt. Vernon, No. 3, R. A., school of instruction. Knights Templar commandery—Columbia, No. 2, grand visitation. Easter Star chapter—Martha, No. 4.
The following I. O. O. F. organizations meet tonight: Lodges—Central, No. 1, and Metropolis, No. 16, degree work. Encampment—Magenenu, No. 4, degree work.
The following Knights of Pythias organizations meet tonight: Lodge—Syracusians No. 10, page and esquire ranks. Pythian Sisters—Rathbone Temple, No. 8, regular business.
Sermon by Rabbi Louis Egelson, Eighth Street Temple, tonight.
Concert by United States Soldiers' Home Band, Stanley Hall, 3:30 p. m.
Address by the Rev. C. F. Steck, "Lutheran Possibilities," lecture room of the Church of the Ascension, 2 p. m.
"Sunflower Concert," by the Ladies' Guild of the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, tonight.
Annual maple sugar dinner of the Vermont State Association, National Rifles Armory, G street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, tonight.
Meeting of the Brightwood Park Citizens' Association, Van Horn's Hall, Georgia avenue and Longfellow street northwest, 8 p. m.
Annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Ebbitt House, 7 p. m.
Piano recital by Miss Helene Edna Williams, Washington Heights School of Music, tonight.
Lecture by the Rev. J. M. M. Gray, of Baltimore, "The Making of a Man," Petworth M. E. Church, Eighth and Shepherd streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Concert by Mrs. M. R. Waldecker and her pupils, Carroll Institute Hall, 912 Tenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting of Bankers' League at 5 p. m. at American Security and Trust Company.
Meeting of Marquette League at Center Market armory.
Terminal Railroad Y. M. C. A. bowlers close season with entertainment.

Amusements.

National—"The Woman," 8:15 p. m.
National—Paint and Powder Club, of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Christ Child Society, 2:15 p. m.
Belasco—French Opera Company in "Sigurd," 8:30 p. m.
Columbia—Columbia Players in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," 8:15 p. m.
Chase's—"The Leading Lady" and polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"East Lynne," 8:15 p. m.
Majestic—"Master and Man."
Casino—Continuous vaudeville, 12:45 to 11 p. m.
Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville, 1 to 11 p. m.
Lyceum—"Passing Parade," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Rose Sydell's "London Belles," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Howard—"George Washington B.," 8:15 p. m.
Arcade—Skating, bowling, and motion pictures, afternoon and evening.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

SUGGESTS "BIOPHONE" AS DESCRIPTIVE WORD

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I read with much interest in The Washington Times the article entitled, "Name Now Needed for the Message Sent on Telephone."

Allow me to suggest the two familiar Greek words: Bios—life, and phone—sound; giving us the word Biophone, as the one needed; the idea being the message is a living or life-sound, as distinguished from that of the telegraph or a message written or otherwise conveyed than by word of mouth.

T. H. FITNAM.

HE SAW THE WAR DRAMA OPEN IN BALTIMORE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

On the morning of the 19th of April, 1861, I strolled up Baltimore street (in Baltimore), turned on South street, and down Pratt street, where I saw several men and boys tramping up the railroad track. Of course, every one knows all passenger cars were hauled through Baltimore in those days with horses from the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio.

There were one or two companies of Massachusetts soldiers that had not gotten through the night before, and came on up Preston street and turned into Pratt at a double-quick pace. Then stones flew thick and fast. One poor old soldier fell and half a dozen persons jumped on him. They did not harm him, however, as far as I could see. They took his gun and fired at the fleeing troops, but no one fell while this was going on. No police were in sight. The troops marched on, and I think they commenced to fire about South street.

I followed a good distance in the rear, as I was not looking for trouble. I followed on, however, until I saw one or two dead men on the sidewalk.

About this time Marshal Lane came out with his police and formed a line across Pratt street, as I suppose he saw the soldiers could take care of themselves. He opened ranks and allowed the soldiers to pass. As they did not halt at this time, I returned home. I did not go any farther.

I might add that my sympathies were with the South, but did not take any active part at the time. I was twenty-two years of age.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

PLAN TO PROBATE WILL IN TESTATOR'S LIFETIME

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

It long since has been a matter of doubt in the minds of most intelligent people whether or not it is safe to make a will. The law for the distribution of a man's estate who dies intestate is just and equitable—human ingenuity could not make it more so—and unless a man's domestic relations are abnormally complicated it is not difficult to determine the correct identity of the heirs and put them in possession of their respective legal portions of the property of the deceased. But if a man does not elect to avail himself of the wise provisions of the law, but desires to dispose of his accumulations by a written instrument, drawn and executed with all the necessary formalities, in a majority of the cases he has constructed a solid foundation for endless litigation, family dissensions, etc.

There are certainly as many eminent lawyers now as formerly, as successful and capable, and one would think that the expression of a man's desires in unambiguous English is surely no more difficult than hitherto, and yet it seems impossible to frame a will which cannot be made the occasion of a pertinacious and expensive fight in the probate courts. Nobody could doubt the ability of Commodore Vanderbilt to make a will, yet a bitter contest was begun, with prospects of an indefinite continuance, until it was blocked by a surrender of millions to the opposing heirs. The Stewart will was bombarded by an army of voracious claimants, until a want of ammunition compelled a cessation of hostilities. The will of the astute lawyer and statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, was dragged along to the highest court of New York, with the result of in part defeating his well-known intentions in regard to the disposition of his own property.

In this age of the world, when the customs of antiquity are not so much regarded as formerly, it would seem that some remedy might be devised to eradicate the evils arising from a contest of the last known wishes of a man who in life was regarded as of profound wisdom and sagacious business ability. Great evils require radical treatment, even to the overturning of established customs. This evil, which is constantly growing more serious, might be stopped by a law permitting the probate of wills before the death of the testator. The details to be observed before the surrogate, such as furnishing him with a list of the names of all persons who would be entitled to share in the distribution of the estate, and such other matters necessary to bring the case before the court, could be easily determined, and all matters touching the competency of the testator to make a will could be decided during his lifetime, and the validity of the document fully established. Then he could depart this life with the conviction that his wishes relative to the disposition of his property would be carried out to the letter, and that he would not be obliged to rest under the stigma of an unsound mind, or that if fraud had not been used he would have made a different disposition of his property.

The provisions of such a law could be so framed as to avoid publicity by enacting that the contents of the will should not be divulged, thus rendering the testator entirely free from embarrassment that might follow the disclosing of the contents of the will.

Any measure that will settle before death the questions that usually are raised to defeat the intentions of a man as to the disposition of his property after death cannot be received but favorably, and no doubt the time will come shortly when public opinion will force the enactment of some measure to checkmate the disgraceful schemes now daily witnessed all over the country.

EVERETT SPRING.