

The Washington Times

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

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911.

Good-by, see you again in December.

The White House will be subsided to the caretakers until November 1.

The "girl he left behind him" seems to have followed him on out to Camp Ordway.

"Barbara Fritchle" and all its parodies are being called to memory by the boys in camp at Lederick.

Be careful how you catch the measles. You may find that it's against the law, and get into all sorts of trouble.

The outgoing trains, loaded down with jaded statesmen, look like week-end excursions to some of the more popular resorts.

The Fire Department would like to know what an alarm of 7-20 means. Well, for one thing, it means it's high time to get up.

The Fort Myer baseball team, after an absence of two weeks spent on the target range, has come home prepared to play better ball than ever.

How will the cat catcher be able to discriminate between the "dirty, forlorn, alley cat" and the prize pet of the household, if the latter has been prowling?

Senator "Bob" Taylor must have been telling "Tama Jim" that story about the old darkey's advice on riding a mule: "When you see he gwine throw yer, sit off."

The fact that a fruit store has been robbed of \$100 is at least an evidence that trade was good. "Selling apples where the golden sunlight dapples" has its compensations.

The almanac has at least demonstrated that it is possible to fly to Chevy Chase, and now that the voodoo is broken they may drop in most any time and get a highball.

The Loyal Order of Moose certainly leave no doubt that they are in town when they assemble in annual convention, and it is hoped that Washington gets the next gathering.

Attorney Wickersham is trying to steal Foreaker's old time. Yesterday he frightened the trust busters nearly to death by ringing the big fire alarm bell in the Department of Justice.

Frank Kent, of Baltimore, one of the ablest as well as one of the most likeable of Washington correspondents, has been recalled to the home office of his newspaper to become managing editor.

There is certainly going to be some scenery on that new memorial fountain to be erected in front of the Union Station. Present plans include statues of Columbus, an American Indian, a white man, a caravel, two lions, two eagles, and a globe. Somebody left out something.

Bulletin 14, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, bears the title "The Improvement of the Farm Egg." The farm egg we have found worthy of some confidence; it's the city eggs that disappoints and confuses.

The District has shown that it is a good municipal housewife, so to speak. Since she has been cleaning her own streets—a period of two months—there have been in better condition, according to the views of the Commissioners, than ever before. Moreover, it will prove more economical.

Washington is surely entitled to have this city made a night stopping place for the Glidden tour, which leaves New York on October 14. The tour is designed to cover historic ground, and it would not be complete without a stop-over in the National Capital. Moreover, the 7,000 motorists here would give the Gliddens the biggest kind of a reception.

The change of "berths" by which Commander George W. Logan, U. S. N., leaves the Mayflower to become commandant of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, will deprive the President of a fellow-citizen on his yacht, for Commander Logan is a native of Ohio. Commander Logan is succeeded by Lieut. Commander Powers Symington.

E. R. True, for forty-seven years a Government employe and for twenty-five years of that time cashier of the United States Treasurer's office, has probably handled more money than any other man in the country. Two million eight hundred thousand two hundred thirty-four dollars sixty-five and three-tenths cents passed through his hands during the last fiscal year. Mr. True's

retirement takes from the service one of the most trusted of all the Government employes. He was one of the few surviving witnesses of the assassination of Lincoln.

If Congress would blame delays in public improvements upon the executive department of the Government, as it did in the case of the new Engraving Bureau building, Cabinet officers would not be so backward in asking for new buildings. The accusation that the Treasury Department was responsible for the delay in getting the new Bureau building, Cabinet officers would not be so backward in asking for new buildings.

THE REAL THING IN THE WILEY AFFAIR.

Secretary Wilson made it entirely clear, in his testimony, that Dr. Wiley has been a troublesome, unmanageable person.

The doctor's superiors, and his ambitious inferiors as well, are not alone in this view. The food manufacturers and the medicine mixers have for a long time felt the same way about him.

For years they wanted Wiley fired for pernicious activity in his efforts to get the pure food law passed. But he beat them.

Now they want him fired for pernicious activity in trying to get that law enforced.

Before setting Dr. Wiley down as a mere breeder of troubles, it is well to compare his attitude toward this law with the attitude of his enemies.

The law says—and Dr. Wiley is an old-fashioned person with the idea that when the law says it, it means it—that the Bureau of Chemistry shall examine articles, determine whether they comply with the law, and report to the Secretary for action to enforce the spirit of the measure.

Dr. Wiley took that provision seriously. When he found a food and drug board interposed—not by law, but by executive order—between his bureau and the enforcement of the law in accordance with the law's terms, the doctor was peeved.

He saw an instrumentality which the law DID NOT provide put over the machinery which the law DID provide.

Being old-fashioned, the doctor had a prejudice in favor of the law as made by the lawmakers.

Next the doctor found the Remsen board established by executive order WITH THE PLAIN INTENT OF MODIFYING THE LAW, AND THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF LARGELY REPEALING IT.

It was, not unlikely, embarrassing to his superiors that the doctor should still adhere to his archaic notions of the sufficiency of the law as made by Congress. But there are yet simple-minded folk in this country who hold such views about law-enforcement.

Still later, the doctor saw the authority which the law had reposed in his bureau with regard to prosecutions, taken away by executive order and reposed in McCabe.

Now, McCabe might be the most desirable individual in the world to perform these duties; but Dr. Wiley thought the thing ought to be done the way the law intended.

Once more, in the corn syrup case the doctor saw the three Secretaries calmly reverse the finding of the authorities designated by the law, and prevent the enforcement of the statute in the way Congress had intended.

Is it any wonder that Wiley got the notion that the law was being whittled down to a vanishing point?

For the sake of argument, let it be assumed that every move toward modifying the law has resulted in good to the public interest. The fact will still remain that it is not the right way to revise a law.

If Dr. Wiley was a bad chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, the Administration should have dismissed him and told the public he was no good.

BUT IT DIDN'T DARE DO THAT. If the law was bad, if it needed a food and drug board, a Remsen board, an appeal to the three Secretaries, a lawyer to visit and revise the decisions of the chemists, why, all these things should have been recommended to Congress, and it should have been induced to write them, as amendments, into the act.

BUT THE ENEMIES OF THE LAW DIDN'T DARE APPEAR IN THE OPEN WITH ANY SUCH PROGRAM AS THAT.

Dr. Wiley has frankly told the committee that it has been his policy, in case of uncertainty about the injurious effects of certain foods, to GIVE THE PUBLIC THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT. Was he right? How does the public feel about that?

The reader can judge for himself by imagining two bottles in the family medicine chest. The labels have been lost. He knows one contains a deadly poison, the other is harmless.

If he goes ahead and tries one of them it may not hurt. If he gets the right bottle no damage will ensue.

It's the same way with Wiley. If there are even chances that a given preservative of food is harmless, Wiley thinks it worth while to give the public the benefit of the doubt, and prohibit its use.

And the public, for the same reason that in the case of the two bottles it will drink from neither, will in this

case conclude that Wiley is right about it. An even-money bet on poisoning people isn't a good gambling chance.

That's about the issue between Wiley and the people who have found him pig-headed and unmanageable. Wiley isn't much of a sport. He doesn't think the people ought to take even chances on being poisoned.

Beyond that, he thinks the law ought to mean what it says, and be enforced accordingly.

On that issue, Wiley has already carried the country by a majority that doesn't need to be counted.

STERILIZING THE VERNACULAR OF THE CANAL.

Solomon's Temple has always enjoyed a unique sort of distinction because of the fact that it was built without the noise of hammers and whipsaws and jackplanes and all the other paraphernalia of carpentry.

The Panama canal is to have the distinction, equally unique, of having been constructed so far as future work goes without profanity—if Colonel Goethals' recent orders are carried into effect.

The censor who is to take official cognizance of any outbreaks such as are peculiar to the fish markets of Billingsgate has a job which no ordinary linguist will envy. For he is understood they speak divers tongues down there on the Canal Zone, and each and every one has a vocabulary which is particularly rich in expletives.

From the rolling "Caramba!" of the romance languages to the fearful "My word!" which Jamaica may be assumed to have borrowed from the mother country, the laborers, brown, eeri, and gingerake, who have come from all the margins of the Caribbean, have brought their pet by-words. Whoever could distinguish the various shades of meaning belonging to all that stock of profanity would be equipped to have been universal interpreter at the tower of Babel.

A still more serious aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the work is carried on to a large extent by the aid of Government mules. Does any one seriously believe that an honest day's work can be secured from a Government mule without addressing him at times in terms which are pointed rather than polite? Is it not true that as a result of long training the brief and emphatic phrases which squeamish rhetoricians regard as profane are, so to speak, the very mother tongue of the mule? Fancy the stolid indifference, not to say contempt, with which an isthmian Maude would regard the Panamanian equivalent of "Will you kindly go on!" She would bray for very scorn of such mollycoddle fooling!

Of course, the canal would be just as strong, and would furnish just as safe a passageway for those who go down to the sea in ships, if the "mixellaneous medley" of men who are constructing it should indulge only in the polite forms of conversation, such as the author of "O, Sassafras," for example, but it is much to be feared that the delay will be long if the language of the zone is to be Bowdlerized and fumigated before the work proceeds further.

"MARSE HENRY" IN THE WAY OF THE STEAM ROLLER.

A Kentucky convention ran the steam roller over "Marse Henry" Watters in Louisville the other day after some of the most lurid threats of what "Marse Henry" would do that ever appeared in print. Still the old warhorse does not seem to bear any ill will, judging from this, which appeared in the Courier-Journal next day:

"Polly," says the Belle of Hell-forsartin to the young lady of Yuba Dam, "did yer go to the hanging?" And says the young lady of Yuba Dam, "No, but I wanted to have the hanging, did you go to the hanging? Well, it was bully. You ought 'to have went."

However, it was a warm occasion. When Kentucky Democrats are not fighting the Republicans they content themselves as best they can with a scrap in the party, and say, stranger, as John Fox would remark, when they fight they make the fur fly! These are parolous times down that way. The Republicans are in power and don't show any present intention of letting go. The Hon. "Pres" Kimball of Fayette county, whom the convention listened to because he "didn't want anything and wasn't mad at anybody," reminded the delegates that

"we'd better do what we're here for and not monkey around too long. For some of these Kentuckians are gettin' hetter'n hell."

We don't know exactly what they are so hot about; but, judging from what they did to "Marse Henry," the Star-eyed Goddess must be ready to make a bee-line for the cyclone cellar. As for "Olley Jeems" McCreary, we can see him getting comfort down Louisville way in the next few months. The one thing that seems certain is that former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham has got his old machine in working order and has a firm grip on the throttle.

Ancient Cements.

It has been stated that the durability of the old cements—for instance, those of the Romans—is due to a low proportion of soluble silicates and a low lime content—under 50 per cent—and that most modern high lime cements are deficient in resisting power when exposed to waters containing dissolved alkalis and sulphates. In America a company has begun the manufacture of a cement which it is claimed will resist alkalis and sulphates by virtue of a low lime content and an excess of silica, using limestone, shale and blast furnace slag as raw materials.

WHAT LEADERS THINK OF EXTRA SESSION

BY ROBERT L. OWEN, Senator from Oklahoma (Democrat).

The extra session, thanks to the Democrats, has removed some of the barriers to commerce between the United States and Canada by the reciprocity agreement.

Thanks also to the Democrats, we have provided for admission of Arizona and New Mexico, in which I rejoice to have had a part. The refusal of the President to permit unrestricted constitutional government to Arizona is a distinct national misfortune.

The President himself has been compelled to concede the right and the justice of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall—with the sole exception of the Judiciary.

The President's refusal to accept the wool schedule is equivalent to saying that he is not willing to agree to the schedules acceptable to the progressive element of his own party.

The wisdom or the unwisdom of his views must be settled by the people.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meeting of following lodges, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Jefferson, No. 12, Twelfth and H streets northeast, Washington, No. 13, 820 Twentieth street northwest, Potomac, No. 20, 1075 Thirty-first street northwest, Jasper, No. 23, Fifth and G streets northwest, and Independent Council, No. 3, Seventh and D streets northwest.

Meeting of following lodges, Improved Order of Red Men, Idaho Tribe, No. 13, Twelfth and H streets northeast, Seltose Tribe, No. 15, Seventh and D streets northwest, Osceola Tribe, No. 19, Masonic Hall, Tenley, special meeting of the Grand Council of the District of Columbia, Twelfth and H streets northeast, and Wameta Council, No. 6, Degree and D streets northwest.

Meeting Camp No. 3, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Little Falls station, Conduit road.

Meeting of following Masonic lodges: Federal, No. 1, called off, Arcadia, No. 18, P. C. and H streets northeast, Potomac Mounted Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

Meeting of following lodges, Knights of Pythias, Wabash Tribe, No. 12, Capitol, No. 24, Germania, No. 15, business, and Myrtle, No. 25, Knight Rank.

Meeting of following lodges, Odd Fellows, Washington, No. 6, second degree; Golden Rule, No. 21, and Phoenix, No. 28, regular work; Amity, No. 25, degree work; on-arrivals; Fred D. Stuart, No. 7, degree work.

Meeting of Capital Circle, No. 318, Protected Home Circle, Northeast Temple, 12th and H streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Amusements. 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. Columbia-Columbia players in "The Larks." 7:15 and 8:15 p. m. Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:35 and 8:15 p. m. Academy—The Chief of the Secret Service, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety—"New Jersey Lilies," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casino—"Love By Wireless" and continuous vaudeville, 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. Cosmos-Continuous vaudeville, 1 to 11 p. m. Chevy Chase Lake-Dancing and music by section of Marine Band.

Glen Echo Park-Dancing and music by section of Soldiers' Home Band. Free vaudeville. Luna Park-Midway and attractions. Arcade-Motion pictures, bowling, and pool.

Colonial Beach-Boardwalk, bathing, and other amusements; steamers leave Seventh street wharf daily, except Monday, 9 a. m.; Saturday, 2:30 p. m. Marshall Hall-Steamer Charles Macalister leaves Seventh street wharf daily, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. daily. Stops made at Mt. Vernon.

Steamer St. Johns leaves Seventh street wharf for forty-mile trip on the Potomac, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. daily. Chesapeake Beach-Bathing, fishing and crabbing; other amusements.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Smithsonian Grounds, at 7:30 P. M. JULIUS KAMPER, Leader.

PROGRAM. March—Washington Grays. Grafhalla Overture—William Tell. Rossini Intermezzo—La Danzatrice. Von Blon Fantasia—The Opera Mirror. M. Tobani Selection—The Fair Co-ed. Luders Waltz—100 Nights. Strauss Fantasy—The Death of Custer. (by request) Johnson. "The StarSpangled Banner."

By the Fifteenth Cavalry Band, at Fort Myer, Va., at 7:30 p. m. GEORGE F. TYRRELL, Director.

PROGRAM. Two-step—"The Nigger's Birth." Overture—"Pique Dame." Suppe "Roses," from the Floral Suite. Waltz—"Filtration." Bendix Humoresque, opus 101, No. 7. Dvorak Selection—"Cavalleria Rusticana." Ensign E. J. Foy, from the Lancaster to the Utah. Caprice—"Echo des Bastions." Killing Finales—Siamesische, "Wacht Parade" from the "Lincke."

Leaders in three political branches of both Houses of Congress today answered, in the following special statements the query, "What do you think of the past session?"

BY CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House.

We have made a record that has surprised our friends and dumfounded our enemies. The extra session was extraordinary in the amount and quality of the work done by the House by the combined Democrats and insurgents, and the combined Democrats and insurgents in the Senate, and especially in the unanimity of action developed by the House Democrats.

It was predicted freely, vociferously, and enthusiastically, and confidently by the stand-pat press and orators that we would go to pieces. But we have sorely disappointed all their expectations.

We have set a good example to Democrats everywhere. Sneered at for years as a party of mere negation, and as being utterly lacking in ability for constructive statesmanship, we passed through the House more constructive legislation, and better, than has passed through any House in the same length of time in twenty years.

We redeemed every promise made in order to carry the elections in 1910. It is a record of which we may well be proud and on which we will sweep the country in 1912.

To show how completely the stand-pat Republicans are demoralized, it is only necessary to quote the newspaper statements that there was great rejoicing and congratulation at the White House because we failed by a scratch to get the two-thirds majority to override the President's veto, although we have only sixty-three majority. To this complexion has it come at last, that the President who rode into power by a huge majority, is glad to escape the humiliation of having his vetoes overridden in a House containing a majority of only sixty-three. Small favors are thankfully received by the Administration.

We honestly and persistently endeavored to relieve the people of some of their burden of taxation, but the President "blacked the game."

BY JAMES R. MANN, Representative from Illinois.

The Democrats in the House would have been wise if they had confined the special session to the consideration of the reciprocity bill only. Instead of that, they set out to show how they could bungie legislation. They prevented the passage of the constitutional amendment for direct election of Senators, by insisting upon coupling with it another amendment to the Constitution to deprive the General Government of one of its necessary powers.

They fought against publicity of primary election expenses until we strangled them into yielding. They nearly defeated Statehood for Arizona by insisting that Congress give practical approval to recall of judges. They prepared tariff bills without knowledge either of form or substance.

While entering upon the domain of tariff legislation, they have refused to consider other needed legislation. We were unable to force them to take up conservation legislation and especially bills to protect and utilize the resources of Alaska.

The special session has developed the broadness of President Taft's statesmanship and also the incompetency of the Democrats when it comes to legislation. They have tried to put the President in a hole. They have been hoist by their own petard. The net result of the special session has been to strengthen the President and weaken the Democrats before the country.

BY VICTOR MURDOCK, Representative from Kansas, Progressive Republican.

By far the most important thing that has transpired at this session of Congress has been the announcement of Representative Underwood that hereafter caucuses will be open to the public and to the press. In making this statement, I recognize the fact that important legislation has been under consideration, but it should be remembered that an open caucus will do more to shape legislation in the interests of the people than anything else that could be done by Congress.

We have taken two steps in the right direction: in the matter of the popular election of United States Senators, and the passage of a corrupt practices act. This latter does not go far enough by any means, but it is certain we will have additional legislation along those lines in the future. With these two bills on the statute books, Congress can be depended upon to be thoroughly representative of the people.

The condition of Congress I would liken to a sensitive film, which only awaits development. Unless I am mistaken, the people are now fairly well satisfied with conditions in Congress, and, feeling so, they should and will turn their attention to the judiciary. Congress is now responsive to the will of the people. The Judiciary is not. It should be made so, and I am absolutely confident that it will be made so in the near future.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

Promotions of officers Coast Artillery Corps: OSCAR I. STRAUER, from major to lieutenant colonel. BENJAMIN M. KOEHLER, from captain to major. Major ROGER BROOKE, Medical Corps, to General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. Major PERCY M. ASHBURN, Medical Corps, from General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. Leave for one month granted First Lieutenant LEONARD J. MYGATT, Fifth Infantry. Promotions of cavalry officers: INNIS B. SWIFT, from second lieutenant, Twelfth Cavalry, to first lieutenant, Second Cavalry. JOSEPH D. PARK, from second lieutenant, Fourteenth Cavalry, to first lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry. ARTHUR H. WILSON, from second lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, to first lieutenant, First Cavalry. Captain JOHN L. JORDAN, quartermaster, to Tucson and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

NAVY. Lieut. G. W. DANFORTH, retired from Naval Academy, to home. Lieut. (junior grade) M. F. DRAEMEL, commissioned on February 13. Ensign R. E. JONES, resignation accepted August 15. Ensign E. J. FOT, from the Lancaster to the Utah. Passed Asst. Surg. G. C. THOMAS, from Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, to the Rhode Island. Act. Asst. Surg. A. R. SCHIER, appointed on August 15. Chief Bten. P. HERBERT, retired from August 17. Chief Bten. A. STUART, from Naval Training Station, Newport, to command the Potomac. Chief Bten. E. V. SANDSTROM, from command of the Potomac to home and wait orders. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Arrived—Pasasco, Colgate and North Dakota at New York; Rocket, Porter, Dupont, and Blakey at Norfolk; Walks, Nashville, at Boston; Prairie at Newport; Yankton at Hampton Roads; Marietta at Guantanamo; Albany at Kojushima. Sailed—Washington from Boston for Hampton Roads, Vermont New Hampshire, and South Carolina from Rockport for Hampton Roads, Celtic amp Delaware, Panther, Nebraska, Virginia, Ohio and North Carolina from Provincetown for Hampton Roads; Michigan from New York for Tangier Sound, Burrows, Flusser, Lanson, McCall, Preston and Strrett from Newport for Gardiner's Bay, Buffalo from Sikka for Tatoosh Island, Albany from Nagasaki, Japan, for Oshima Strait, and Potomac from Norfolk for Annapolis. Women Save Child. ELIZABETH N. J., Aug. 22—Mamie Otto, nine years old, was burned severely when her clothing caught fire as she was playing around the kitchen stove in her home. She ran into the street with her clothing ablaze. Several women smothered the flames. The child was taken to the general hospital.

By JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, Senator from Kansas (Republican Progressive)

The special session has not accomplished what it should have done, though it has to its credit some substantial legislation. The corrupt practices act will have some restraining influence on excessive expenditure of money in Congressional and Senatorial elections.

The reciprocity agreement, I think, will not produce satisfactory results. I think it will slightly reduce the price of farm products, but not the cost of living, because the reduction will all be absorbed by middlemen.

Efforts of the progressive Republicans to reduce excessive duties on manufactured articles failed, through a combination between the President, standpat Republicans, and certain Democratic leaders.

The passage by the Senate of the resolution for direct election of Senators, is the greatest triumph of the session for progressive government. But that is tied up in conference because certain Southern Democrats demand as a price if its passage that the Federal Government shall give up the power it has always had, to regulate the time and manner of electing Senators.

The progressive Republicans have made the best fight they could for reduction of excessive tariff duties, and have laid the foundation for ultimate revision along the line they advocate.

In the Mail Bag

WATCHMEN HAVE NO HALF-HOLIDAYS

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I have read your article as to half holidays for the poor laborers. But have you forgotten the poor watchmen in the various Government departments—men who spent the best days of their lives in defense of our good Old Flag? Almost all of them have lost a limb or injury wounds received in the civil war. They work seven days a week—Sundays and legal holidays—no half days for them, and receive less pay than laborers. VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR WATCHMAN.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND NEAR SOLDIERS' HOME

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Near Eagle Gate, the main entrance to the Soldiers' Home, is an attractive woodland on an eminence higher than any portion of the home inclosure. One of the veterans, a lover of woods and fresh air, has been endeavoring to make it attractive with swings, benches, tables, etc., to the joy and comfort of children, adults, picnic parties, and campers. The old man longs to have it set apart for a playground for children without the vexatious signs, "Keep off the grass." He wants it written up to arouse public sentiment, and has asked if I would do this. Both he and the land were purchased by the Government. I am not to be paid in any way for writing it up, and neither he nor I would get one penny, whether the land be sold to the Government or a private purchaser. He says it is owned by a Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, who, he thinks, is a miserly fellow, but he may seem like an anomaly today, to find anyone willing to turn a finger for another without expecting that finger to go into some man's pocket. It is true. If you could talk with this old man, and feel his hopes and enthusiasm, you would grant from a helping hand, and giving him hope to see his dreams realized. A. E. W.

RESENTS THE ATTACK MADE ON MISS ABBOTT

To the Editor of THE TIMES: "Is the famous and infamous Dick-to-Dick letter an ordinary and stupid forgery, misshapen and untimely born of the disturbed and distempered imagination of an irresponsible, hysterical, petticoated muck-raker?" I quote from the Congressional Record of August 15—from a speech delivered by Senator Humphrey of Washington. The reference is to Miss M. F. Abbott. Miss Abbott is supporting herself by her work as a magazine writer and research worker. Therefore, such an attack tends to injure her means of livelihood as well as her character. A Congressman is exempt from the laws, therefore Mr. Humphrey was safely shielded by Congressional privilege when he insulted a defenseless woman. Is the same way by which this cowardly action can be brought to the attention of Congressmen Humphrey's constituents? I am quite willing to leave the matter to them. M. H. G.

REAL HUMANITY FOUND AMONG LOWLY

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Take not the life you cannot give. For God ordained all things to live! Believing it to be a monstrous injustice to deprive the noblest animals that God ever bestowed on the human family for the material benefit and pleasure of the life that was given them by the same omnipotent power that gave life to man, is it not revolting to hear glorified in the press the "humanity" of the owner who consigns to death by the last act of his own life two horses that had given "the most fruitful years of their youth for the pleasures of his household." Now, look at this other picture. When the time comes that the old race horse becomes unable to earn the meat tickets, does the gentlemanly owner do like the society magnate? Not he! He sends the noble animal to the richest pasture and to the most comfortable barn that money can procure. There he end his days in peace and plenty. Fave as we will about humanity and philanthropy, it is only among the gentle and very, very often among the humble and animal-loving strata of society that pure and Christianlike humanity is to be found. "ADAIR."