The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING
Penna. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, *Proprietor.* F. A. WALKER, *Managing Editor*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
Daily and Sunday	$0.90	$0.90	$1.75	$3.50
Daily only	.25	.75	1.50	3.00
Sunday only	.....	.....	.25	.50

MARCH CIRCULATION

DAILY.	SUNDAY.
Total gross, March, 1912...1,287,540	Total gross, March, 1912...342,190
Average gross, March, 1912...49,521	Average gross, March, 1912...48,456
Total net, March, 1912...1,118,160	Total net, March, 1912...210,742
Average net, March, 1912...43,006	Average net, March, 1912...42,148

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent all returns eliminated, the number of copies of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers. FRED A. WALKER, General Manager.

District of Columbia, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of April, A. D. 1912. THOMAS C. WILLIS, (Seal) Notary Public.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Those Democrats in the House of Representatives who were so ready with their objections to the bill incorporating the Rockefeler Foundation surely were not fully informed. They, perhaps, had in mind the old bill introduced several years ago. It is to be hoped that they will study the Peters bill, and will assure themselves that the objectionable features of the Foundation have been eliminated. Here is a hundred million dollars that is ready to go to work for the good of humanity. No fancied or theoretical objection ought to stand in the way.

PEACE DAY.

The pupils of the public schools of the United States are already preparing for the celebration of Peace Day, for which May 18 has been set aside and devoted. The teachers are training them in the spirit of the peace movement, and the pupils themselves are "practicing" on the recitations and declamations, and readings and songs that will make up the program.

Mexico is torn by fighting factions, and the United States is on the point of intervening. Turkey and Italy are at war. The reactionary army of Shensi threatens the newly organized republic of China with a counter-revolution. There may be a revolution or two in progress to the south of us. There is but an armed truce—and a truce with Adam-zad, the Man That Walks Like a Bear—in Persia. The Balkans are at it again, with rumors. And thus it is that wars and rumors of war encircle the earth.

But perhaps the time is coming when "a little child shall lead them." At any rate, the lessons that the school children are learning will not harm them. They will know the horrors of useless war, but they are Americans, and they will be none the less quick to rush to the defense of their flag when it needs them.

CHAUFFEURS AND CULTURE.

Boston, our Athens and the fountain of our culture, has done a radical thing. It has introduced a new subject into the public school curriculum. It has extended its municipal machine for education to include a new science. It has opened a school for chauffeurs.

Taking the Y. M. C. A. automobile school as an example, the Boston school board, it is announced, has decided to offer a public course in the care, upkeep, driving and maintenance of gasolene driven motor cars.

It is gratifying to note that the course of instruction will be thoroughly and essentially practical. A chauffeur who splits his infinitives may be very annoying to his employer, but it is the one who splits the street corners that gets on the nerves. Perhaps, it would be useless, but there really ought to be a branch of the Society for the Amelioration of the Misery of Pedestrians located somewhere near this new school. It could, at least, furnish good target practice.

THE HORROR OF THE TITANIC.

The French line steamer LaBourgogne was lost in 1898 with almost 600 people aboard. It left a terror in the minds of travelers from which they never recovered. Yet it would require three disasters of LaBourgogne character to equal that which has, apparently, overtaken the Titanic.

Moreover, both these horrors resulted, in general, from a lack of consideration for the safety of the traveling public. LaBourgogne was traveling out of the agreed and accepted lane for steamers at that season, after the then fashion of the French line vessels, which persistently declined to be bound by the conventions of North Atlantic practice. Had the French company been willing to co-operate with others that accident need not have happened.

In the case of the Titanic a very similar criticism lies. The Titanic ought not, at such a late date in the season, to have been crossing by the northern route. The desire for a speed showing on a maiden voyage should not have induced such recklessness of consequences. This spring has been late; the bergs are coming farther south than usual at this season, and for some time it has been reported that they were more numerous than usual, therefore more dangerous.

Only very recently we have received a report from a Government investigating commission, which declared that our modern steel "dreadnought" cars and gigantic locomotives are too heavy to be run safely over roadbeds and rails as now constructed, at the speeds required. We must have heavier and better rails and structures, lighter equipment or less speed. The craze for bigness, and yet more bigness; for speed, and yet more speed, has reached into every department of present-day existence. Everything, anything, is sacrificed to the clipping off of a few minutes, the making of a new record, the satisfaction of having the biggest skyscraper, or fat steer, or ocean greyhound, or passenger locomotive; whether it be a bank failure or a multi-millionaire's gift to charity, it must be the biggest ever or else it is quite unworthy of consideration.

There may be excuse for turning out the monster Atlantic ferryboats that are now the rule, yet it is hard to believe so. The harbors and channels are not ready for them. Titanic, and before her Olympic, had experiences at Southampton which warned of possible disaster due to mere bigness. At New York, and at many other ports, the problem of dockage for these monsters is almost impossible. They are unwieldy, slow at everything except going straight ahead in an open seaway, and they represent the accumulation of rather too many eggs in one basket.

SOME CURIOUS EXPLANATIONS.

The uniformly amusing, and sometimes interesting, Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune has undertaken some explanations of the recent disasters to the Taft campaign in Illinois and Pennsylvania. The Tribune is an ardent supporter of the Administration, animated by the same lofty motives that inspire the Southern postoffice brigade; it has a good job in the family. When Roosevelt was President, and the Tribune family held that same job, the Tribune was just as zealous a supporter of Roosevelt. Should Roosevelt, after his return to the Presidency next March, permit the Tribune to continue its official relationship as now, that newspaper would, of course, return to its old devotion to the man it now so enthusiastically denounces.

The Tribune Washington correspondence has explained that Taft lost Illinois because of Lorimer and Pennsylvania because of Penrose. "The people," says the astute correspondent, "gained the wholly erroneous idea that the President himself was a standpatter of the Penrose type."

They assuredly did. They had reason to. They began getting that idea before Mr. Taft was nominated, when he used all his power and prestige to force the election of Cannon as Speaker.

They got more of it when the President, during the tariff session, absolutely refused to take a part that would help assure a satisfactory tariff measure.

They got more when he undertook to pass a vicious bill that would in substance have repealed the twenty-year accomplishments in the direction of railroad control.

They got the idea that Taft was "a standpatter of the Penrose type," from the fact that all his friends, counselors, and supporters have been of that school, and that progressives have been rejected.

The people saw progressives barred from the cheap privilege of their share in patronage, as punishment for being progressives. They read the President's own confession of that performance, in the Norton patronage letter. Yet in the face of that, they are now asked to believe that the President is really a progressive!

The people have seen the Taft campaign turned over to the management of McKinley, Lorimer, Crane, Penrose, and Smoot.

They have seen the Administration influence aligned in favor of Lorimer's retention in the Senate, and, from the day when it became apparent that the Administration was on that side, they have observed an improved chance for the jackpot Senator to remain in his seat.

Mr. Taft may not be "a standpatter of the Penrose type." Perhaps he is a progressive "of the Penrose type." On the whole, that seems the right explanation: He is a progressive of the Cannon-Penrose-Smoot-Lorimer type.

Well, that isn't the sort of progressive the country wants. It wants progress forward, not backward. And it has done with Mr. Taft simply because it understands him. Both by his associations and his public course, he has belied every claim of progressivism in his own behalf. He has been the ideal of standpatters from the day he became President. That is why the people are rejecting him just as fast as they can get action on his case.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The Chicago suffragists who sought to obtain an indorsement of their propaganda at the primary Tuesday were disappointed, but not discouraged. They will try again.

The rapid growth of the movement for woman suffrage in the United States is hardly to be realized unless one stops to think that the suffragists gained two States last year and that they have succeeded in having the proposition submitted to a popular vote in six other States this year.

The men voters of Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Arizona will this year determine whether or not they will admit the women to the privileges and responsibilities of equal suffrage. The women probably do not expect to win in all these States, but they feel that they have made a showing of greatly increased strength to compel the legislatures and—in Ohio—the constitutional convention, to submit the question.

Whatever may have been the disastrous effect of the militant tactics of the English suffragettes on their cause in their own country, it must be admitted that the agitation begun by Mrs. Pankhurst and her co-workers has had a marked effect in the United States.

The American women have demonstrated their good sense by adopting only the enthusiasm of their English sisters and not their violence, else there would be a different tale to tell on this side the water.

AN ABSOLUTELY NECESSITY.

Old Gent—So you want to become my son-in-law?

Youth—No, I don't; but if I marry your daughter I don't very well see how I can get out of it!—London Opinion.

ALL KINDS.

"I hear your son is making money out of his voice at the opera. Where did he learn singing?"

"Oh, he don't sing; he calls the carriages."

A REPETITION.

Claude—Am I the first man you ever loved?

Maude—Why, certainly. How strange men are! They all ask me that question.

MINISTERS DISCUSS ACTION TAKEN BY THEIR FEDERATION

Resolution Relative to Indian School Question Causes Talk.

Pastors of the churches of the city today are widely discussing the import of the resolutions adopted by the Pastors' Federation of Washington at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, denouncing the order of President Taft revoking the rule recently made by Indian Commissioner Valentine that no teacher on duty in the Indian schools should wear any religious garb.

Members and officers of the Federation were emphatic in disclaiming that any discourtesy, implied or otherwise, had been offered Monsignor Russell, of St. Patrick's rectory, at the meeting yesterday.

Monsignor Russell, under the impression that the meeting was to be held by all the pastors of the city, went to the Y. M. C. A., only to find that the meeting was one of the Protestant Federation. He declined to discuss his views on the resolutions before the executive committee, the Rev. C. P. Wiles, secretary of the Federation, said, stating that it would not be proper for him to do so.

The Rev. Mr. Wiles was emphatic in stating that the resolutions were not aimed at any particular church.

"The resolutions were not aimed particularly at the Catholic church, although it is admitted that among the teachers of the Indian schools they most habitually wear religious garb," said the Rev. Mr. Wiles. "It would be just as obnoxious to the idea of the separation of church and state for members of my own creed to wear distinctive garb on duty and hang pictures pertaining to their faith only on the walls," continued the Rev. Mr. Wiles.

"The resolutions were aimed at all intrigues into the public schools, whether of the political-ecclesiastical nature or not," said the Rev. Earl Wilfley, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, who was present at the meeting of the pastors yesterday. "It was aimed at no one church more than another, however."

Pastors who took a prominent part in the deliberations yesterday were the Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany; the Rev. J. J. Muir, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, and the Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Commander Trimble Says G. A. R. Wants Action

"We are not criticising or approving any particular pension measure. We are only seeking to get some kind of legislation," said Commander-in-chief H. M. Trimble, of the Grand Army of the Republic, this morning. Mr. Trimble has been in Washington for several days conferring with members of the Pension Committees. "If we supported some particular proposal our position would be taken advantage of," he said.

Mr. Trimble will leave at 5:35 tonight for Concord, N. H., where he will attend the annual encampment of the Department of New Hampshire. Later he will go to Connecticut and thence to Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala.

Singers at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 15.—Incoming trains today brought hundreds of delegates and visitors to the saengerfest of the South Atlantic States Federation of German Clubs, which is to open a three days' festival in this city tomorrow. Preceding the saengerfest, there was a meeting today of the grand lodge of Sons of Hermann. The city is in festival garb in honor of the many visitors. A large chorus, assisted by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, will feature the opening of the concerts in the Duval Theater. There will be a big parade on the closing day, and the festivities will conclude with a grand banquet.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

These Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—National, No. 12, E. A.; Arminius, No. 25, E. A.; Myron M. Parker, No. 27, F. C.; King David, No. 28, E. A. Royal Arch chapters—Lafayette, No. 5, R. A.; Washington Naval, No. 6, mark. Scottish Rite—Evangelist Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1, 5 p. m., fifteenth degree; 7:30 p. m., eighteenth degree. Eastern Star—Mizpah Chapter, No. 8.

The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Washington, No. 6, degree work; Golden Rule, No. 21, and Amity, No. 27, business.

The following Knights of Pythias lodges will meet tonight: Webster, No. 7, and Excelsior, No. 14, page rank; Capital, No. 24, esquire rank; Myrtle, No. 25, knight rank.

Meeting of Brightwood Tent, No. 5, K. O. T. M., initiation, tonight.

Meeting of the National Academy of Science, National Museum.

Presentation of moneys and memorial, D. A. R. Congress, Continental Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Patriotic entertainment by the Children of the American Revolution, meetings of various State delegations, including District conference, Continental Hall, 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Raising of the Maine," by Col. W. M. Black, under the auspices of the Washington Society of Engineers, Pan-American Union Building, 8:15 p. m.

Meeting of the District of Columbia Congress of Mothers, the Raleigh Hotel, 2 p. m.

Ladies' night, Kallipolis Grotto, Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets, new Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.

Regular monthly meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, the Washington Club, 1719 I street northwest, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National—Frank McIntyre in "Snobs," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—Columbia Players in "The Lily," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—Butterfield Players in "Brown of Harvard," 8:15 p. m.

Poli's—Poli Players in "Nobody's Widow," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Academy—"The Girl in the Taxi," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino—Elite vaudeville.

Cosmos—Refined vaudeville.

Majestic—Advanced vaudeville, 1 to 11 p. m.

Imperial—Vaudeville and motion pictures, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Lyceum—"Miss New York, Jr., 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gayety—"The Runaway Girls from Dixie," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade—Skating, bowling, and motion pictures.

Elks' spring festival, Elks' club house, 919 H street northwest, 8 p. m.

WILL URGE CLARK TO BE DISCREET

Speaker's Managers Will Put Check on His Volubility and Vise His Utterances With Care.

By JOHN SNURE.

With many Republicans frankly declaring they hope the Democrats will nominate Speaker Champ Clark for President, on the theory that he would be the easiest man to beat, and on the other hand with Mr. Clark making such gains in some parts of the country as to lead many politicians to think he is likely to capture the nomination, the question is being widely discussed here as to what sort of a campaign will be made for and against this candidate if he is nominated.

It is pretty well understood that if Clark gets the Democratic nomination, the Republican campaign management is preparing to launch on him an attack that will be one of great bitterness, severity, and force. It will be a perfect broadside of political fire. It will deal, among other things, with the inconsistencies of utterance of the Speaker. It will show how he has been on various sides of the tariff question, how he talked about tearing down the customs houses, how he wanted the army cut down, and the Diplomatic Corps abolished.

Dig Up Past Mistakes.

Republican campaign managers have already, it is understood, dug up a lot of the former utterances of Mr. Clark both in the House, in interviews, and in speeches and lectures in various parts of the United States. They intend to spring them after the Baltimore convention if Clark gets the nomination.

Moreover, many things pertaining to Speaker Clark's personality for years back have been dug into.

All this ammunition, whether pertaining to political indiscretions or personal foibles, is being carefully stored up in the Republican war chests.

This being so, the question that Democratic leaders are speculating on is what they are going to do about it if Mr. Clark is nominated.

It can be said on authority that Mr. Clark's friends, the men who are closest to him in this campaign, have talked the situation over freely among themselves and with the Speaker. They have considered what sort of a campaign they are going to make to elect Mr. Clark if he is nominated. And they have their plans pretty well matured.

When they talk freely about the situation and do not fence they admit that Mr. Clark's disposition to talk and to be voluble on numerous occasions in the past is a weakness that cannot be ignored.

Front Porch Campaign.

It has been decided that if Mr. Clark is nominated he will conduct a front porch campaign. He will be kept off the stump. He will not be put into a Pullman special and hurried about the country, making train-end speeches and engaging in the hurly-burly of campaign oratory which is found so effective when undertaken by men like Roosevelt and Bryan.

Mr. Clark will be sent out to Bowling Green, Mo., where his home is, and will see the hosts of Democratic pilgrims who wend their way to Mecca. He will, no doubt, make a few big, carefully prepared and revised speeches in leading centers. But, aside from these speeches and his letter of acceptance and carefully prepared statements or authorized interviews, he will keep silent for publication.

Mr. Clark's friends do not propose to have him, if he is nominated, throw away the chances of Democratic success by any more indiscretions of speech. He will not allow himself, or be allowed, to utter a word for the public ear that has not been weighed and reweighed and then given a few acid tests.

This course of action may or may not be complimentary to Mr. Clark, according to one's viewpoint, but it is clear that it is at least the cautious and careful policy that will scrupulously prevent any bad breaks from the candidate.

Course of Action.

This is a course of action planned for Mr. Clark that the Republican campaign management has probably not contemplated. What the Republican leaders would want of Mr. Clark would be a lot of hurried, ill-prepared speeches made over a wide area. Mr. Clark and his friends intend to fool them about this business.

If a war of personalities is waged against Mr. Clark, the men who are close to him declare that it will react, just as attacks on Grover Cleveland reacted in his favor.

As the personal attacks or attacks relative to inconsistent political utterances, the friends of the Speaker say he will meet all charges with frankness; that he will simply admit his mistakes, when they are truthfully charged, and say:

"Yes, that's true. That's one of my mistakes. I admit it and am sorry for it."

This, in brief, is the route that Mr. Clark and his friends have mapped out for him to reach the White House if he is nominated for President. They insist that the common folks, who still obtain in considerable numbers throughout these United States, will like it, will say Champ is one of their kind, and will triumphantly elect him.

But a lot of the Speaker's Democratic opponents don't see it that way. And as for most Republican leaders, they just simply say that if Champ gets the nomination, he'll be eaten alive long before the leaves begin to fall in November.

CIVIC LEAGUE FOR ANACOSTIA WOMEN

WASHINGTON TIMES BUREAU,
ANACOSTIA, D. C., APRIL 15.

The campaign now in progress under the direction of the municipal authorities in aid of sanitation and health has been a means of arousing interest once more in the plan of organizing in Anacostia a women's civic league to act as an auxiliary to the Anacostia Citizens' Association. While this proposition, which was first advanced several months since, has been received with general favor, no positive action has followed. In casting about for a committee to assist in the municipal cleaning up crusade, Dr. Thomas D. Mudd, chairman of the committee on sanitation in the Anacostia association, and its representative on the central clean-up committee, favored the appointment of a large number of women, explaining that they would undoubtedly take pride in supervising the cleaning up of home premises, as well as influence others in their sections to do likewise. He also believed that they would take pains to observe community surroundings and report as to the general conditions.

At an informal meeting of members of the association last evening at the home of President Charles R. Burr, Dr. Mudd placed his views before those present. Several members commended his suggestions as to the selection of Anacostia women to assist in the cleaning up crusade, but President Burr decided that he was without authority to name any, as his jurisdiction was limited to choosing members of the association for the duty.

President Burr finally named the following members of the association to take part in the clean-up movement: Capt. W. T. Anderson, the Rev. George M. Cummings, Albert E. Beck, Maurice Otterback, Jerome Diggs, Charles Graff, J. T. Herbert, W. H. Lawrence, William Mushake, and President Burr.

The question of woman's suffrage will occupy the attention of the Men's Club of the Congress Heights Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening next. A debate will take place on the subject, "Resolved, That Women Should Be Allowed to Vote." On the affirmative side will be Haswell Magruder and Thaddeus Du Vall, while the negative view will be supported by John Magee and Charles Joyce. The meeting will be a public one, and much interest centers in the debate.

Appreciation of the members of the congregation over the reappointment of the Rev. Merrit Earle as pastor of the Congress Heights Methodist Episcopal Church for a second term took the form of a surprise party to the Rev. Mr. Earle and his wife on Friday evening last. The congregation was represented by a large gathering in the church parsonage, in Nichols avenue, the visitation having been kept a profound secret. Charles A. Gude, the president of the board of trustees of the church, delivered an address of welcome to the Rev. Mr. Earle and Mrs. Earle on their return. The Rev. Mr. Earle responded for his wife and himself.

Thomas E. Reardon, who has been identified for many years with industrial councils, has been elected vice president of the Plasterers' Union of the District. He served formerly four successive terms as president, followed by membership on the executive board.

Miss Virgie Harris, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Miss Iola Cator, of 1930 Nichols avenue. Aubrey Harris, her brother, who was a visitor also, has returned.

Oscar C. Brothers, jr., owner of Fairlawn, has sold to Mrs. M. C. Howser, wife of Dr. U. S. Howser, of Anacostia, the homestead known as the Howard property, in Minnesota avenue. The ground is improved by a large frame dwelling, and has attractive surroundings. Many improvements have been undertaken by Mrs. Howser. It is understood Dr. and Mrs. Howser will reside there.

Charles Carl is having a six-room frame dwelling erected in the Moore addition to Anacostia. Samuel Lucas is having two brick houses built in Shannon place. Mrs. Ida L. Boswell is having improvements made to her home, at 1316 V street, at a cost of $500. The construction of a house for E. T. Phillips, at 2416 Shannon place, to cost $2,400, is under way, and yesterday work was started on a frame dwelling for J. F. Pyles, at 2010 Fourteenth street.

A movement has been started in Anacostia for the formation of a Rechabite tent. George W. Shoemaker, prominent in Rechabite circles here a number of years ago, will be called upon to head it. When this order was active in Anacostia it figured in many movements against the establishment of saloons in Anacostia.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.

Lieutenant AUGUSTUS NORTON, C. A. C., to report to commanding officer artillery, District of Columbia, for duty on his staff.

Captain CHARLES L. McKAIN, Seventeenth Infantry, transferred to Eighteenth Infantry, vice Captain PAUL W. BECK, transferred to Seventeenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIS T. MAY, infantry, relieved from duty at Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieutenant WILLIAM E. PERSONS, Eleventh Infantry, to his regiment.

The following officers of the Thirtieth Infantry, designated as disbursing agents of the pay department, at the posts named: Lieutenant L. WORTHINGTON MOSELEY, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Lieutenant BLOXHAM WARD, Fort Davis, Alaska; Lieutenant CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander W. S. CROSLEY, to general board, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant H. E. SHOEMAKER, detached Cleveland, Ohio, to Asiatic station.

Lieutenant H. B. KELLY, detached North Carolina, to Tennessee.

Lieutenant F. J. FLETCHER, detached Dale, to Chauncey.

Ensigns W. R. SMITH and H. R. A. BORCHARDT, detached North Carolina; to Tennessee.

Midshipman C. A. BAILEY, to Nebraska.

Midshipman E. B. LAPHAM, to Mississippi.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Vulcan, at Franchmans bay; Prairie, Drayton, Paulding, Perkins, Mayrant, Sterrett, Walke, Patterson, Amman, Borrows, Monaghan, Trippe, Arethusa, and Dixie, at Guantanamo; Potomac and Lamson, at Norfolk; Cheyenne, at Bremerton.

Sailed—Ajax, from Hampton Roads for Melville Station, R. I.; Hector, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Sylph and Tecumseh, from Washington for Piney Point; Chester, from Norfolk for Philadelphia; Hercules from Norfolk for Washington; Castine, Tonopah, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2, from Norfolk for Lynnhaven bay.

CAPTAIN UBERROTH SAYS SHIPWRECK IS SACRIFICE TO SPEED

Huge Bulk of Titanic Made Disaster Certain, Declares Expert.

"The wreck of the Titanic is another sacrifice to the speed god," according to Capt. P. H. Uberroth, assistant to the captain commandant in charge of personnel and operations of the Revenue Cutter Service, and Capt. Charles McAllister, Engineer-in-chief of that service.

Captain Uberroth is an old mariner, and was one of the revenue cutter captains who did valiant work in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the Republic. He is familiar with navigation of the steamer lanes out of New York.

"The Titanic was so big," said Captain Uberroth today, "that it was impossible for her officers to avoid collision with an iceberg or other similar object without lights on a dark night. They might sight the berg some distance away, perhaps enough to save a smaller vessel, but a ship of the Titanic's size would not answer to the helm promptly enough to avoid collision. She could not reverse her engines and back off. Such an attempt would be futile, unless the berg was sighted a mile ahead, for going at full speed, approximately twenty miles an hour, she could not be brought to a stop and reversed. She carried tremendous headway with her powerful engines and great size.

"The ocean-going travelers of this country do not realize that in increased size and speed of vessels they must pay the sacrifice in accidents of this kind. They are unavoidable. The layman does not realize this fact, but it preys continuously on the mind of the navigator.

Sleepless Nights.

"The captain usually has sleepless nights when he is traveling east or west on 44, in the spring and early summer, for the floating ice and bergs are the greatest menace of the ocean. The chances are not one in a hundred that you will run directly on a berg, but if you do, the captain is practically helpless. He knows his fate in an instant.

"There are many things that may have caused the sinking of the Titanic. It is likely that we will never know the real facts, but my private opinion is that her bulkheads gave way under the pressure. The larger the bulkheads, that is the greater area they have to cover, the weaker they are. The traverse water-tight bulkheads of the Titanic were necessarily of enormous size. They were made as strong as mand could make them, but any hydraulic engineer will acquaint you with the tremendous power of water pressure. If the force of the impact stove-in the bow and collision bulkhead, the bow would go down. The Titanic's hull was forty-feet deep, and the lower her nose sank the greater the pressure. This pressure was increased, because with any momentum moving her ahead, the bulkhead, being at right-angles met full resistance."

"The berg that the Titanic struck may have been extremely low in the water. If so the keenest eyed lookout could not detect it on a dark night, no matter how calm, until it was comparatively close. A calm sea removed one safe guard against an iceberg. Mariners will tell you that sudden calm water when the sea is rough or choppy will presage a berg before it is visible."

McAllister's View.

Captain McAllister, who is an expert on construction, repeated insubstance the statements of Captain Uberroth. He added that there were many ways in which the collision could have proven so fatal.

"The Titanic," he said, "was believed to be the acme of marine safety. She was of extraordinary heavy and strong construction. I believe that she struck the ice with sufficient impact to crush in her bow and forward bulkhead, and perhaps one other.

"In that case many thing could happen. It is possible that the water-tight bulkhead gear refused to work, was thrown out of running order by the force of the collision. Even in that event the Titanic would have been sometime sinking, because she was credited with being almost unsinkable. Then, too, it is possible that her bulkheads could not withstand the pressure. On our battleships there is a control lever for all bulkheads, that the captain can work from the bridge in anticipation of a collision.

"I am confident hat the berg rammed by the Titanic was not glacier ice, but was one of the shore bergs formed by the extremely cold winter. It is too early for berg ice. According to Patterson's Nautical Encyclopedia, if it were shore ice of salt water, nine-tenths of its bulk was below water. This would mean that if there were only twenty feet showing above the surface, a small speck compared to the Titanic, the berg would have a total depth of 200 feet, with 180 feet below the surface. Ice conditions are worse this year than they have been for a decade."

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HONORS JEFFERSON

Eulogies Given At Meeting Of College Men At the New Willard.

The College Men's Democratic League eulogized the greatness of Thomas Jefferson at a meeting at the New Willard last night. Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who was the principal speaker, glowingly depicted probable victory of the Democratic hosts at the polls next November, and Congressman Murray, of Massachusetts, told why the party should meet success on Jeffersonian principles.

The other speakers included Charles A. Douglas, of Washington; Thomas Jamieson, of Nebraska, and J. W. Davis, of West Virginia. Harvey D. Jacob, of Tennessee, vice president of the league, presided, and the successful celebration was in charge of a committee comprising John I. Cosgrove, of South Carolina; J. W. Alicoate, of Ohio; Horace Hagan, of Oklahoma; Ogle R. Singleton, of the District of Columbia; Hardee Wyatt, of Tennessee; Thomas Jamieson, of Nebraska, and Laurence Crowley, of Massachusetts.

Water and Light Men Meet

SALISBURY, N. C., April 16.—The Tri-State Water and Light Association, embracing Georgia and North and South Carolina, convened in annual meeting here today for a two days' session. President W. F. Steoizlitz, of Columbia, S. C., presided at the opening session.