

The Washington Times

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MARCH CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, March, 1912, 287,640. Average gross, March, 1912, 48,273. Total net, March, 1912, 118,169. Average net, March, 1912, 43,056. SUNDAY. Total gross, March, 1912, 102,197. Average gross, March, 1912, 17,033. Total net, March, 1912, 30,748. Average net, March, 1912, 10,249.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter. District of Columbia, ss: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of April, A. D. 1912. THOMAS C. WILKES, Notary Public.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

TWO OF A CHEERFUL KIND.

Champ Clark in a speech declared that if we wanted Canada, we would go and take it.

Now President Taft publishes a letter of his own, in which he told of his plans for making Canada a mere "adjunct to the United States."

And these two skillful diplomats are serious candidates for the Presidential nominations of the two great parties!

Who can wonder that American public affairs constitute a standing joke for European observers!

BEEF.

Most of the talk for the past few days has been about politics and the Titanic disaster and baseball.

The most important thing that has happened to a great majority of the people of this town is that beef has gone up another nickel a pound.

We are able to discuss the cost of living problem in the large, but we are still utterly incapable of knowing what to do or what to say when the powers that be boost the price another notch.

THREE NOTABLE GUESTS.

The newspaper publishers at dinner in New York entertained three guests who have in a way contributed more to the making of the modern newspaper than has any journalist.

They were Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison and Guglielmo Marconi. These three living men have shaped our hands to use the forces of the lightning, and thus to prevail against distance, against darkness, and against the isolation of the ship at sea.

THE DIRT-ROAD STATEMEN.

The dirt-road statemen are now hard at it. The Postoffice appropriation bill is up in the House, and these patriots are attempting to set aside some eighteen million dollars of the public money for paying rent for country roads that are used by rural mail carriers.

The States and counties and townships that own these roads have not asked the Federal Government to pay for their use. They have, up to this time, thought that the Government was doing pretty well to send a man out every morning to bring the mail to the farmer's door. They never thought, before, of charging the postoffice authorities for doing this service.

But some statemen of the dirt-road type brought them of this scheme to get some appropriations for their home districts as a cheap method of campaigning for re-election. Not one of them appears to consider the good of the country—their own re-election is all they are after, let it cost the Government what it may.

Mr. Shackelford and his twenty-seven fellows (some Democrats and some Republicans) are putting the courage of the House to the test. If their scheme for renting roads is voted in the House it will prove that the members of the House are cowards, and that the present majority party in the House is unfit to undertake control of the Treasury. A more vicious scheme has not been put forward in Congress in a generation.

A TELEPHONE JOKER IN THE PUBLIC UTILITIES MEASURE.

Attention should be directed to section 82 of the Senate bill to create a public service commission and to regulate public utilities in the District of Columbia, which section grants any public utility in the District the right to rent any facility necessary to the conduct of its business and "paying a reasonable rent therefor." We wonder what effect this provision would have upon the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

No public utility should be denied this right if it rents from a foreign party, but is any rent which a subsidiary corporation pays to its parent or owning corporation a "reasonable" rental? To illustrate:

In a hearing before the Wisconsin public service commission to determine what should constitute "reasonable" rates for telephone service, based upon investment and operating expenses, the local Bell plant of Milwaukee showed it was paying a heavy rental to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for use of much of its mechanical equipment, the patent rights of which are controlled by the latter corporation.

In a similar hearing before the house of delegates at St. Louis the local Bell plant of that city showed it was paying something like 4 per cent of its earnings as rental for equipment, furnished by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In both instances the telephone interests insisted this was a legitimate operating expense. In both instances the investigating bodies demurred upon the ground that the local plants were merely a part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which manufactured the mechanism, and it was virtually charging itself for the use of its own property, clearly a "watered" expense.

Such a contingency should be prohibited in the

Senate bill now under consideration. Otherwise, fictitious charges may be added indefinitely, and the public be in nowise benefited by the "regulation" of public utilities.

ROOSEVELT ON TAFT.

"No other man was as much interested in having Mr. Taft succeed, as I was," declares Colonel Roosevelt in his Worcester speech. "No other man with my principles and convictions has supported him so long and so bitterly regretted being unable to support him longer. * * * I do not think Mr. Taft means ill; I think he means well. But he means well feebly, and during his Administration he has been under the influence of men who are neither well-meaning nor feeble. It is this quality of feebleness in a normally amiable man which pre-eminently fits such a man for use in high office by the powers of evil."

There is a concise statement of the national grievance against President Taft. He is a nice man, utterly unfit for his task. Everybody knows it, everybody says it. Yet his supporters, who are supporting him, not in expectation that he can be elected but in the desire to retain their own hold on the party machinery, are prepared to plunge the party into disaster in order that the second-term tradition may be sustained.

This two-term tradition needs to be examined, and challenged. We hear a vast deal about the third-term tradition. The managers of the Taft campaign are taking exactly this position: THE PARTY OWES A SECOND TERM TO AN INCOMPETENT PRESIDENT, EVEN AT THE RISK OF PARTY DEFEAT OR NATIONAL CALAMITY; BUT IT IS STOPPED FROM DEMANDING A THIRD TERM FROM A COMPETENT AND PROVED PRESIDENT.

That rule is altogether impossible of defense at the bar of national common sense. It is going to be smashed this year, because the people know it is indefensible.

Colonel Roosevelt's Worcester speech sets forth the whole case. It demolished the flimsy claim that Mr. Taft has been loyal to the progressive policies. It convicts the President of dealing unfairly and insincerely with Roosevelt, the Roosevelt policies, and the people.

The indecencies of Taft's attack on Roosevelt, the violations of the code of gentlemen, the misrepresentation of facts, seem characteristic, not casual or the result of over excitement. Mr. Taft has never made explanation of the incident of the suppressed Lawler memorandum in the Ballinger case; he never CAN make explanation of the fact that the existence of that memorandum was denied and then a faked-up and predated document was inserted in the record. That was a characteristic Taft performance, and the disingenuous assault on Roosevelt, now so completely answered, was off the same piece of goods.

Mr. Roosevelt lands a stinging blow when he recalls that, when the Harvester Trust case was before his Cabinet, IT WAS MR. TAFT WHO MOVED THAT NO PROSECUTION BE STARTED PENDING THE INVESTIGATION BY THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS. That proposal was acquiesced in. Now Mr. Taft goes before the country, charging Roosevelt with omitting to prosecute the Harvester Trust for improper reasons. He goes into a combination with the Lorimer Democrats, and gets one of them to introduce a resolution which affords pretext for publishing A PART OF the documents in the case.

THE SENATE'S SALOON BILL.

There may be some unjustifiable details in the new excise bill that passed the Senate yesterday, but they could well be overlooked, rather than let the measure die. If there is anything revolutionary about cutting the number of saloons in this town to 300, then let us have revolution.

There need be no fear of "restriction of personal liberty" in order that saloons may be kept out of the residence districts, away from churches, parks, etc. Neither need anybody become excited because of a provision that will make it practically impossible to have more than one saloon in a block.

There are now some 500 saloons in Washington. To reduce that number by less than half, and to do it gradually, so that property leases may be disposed of and business losses reduced, is not revolution. It is application of common sense to a situation that is now thoroughly bad.

Saloon licenses are indeterminate affairs at present, issued by an excise board that is in effect a continuing institution. The saloon man with a license once secured, and sufficient "drag" with the excise board and police to keep it, has a copper-riveted cinch.

It is a condition that too readily lends itself to vicious influence and bad administration. The excise board is composed of the assessors of real property, which is an utterly indefensible system.

It is proposed to have a new and independent board, named by the President for three years, and with the restriction that none may be reappointed. Just why there should be so much confidence that this bill will die in the House is not apparent. A majority of the men who make up the Democratic side of the House come from districts that are "dry," or in which the liquor business is vastly more rigidly controlled than here. Why deny to Washington the same privileges of decency and orderly administration that they enjoy at home?

Saloon conditions in this town have been a disgrace, bordering on scandal, for a long time. This is a good time to sound warning to members of the House, that they will be called upon to answer to the moral sense of their constituencies if they prevent reforms for which there is crying need.

And a word to the saloon men will not be inappropriate. If they call in the powers of the national liquor organization, and lobby to kill this measure, they will surely injure their own case. The defeat of so fair and moderate a measure as this will bring them face to face with a serious campaign for a "dry" Washington.

ROOSEVELT FLAYS TAFT AS HYPOCRITE IN STIRRING SPEECH

Says President Has Been "Disloyal to Every Canon of Decency."

(Continued from First Page.) canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents. "Such conduct represents the very crookedest kind of crooked deal made when Mr. Taft, within twenty-four hours of taking it, complains that he has not been given the courtesy deal by me, he exposes himself to derision and contempt.

"This is not an exceptional instance of how Taft has behaved to me. The same course was followed last summer, in connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. "The assaults upon me by Mr. Taft's campaign managers made in Washington, under Mr. Taft's very eyes, have been out to the verge of decency.

"But I am not complaining of these things; I care nothing for Mr. Taft's personal attitude toward me, allude to it only in passing, and merely because Mr. Taft lays such emphasis on the matter. "Taking up his accusation that President Taft had accepted the support of Senator Lorimer without protest, the colonel said:

"I grant that Mr. Taft began by being against Mr. Lorimer. I do not know and do not believe that he has been against Mr. Lorimer recently. It is out of the question that Mr. Lorimer acted in any way that could have been regarded as a violation of the attitude that had been one of efficient opposition to him.

"When the primary election in Illinois was held, Mr. Taft, without about words, accepted support from the mass and mass of corruption, which a year and a quarter previously he had denounced. I think Mr. Taft acted in accepting Lorimer's support in silence, but I think he has acted much worse in coming to the front to repudiate Lorimer in Massachusetts, where he thinks such repudiation can help him, after he has thus kept silent about it when the repudiation might have helped him.

Declares Taft No Gentleman. "Mr. Taft says that I changed front on the reciprocity measure. This is untrue. He publishes a letter of mine, in answer to a letter of his marked 'confidential.'

Incidentally one of the unparliamentary things of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission. Mr. Taft has done this. He has broken it; and now he says that I am not to be trusted to keep my word, and that if I were elected now I must be President of the United States.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meeting of Canton Washington, No. 1, 10 a. m. Social and drill, tonight. An "Ethical" meeting, 7:30 p. m. Regular meeting of the American International Law Society, New Willard, 8 p. m. Thirtieth annual banquet of the employees of Station G, Washington Postoffice, Friends, 8 p. m. Regular meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, 7:30 p. m. Boy Scout and Indian performance, Arlington, 8 p. m. Observation of the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant by the Department of the Potomac, G. A. Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m. Teacher training address and conference at the Congregational Church, 7:45 p. m. Liberty Bell Council, No. 55, Jr. O. U. Northeast Temple, 8 p. m. visitation state council.

Amusements.

National-Aborn Opera Company, in "La Tosca," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Columbia-Grand Opera, in "Bobby Burns," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Belasco-Butterfield Players in "The Spendthrift," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Polk-Poll Players in "The Virginian," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Academy—"East Lynn," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casino-Vaudeville, 1, 3:30, 7:30, and 9 p. m. Casino-Vaudeville and pictures, 1 to 11 p. m. Majestic-Vaudeville, 1, 3:30, 7:30, and 9 p. m. Indiana-Vaudeville and motion pictures, continuous. Gayety-Al Reeves' Beauty Show, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Concert Today

By the United States Marine Band at Potomac Drive, at 5 p. m. WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader. PROGRAM. March, "Universal Peace." Von Bion Overpore, "The Ball." Sullivan. Angeline and "Fete from 'Scene d'Amour.'" Maasnet. Cornet solo, "The Premier." Llewellyn (Musical Arthur S. Witcomb). Grand fantasia, "The Walkure." Wagner. "Invitation to the Dance." Weber-Weingartner. (Transcribed for Military Band by William H. Santelmann. "Entrance of the Gods in Valhalla." Wagner. March, "Sons of the Brave." Bidgood. "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Taft's managers themselves, with what I can only characterize as an unpardonable baseness, endeavor to circulate the fact of my support of Mr. Taft's proposal as a reason why I should not be nominated.

Denounces "Absurd Untruth."

Plunging into the President's allusion that "the influence of Federal officials in the Chicago convention this year will be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party," Roosevelt exclaimed with hissing breath: "This is not only an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth. Never in thirty years have observations been so scandalous and abusive of the party as of this year. Moreover, it is out of the question that Mr. Taft can really be ignorant of what is being done under him. As to the outrageous attempt to debauch the forestry and reclamation service, I can testify myself, because forest officers have forwarded to me the letters sent to them by Mr. Taft's managers.

"Does Mr. Taft think that the people have forgotten the letter his secretary sent out as to restoring to the various States the Federal patronage which he had deprived them? Having all these facts in view, it is simply astounding that Mr. Taft should venture the assertion that he has not under the Federal patronage to debauch the forestry and reclamation service. I can testify myself, because forest officers have forwarded to me the letters sent to them by Mr. Taft's managers.

Charges Deception on Tariff. "As he now insists that I should break silence about the tariff law, I will say that I hold him culpably responsible for having led the people to believe that he favored a substantial downward revision, and that he would work actively for it, and then having, as I am supposed to have done, his friends under the lead of Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon to produce a bill which made him convict himself of insincerity when he had previously announced that he was once against it.

Taft and the Trust Suits. "Mr. Taft, without my permission, has quoted letters from me written in answer to letters of his which were marked 'confidential.' So far as the suit of his ex-employee, as to four lines of a letter from him to me which was not marked 'confidential,' it was written shortly after he became President. It runs:

"I can never forget that the power I now exercise was voluntarily transferred from you to me, and that I am proud of the privilege of serving you. I think your judgment in selecting me as your successor and bringing about the change is one of the wisest and most judicious that you have ever made in your life. I am sure that your judgment in selecting me and in conversation have always formulated.

It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you. Mr. Taft is President only because I kept my promise in spite of the fact that he had broken it. I now say that I am not to be trusted to keep my word, and that if I were elected now I must be President of the United States.

Why He Is Against Taft. "I make not the slightest claim on Mr. Taft's gratitude. I was not and am not thinking of him. I was and am thinking of the American people. When I thought he was the best instrument in sight for serving the people, I was for him, and I would have continued to be for him without any regard to his personal actions toward me. If only he had continued to act as the interest of the people demanded.

Against Mr. Taft because he has failed to give such service to the people of the United States. Unhappily, I have seen I kept doing so. I have seen that he has failed to do so. I have seen that he has failed to do so. I have seen that he has failed to do so. I have seen that he has failed to do so.

I do not believe the Republican party can win under Mr. Taft's leadership, and moreover, I feel that if it did win, having in view the merits of Mr. Taft, it would be a disaster to the country. I believe that the character of the support that is now behind him, keeping in view the fact that he would owe his nomination and election to the big political bosses and the crooked financial interests back of at least some of these bosses, the Republican party would be turned into a party of reaction, that all its usefulness would cease, that it would become as helpless to aid the country as the Whig party under Millard Fillmore, as the Democracy was under Franklin, Pierce, and Buchanan.

I wanted from President Taft a square deal for the people of the United States. If he had given the people a square deal, I believe that he could have continued on my enthusiastic support. "I do not believe he has given the people a square deal, and I believe that he has yielded to the bosses and to the great privileged interests. I think that he has done this through feebleness, not through viciousness. I have no personal feeling against him. I am sincerely sorry."

ROOSEVELT MAY BE CHOSEN IN FIRST BALLOT

Conclusion Is Justified By Fair Analysis Made By Dixon.

(Continued from First Page.) uncertain, with chances in favor of Roosevelt, who, in this lone Southern State, controls the organization. Wyoming is expected to send Taft delegates. Ohio will divide; its convention comes very late, because the Taft people, knowing that Roosevelt will have a safe home State, did not dare let it come early lest it ruin his chances with the rest of the country. Ohio thus has denied itself any voice in deciding for the fight will be over before it votes. If, at that time, Roosevelt is seen certain of winning, he will probably get the bigger end of the delegation.

Summarizing, it appears as certain as anything in the realm of futures can be that Roosevelt will have a safe majority of votes before the national convention meets, and not improbable that he will get two-thirds on the first and nominating ballot. "The Massachusetts contest at the moment focuses national interest. Yet it will have no important effect on the result so far as concerns Mr. Roosevelt. To lose it will aid definitely the Taft campaign. The Taft people admit it. To hold it will be merely to hold, after a desperate fight, that of which a few weeks ago they were absolutely certain."

Colonel Saves Girl's Life While on Way to Worcester Yesterday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Traveling from New York to Worcester yesterday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt probably saved the life of a young girl, a senior in the high school at Norwood, Mass., who was on the same train with him. The girl, who had been spending a vacation in Washington, chaperoned by Mrs. Eugene Field, was last losing ground when she reached about 4 o'clock this afternoon, the high school girls joined the crowd about the Roosevelt train. The girl, who had been spending a vacation in Washington, chaperoned by Mrs. Eugene Field, was last losing ground when she reached about 4 o'clock this afternoon, the high school girls joined the crowd about the Roosevelt train. The girl, who had been spending a vacation in Washington, chaperoned by Mrs. Eugene Field, was last losing ground when she reached about 4 o'clock this afternoon, the high school girls joined the crowd about the Roosevelt train.

SCHOOL GIRLS GO BEHIND THE SCENES

Meriden Party Meets Across Their Who Are Alumnae Of Their Own Institution.

It was a happy, smiling crowd of girls from the Meriden, Conn., High School who last evening went behind the scenes in Poll's Theater and shook hands with Miss Izzetta Jewel, A. H. Van Buren, and other members of the Poll Stock Company, at the little impromptu reception that was arranged in their honor by Manager Thatcher. About seventy-five girls, accompanied by the principal of the Meriden High School, attended Poll's Theater last evening as the guests of S. Z. Poll and Representative Pilson of New Haven, who is a neighbor of Mr. Poll. Mrs. Pilson, Representative and Mrs. Thomas Riley, a number of other well-known Washington residents who are natives of the Nutmeg State accompanied the young women. When the girls discovered Miss Izzetta Jewel, the leading lady of the Poll Stock Company, had once been a pupil at the Meriden High School, and that Miss Hazel May, another member of the company, had been born in Meriden, they were all the more interested in them, and it afterward developed A. H. Van Buren was a representative in good standing of New Haven.

They have put attention to all concerned when the daintily dressed high school girls were invited to be present at the annual meeting of the Poll Stock Company, which was held in the back of the theater and view at close range the hidden secrets of the stage. Miss Jewel made an ideal hostess, and was ably assisted in entertaining the girls by other members of the company.

Biological Experts To Hear Talks Tonight

At the regular meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, held tonight in the lecture hall of the Cosmos Club, there will be three discussions of much interest to the scientists. C. W. Gilman will discuss "On the Evolution of the Echinoderm Stegasterus"; J. W. Oldwile will point out the arguments as to whether rabbits are rodents and early life in the District of Columbia during the cold spring of 1911 will be the theme of a talk by W. V. Cooke. Brief notes and exhibitions of specimens by members of the society will precede the formal program.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY. The following named officers are detailed for service as first lieutenants in the ordnance department June 20, 1912: First Lieutenant CHARLES T. RICH, Second Lieutenant CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE, Twenty-sixth Infantry. Second Lieutenant DWIGHT K. SHURTLEFF, Seventh Cavalry. Second Lieutenant HARRY T. PILLSBURY, Coast Artillery Corps. Second Lieutenant BURTON O. LEWIS, First Field Artillery. The following changes in the stations and duties of dental surgeons are ordered: First Lieutenant FRANK H. WOLVEN, relieved from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort McDowell, Cal. First Lieutenant RAYMOND E. INGRAM, relieved from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. First Lieutenant JOHN H. HESS, relieved from Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Douglas, Utah. NAVY. Lieutenant J. S. ARWINE, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Arrived—Vesuvius at Newport, Terry, Lebanon, and Roe at Norfolk; Mississippi at Provincetown; McCall at Hampton Roads; Rainbow at Shanghai; Maryland, Fortune, A-3, and A-5 at San Diego. Sailed—Portsmouth from Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H.; Ajax from Norfolk for Lambert Point.

SALOONS OBJECT TO DISTRICT MOVE UP TO THE HOUSE

Stringent Rules Are Provided By Excise Bill, Which Goes Through Senate.

The question whether the District of Columbia is going to have stricter excise legislation is now up to the House. To be more specific, it is up to the House Committee on the District of Columbia, of which Congressman Johnson of Kentucky is the head. As predicted yesterday, the Senate passed the excise bill late yesterday afternoon. It went through almost unanimously. Senators Martine and Chilton alone voted in the negative.

The bill passed in the measure framed by the excise subcommittee of the Senate District committee, would reduce the saloons here from over 500 to 300. Important features of the bill are: Increase of wholesale licenses from \$400 to \$500, and of retail licenses from \$500 to \$1,500. Saloons limited to 200. No bars in hotels having less than fifty rooms. No saloon within 1,000 feet of Aqueduct bridge. Saloons at least 150 feet apart. Abolition of the free lunch and the bucket trade. "Rushing the growler" prohibited. No screens or swinging doors, no pool rooms in connection with saloons. Sales only by order of a salaried morning agent in the evening. Saloons closed on inauguration days. No saloons in residence districts and no saloons within 100 feet of an alley. No saloons near Rock Creek Park or the zoo. Dry limits about schools and churches increased and restrictions against sales to minors more stringent. It is generally expected the House committee will kill the bill, but it is declared in the House gets a chance at it, it will pass.

Regulate the Drinker.

The discussion of the bill was vitriolic. Senator Heyburn declared for regulation of the drinker, not the sale of liquor. He would compel the drinker to get a license. He said: "I would favor, as I have frequently had occasion to state, legislation that would require every person who desired to use intoxicating liquors to take out a license, and that it be recorded, and that it could go up to the public office and find out whether a man had had the necessary license. A lot of other bravery to let the public know that he chooses to drink liquor. A lot of other bravery to let the public know that he chooses to drink liquor. A lot of other bravery to let the public know that he chooses to drink liquor. A lot of other bravery to let the public know that he chooses to drink liquor."

Flays Prohibitionists. "I would not make the license high. A dollar will accomplish the purpose, and do more for the cause of moderation and temperance than all these drastic measures. The provisions of this bill would create a large number of saloons, and in the next twelve months within this town who never expected to be classed as criminals. Legislation of this kind would make it available to every other person in the community to know who took out the license."

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Queen to Visit Paris. PARIS, April 27.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and the Prince Consort plans a visit to Paris in June.