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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

Wait and See.

Baltimore voted yesterday two loans. The objects were the construction of new and modern public school buildings and the enlargement of the fire department. The District of Columbia, though fairly well off in both these respects, yet hopes for the substitution of a few large fireproof buildings for several groups of its present small schools and a moderate increase of its fire-fighting service. It will be interesting to note which gets them first—the city which must depend upon Congress or that which depends upon itself.

"Jan Maclaren."

There is added sadness in the death of "Jan Maclaren"—less well known by his own name of Rev. John Watson—from the fact that it has occurred so far from his own land and kin. Yet the quick sympathy of thousands of Americans who have been delighted by the man's writings must doubtless be of some comfort to those he leaves behind.

Jan Maclaren was not a great figure in literature, but he was a creator of sunshine. His "Bonnie Briar Bush," with its genial optimism and its honest philosophy of life, has done more good, and will so continue, than many a more brilliant or profound story. Some believe that the Scotch dialect was for him, as has been said with doubtful justice of Barrie and Crockett, a sort of cloak for mediocrity, and in some respects this is true. But under the veneering he had real humanity, warm blood, and a tender heart. His passing takes a pure and cheering light from the world of books.

In the Path of the Ideal City.

The Presidential Housing Commission directs attention to the condition of our alleys. The organization of the new Chamber of Commerce has been effected by a growing consciousness of our limited trade. Both aim at developing Washington into the ideal city. It would be well if, in addition, some effective work could be done to remedy our present, archaic method of handling District convicts.

Today the Nation's Capital has—
 No reformatory save for offenders under seventeen years of age;
 No probation system for offenders over sixteen;
 No indeterminate sentence;
 No means of punishing three-fourths of our Police Court convicts save by keeping them in idleness at the jail;
 No accommodations at the jail not long ago superseded in more progressive cities by modern plumbing and general equipment.

Even our reform schools are none too large or well furnished for their work. Except for them, the District of Columbia has no means whatever of making its convicts better men. The situation could hardly be less creditable to the community or the nation.

Regulating Express Rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has taken its first action with reference to the fairness of express rates, and a highly important and far-reaching action it is. It upholds completely the contention of the Society of American Florists, which claimed that the rate charged by the United States Express Company on cut flowers from New Jersey points to New York city was unreasonable, excessive, and unjust.

This rate till July, 1906, was 50 cents per 100 pounds, and at that time was raised to \$1 per 100 pounds. The order of the commission requires the company to cease and desist from charging the \$1 rate after June 15, and directs it on or before that date to put in a 60-cent rate from Chatham and Somerville, N. J., to New York city, and various other reductions, as well as directs the reduction on the rates on empty flower boxes from New York city to the points named to the merchandise rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Here at last is a tangible and salutary check to the all too common extortions of express companies, the big representatives of which have long considered themselves as the sole arbiters of their charges to the people. Now that the commission has definitely begun on a course of reform along these lines, we may expect to see changes demanded in

many parts of the country. Who can deny that the interests of the public as against those of the service corporations are being more and more conserved?

The Calling Flunkey.

The self-satisfaction of Americans in the belief that they are the most progressive people on earth now and then receives a deserved rebuke at the hands of some alien community. Such an one has just been administered in the form of a social progression reported from London, which indicates that the English cousins are getting a long way in advance of us in the adoption of practical and comfortable social customs.

It is reported that the society people of the metropolis have given up in despair the effort to pay in person their duty calls, and that they have adopted a plan of calling by proxy. Milady simply leaves with her stationer a transcript of her calling list, with instructions that her calls shall be attended to at so much per. The stationer engraves the cards and then sends out a well groomed, properly dressed person, who is not a gentleman, but who has all the outward aspect and manners of one, to distribute the cards at the homes of social creditors. Only the calls which involve intimate friendship and close personal relationship are made in person, the rest are made by proxy.

It is a sad thought that American ingenuity should have been deprived of the credit of inventing this system. We plume ourselves on our contributions to the stock of labor-saving devices, but here is slow-going London presenting us a scheme which involves more economy of time, energy, and good humor than a tuppenny tube or a telephone exchange can ever claim credit for. The most selfish and envious person will be able under this dispensation to maintain correct social standing the dinner invitation will bring no horrors beyond those of anticipated indigestion, and the whole fabric of society will be established on a cheerful basis of making a vicarious sacrifice of the calling flunkey.

Who said this was not the twentieth century?

The German Agreement.

The tariff *modus vivendi* between the United States and Germany is proving so unpopular with the extremists of the high protection cult in this country, and with the same group in Germany, that it is beginning to commend itself to other people. A compromise agreement of this kind, which proves unsatisfactory to the ultras on both sides, is likely, in the end, to prove quite a fair proposition.

It is plain enough that on the side of the United States there has been about all the concession that could be made under present laws and conditions. Not only was Germany given as much as Executive authority could grant in the matter of administration, but she was assured that beyond that point the Administration would use its best endeavors to secure some amelioration of the customs statutes. The outcry against this proposal, which has gone up from the Home Market Club and its allies suggests how vigorous a contest will be made to prevent passage of tariff revision and adoption of a maximum and minimum arrangement. It will be one of the greatest tariff fights this country has ever seen.

The President is determined, however, that the country's business relations with Europe shall so far as possible be relieved from the burden of hostile feeling which former rigid tariff policies and construction have caused. There is no longer serious doubt that the 1908 platform of the Republicans will declare for revision, and apparently the demand for a pronouncement in favor of the maximum and minimum plan will be so strong as to make its rejection impossible. About everybody in this country except the United States Senate is apparently friendly to either this plan or reciprocity. The latter being plainly impossible, the former becomes the alternative.

We suspect that by the time a tariff commission has negotiated for a few weeks with France, and another with Austria-Hungary, the tariff issue in this country will look up again. There is a world of educational possibility in these conferences, if they accomplish nothing more. And education is needed just now.

Sweeping Back the Ocean.

State legislators seem to be sprinkling ashes on the slide of reform. Thus—

In Connecticut, Governor Woodruff has given out a statement that the Legislature has ignored meritorious and needed legislation "at the behest of the third house."

In Missouri, Governor Folk has called a special session of the State Legislature to act upon important matters not touched at the regular session.

In New York, Governor Hughes has been refused the privilege of removing a commissioner of insurance

he believes—and he ought to know—to be unfitted for his work.

In Illinois, the State senate has shown its "independence" by crippling the hospital and hospital boards of the State.

The governors will go right along. If they cannot get what the people want now, they will get it a little later. The force of American public opinion is irresistible. When special privilege opposes it at the State capitals it suggests the Latin phrase: You, a river, are contending with the ocean.

Texas is plainly making a bid for popularity with other States will find difficult to meet. It has passed a law under whose operation everybody will be secure in his immunity from life insurance agents, because the life insurance companies are going to withdraw from Texas business.

There's one thing about Thomas F. Ryan as a Presidential candidate of the Democrats: he would know how to get a campaign fund.

Explorers have found a village of hardy people living 12,000 feet above the sea, in the Himalayas. Almost as thoroughly up in the air as some of the Presidential candidates.

It seems as if the peace movement, after all, must be making some headway, when so warlike and war-loving a person as General Henry Ronald Macleay is compelled to die in a bed in a boarding house just because there isn't any war anywhere to provide him opportunity to die with his boots on.

The Christian Scientists want it understood that they take the same view of the general reliability of former Senator Chandler that was exploited by President Roosevelt.

The conference of British colonial premiers seems to have as much difficulty getting together as the resolutions committee of a Democratic national convention.

By the way, what's the reason why Washington shouldn't make an honest and determined effort to secure the location of one of the big national conventions for next year?

The American ambassador at Constantinople has received a note, granting the demands of this country. The note, by the way, is all that will be received, and it will later be protested.

THE MORE CAUTIOUS ONE.

The low who rashly ventures out, And by the blizzard's put to rout; The trail, presumptuous peckaboo, Leads quickly in spring days who's who; And e'en the rancous new spring suit Is silenced by the winter's bruit; While to the nifty neglige, The temptress says: "On yer way."

Ah, foolish ones who'd take a chance, Depending on old spring romance, Is it that you can never learn From such experience to stern? Oh, why not follow one who's not By such impulsiveness'er caught? Have a conservatism like that Which saves from shame the new straw hat. —Indianapolis News.

WHOLESALE FRY OF VIRGINIA HAM

Fifteen Thousand Hind-quarters Destroyed by Fire.

Let that race which sings "De ham bone am sweet" have its head in un-speakable woe! Bid the nation sigh in sorrow! Let the gilded monarchs of Europe drop a royal tear upon the regal footstool!

For out of Smithfield, Va., there has come a doleful sound, which will find its echo in the heart of all those who love the delicacies that tickle the palate and tie up the digestive organs. From the Southern home of the Smithfield ham, the news has come that five hundred and fifty of the finest hams Smithfield ever produced, and they were not insured.

Money Loss Is Considerable.

This greedy flames have wiped out the existence the hind legs of 2,500 hams, hind legs that had been put through the grand process of "curing" known only to the denizens of Smithfield. The money loss is an appreciable factor in the cause for woe, but not so much so as the loss of sight of ecstasy, the upward lift of thankful cries, and that heavenly feeling of repletion which would have been caused by those hams had they been allowed, in the wisdom of an all-wise Providence, to be shipped to those who eat the Smithfield ham, and the Smithfield ham only.

Smithfield hams have been famous for many long years. To the Smithfield ham is applied a certain amount of smoke, of "rubbing" of "rubbing" in the mixture, of tying up in sacks, and of various modes of sweetening and preservation. In New York the Southern immigrant falls on his knees and praises heaven every time he runs against a Smithfield ham at his grocer's. In Europe more than the hind leg of Smithfield is the only hog's hind leg that shall ever enter his appreciative mouth.

None Just Like Smithfield Hams.

In Canada the Smithfield delicacy is sought with more avidity than is displayed in looking for gold. In Virginia no ham is good enough to set before a guest unless it can be said: "It's just as good as Smithfield ham."

Consequently the Smithfield ham has a reputation, a reputation that creates a demand Smithfield cannot supply. And when 15,000 of the marvels in hog workmanship and manipulation were destroyed, a blow was struck at this market which will cause a veritable panic among the lovers of the delicacy. It is easy to see why the 15,000 were not insured. No money valuation could suffice to wipe out the grief of Benjamin P. Chapman, the packer who owned the 15,000.

Today he mourns because he has allowed the fire to snatch from the waiting mouths of thousands the "most marvelous thing in hams, sub, the most marvelous."

How great the blow is can be realized from the fact that a small ham can produce 140 ham sandwiches. From 15,000 hams, therefore, there would be made 2,100,000 ham sandwiches. Colossal calamity! Irreparable injury! The destruction of 2,100,000 Smithfield ham sandwiches is the worst woe Virginia has experienced since the war.

Call in the little pigs, force them to roll size by every art and food known to the hog raiser, grasp them by the forelock, butcher 7,500 hogs as soon as possible, and try to make up for this unprecedented loss, this great national disaster—the wiping out of 15,000 of the "most marvelous thing in hams, sub."

CO-OPERATION
 Thoughts on Business—No. 23

BY
WALDO PONDRAY WARREN

THE strength of unity is indisputable. Few things do more to retard the natural progress of a business or a movement than a lack of intelligent co-operation.

The energy expended on a "tug of war" is not constructive energy. It is like one man pumping water out of a basin while another pumps it back.

There are two chief reasons for a lack of co-operation: One is that men do not agree on what is best to be done. The other is that selfish motives deceive men into thinking that they can get more by going alone.

The remedy for the first is comparison of views, exchange of ideas, and the establishment of the right idea in the minds of all. The remedy for the second is the knowledge that the common good is also the real good of the individual. Selfishness is often another name for ignorance. If a man desires to obtain the most good for himself he should know that his legitimate share of a great common good is greater than any possible good he could obtain for himself alone. The narrow-minded man fishes with a hook and thinks to have the whole catch for himself. The broad-minded man joins with others in using a seine—and his portion of the catch exceeds by far what he might get with the hook.

Co-operation is the most effective way to secure the most of what each one desires to obtain.

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Letters containing questions on business, unpublished incidents of business life, comments or criticisms, are welcomed by the author. Address care of The Washington Times.

Number 24 Tomorrow

Restoring Respiration
 To Apparently Drowned
 By Life-Saving Rules

Water First to Be Expelled By Pressure on Back—Breathing to Be Induced by Arm Movements and Thrusts.

Directions for resuscitating the apparently drowned have been issued by the Life Saving Service, and the methods described are said to be much more efficacious than those heretofore employed, resulting in a more rapid oxygenation of the blood and restoration of breathing.

The face of the patient is first to be exposed to the air, facing the wind. Water is to be expelled from the stomach and lungs by turning the patient on his face, having first separated the jaws with a piece of wood, and placed a firm roll of clothing beneath the stomach. Then press heavily on the back over the stomach until all fluid has been expelled from the mouth.

Making Patient Breathe.

Place the patient on his back. Keep the tongue out, to prevent its slipping back and choking the entrance to the windpipe. Grasp the arms below the elbows and draw them up beside the head, making the hands come as near meeting as possible.

If there are two people in the work one gets astride the patient, facing his head, and while the first man brings the patient's hands back toward the sides, the second, at the moment the hands are near the ground, leans over with his whole weight on his hands, the thumbs in the pit of the patient's stomach and the fingers in the groove of the short ribs, and presses with great force, as if he were trying to force all the contents of the chest out of the mouth. At the end he gives a final thrust, as violent as possible.

Later Treatment.

The limbs of the patient should be dried and rubbed firmly, toward the body. When respiration returns the artificial breathing must be continued for some time. The patient should be stripped, wrapped in blankets and put to bed.

After reaction is fully established there is great danger of congestion of the lungs, and if perfect rest is not maintained for at least forty-eight hours it sometimes occurs that the patient is seized with great difficulty of breathing, and death is liable to follow. In such cases it is necessary to apply a large mustard plaster over the breast. If the patient gasps for breath before the mustard takes effect assist the breathing by carefully repeating the artificial respiration.

WIFE SEEKERS OSE; SAFES UNMATED; "AGENTS" ARRESTED; RICH HALL MADE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 8.—Mrs. Violet Lancaster, aged forty-five, and her daughter, Garnet, aged twenty-seven, have been arrested here on the charge of using the mails to defraud. It is alleged that they have been conducting a matrimonial agency and have defrauded hundreds of wife-seekers out of money.

In their rooms were found several hundred letters which showed that money had been received from numerous men on the pretext that the women needed money to join them to be married.

The women were preparing to depart for Portland, Neb., where the daughter was to marry a farmer named Mischnick.

MR. BOYNTON'S FUNERAL TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Henry Sumner Boynton, who died at his residence, 928 F street northwest, yesterday, was eighty-eight years old. He was born in Windsor, Vt., and had served through the entire civil war with bravery and distinction. He was formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department.

The funeral will take place from the home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Muir, burial in Glenwood Cemetery.

BUYS QUADRANGULAR LOT FOR SEVEN NEW STORES

William G. Carter has purchased, through the office of Willig, Gibbs & Daniel, the large quadrangular block of ground on the southwest corner of Florida avenue and first street northwest containing 7,387 square feet, on which he proposes to erect seven stores, at a cost of \$20,000. The price paid for the ground was practically at the rate of \$1 per foot.

BEER RECORDS; FATHERLAND THIRD ON DRINKING LIST

Still Leads, However, as Producer, With America Next.

National Standing

Batting average of six countries' annual consumption of gallons of beer per capita:

Belgium.....48.8
 United Kingdom.....27.7
 Germany.....26.3
 Denmark.....20.5
 United States.....16.8
 Austria.....14.3
 France.....7.5

Germany is in disgrace. She has been defeated on her home ground. Not only has the Fatherland been defeated, but it does not come in as a good second in the national race for the consumption of beer.

This is made known through the report to the State Department of Consul General R. J. Wynne, of London, made public today.

The United States stands fourth in the list.

Belgium Does Nobly.

"In the year 1906," Mr. Wynne says, "the total amount of beer drunk in the United Kingdom was equal to an average of 27.7 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the population, and though this was three gallons less than in 1901, only four years earlier, it still maintained a margin of 1.5 gallons over the German average. The United Kingdom exhibits only a moderate capacity compared with Belgium, which consumed forty-nine gallons per head of the population in 1906, and thereby easily established a record as being the greatest beer-drinking nation in the world. But constituting states of Germany consume still more. Bavaria drank 57.7 gallons per head of her population in 1906; in 1899 it consumed just short of three gallons a head more."

Germany Biggest Producer.

"Germany is the leading producer of beer, with 1,691,000,000 gallons in 1906. The United Kingdom, which brewed 1,215,000,000 gallons, has lately regained the second place to the United States, which manufactured 1,415,000,000 gallons. The production of both Germany and the United States is increasing, while that of the United Kingdom has steadily diminished from 1,301,000,444 gallons in 1901. The United Kingdom is far down the scale as a drinker of other spirits or wines. In fact, in regard to these it is behind some of its own colonies, which care little for beer. Australia and Canada, which take only 11.3 and 5.4 gallons per head, respectively, drink more spirits than the United Kingdom, proportionately to the population. The Danes are the greatest consumers of spirits.

TWELVE MILLIONS TO SMITH'S NEPHEW
GOES AROUND WORLD TO SIGN HIS NAME

NEW YORK, May 8.—The will of the late James Henry Smith is now made public. The value of the estate is estimated at not more than \$25,000,000.

All the dead millionaire's near relatives receive legacies, and there are bequests to two New York hospitals. The will provides for a direct heir, but of this, it is said, there is not a remote possibility.

The will appoints his brother-in-law, Sir George Cooper, of Hursley Park, Winchester, baronet; his nephews, William Smith Mason, of Evanston, Ill.; George Grant Mason, of Aberdeen, S. D.; and George Simpson Eddy, of New York, and Herman S. Le Roy of New York, executors and trustees.

The following legacies are made: Mrs. Annie Armstrong Smith, widow, \$3,000,000; Anita Stewart, her daughter, life interest in \$500,000; George Grant Mason, nephew, \$12,500,000; William Smith Mason, nephew, \$6,250,000; Lady Cooper, his sister, life interest in \$1,000,000; George Alexander Smith, his brother's son, \$500,000; Mrs. Victor Rosebach, sister, \$250,000; Mrs. John Mills, sister, \$250,000; Lucy Mason Voss, niece, \$250,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$100,000; Ortopedic Hospital, \$100,000; smaller bequests, \$350,000.

All legacies are to be paid free of any legacy duty or other tax.

All his residuary estate, real and personal, is to be converted into cash, his executors being instructed to sell his real estate, but to give the first refusal of his New York residence to Harry Payne Whitney, of whom he bought it.

Six servants are remembered in the will. The sums bequeathed to them range from a sum equal to one year's wages to \$10,000. In case any child of the testator lives to attain a vested interest in the residuary estate, he has \$250,000 to William Smith Mason, and \$50,000 to George Grant Mason.

STATE INSURANCE IN PHILIPPINES

Uncle Sam is doing stunts along the line of Government activity in the Philippines that may startle the faint-hearted at home. Reports from the island tell of steps taken by the Philippine Commission to insure the Government's property in the provinces. A committee has been directed to prepare estimates for premiums on insurance for all Government property with a view of providing an insurance fund whereby the Government may carry its own risks.

NEED OF PUBLIC BATH FORCIBLY EMPHASIZED

The need of public baths has been forcibly emphasized since the opening of the public service station at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street northwest. During the brief period of a little more than a month since that station has been in operation numerous requests for use of both rooms have been made by people who have called there, thinking the station contained public bathing facilities.

POLICE CENSUS REPORT FOR FIFTH PRECINCT

Capt. W. H. Mathews, of the Fifth precinct, this morning submitted to Mayor Sylvester the report of the police census for his precinct, taken April 19.

The summary shows the entire population of the precinct as follows: White, 27,921; colored, 11,925; total, 39,846. In 1904 the white population was 36,451; colored, 12,183; total, 48,634. The census shows a decrease in the southeast section of the city of 24, and an increase in the county of 67; a total increase in the entire precinct, over census of 1904, of white, 550, and a decrease in colored of 27, which makes a total increase of 523.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION AT BROOKLAND SUNDAY

The Forty Hours' Devotion will take place at St. Anthony's Church, Brookland, on Sunday, opening with solemn high mass at 10:30 a. m., followed by a procession, in which the children of the parish, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Anthony's Club will take part. Rosary mass in F will be sung, with Mrs. J. C. Monaghan as leader. The devotion will continue until Tuesday, when it will close with singing of the litany, solemn benediction, and a procession.

MAYOR QUILTS DEACONSHIP, CAUSE: SUNDAY BASEBALL

MARION, Ohio, May 8.—Mayor Louis Scherz has resigned as trustee of Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church because he refused to oppose Sunday baseball. As the ball grounds are outside the city, the mayor promised before the season opened that he would not interfere.

Frank Zuck, a member of his church, swore to an affidavit for the arrest of all the Marion players. The mayor is said to have been threatened with impeachment before he capitulated. He immediately resigned as a church trustee to be consistent, he says.

BRIDE-ELECT ANGERED FLEES AT ELEVENTH HOUR

HAZLETON, Pa., May 8.—Slavonian circles were rudely shocked when it was discovered that Miss Annie Katch, a decidedly pretty girl, who was to become the bride of John Pender, of Beaver Meadow, was among the missing.

Everything was in readiness for the wedding, but the bride was nowhere to be found. It was ascertained, however, that Pender had found fault with the bride gown, and this so angered the bride that she decamped.

PURCHASES THREE LOTS ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE

Three lots on the north end of the Connecticut avenue bridge, adjoining the corner of Connecticut avenue and Calvert street, fronting seventy-five feet by a depth of 125 feet, have been sold through the office of Peachy & Hagner to an out-of-town investor. The price paid was \$9,000, or at the rate approximately \$1 per square foot. A number of handsome houses are now being completed in this location and it is understood the purchaser of this ground will immediately improve it.

BRIDE OF TWO DAYS KILLS SELF WITH GAS

READING, Pa., May 8.—Mrs. Joseph McKentley, a bride of two days, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. She closed every crevice in her room with rags and paper, then turned on the gas and laid down to die. No cause is known for her self-destruction.

DISTRICT DRAINAGE ACT HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Justice Robb, of the District Court of Appeals, in the case of the District of Columbia vs. Alfred Brooke, a resident of Maryland, upheld the lower court in quashing an assessment against a property of the non-resident. Water main and sewer connections and plumbing were made with the Brooke property by the District officials, for which they sought to recover. Justice Robb holds the damage act unconstitutional.