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GERMANY CAN AGREE

There is in Berlin a single cry regarding President Wilson's note. It is that the German people will never consent to abandon the use of the submarine, their only available naval weapon, as a commerce destroyer.

But President Wilson has not asked the German government to abandon the use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer. Nobody expects it to.

Whatever Mr. Wilson and others think about the horror of any submarine warfare, all that he has demanded is an end of the present submarine methods under which unarmed merchantmen, both of belligerent and of neutral powers, are torpeded without warning and under which innocent and defenseless non-combatants, citizens of neutral as well as of belligerent countries, have no chance for their lives when ships in which they are voyaging are destroyed.

The German government is not asked to do anything which it has not found it possible to do when it tried. It is not asked to do anything which it has not promised to do. It is not asked to do anything in the English channel or in the North Sea which it is not already doing, for the most part, in the Mediterranean.

The German nation can consent to abandon the specific practices which the American Government declares must be abandoned if the friendly relations of the two governments are to be continued. We believe that it will.

BIG-GUN SHIPS WILL RULE

Prof. T. B. Abell, of the chair of naval architecture in Liverpool University, and one of England's real experts on that subject, declares that the dreadnaught has been completely vindicated by the present war's experience. He says the all-big-gun ship will rule the seas in future; that secondary armament is practically useless at the long ranges at which present-day naval battles are fought; and that it is not worth while to put torpedo tubes on ships of this class, because they will fight their battles at such long distances as to be outside effective torpedo range.

These conclusions are based upon developments of the Russo-Japanese war and of the present struggle. They are not yet set down as conclusive, for a great naval battle may yet take place, in which it is conceivable that the secondary armament of the old-style battleship is of real value. That armament did prove its usefulness in the battle of Santiago, the first great test of modern naval models.

But the observations of Prof. Abell, and of all the other experts, prove one thing. They agree that the capital fighting ship, in some form, will be the dominating sea factor of the future. This is so unanimous as to make the declamations of certain small-navy people sound puerile. We have in this country a class of people who demand that our naval protection be left to mines and submarines. None of them—not one—can possibly pretend to any expert knowledge. They merely want to be against the present naval models, and have seized upon mines and submarines as their pet instruments.

Their declamations in support of a pitifully impossible program would not be important but for the fact that this line of fantastic argument has taken a considerable hold on a section of the uninformed public mind. It is a dangerous propaganda, liable to darken naval counsels on the political side. There should be a vigorous campaign of education to counteract all such foolish appeals to ignorance and misguided imagination.

SOME CONGRESSIONAL "MOVIE" POSSIBILITIES

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has conceived the happy idea of producing a motion picture showing the House Judiciary Committee in the process of "juggling" with the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

This idea opens up a wide field for happy scenario writers. Right off the bat some of the scenarios we should like to see written might include:

A motion picture of members of the House piling into that chamber when a District of Columbia day is announced.

An action picture of a busy session of the Senate Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

A picture of a Congressman who votes against the Nolan minimum wage measure, stepping up to collect his mileage because his salary is not sufficient to pay his traveling expenses.

A picture of Congressman Ben

Johnson in the act of evolving his theory that the price of gasoline should be regulated by Federal enactment.

Come to think of it, a reel a day as an appendage to the Congressional Record might be a welcome idea. The thing ought to be symbolic. Certain members should be permanently portrayed waving a pitchfork, others should be adorned, for pictorial purposes, with an eagle, with business of screaming, and there could be "close ups" of the gentlemen of flowing locks who maintain a Websterian austerity, just to lend a statesmanlike tone to the proceedings.

The beauty about the idea is that it needs only to be suggested. Almost every constituent will conceive a few happy ideas of his own about the things he would like to see in film concerning his representative.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY

Massachusetts is holding its primary election today, under the law that four years ago was forced through the legislature in the last days before the time limit expired for selecting delegates. Then, the law resulted in choosing a split delegation, and the outcome was regarded as a great victory for Roosevelt.

Today Massachusetts seems certain to repeat its performance of four years ago; to choose a delegation which in part will stand for the former President, and in part will be unpugged; free to adopt whatever course it may choose at the convention.

The contest has been, in the closing days, one of the most remarkable of the kind ever made in the country. But it has been very different from that of four years ago. Then, Roosevelt made a whirlwind tour of the State, and there was a burst of popular enthusiasm for him that swept half the delegates into his column.

This year, on the contrary, Roosevelt has steadfastly refused to give countenance to the effort in his behalf, and one of his life-long friends, Senator Lodge, is on the "uninstructed" ticket. Thus it is not fairly to be said that the result will be a real test of the State's sentiment.

The general opinion is that Massachusetts wants Roosevelt now more than it did four years ago, but that it is going to produce a muddled result from anomalous conditions. The "Regulars" are devoting all energies to defeating the ticket of delegates-at-large pledged to Roosevelt, and will, of course, assume, if they succeed, that they have given the colonel a black eye in the East, where this year he seems strongest. But Massachusetts will know better, and the country will not greatly err in construing the result.

It turns out that Senator Cummins, after a week of nerve-racking sees-saw, has carried Nebraska; he gets all its delegates except the two from a single Congressional district. He has also carried Montana, Iowa, and Minnesota, and his supporters think he will get Oregon, South Dakota, and Colorado. They hope for Idaho, under the Borah leadership.

In Ohio the Ford propaganda has started something, which may mix matters considerably; for the same campaign to induce voters to write in the name of Ford, as was done in Nebraska, has been started, backed by newspaper advertising. Precisely what Republicans imagine can be gained in the direction of clarifying party or national counsels, through the Ford movement, is beyond comprehension.

It is very evident now that the convention at Chicago will meet with no idea what it is going to do. It will be divided among favorite sons, some of them not very much favored, and composed of delegates who despite some nominal instruction will generally regard themselves as free to do whatever may seem best for party interests. There will be some of them actuated by the primary purpose to beat Roosevelt at all cost; but the number of these will be less than seemed likely a few weeks ago. Roosevelt looms bigger in public opinion, as it has become plain that he is not plotting to nominate himself. People are understanding the Port of Spain statement; they realize what he meant when he said that, it would require to have "something heroic in its mood" if it should nominate him.

If Roosevelt had been plotting to nominate himself, he would hardly have thrown away his chance at the support of German sympathizers. He knew that Wilson had already lost support. He was an astute enough politician to understand that under such circumstances he could have got it, very largely, by playing for it. He chose not to play, and in doing so made it obvious to thinking people that he was more interested in shaping national opinion to his way of thinking about international subjects, than in getting himself nominated.

If that shaping process shall go on as rapidly in the next six weeks as it has gone in the last month it may bring the nomination of Roosevelt in spite of everything; in spite of his own refusal to be an active candidate, in spite of the diminishing but still considerable bitterness of certain old-time leaders of the

party. The desire to win has been succeeded in many minds by a feeling that it is necessary to win; that the country's safety demands it. Patriotism is taking the place of politics as a motive. There is no predicting what that might produce at Chicago.

CASE OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT

If it shall prove true, as reported, that the British government doesn't consider executing Sir Roger Casement for treason, it will be a new testimony to the cool-headed sense of the Asquith ministry. Sir Roger can only be regarded as a traitor, and a particularly obnoxious one. He was for many years a government official, knighted for meritorious service in the consular field. Before the European war, he was leader of the extreme faction of northern Ireland, which was going through the motions of preparing for civil war.

It is needless to discuss now, whether the Ulstermen really intended to fight or were making a bluff for the purpose of scaring the home government out of its home rule program. Whatever they had intended doing, they turned in and became as loyal as any other British subjects when the time came to decide between British and German affiliation. It was a typical British performance. Germany had been plotting and helping finance the Irish revolt; but Ulster was not to be tolled off into any treason to the empire in such fashion.

Sir Roger was the one prominent North Irishman who stood by his German deal. When Sir Edward Carson and the others of his associates went over, bag and baggage, to the support of the British cause, Casement went off to Berlin to carry on further plots. Since that time the British government has indicated, by cutting off his consular pension, that it regarded him as a renegade; and now he has been captured, with a German filibustering expedition that was trying to land a cargo of munitions in north Ireland.

It is not quite clear whether there is any real support for the Casement activities in Ireland. The British censorship has been so rigorous that only whispers have come out of the country concerning the slumbering disaffection that is reported to have been fanned at two or three places into attempted uprisings. In any case, these have been unimportant in their bearing on the general war situation.

The capture of Sir Roger is promptly followed by the announcement from London that he will be regarded as insane, and confined in an asylum instead of being taken to the Tower and shot for treason. His own public statements would be ample testimony on which to convict him of disloyalty. But the British government doesn't propose to make a martyr of him. It is better business to turn the laugh on his supporters by taking the position that their leader is merely a crazy man.

DYESTUFFS--A LESSON

The problem of getting dyestuffs in America unfolds greater and greater complexities. When Germany's exports were roped off the manufacturers and chemists were challenged to produce domestic dyes. "We can do it," they said. They meant, "We know how."

Now comes another development. American chemists, indeed, know how to make a rainbow out of coal tar. It appeared to be simply a question of erecting plants and going to work. But the very war which created the shortage of dyes is creating an abnormal demand for the things from which dyes are made—they are the bases of modern high explosives. Badly as we want dyes, we cannot outbid the men who want lyddite and cordite!

Germany still has dyes, both because she makes closer utilization of coal-by-products and because her textile mills are shut down and her markets abroad cut off.

By leave of Germany and England we may be able to get a shipment of the wherewithal to make stockings black and cravats red. But if we are to make our own dyes we must attend to a few trifles. We must scrap thousands of beehive ovens and substitute more modern types. We must make so much coal tar that its derivatives will satisfy even the gluttony of cannon and become cheap again. Then we must build our dye plants and protect them against future foreign competition, to say nothing of perfecting the technic of manufacture.

And if we do this, there remains the task of developing other great industries to use the coke, the dyes being after all only a by-product! But why go on?

The moral is obvious enough. The interest lies in tracing with one's forefinger part of the intricate pattern of modern civilization.

"Where there's a Wilson, there's a way," says an enthusiastic exchange. Several Capitol Hillians are of the opinion that there is no other way.

It seems as though Uncle Sam ought to be able to whoop 'er up a bit with those Apaches for guides.

DEFENSE ORGANIZING DESPITE RAINSTORM

Commerce, I. C. C., Civil Service, Marine Draftsmen, and Municipal Bldg. Clubs at Range.

Assignments for Week At the Winthrop Range

WEDNESDAY. High School Cadets and assignments from: Internal Revenue, 8 men; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 8 men; Treasury Department, 12 men; Florida Rifle Club, 2 men; War Department, 18 men; Department of Botany, 8 men. THURSDAY. High School Cadets and assignments from: Dept. of Agriculture Clubs, 64 men; Army and Navy Union, 12 men; Department of Justice, 12 men; Postoffice Department, 12 men; State Department, 8 men; Washington Fencers, 2 men; Washington-Plattsburg Rifle Association, 8 men. FRIDAY. High School Cadets with assignments from: Military Service Legion, 8 men; National Press Club, 4 men; Postoffice Department, 30 men; Woodward Building, 8 men. SATURDAY. All club officials, and those who have been assigned to the clubs, the latter firing the sharpshooters' course.

In spite of the rain, several representative shots from the rifle clubs of the Department of Commerce, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Civil Service Commission, together with contingents from the Washington Marine Draftsmen and the Municipal Building Clubs, went to the Winthrop range today.

Conditions upon the range, owing to weather conditions, however, were not very favorable. Should tomorrow be fair, a better attendance is expected from several clubs who have been given assignments to accompany the regular High School Cadet delegation, which has the "right of way" at Winthrop this week. Among those expected at the shoot tomorrow are the Treasury Department Revenue Club, a like number from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the National Rifle Club, the Department Club, six from the Windsor building, two from the Florida Rifle Club, eighteen from the War Department and six from the Department of Labor.

Saturday Officers' Day. The range officials believe that by Friday, at the latest, practically all of the high school cadets who wish to avail themselves of the Winthrop range privileges will have been taken care of.

Shooters arrangements have been made to set aside Saturday for the exclusive use of officers of local clubs, and such of the members of each club as have qualified as marksmen. The latter will be permitted to fire the sharpshooters' course on Saturday. One of the largest motion picture companies has obtained permission to accompany the steamer Delmarry to Winthrop Saturday morning, showing the manner in which the employees of the United States Government are being turned into trained riflemen.

Yesterday's Result. Name, Points, Score, Total. Richardson, B. Central, 50, 28, 78. Sites, A. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Morris, B. Central, 50, 28, 78. Zanders, Home Club, 51, 28, 79. Spurre, Home Club, 50, 28, 78. Haier, C. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. James, A. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Eggleston, McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Smith, McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Shelby, B. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Brennan, McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Palmer, I. Business, 50, 28, 78. Quigley, Home Club, 50, 28, 78. Hastings, H. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Gill, H. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Ellis, H. McKinley, 50, 28, 78. Day, B. Central, 50, 28, 78.

Qualified Marksmen.

Wilson, Corp. A. McKinley, 77. Eaton, Priv. C. McKinley, 77.

Women of World Dance At Odd Fellows Hall

Company C, 103d Regiment, Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World, was host to its second annual dance last night in Odd Fellows Hall. Music was furnished by Sovereign W. A. Saunders and members of Elm Camp, No. 8.

Col. J. C. McConnell was chairman of the committee on arrangements. The dance was held at the Odd Fellows Hall and Private W. Wade, the door committee was composed of Capt. Paul Kinross, W. B. Dodson, Sergeant and Sergt. Maj. E. H. McPherson.

The floor committee was composed of Capt. Paul Kinross, chairman; Sergt. J. T. Crawford, Corp. W. H. Hayden, Corp. J. W. Wenzel, Corp. Robert Wall, Private G. M. Nalley, William Patterson, J. W. Slater, C. Wall, O. Neill and P. B. Merrill, Corp. G. E. Lynch had charge of refreshments.

Public Is Warned Not to Overfeed Little Gladys

RUSHVILLE, Kan., April 25.—The following advertisement was printed in the Times: We would like to ask the people of Rushville to do this for us: When our little daughter Gladys, runs off and comes to your house or place of business, do not give her anything to eat, as she suffers from indigestion. It is through kindness that you and your family will do us a great favor. We thank you.

Cleveland Voting on Big Convention Hall Plan

CLEVELAND, April 25.—Cleveland voters will ballot today to decide whether a bond issue of \$2,000,000 should be authorized to build a municipal convention hall with 15,000 seating capacity. The structure, if authorized, will be placed near the lake on the small site where a new city hall, county court house, and union station are located.

Want Miners at Front.

LONDON, April 25.—"Why cannot we get more miners for these mines, and let me have back in their recipients those who have gone?" This was the message from Sir Douglas Haig which IV. H. Mills, from the war office, gave to the colliery recruiting cut at Newport recently. Miners are wanted for tunneling work.

U. S. Beginning to See An Economic Isolation May Come With Peace

Calling of International Parliamentary Conference in Paris Shows Washington That This Country May Face an Allied Tariff Union After the War.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The possibility of the economic isolation of this country after the war is beginning to frame itself into a very definite form before the vision of men who are closely observing developments in Europe.

It cannot be said that there is general appreciation, at the present time, of this danger. Congress is still more interested in pork than preparedness, and on the preparedness side it is more concerned about political than economic preparedness.

But there are some few, far-seeing men who begin to realize and even to talk about the necessity for economic preparation against the conditions which will ensue at the war's end.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALDOM AROUSED.

Just a little while ago there was held in Paris a conference of military and parliamentary chiefs of the allied powers. This week there will be held in that same capital an international parliamentary economic conference to take up a variety of subjects which are frankly antagonistic, and the announcement of which has distinctly shocked the complacency of Washington officialdom.

The dispatches from Paris say the subjects which this conference will consider include the execution of contracts, collection of debts, sequestration of goods and chattels, patents and related subjects, precautions against the invasion of the markets of the allied countries by German products, reduction of postal telegraph, and telephone rates, and the establishment of a minimum tariff in favor of the allied countries, agreements regarding the operation of merchant ships, the creation of an international patent bureau, commercial affairs of the colonies of the allied countries, internationalization of the laws governing corporations, measures to reduce metallic circulation, establishment of an international clearing house, and other related subjects.

Socialistic Measures.

Two years ago such an ambitious program of international federation and unification could have come from nobody less visionary and impractical than an international socialist conference. But today, under the stress of necessity imposed by war conditions, governments and people that formerly were most strenuously opposed to socialism are frankly adopting many of its measures. It is not safe to conjecture where the end will be.

The suggestion of a tariff union among the allied countries and their colonies is calculated to send cold chills up and down the spines of Americans predisposed toward relaxation of our protective policy. A tariff union among the allies would be aimed primarily against Germany, with the purpose of keeping it from being able to export its agricultural products to the continent of Europe. But the same shock that was intended for Germany might hit America quite as accurately and with equally unfortunate results. Tennyson sang praises for that glorious day which would see the federation of all the countries and peoples of half the world, with our own country on the outside, in a very different affair.

A federation that would give Canada, Australia, India, Egypt, and Africa preference in the great markets of England and France might prove a most serious blow to American agricultural interests, and that same federation, given to the manufacturers of England, France, Italy, and Belgium, preference over the products of the United States, British and French and Italian colonies, might presently become a very serious affair to American manufacturers.

Suggest Counter Stroke.

Some of the German-American friends in Washington are even now predicting that if the allied nations agree on such an economic federation it will ultimately serve to drive the United States and Germany into each other's arms in a sort of counter-federation for their mutual defense.

Seeks to Administer M. L. Alexander Estate

The Probate Court has been petitioned by May L. Alexander for the privilege of administering the estate of Sarah Louise Alexander, valued at \$15,000. The will devised personal property estimated at \$7,000, and real estate at \$8,000.

Roosevelt's Cold Under Control, Doctors Say

NEW YORK, April 25.—Colonel Roosevelt had his throat sprayed today, and the specialists' verdict was that his cold was now under control. The colonel, who returned in from Oyster Bay, had his session with the throat specialist, and immediately went back to rest, that being part of his treatment.

Mass Meeting To Be Held to Help Children

A mass meeting will be held May 11 at 3 o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall. In the interest of the Washington Emergency and Receiving Home for needy children and women.

House Famine On, Men Arrested to Get Beds

AKRON, Ohio, April 25.—Because of the influx of workers attracted by food wages in the rubber factories that are crowded with orders, Akron is in the midst of a house famine. Many families are living in tents until new houses can be put up.

Legally Dead, Returns.

ARCOLA, Ill., April 25.—John Hood, long-lost heir to a portion of a \$200,000 estate of his father, the late James Hood, of this city, has returned to Arcola after an absence of fourteen years, during which the Douglas county court declared him to be legally dead, and consented to his share of his father's property being paid to his wife and children.

BRITISH-FRENCH FUND ASKS WOMEN'S AID

British-French-Belgian Permanent War Benefit Makes Appeal Through Committee.

An appeal to the women of America is being sent broadcast by the British-French-Belgian permanent blind relief war fund for soldiers and sailors. Among the vice presidents of the American section is the Rev. Randolph McKim, of Washington. On the honorary advisory committee appear the names of Robert Bacon, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Elihu Root. "Six months' training" will educate the blinded men dependent on them in trades not requiring sight, the appeal states. "Given your single donations alone will go far toward enabling one of these sightless men to support himself and partly support his family for the rest of his life."

Big Lake Freighter Driven On Shoals by Ice Floes

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 25.—A big freighter on the shoal at Whitefish Point, according to a report from United States coast guard station at Grand Marais. Heavy fog this far had made it impossible to learn the vessel's identity.

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements—Schedule for Tomorrow.

Today.

Meeting, United Daughters of 1812, New Willard, 10 a. m. Meeting, American Oriental Society, auditorium, New National Museum, 2:30 a. m. Meeting, National Catholic Education Society, 2:30 p. m. Meeting, National Geographic Society, 2:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Deaf, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Blind, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Mute, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Deaf, 3:30 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, American Oriental Society, auditorium, New National Museum, 2:30 a. m. Meeting, National Geographic Society, 2:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Deaf, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Blind, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Mute, 3:30 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the Deaf, 3:30 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"The Birth of a Nation," motion pictures, 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Helicon—"The Birth of a Nation," 5:15 p. m. Pol—"The Old Homestead," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. National—"The Birth of a Nation," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Lane's Columbia-Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Plan Reunion Banquet For National University

Wellston White, president of the graduates class of the National University Law School, was last night chosen chairman of a committee to arrange for the forty-ninth annual reunion banquet for students and alumni of the institution. R. E. Pollock was elected secretary of the committee.

Paper Restores Memory.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—A strange case of loss of memory and identity and of wandering from place to place for two weeks until he found himself in New Orleans, was related here by Early E. Devlin, twenty-eight years old, who said he was a son of a rich automobile manufacturer of Detroit. Devlin said that weeks ago he became possessed of an inexplicable desire to travel. He recalled boarding a train at Detroit and from that time until he recovered his memory here he said his mind was a blank. Devlin said that reading newspaper accounts of his disappearance brought back his memory.