

WALL STREET NEWS

Political Factors Succeeded by Economic Worries.

CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY

Cost of Labor Going Up, While Farmers Are Holding Crops in Hope of Higher Prices—Railways Fear to Invest in Supplies with Freight Rates Unsettled.

New York, Nov. 13.—A week after election day has passed and there seems no reason for any one to change the opinion so generally held on the day following the contest, that the result was a heavy if not fatal blow to New Nationalism. It is true that the issue of Rooseveltism was more closely drawn in this State and in the Eastern part of the country than it was in other sections. Still, even if it be admitted—though there seems the strongest reason for doubting—that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity in these other sections is yet strong, the fact remains open to no question whatever that his general popularity has become so diminished as to make him unavailable as a Presidential nominee.

Meanwhile, with the upshot of a political election no longer remaining to be discounted, the stock market and the financial situation as a whole are face to face with the ordinary course of economic factors. These are still not highly satisfactory. The best thing that can be said of the current state of general business is that it is still running in pretty large volume that no great quantity of mills and factories are about down, that labor is fairly well employed, and that any passing observer would say that things, taken as a whole, were going along at a reasonably active rate.

Profits Soon Eaten Up. But the drawback is that although the amount of business, taking all lines together, is moderately large, the rate of profit derived therefrom is not large and seems to be steadily decreasing. It is a complaint common to railroads, manufacturers, and all classes of business that profits are eaten up by expenses and that capital does not seem to accumulate, at least at anything like its normal rate. The best proof of this perhaps is afforded in the operation of the railway lines, where all through the last six months the net earnings have been decreasing, even if gross earnings have increased, and where now gross earnings, too, are beginning to fall off.

The cost of labor instead of being reduced seems to be mounting higher and higher, and there are many signs that laboring men in the mass are dissatisfied and restless and are taking every possible occasion to strike. The disposition of labor in our own city has lately been abundantly shown. The engineers of the Western railroads are now making a second great demand for more money, following upon one that was acceded to by the railway managers a short time since.

It is to be hoped that substantially all the railroad companies of the land will soon be in enjoyment of an increase in freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission; but it is becoming a serious matter of doubt whether with the pay of employees increasing as it has done the value of this prospective increase will not be taken away. Finally as regards this whole general subject, intelligent men are more and more coming to perceive that an attempt to meet the high cost of living difficulty by continually enlarging the wages of employees and raising prices all around, instead of bringing a remedy for the trouble, is only making the matter worse.

Prices Are Lower. Next to the business of the railways that of the iron and steel mills interests Wall street and the stock market most; and with every desire to indulge in hopefulness it is just a little hard to see what grounds for hopes of an exceedingly rosy and brilliant sort are afforded. One by one in the last year the prices of the great staple commodities in the country have been falling in response to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Copper has been at an exceedingly low price; wheat and corn are selling low in comparison with last year's high record figures, and of all of the great agricultural crops the price of cotton is alone maintained by the crop in the present year to enlarge as was expected. With the railroads holding off orders; with the business of iron and steel producing establishments declining each day; and with stocks of pig iron, heavily overhanging the market, what strong reason is there for thinking that the iron and steel market will not have to undergo something of the same sort of readjustment?

Security Prices Rising. Neither can it be truly said that the money situation in the country warrants the assertion of those who maintain that conditions are ripe for steadily rising prices of securities. While money is cheap in Wall street and in pretty nearly all financial markets for day-to-day loans secured by collateral that can be easily turned into cash, it is not cheap to any other borrowers. A species of money stringency really exists everywhere, and there is disagreeable talk of an issue of "emergency circulation" by the banks in Chicago.

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE ON INTERESTING TOPICS

SMOKING IN PUBLIC.

James G. Kent Would Stop Too Much "Personal Liberty."

Editor The Washington Herald: Since we have seen many cases of infantile paralysis, caused by tobacco smokers puffing poisonous nicotine into the faces, nostrils, and lungs of small children, and knowing, as we do, that tobacco smoke sometimes paralyzes strong arms of the law, it is plain that the result of the law should do something to diminish the impudence and injury of smokers in public places. Surely "personal liberty" does not mean such freedom of action as carries to others harm, and at the same time the smoker is hurting himself. Smoking hurts the eyesight and hearing. It poisons the blood, brain, and body. It brings disease to the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. Smoking is the companion of the idler, loafer, gambler, drunkard, and criminal. It is always the habit of the licentious, immoral, and grafting fellow. It brings on poverty, strikes, and riots. Let us hope in future it may not be such a nuisance in parks and public buildings. JAMES G. KENT.

CLERKS AND SOLDIERS.

Private Smith Contrasts Work in Two Government Services.

Editor The Washington Herald: As a constant reader of The Washington Herald, I have frequently observed your editorial comment on the retirement of the government clerk. In this connection you sometimes compare the occupation, pay, etc., of these men with the officers and enlisted men of the army. I am an enlisted man and am not in a position to argue the point as to officers in this connection. The initial pay of an enlisted man is \$15 per month, subsistence, clothing, and medical attendance. After thirty years of service we are retired on three-fourths of the maximum pay, which is, for the great majority of us, \$24 per month, making our retired pay \$18 per month. What say your clerks to retirement on \$15 per month? But the most important point about the retirement business is, how many retire? In my nearly twenty years' service I now recall fifteen of my comrades who succeeded in completing the required thirty years.

After twenty years' service we are given the privilege of the soldiers' home; also, under certain conditions, a pension quite adequate to supply the simple needs of a soldier, that would probably be sufficient to supply your clerks with theater tickets. I do not mean to depreciate Uncle Sam's liberal pension policy. I simply wish to show that all of the privileges would be scooped at by our \$1,000 and \$1,500 clerks.

So much for comparison of pay and allowances. Now as to comparison of the two occupations for duty. Pen pictures of chasing the Indian on the Western plains, "remembering the Maine" at Santiago, scaling the walls at Pekin, China, or making the Samaritan good at Samar. P. I. all make delightful reading, but to compare the duty of the poor devil in the ranks, who went through these campaigns, with those of the clerk who files returns or keeps a card index up to date in a well ventilated office, must result, it is believed, in the minds of all fair-minded men, in acknowledging that the soldier is a little more entitled to retirement, etc., than the clerk.

It is sincerely hoped that something may be done to relieve the old government clerks who are now being separated from the service. To accomplish this some man of influence should tell these gentlemen that at least a part of their troubles is due to their own imprudence and induce them to submit to a contributory plan. His brother soldier, for a great many years, contributed to the support of the Soldiers' Home.

MARKS WITH PRIVATE, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

SAYS G. O. P. STILL LIVES.

Writer Declares Democratic Aeroplane is Flying Too High.

Editor The Washington Herald: Regardless of recent happenings in the November elections following logically upon divisions and differences in the Republican fighting line of "insurgency" or "regulars," "progressives" or "conservatives," etc., the Republican party still lives.

Not unlike the great Corliss engine with burst balance wheel, which temporarily "runs wild," this defeat, caused largely by those inconsequent divisions, is but a passing incident. The greater the engine the less the foils with machinery or plays with edged tools. The "steam" is now throttled off, the balance wheel will be replaced by a stronger, and the old reliable Republican engine of power prepared to continue its historic delivery of force to the production of conservative constitutional progressiveness uninterfered.

While the Democratic aeroplanes are flying high with powerful promise and getting many passengers, the users of power, with both feet on the ground, will still depend upon the tested and tried Republican engine of the people.

Its periods of repair and renewal or its temporary raising of sails will not alarm the decisive common citizen, who in an uncommon good judgment of the power needed in 1912. LINCOLN G. CUMMINGS.



GLAD TIDINGS. The time of year when autumn's here. All sorrow can defy. We banish sighs with chicken pie and slabs of pumpkin pie.

FIGHT IS ON FOR 1912.

Colored Citizen Sees Stunning Blow to Administration.

Editor The Washington Herald: The result of Tuesday's election should be a lesson to the party of Booker T. Theodore, and the administration, which has appointed Democratic Cabinet officers, Federal judges, and subordinate officials to positions that Republican stalwarts were entitled to. The repudiation of the present administration and the rebuking of an individual, who, in the recent campaign, was characterized by Gov.-elect Dix as the "apostle of tumult and the protagonist of misrepresentation," is a godsend. That the colored voter is still a powerful factor in the political count when the Democratic party is united is a foregone conclusion, and that the colored voter of the Northern, Eastern, and Western States will not stand for the administration's attempt, without a protest, to throw the party of twenty millions of colored citizens overboard, politically, by Postmaster General Hitchcock's "steam roller" process, at the request of John G. Capers, of South Carolina; Cecil Lyons, of Texas, and their cohorts, who do not control one electoral vote; has been responded to negatively by the colored electors in States other than the Southern States.

The fight is on for 1912 and the future, and the colored citizen is heard from until the laws upon the statute books are administered and legislation is enacted that will guarantee him the constitutional rights that other American citizens are entitled to and enjoy.

H. A. CLARKE.

LONG A PROTECTIONIST.

Writer Carried a Torch in Cincinnati Parade of 1856.

Editor The Washington Herald: I carried a torch in the wide-awake processions of 1856 in Cincinnati. I have been a regular Republican ever since, and a protectionist. But the men and methods of the American Protective Tariff League, which were right and proper fifteen years ago, are now out of place and outgrown. Real Republicans are progressive; always in the front rank with the sword and spear, not in the rear with those who wished to divide the spoils without having shared in the dangers of conflict.

Such of us fought and voted during the recent campaign for tariff revision, and every one who understands English knows that we meant reduction in schedules, not an advance. Hence, when we were flim-flammed in Congress, we rose in revolt. No Democrat could be more sincerely pleased with the well-deserved punishment we Republicans administered to ourselves than I am. And it was a Republican victory—fought and won by Republicans for the cleaning of their household. In the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds, a few good men went down with a lot of undesirable, but these will be sorted out of the debris and reinstated. Two years hence a safe, sound, and sane man, one who has kept his head through a period of buncombe and bluster, will lead a united Republican host to victory on a common-sense platform. Our leader had for a father a man of unwavering integrity, felt principles, and broad citizenship—a just justice, in whose friendship I felt honored—Alphonso Taft. Like father, like son. Hurrah for WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, our next President! MAX FRACHT.

APPLICANT TURNED DOWN.

Refused Examination for Wireless Job Without a Reason.

Editor The Washington Herald: Some time ago the Civil Service Commission gave notice of an examination to be held on September 21, 1910, to fill a position as "assistant in wireless telephony." I obtained the necessary papers and prepared and returned them to the commission on September 7. Ten days later I was informed that my application had been canceled, with the stamped words, "account lack of training and experience."

The application stated that the applicant was thoroughly acquainted with the subject theoretically and in practical operation, and since the introduction of wireless telephony had made a study of the subject, and in addition to this had been a practicable telephone man for several years. I also showed evidence of a technical training in the lines of electricity, etc. Hence you can realize my surprise in receiving notification of my "ineligibility."

I replied, and asked the commission what experience was necessary, as I had seen how a person could be more thoroughly acquainted with wireless telephony when the subject is a new one and has not yet come into general use. I also asked permission to take the examination and let the result thereof say whether or not I had sufficient training and experience. They did not reply to this letter.

If a person claims he has the ability, I think he should be given a chance to prove it, and not have his efforts rejected for no apparent reason. B. D. JONES.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Florence Malone, a very clever ingenue, has made a big hit with "The Commuters" at Powers' Theater in Chicago.

Lillian Russell, who is en route to the Coast, under the direction of Joseph Brooks in "In Search of a Sinner," recently said about woman's dress: "There is no such thing as style. A well-dressed woman wears what becomes her, regardless of the passing vogue. Every woman should set her own style. Women spend too much on dress. Women love to dress because they love to control and boss men. A woman is a chump if she doesn't dress the best; she can without being extravagant."

May Irwin is making a big success in "Getting a Polish," a farcical comedy written for her by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

Rose Stabi, so long identified with "The Chorus Lady," has a new play, "Magpie Pepper," in which she is soon to appear.

Percy Mackaye has written a "tragedy of the ludicrous" called "The Scarecrow," which Henry B. Harris will produce.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has scored another big success, this time with "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." It is said to be one of the most human plays that has made blast New York "take notice" for some time.

Charles Lander, a well-known English actor, has just arrived in New York, and before long will be seen in one of our prominent productions.

Carter De Haven has come out with an idea of establishing amateur nights at some New York theaters for those who have stage ambitions.

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DAILY COURT RECORD

Table listing court cases, including District Courts, Circuit Court No. 1, and Circuit Court No. 2, with case names and attorneys.

ALBERT CHEVALIER.

The Famous "Coster" Singer Comes to America in Legitimate Comedy. Albert Chevalier, a famous "coster" singer, who made "Knocked 'Em in the Old Kent Road" famous, has arrived in America to make his first appearance here in legitimate comedy.

CRIMINAL COURT NO. 1.

JUSTICE WRIGHT. No assignment for Monday, November 14, 1910.

CRIMINAL COURT NO. 2.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLABAUGH. Assignment for November 14: United States vs. Walter Busch, United States vs. Barrett Deitch.

PRACTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Where Prisoner's Counsel Could Not Address Jury. From the London Chronicle. It seems hardly creditable that less than a century ago counsel were not allowed to address a jury in defense of a prisoner.

He pointed out that while in any court where property was concerned counsel would be heard on both sides in a court where human life was trembling in the balance only the prosecuting counsel was heard, and it was unfair to match a prisoner, unaccustomed to marshal facts and unable to speak against skilled counsel, whose sole purpose for his own reputation was to win a case.

Another unjust practice, which was peculiar to the Old Bailey was that when an accused person was acquitted he was obliged to pay the fees of Newgate or go back for want of money. So many unfortunate prisoners died in Newgate through this that a certain Mr. Brown, lord mayor in 1723, caused an order of the court to be made that when any accused persons were acquitted by their country they should instantly be discharged in court without paying any fees whatsoever, an order which has been strictly adhered to ever since.

Of the challenging of jurors one remembers a tale from Ireland. The prisoner was hard to satisfy and jurymen after jurymen was asked to leave the box. However, all things came to an end, even in Ireland, and at last the swearing of the jury was completed. And then the prisoner leaned over the dock and sought the ear of his solicitor. "The jury's all right now, I think," he whispered, "but you must challenge the judge. I've been convicted under him several times already, and maybe he's beginnin' to have a prejudice."

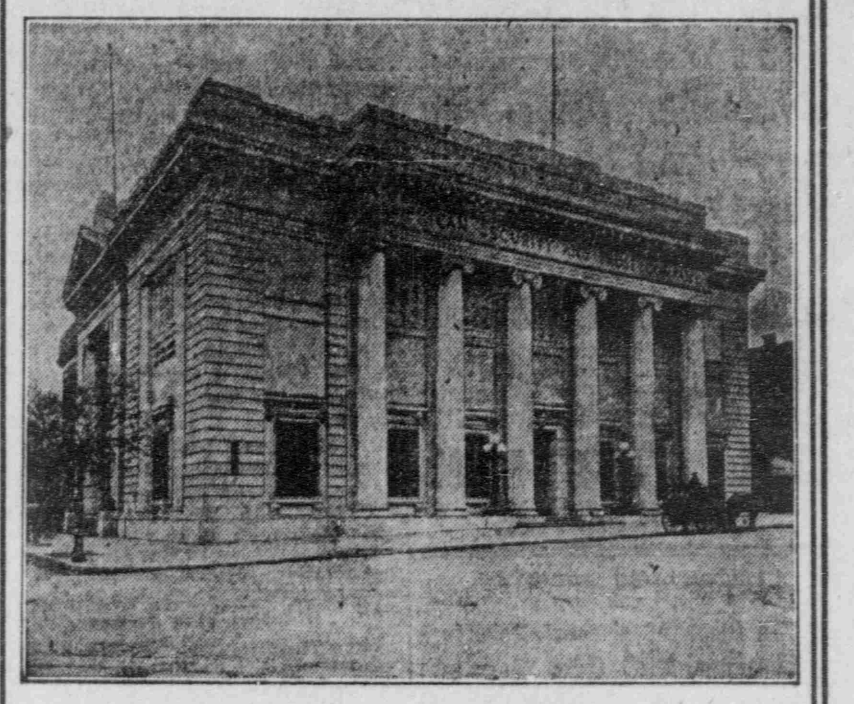
Laughter at a murder trial jars upon the reader, though it may come as a relief to the nerves of people in court. But sometimes it cannot be helped. We do not know whether there was laughter in the Elstree murder trial at the witness's famous definition of a respectable man as a man who kept a gig, which made such an appeal to Carlyle. But there must have been another answer. "Well," said counsel, Mr. Theisger (afterward Lord Chelmsford), "you saw them and heard them talking. What were they discussing?" "Pork chops, sir," replied the witness.

Cat's Fifteen Days' Fast. From the London Standard. On the sails of the Undine, the flagship of Admiral Sir Charles Druce, commander in chief at the Nore, being unfurled at Matham the ship's cat rolled out on the deck. She had been starved in the sails fifteen days. She was very emaciated.

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Lattice Screens for Inns. Many quaint old inns are to be seen in King's Lynn and the sign of the Lattice Inn is one of the oldest in existence. In the olden times the windows of inns were kept open, and in order to hide the revelers within a lattice screen, painted red, was placed in the window.

There is an old saying: "As well known by my wit as an alehouse by a red lattice." The lattices continued up to the beginning of the eighteenth century and when they disappeared from the windows they were adopted as signs. The latter are getting very scarce and it is questionable whether half a dozen could be found in this country.

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