

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR.
THE MURPHY BUILDING.....PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, October 8, 1912.

Published by The Washington Times Company, Murphy Building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirtieth and fourteenth streets, Washington, D. C.; Frank A. Murphy, President, 115 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; Fred A. Walker, Treasurer and General Manager, Murphy Building, Washington, D. C.; H. H. Titherington, Secretary, 115 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.
1 mo. 2 mos. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr.
Daily and Sunday \$5.00 \$9.00 \$12.00 \$22.00 \$40.00
Daily only 3.00 5.00 7.00 12.00 20.00
Sunday only 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, Sept. 1912, 1,125,904. Average gross, Sept. 1912, 37,674. Total net, Sept. 1912, 87,282. Average net, Sept. 1912, 27,282.

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

THE DEMOCRATIC DODGERS.

The Massachusetts Democrats in their State pronouncement did what they could to help Wilson out of the plight in which he stands on the tariff. Not a word is uttered by them of the declaration against protection as unconstitutional. The scheme of tariff for revenue only—on which Wilson stands and which he represents—is dropped and ignored. It is a sly campaign dodge, and rather a bold one.

THE CAMPAIGN PROBE FLUKE.

As Senator Penrose and his allies contemplate the results of their campaign-fund inquiry, which was intended to injure Roosevelt, but which has done all its execution at the breech instead of the muzzle, they must realize that they confront a really serious situation.

The anti-Roosevelt material has not been exposed—and turned into pro-Roosevelt material! Now we confront a period in which the facts about other men's campaign funds, other parties' relations with the contributing interests, must be put under the glass. It is very certain that the others will not come off so well as Roosevelt has done.

The conspiracy against Roosevelt could not possibly have done him so much good if it had been arranged by his friends and supporters. The malice and venom that inspired it were made so apparent that Roosevelt's vindication is the more effective.

END OF THE HYGIENE EXPOSITION.

The proposal to establish in Washington a permanent exposition, similar to that which was brought together during the international congress of hygiene and demography, is excellent; but it does not cover the entire ground. Washington is an excellent place for such an exposition, and there should be one here. No other city could handle it so well, because here it would command best the co-operation of the Government departments dealing in such affairs.

But the people will not and cannot all come to such an exposition; and it is of such supreme importance that the exposition ought to be carried to them. Three or four special trains touring the country all the time, would be well worth while. There are several States that are now doing just such work as this, and they have produced magnificent results.

A permanent exposition of this sort in Washington, with these railroad expositions on wheels as supplements, would constitute a most effective way to get this work to the people. Nobody could spend an hour in the booths of exhibits at the recent congress and not realize that the public is eager for more knowledge of those very practical subjects with which these displays and demonstrations dealt. Unquestionably, most of the States would co-operate with the National Government in bearing the expense and devising means to popularize the work. Cities would do as much. An exposition train, accompanied by lecturers, could doubtless be kept moving, even if no dollar of appropriation were provided for it while on the road; cities, counties, States, and philanthropic individuals or societies would soon be found making provision for the expense, in order to get the great object lesson brought to their communities.

BASEBALL'S MODEL GOVERNMENT.

Eight years of world's championship baseball has yielded a gross revenue of nearly \$1,126,000 from about 884,000 paid admissions. The attendance of 179,800 and the gross receipts of \$342,000 for last year's six games between Giants and Athletics broke the records to smithereens. Grandstand and bleacher and perching-place capacity will be strained today and every day until the annual question of baseball supremacy is settled.

With baseball at the top of its popularity and financial prosperity, as these figures show, it is astonishing that the game has been kept so free from the gambling scandal which has ruined horse racing in the United States for the time. Considerable betting does go on in spite of the resolute efforts of the baseball authorities to keep their sport free from its blight, though the gambling cannot be indulged in at the grounds. The tradition against contact between professional gamblers and players has been stubbornly upheld. Most of the wagers made are of the character indulged in by political partisans over election results.

Occasionally the reputation of baseball as a clean and honest sport, in spite of its professionalism, is hurt by such an incident as the favoritism and graft of ticket speculation for the 1911 world's series. The men who rule the game dealt with this vicious business effectively, and what little speculation in tickets occurs this year is unavoidable.

Another happening that shows how vigilant are these guardians of the good name of baseball is the prompt action taken on the charge that umpires of the National League favored the Giants in their de-

cisions to let New York win the pennant. An accusation like this is treated with as much gravity as if it were one lodged against a judge on the bench. Either the umpires will be disgraced or their accusers will be expelled from baseball. An issue like that is never shirked. It is always met and settled right.

If the government of American public affairs were as efficient, honest and courageous as the government of American baseball, there would be little graft and little complaint of favoritism. The rulers of the game are responsive to the sentiments of the great democracy which they represent so faithfully. If only the people generally would take the same alert, intense and persistent interest in their affairs of government that American fandom unflinchingly devotes to its beloved sport, perhaps we should have as good a public service as the republic of baseball gets from its appointed stewards.

WHAT THE "HARRIMAN FUND" TESTIMONY SHOWS.

The story which Charles Edward Russell told before the Clapp committee yesterday, when corrected by the testimony of Judson C. Welliver, is in all essentials a confirmation of the statements made by Colonel Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan last week. Mr. Welliver said he got his information from Mr. MacVeagh. The latter's statement was that he was in the office of Mr. Morgan when a telephone call came from E. H. Harriman. Returning from the phone, Mr. Morgan said that Harriman had been to Washington, dined with the President, and now wanted a campaign contribution.

This, far from being inconsistent with the statements made by Mr. Morgan and Colonel Roosevelt, supports them. Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the point that Harriman came to him to get money; not that he went to Harriman for it. Harriman had a deep concern about the New York campaign. He wanted Higgins elected governor. Harriman had been the politico-financial backer of Odell, who was retiring from the governorship. Odell and Harriman had nominated Higgins for governor. During that campaign there were reports in the press, which will not have been forgotten by people with political memories, to the effect that Harriman had deep concern about getting a friendly governor elected. These reports were in effect that Harriman was financially interested in some contracting operations on the Erie canal. A change of administration might interfere with these.

This story, if it was true, provides a complete explanation of the personal concern of Mr. Harriman about having Higgins win. The Senate committee will doubtless be able to get definite testimony on this point, if it cares to push the investigation into that phase of the matter.

Assuming that Harriman had such a personal concern about New York's State election, the whole situation becomes plain. He knew that Roosevelt was going to run very much stronger than Higgins, and he was worried. The betting, in the later days of the campaign, ran up to three to one in favor of D. Cadogan Herrick, the Democratic candidate; a situation calculated to give concern to Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Harriman had given freely to the campaign already. That is the testimony of Colonel Roosevelt. He told the President that he didn't feel able to give any more; yet he was worried about the State situation, and, of course, he pointed out the possibility of the national ticket suffering if the State ticket should be permitted to be mired down. So he wanted Mr. Roosevelt to intercede with the national committee for some financial aid for the State committee.

Colonel Roosevelt testified that he promised to take the matter up with the State committee, and that in fact Secretary Loeb did communicate with the national committee authorities, and express the hope of the White House that the national committee could use its good offices in behalf of the State organization. As a result of this request, the national committee did undertake to aid the State committee in raising some more money. Mr. Morgan said that when he was approached for another \$50,000, it was with the explanation that the State campaign needed more money, and that the national committee was interested in raising it. Mr. Morgan added that he would not have given it but for this assurance of the national committee's concern.

That Mr. Harriman, after getting this promise of help from President Roosevelt, should go back to New York and personally appeal to Mr. Morgan, is perfectly natural and logical. Having a keen personal interest in New York, he would hardly have omitted to place all necessary emphasis on the concern of President Roosevelt about the matter. The money was secured.

Mr. Morgan testified that this money was paid in cash. Mr. Welliver's recollection was that Mr. MacVeagh said a check was sent to Mr. Harriman. Six years had elapsed between the occurrence of the incident and Mr. MacVeagh's narration to Mr. Welliver; two more years passed before Mr. Welliver was asked to recount the matter before the Senate committee. Either of them might have been in error as to the recollection of that detail.

The main fact is that Harriman was the man with the acute interest about the State campaign; that he asked help, instead of being asked for it. On these points the testimony of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Morgan is strongly confirmed by that of Mr. Welliver.

It is inevitable that this Harriman incident will be misrepresented by the hostile press. It is the one real reliance of Roosevelt's enemies in their effort to make out a case against him. Inasmuch as the testimony, as now in the record, all points to a conclusion altogether favorable to Roosevelt; inasmuch as the theory of Roosevelt's enemies has collapsed in the face of the facts, there is nothing left for his enemies but to misrepresent, misconstrue, and garble. This they have done, and will doubtless continue to do; but the essential facts are perfectly clear, and they amply sustain Colonel Roosevelt's declaration that his aid was sought by Harriman.

VERY DIFFERENT.

"I suppose he is made of the same stuff as other men." "Good gracious, no! He's a tenor!"—Baltimore American.

THE LEADING BATTER



ROBERT CARTER

Steubner Is Fined For Sunday Selling

Because the grand jury of Prince George county did not move as expeditiously as he thought it should yesterday, Charles B. Calvert, attorney for the State, in the effort to clean things up in that county, caused Philip J. Steubner to be arrested last night by Constable H. Garrison on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Steubner was taken before Judge Wiseman, at Hyattsville, and was fined \$150.

Steubner is proprietor of a well-known roadhouse on the Bladensburg road, near the District line. Two witnesses swore that he was running his place wide open on Sunday, August 11, and that he sold liquor to scores of people on that day.

This is the sixth conviction that has been obtained since the clean-up in Prince George county was begun. Two others arrested for violation of the Sunday selling law have demanded trials by jury.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Acacia, No. 15, special, 8 p. m.; P. C. regular, 7:30 p. m.; Takoma, No. 29, business, Royal Arch Chapter—Mt. Hope, No. 7, mark; Potomac, No. 8, R. A. Knight Templar—De Molay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, Red Cross, Scottish Rite—Evangelist Chapter, Knights of Rose Croix, business, Eastern Star chapters—Electa, No. 5; Bethlehem, No. 7.

The following Red Men's organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Webster, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 2; Amity, No. 8; Encampment—Fred D. Stuart, No. 7, degree work.

The following K. of P. lodges will meet tonight: Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Germania, No. 15; Visitation, Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 25.

The following Red Men's organizations will meet tonight: Chapter, Knights of Rose Croix, business, Eastern Star chapters—Electa, No. 5; Bethlehem, No. 7.

Reception by the president of the Women's Relief Corps, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., 1118 Euclid street northwest, tonight.

Meeting of the committee on public health, the Washington Board of Trade, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting of the universities committee, Washington Board of Trade, 4 p. m.

Lecture by Robert Fyle on "Among the Roses in Europe," assembly hall, Business School, tonight.

Annual flower, fruit, and vegetable show of the Brookland Brotherhood, tonight.

Reading by Prof. George C. Keldel, of the Library of Congress, on "Aucassin and Nicolette," reading room of the Library of Congress, 4:45 p. m.

Meeting of the Washington Alliance of Jewish Women, Eighth Street Temple, 7:30 p. m.

Reading by the Randie Highlands Citizens' Association, Baptist Church, Naylor road, tonight.

Supper in honor of Fred B. Smith at the Y. M. C. A., 6 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"The Littlest Rebel," 8:15

Columbia—"The Rose Maid," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco-Anette Kellermann, 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite Vaudeville, 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.

Poll's-Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.

Academy—"A Fool There Was," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Maestri-Musical Stock Company, 2 and 8 p. m.

Cosmos-Vaudeville.

Casino-Vaudeville.

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

Gaiety—"Social Maida," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Seen and Heard

Washington's Famous Goose.

Old "Doc" Brangle has returned to town after an extended absence and, as the society editors say, "is now at home to his many friends" at the barber shop at 304 1/2 Tenth street northwest.

Three years ago Doc, wearying of bachelor life, migrated to Virginia, and, taking some score of wives, addressed his energies to rearing numerous families.

His recent return was dramatic, almost tragic. A few days ago, as an old friend, who lives next to Doc's town residence, was passing a commission merchant's place on Louisiana avenue, he heard a well-known voice, as who should say: "Well, well, how are you anyhow? And what'n Halifax am I doing in this sort of affair?" Gazing down, the friend beheld Doc—who, I forgot to mention, is a portly old gander—poking an inquisitive beak out of a crate where he was immured with half a dozen of his progeny.

Of course, it turned out to be an awful mistake of some careless herring at the goose ranch, where Doc was a parlor boarder, this shipping of him to market. In a thrice Doc was released, and waddled as swiftly as was compatible with his dignity—for Doc is a gander of standing in that locality—around the corner to the barber shop. Pushing open the door, he gave the astonished Charlie Brangle, his master, a look of reproach for his negligence and, with a murrain, which meant: "Gee, but it's good to get back to town," settled in his old place by the stove and listened to the gang talk baseball.

"He's the best watch-dog in the city," said Mr. Brangle, and one's thoughts flew back to boyhood's history and the geese that saved Rome.

Hunting Buried Treasure.

"If one longs to go hunting buried pirate treasure, he doesn't have to go any further than the Eastern Branch," remarked Mr. Robert Dale, who, for many years, has lived over Good Hope way and knows all the traditions of the country about Washington. "The early histories of Maryland and Virginia frequently speak of how that stream was a rendezvous for 'sea attorneys,' as Byron calls them, and how, after they had made some specially good haul in the Southern waters, they would sail hither to rest and enjoy their gains. I can also remember,

in boyhood, more than fifty years ago, hearing people tell tales of treasures buried along the shores above where the Navy Yard is now, and I often saw rusty knives and box-hoops and even coins turned up by the plough on the banks of the stream between Anacostia and Bladensburg. It was the generally accepted belief that they were part of the loot buried by Blackbeard and Sharkey and other genial cut-throats of the Spanish Main."

Wants a Little Law.

"I have the highest regard for our public schools," remarked Mr. J. J. Darlington—whose views are always of public interest—when asked his opinion, recently. "But I believe it would be a benefit if there was taught in them a short course of law, especially in the higher schools. Not the detail or practice—any more than teaching arithmetic includes civil engineering—but the simple elements and the rules that a man needs in daily business, but now must learn by experience; such, for instance, as the essential parts of a contract or deed, and customs of banks and merchants. These, I understand, are only taught in special courses of schools; not in the regular curriculum. I think it would be a great advantage to young people, just starting out in the world.

"I heard of a student who took the degree of master of arts at an eminent university," concluded Mr. Darlington, with a smile, "and that very day cashed the original, duplicate, and triplicate of a set of bills of exchange. Don't you think a little less Latin and a little more law would have served him better?"

Another Furnace Mystery.

"It is a strange coincidence," said one of the clerks at the Public Library, in speaking of the recent tragedy of Arthur Webster, "that in the only other furnace tragedy in the United States, one of the parties was named Webster. That was the case of Prof. Webster, of Harvard College, who, on November 23, 1849, killed Dr. Parkman, a prominent citizen of Boston, and consumed his body in his laboratory furnace. Complete identification was made, in that case, not so much through the charred bones that were found in the ashes of the furnace, as by the teeth also found there, which a dentist identified as Parkman's through some work he had done upon them."

Democrats Victors In Connecticut Cities

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8.—Democrats swept the boards in two of the three cities holding elections yesterday in Connecticut, electing mayors and a majority of the council in New London and Norwalk, and the mayor in South Norwalk, though the council in the latter city is Republican. Of the fifty-four towns voting on liquor license fourteen went to the "dry," a gain of six towns in all for the wet.

There are now eighty-one license and sixty-seven no-license towns in the State, as against seventy-five and ninety-three, respectively, last year. Ridgefield voted license for the first time in fifty years.

Army and Navy

ARMY.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date:

First Lieutenant GUILIELMO V. HEIDT, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant REUBEN C. TAYLOR, from the Tenth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry.

NAVY.

Lieutenant C. S. JOYCE, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., October 15, 1912; to Wyoming.

Lieutenant ERNEST FRIEDRICK, detached works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15, 1912; to Arkansas.

Ensign W. W. WEBSTER, detached North Dakota; to Panther.

Ensign R. E. DENNETT, detached Washington; to Petrel.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Supply, F-3, at Port Angeles, Gloucester, Lebanon, Cuyos, Sterling, Caesar, Idaho, Celtic, Solace, Orion, at North river, New York.

Sailed—Alert, F-1, from San Francisco for Watsonville, Salem from Boston for Tompkinsville, North Carolina from Fort Monroe, N. H., for Tompkinsville.

Here's a Book

"Changing America," by Edward Albert Ross, who is also the author of "The Changing Church," is a dispassionate review of sub-surface tendencies of modern society. To those tendencies which, because of their very nearness, are not taken seriously by many thinkers, he gives his attention, and very broadly states exact conditions in a forcible manner. A middle Westerner by birth and education, Prof. Ross has lived for twelve years in the East, the Far West, and Europe, and hence is able to bring to the comparison of the middle West with the East no small breadth in objectivity. Unhampered by any social, religious, or other influences which make men biased in their opinions, he sets forth the superiorities and shortcomings of each section of the country with the cool impartiality of the man of science. He insists that the middle West is unlike the East, not in respect to types, but in respect to the proportions in which the types occur in the two sections. By showing the rising of the divorce rate, the crowding of women into industry, the commercialization of newspapers, and the falling birth rate, he points out definitely in what respects America is changing. He has not tried to paint a startling picture, to push radical proposals, or to ride hobbies. The book is not written in an argumentative vein, but rather with a tendency to note how specific remedies, not long-winded and vaguely general social reconstruction. The book New York.