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TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1911.

Criminal Insane in Washington.

It would seem as if the question of the conditions at the insane asylum goes deeper than a mere consideration of management. It may be, as Dr. White claims, that Howard Hall, the building in which the criminal insane are confined, is unstable and unsafe. It may be that there are not guards enough at the institution to afford proper protection. The truth of these assertions can be established by proper inquiry. The people of Washington, apart from their natural interest in seeing a government institution properly managed, are concerned in a more serious phase of the situation.

It would be worth while to discover why these criminal insane are sent to Washington. Dr. White has been superintendent of the asylum for seven or eight years, during which time the building in which these people have been confined has, according to his own admission, been repeatedly unfit for the purpose to which it was devoted. Not only this, but the criminal insane being improperly housed, but the government has been put to great expense in paying their transportation expenses, including the cost of bringing to Washington and sending back again the accompanying guards.

It would not be difficult for the government to maintain at Fort Leavenworth and at Atlanta a hospital adjunct to the penitentiary, where the criminal insane could be kept under proper surveillance and care. There is no excuse that these institutions are not well guarded. They are equipped with a vigilant patrol, and there is no evasion of responsibility when an escape occurs. It is certainly an injustice to the National Capital to send desperate criminals here, where circumstances are such that they can attack their guards, successfully conspire among themselves, and in other ways laugh their keepers to scorn.

If present conditions are to continue, the criminal insane should not be brought to Washington. They should be kept in institutions where their safe-keeping is not a matter of doubt.

Neither Mexico nor Japan seems to have heard a word about that much-talked-of treaty between them.

Proper Official Activity.

District government officials who have especial administration in the matter of enforcing laws relating to protection from fire are showing commendable activity. Let us be thankful that the spur to their endeavor is a tragedy in New York and not in Washington.

While it is true that conditions here are not likely to result in an appalling holocaust, the fact remains that the laws ought to be rigidly and honestly enforced. Every building where human beings congregate should be equipped with every modern safeguard for the protection of life, and this should be the case without regard to personal feeling. The District officials have a duty to perform, and no laxity on their part will be pardoned.

It is none too early for the authorities to institute a thorough investigation. They have had a warning which they cannot disregard.

A Little Nonsense.

A SPRING DAY.
The poet rises with the lark and starts to describe the sunshine in the park and all that sort of thing.

The sunshine disappears at noon, white flakes begin to blow.
The poet has to change his tune; insert a verse on snow.

By nightfall things are getting worse, beneath the pining cypress
The snow, alike the poet's verse, degenerates to slush.

Just About.
"What's the difference between a hospital and a sanatorium?"
"About twenty dollars a week."

In Suspense.
"Yes, I saw the play."
"The plot is very complicated. I dare say you were in suspense for a time."
"I was, I thought the woman in front of me wasn't going to take off her hat, but she finally did."

More Liberal.
Woman, take her altogether.
Is a puzzle that is flat.
Put a \$3 leather
On a \$20 hat.

Sparing for Time.
"Hubby, you promised me a handsome spring dress."
"I know I did, but first let's see if we are going to have a spring."

Always Something.
"The girls of my daughter's class have agreed to graduate in simple gowns."
"That will save you some money on your daughter's outfit."
"I'm not banking on it. She'll probably want to carry fifty dollars' worth of orchids."

Mildly Interested.
"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?" Inquired the languid lady.
"Progressive Patagonia."
"And how do you play it?"

Keeping Up the Name.
From the Indianapolis Star.
Champ Clark's selection of Judge Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, to be parliamentary clerk of the House and his right-hand man recalls a former Democratic regime in which the name of Crisp figured prominently. The new appointee is a son of Speaker Crisp of that period.

AT THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

An Investigation of Conditions Urgently Demanded.
From the Washington Post, March 2.
Escapes from the Government Hospital for the Insane have become so frequent of late that it has become imperative for Congress to make an early investigation of affairs at that institution. The conditions that permit the violently insane, some of them murderers, to go loose in the surrounding woods and even in the District are a menace to the community, and the sooner a change is made the better it will be for all concerned.

Even after discounting the criticism leveled at the hospital management, however, one can hardly escape the belief that something must be wrong with a system which permits the escape of three criminal, insane patients, and the working out, almost to completion, of a plot to kill the guards in the insane ward. It is difficult to understand how half a dozen insane murderers, properly guarded, could acquire the villainous weapons found in the possession of the plotters.

From the Washington Times, March 2.
Just now the general public is intensely interested in learning whether the insane hospital has been properly managed.

From the Washington Herald, March 2.
The recent escape of the three inmates of the criminal ward of the Government Hospital for the Insane should be made a matter of thorough investigation. It is difficult to see how the escape was accomplished, even though the guard was attacked, unless the precautions against such an occurrence are extremely faulty. The fact that two of the insane persons have been recaptured does not lessen the liability which attaches somewhere for their escape.

Why the Army Needs Recruits.

It is but natural that army officers should take advantage of the present maneuvers to secure recruits, who, if the truth must be told, are sadly lacking in our army. The enlisted strength of our active establishment has been steadily declining for some time, and recruiting has been difficult. For this reason it is unnecessary to become excited over the increased activity in recruiting stations under orders from Washington. It is not to be taken as a certain indication—as a contemporary puts it—that preparation is being made for actual fighting in Mexico.

We have pointed out before that an increase in the army is inevitable. The organization, scattered about army posts, is hardly sufficient to take care of its own routine of duty and absolutely incapable of supplying additional troops for the Hawaiian posts or for the relief of the Philippine forces. There is no more potent lure to enlistment than the prospect of some real fighting, a fact so often demonstrated as to dispose of the fallacy that Americans have lost their fighting spirit.

The prediction by the insurgents junta that May 1 is to be the limit of the President's patience and that intervention will result if peace is not restored in Mexico by that time is not to be taken seriously. The insurgents do not speak for the United States, and Congress, which begins its session April 4, will operate as a check on any possibility of inconsiderate action.

One thing for which Texas ought to be grateful—the army crowded the Bailey episode into the background.

Champ Clark is sixty-one, but does not look it. Just wait until he has been Speaker a while.

We read that a number of politicians are going to dine in a Y. M. C. A. hall. Well, never again be skeptical.

The Jerseyite who has been arrested for biting off his neighbor's ear should have been tazed and muzzled under the dog ordinance.

The Philippians have again demanded immediate independence. So urgent were they that they cabled their demand. It is presumed that they read Hobson's speeches on our defenseless condition.

Some one has advertised for 500 cats to ride in airplanes. It is apples to compare the puma which went up with Prother Wellman is not an applicant.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

From the Indianapolis News.
Another evidence of progress lies in the fact that tariff revision is coming to be regarded as the band wagon.

From the Kansas City Times.
Public gratitude is due Judge Carpenter, of Chicago, for pulling the plug out of the immunity of the bathtub.

From the New York Evening Telegram.
It is only a matter of time when they will have pistol pockets in those harem skirts.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven men have been indicted in Adams County, Ohio, for selling their votes, and nobody seems as yet to have been able to find out who bought them.

From the New York Times.
A Massachusetts scientist asserts that he has discovered a method for photographing thought. What a moving picture show he might set up by exhibiting what is going on in many Democratic minds just now!

From the Providence Tribune.
The Booker Washington case is at least illustrating in most striking manner the great value of a good reputation and of the possession of loyal friends.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
We read that the old Maine will be raised in about six weeks. The haste that has marked operations on this work seems to indicate that there has been some fear that the old vessel might get away.

From the Boston Eagle.
The boy that Burbank is to grow into a luxuriant human being will have to be screened with poultry wire about the time he begins to look at girls.

Dog as Star in Suffrage Play.
From the New York Times.
The Mi-Careme benefit matinee of the Woman's Political Union, to be given in the Lyceum Theater, will have in its cast of amateurs and professionals Miss Jessie Austen, distinguished for her years, character, and social position. Miss Austen is a black-and-tan terrier dog belonging to George Worthington. She is described as fifteen years old, with an aristocratic little head, a funny little tail, and now, in her mature years, a comfortable broad back like that of a circus horse.

This will be Miss Austen's first appearance on the stage. She will support and will be supported in her part by Mrs. John Winters Brennan, who also will make her first stage appearance.

High Priced Furs.
From the Omaha Paper.
The price of the pure blue fox is the highest priced fur on the market. The sum of \$2,300 has been paid to a breeder of black foxes in Prince Edward Island for one medium-sized flawless skin of exceptional beauty and luster. The average price per pelt, according to color and quality, run from \$50 to \$500. The business of domesticating and breeding foxes has been carried on in this island for about twenty years. It is now past the experimental stage and promises to develop into a paying industry. In more than one instance the proceeds of the sale of a pure blue fox skin has paid off a farm mortgage.

The Action of the Board of Visitors.
From the Washington Herald.
I read in the morning papers that the board of visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane held a meeting to consider charges of mismanagement of that institution and adopted resolutions declaring that "in our opinion Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the hospital, has shown exceptional administrative ability." Now, the pending charges are not only against the head of the institution, but must necessarily seriously involve the board of visitors as to responsibility and neglect of public duty. What right have the members of the board of visitors, from any standpoint of logic, to sponsor themselves from alleged charges before they know what the specific charges are? **W. G. MOORE.**
Washington, March 2.

HOW THE ROYAL PAIR RECEIVE THEIR MAIL

The postal and telegraphic department attached to the British royal household is under the control of a Mr. Hiley, who acted for several years as the court postmaster in the late reign, and was reappointed by King George. The headquarters of the court post-office is at Buckingham Palace, but a temporary office is established wherever the King may be staying, under the direction of Mr. Hiley, who always travels with the court.

The post-office at Buckingham Palace consists of three large apartments: one is fitted up as a telegraphic gallery, another as a sorting-room, and a third as a general office. There also is a post-office exchange attached to the post-office, where the operators are employed. The letters for the King and Queen and members of the royal household are delivered to Buckingham Palace from the general post-office six times a day, the first delivery being made at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The mail, on its arrival at the post-office, is at first sorted there are four sorters on duty throughout the day, and made up into separate packets for the King, Queen, members of the royal family, resident officials in the household, and the servants. The whole mail, as it is sorted, and the number of letters received, is noted in a book called "Mails In." After the packets for delivery throughout the palace have been made up, the number of letters in each packet is counted and entered in a book labeled "Mails Out." The numbers in both books, of course, must be the same.

As soon as the mails have been sorted they are given to two of the palace postmen, who deliver them to their respective departments. The letters for the King and Queen are delivered to the equerry's department and are placed in the secretaries' rooms by an equerry. Letters for members of the household are delivered to the equerry, and private rooms, and the letters for the male servants are delivered to the steward's waiting-room, where they are put into a large rack, from which they are taken by servants between 9.30 and 10.30 a. m. and 5.30 and 6.30 p. m. The letters for the female servants are delivered to the head housekeeper's room, and are dealt with in the same manner as the letters for the male servants.

There are six large mahogany pillar boxes within Buckingham Palace, where letters can be posted by members of the household. These boxes are emptied every two hours, and the contents made up into mail bags at the palace post-office, where they are dispatched to the general post-office. The mails are sent to the general post-office six times a day. All the King's letters, whether state or private business, are marked "official paid," and need not be stamped, neither need any letters on state business written by a member of the household, but all the private letters of members of the household must be stamped in the usual manner.

Apart from the ordinary mail business the court postmen receive a considerable number of dispatches for special delivery which are not passed through the hands of the general post-office. Dispatches to the chief government offices and to many of the embassies are sent out from Buckingham Palace every day, when the court is in residence in London. These are delivered by one of the four special messengers attached to the court. Each of these messengers is given a message in London only, but the other two must be ready to start for any part of the United Kingdom at a moment's notice. Each of these messengers has a bag packed ready for traveling.

Urgent dispatches for the Continent are sent in the foreign office, when the King's messengers are instructed as to their delivery.

The telegraphic business passing through the court post-office is very active; all telegrams for the King are sent as they come in from the central post-office to Buckingham Palace and are delivered to the King's private secretary.

There are three first-class operators at the court post-office, who are able to take down dispatches in French and German as well as in English.

The bulk of the telegraphic messages for the King, as a matter of fact, are sent in code and have to be transcribed by the operators with the greatest care, for the least mistake in the wording of the transcription might alter the whole meaning of the message.

When the King travels anywhere his suite always includes the court postmaster and two assistants, who make arrangements for dealing with the King's messages. Each of these assistants stays. All the royal residences are fitted with a private post-office, and served with telegraphic and telephonic wires, but when the sovereign becomes a guest at a private house the King's postmen have to arrange to have it connected by a temporary wire with the nearest telegraph office. The temporary wire is removed at the end of the King's visit.

VIEWERS AND INTERVIEWS

This Age is Decadent.
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago, declares that the present age is the most decadent in history, with the exception of the days just before the fall of the Roman Republic and before the French Revolution.

"If there is to be social and political regeneration in our republic," said Dr. Judson, who was recently seen at the New Willard, "it must be by a tremendous regeneration of moral ideals. This may come from many sources, and yet it is my personal belief that there is no motive so powerful in this direction as what we commonly call the religious motive."

"We recognize to-day four prolific sources of evil, and from these sources come the disruptive forces which are so seriously tending to disintegrate the society of the twentieth century. One of these is internationalism. It is war."

"Conflicts of physical violence are simply an evidence of barbarism conquered. They settle no principle and bring in their train endless evil."

"Another source of endless evil is dishonesty, permeating public and private life. Another vital source of infinite evil is drunkenness. People whose chief joy in life is gorging and guzzling are a pestilence to themselves and a greater pestilence to the society in which they live. A fourth source of infinite evil in every modern society is impurity of word and act."

Complete Invention Not Known.
"Officials of the Patent Office here have time and again expressed doubt," said George F. Hikka, of Chicago, a patent attorney, who is at the Raleigh, "as to whether there is such a thing as a completed invention."

"To the popular mind it would seem," said he, "as if the sewing machine or the steam engine had been so long subjected to the tireless scrutiny of persons bent on suggesting an improvement that perfection would have been reached years ago, and hence that these divisions of the Patent Office would have found their occupation gone."

"Such, however, is not the case. A very important patent is now being issued on the steam engine as at any time in the history of the office. These are largely derived from the applications of the turbine principle, which opened up an entirely new channel with almost endless ramifications."

"The sewing machine division is similarly full of work, although our people have for years had as good domestic machines as anybody needed. The later inventions relate chiefly to new fields in factory work or leather and heavy textiles."

"The direction of invention thus undergoes constant change. Fifteen years ago it was difficult to administer a problem to handle the bicycle inventions that were pouring in. Today an examiner or two easily take care of them."

A Youngster's Ready Wit.
Dr. Edward Redloe, popularly known as Redloe Boy, diplomat, writer, raconteur, Chatterfield, and Clover Club wit, is never found wanting at giving the quick answer at the right time and in the right place.

Sprinting along H street recently with a bundle of newspapers under one arm and with the other doffing his derby to salutations of his fair friends, he felt that his purple socks were escaping from the grasp of a careless artful. The great and modest Redloe Boy blushed at the embarrassment in store for him, and just in time reached a friendly doctor's where he adjusted matters. As he was in a stooping position attending to his sartorial duties, two men passed, and one said to the other:

"My dear Timothy, right here's a case. Now let's apply that good rule, and see if we can't help this old man," coming to a stop, where our own Redloe was making silent observations on careless gartering.

"My dear sir, you seem to be having trouble in your old age. Is there anything we can do for you?"

"As quick as a flash and without looking up the irrepressible was said: "When I left home this morning my grandfather warned me not to have anything to do with strange men who would accuse me in the street."

"Timothy and Josiah, the two good Samaritans, were nonplussed, and Sam, somewhat discouraged. The young doctor, with a sardonic smile illuminating his classic countenance, proceeded in a ghoulieh lilt to his repository, where another batch of clippings relating to the exploits of "Minister Redloe" evoked some unique remarks on his part.

WANTS A COMMITTEE FOR PANAMA CANAL

Representative Taylor Makes Suggestion to Leaders.

A proposal for a new committee of the House to deal with matters affecting the Panama Canal has been made to the Democratic committee on committees by Representative E. T. Taylor, of Colorado. It has been agreed that Mr. Taylor shall appear before both the committee on committees and the committee on Rules in advocacy of the plan.

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Representative Taylor calls attention to the fact that Col. Goethals has given warning that it is imperative for the shipping of the world to know the rates of toll at Panama at least eighteen months in advance of the opening of the canal, in order that a proper adjustment of business affected by those rates may be made.

Although there is among the committee of the House a Committee on Railroads and canals, it is asserted that matters affecting the Panama Canal would not properly come before it, inasmuch as that body is supposed to deal with inland canals operated in connection with the railroads.

CRACK HORSES TO PERFORM AT SHOW IN MAY

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MISSOURI MEMBERS MAY LOSE DISTRICTS

Urge Enactment of Increased Representation Law.

Democrats of the House are becoming impressed with the helplessness of Champ Clark and the entire House delegation from Missouri in the event of the passage of a reapportionment bill cutting down the representation of that State.

Unless the House is increased in membership the new speaker and all of his colleagues will find themselves without districts and floating about as Congressmen at large, according to the belief of the Democrats, for it is understood the Republican governor stands ready to veto any measure changing the State's districts.

Missouri stands a chance of losing a Congressman, according to the last census, unless the 63-member reapportionment bill is passed. Gov. Hadley asserts that he will vote any redistricting bill passed by the legislature and assume what he believes to be his power to destitute the Congressional districts himself and to the satisfaction of the Representatives.

The Democrats contend that, under the State statute, the governor's veto would strip the entire delegation from Missouri simply create Congressmen at large out of the entire delegation. The Missourians accordingly are urging their colleagues in the House to support the measure increasing the House membership which passed that body at the last session.

RULES COMMITTEE IS BUSY REVISING

Parliamentarians Are Called In for Conference.

The new Rules Committee of the House or Representatives, of which Mr. Henry of Texas, is chairman, yesterday held the first of a series of meetings which will continue until the extra session convenes a week from to-day, and which have for their object the obtaining of sufficient information upon which an intelligent revision of the rules of the body for the sixty-second Congress may be based.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, the speaker-to-be, and Charles P. Crisp, Jr., of Georgia, parliamentarians of the next House and son of the late Speaker Crisp, were heard by Mr. Henry and his associates yesterday. Through out the entire day the committee members who are considered or who consider themselves parliamentarians and rules experts will be heard.

Ever since the members of the Rules Committee were selected by the Democratic Ways and Means members, who are acting as a committee on committees, they have been making a careful comparative study of the rules of the Democratic House in the Fifty-third Congress, under Crisp, and of the rules of the Republican House in the Sixty-first Congress, under Cannon. Some of them have conferred privately to their friends and acquaintances at the remarkable similarity between the rules in these two Congresses.

MAY APPEAL TO TAFT.

Pastors Object to Brigham Young Design on Silver.

The Pastors' Federation of Washington, at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Building yesterday, decided to appeal, if necessary, to President Taft to prevent the acceptance of a silver service donated by the State of Utah to the battleship Utah, unless a figure of Brigham Young is omitted from a large coffee tray, which is one of the most conspicuous of the pieces.

Women of Salt Lake started a protest against the design, and it reached Washington, Mrs. S. H. Owen, of Salt Lake, the leader of the women's clubs, came on to Washington to lead the protest and she was present in the pastors' meeting yesterday.

Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, after denouncing Brigham Young as a "traitor and a heathen," submitted a protest, which was adopted, and which calls on the Secretary of the Navy to reject the piece in the silver service that contains Young's figure.

CAPITAL WILL SEE MILITARY JUMPERS

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BROKEN HEART ROBS PASTOR OF VICTORY

Dies Hour Before Long Fight in Courts Is Won.

New York, March 25.—Death came to Rev. Dr. William N. Ackley, for many years pastor of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church in Bay Ridge, to-day almost at the moment of his final triumph over the vestrymen who had been warring against him for months.

Rev. Dr. Ackley died at his home at 534 Forty-seventh street, just an hour before Justice Marean, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, issued an injunction forbidding restraining the vestrymen from interfering with the pastor. The cause of death was given by the surgeons as a complication of diseases, but those familiar with the aged pastor's struggles say he succumbed to a broken heart.

Despite his seventy years, Rev. Dr. Ackley proved his extraordinary activity by winning a sensational fight against the officers of his church, who had locked the doors to his pulpit and had announced that they had discharged him. Dr. Ackley rallied to his support the congregation over which he had presided for fourteen years, and when the vestrymen sought to carry their grievance to Bishop Healy's arbitration, stood by their pastor. The bishop stoutly upheld the minister.

Next, the vestrymen looked Dr. Ackley out of the church, but the congregation secured an injunction from Justice Garretton, in the Supreme Court, to permit the aged pastor to occupy his pulpit. In December last an election was held at which the vestrymen favorable to Dr. Ackley were chosen, but these were not enough to avert the hostile majority, which then attacked the election as "worse than any Tammany Hall has held in years."

JUSTICE C. STRAWBRIDGE DEAD

Philadelphia, March 27.—Justice C. Strawbridge, one of the founders of the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier, died today at his winter home, near Thomasville, Ga. In 1906 Mr. Strawbridge was seriously injured in an automobile accident in France, and he never recovered fully from its effects. Eleven years ago he retired from active participation in the affairs of his firm and turned his interests over to his three sons—Frederick H. Roberts, Jr., and Francis E., who with his widow and another son, W. J., survive him.

CAR VICTIM SEEKS DAMAGES

John Colman yesterday filed suit against the Washington Railway and Electric Company for \$10,000 damages. Colman alleges that while attempting to board a car on January 13 last at O street and Delaware avenue the car suddenly started, throwing him to the ground and injuring him seriously and permanently.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT WELL-KNOWN PERSONS.

HENRY CLEWS, the banker, was born in England and was educated for the ministry.

Rev. HENRY S. VAN DYKE has a fad for collecting books on English poetry.

Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER, the actress, cultivates her own flower garden. She was born in New Orleans and her maiden name was Urquhart.

President M. W. STRYKER, of Hamilton College, plays tennis and is fond of fishing.

ROBERT HICHENS, the novelist, studied music for many years and has composed numerous songs and lyrics.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, the poet and naturalist, makes a canoe journey every summer.

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Urge Enactment of Increased Representation Law.

Democrats of the House are becoming impressed with the helplessness of Champ Clark and the entire House delegation from Missouri in the event of the passage of a reapportionment bill cutting down the representation of that State.

Unless the House is increased in membership the new speaker and all of his colleagues will find themselves without districts and floating about as Congressmen at large, according to the belief of the Democrats, for it is understood the Republican governor stands ready to veto any measure changing the State's districts.

Missouri stands a chance of losing a Congressman, according to the last census, unless the 63-member reapportionment bill is passed. Gov. Hadley asserts that he will vote any redistricting bill passed by the legislature and assume what he believes to be his power to destitute the Congressional districts himself and to the satisfaction of the Representatives.

The Democrats contend that, under the State statute, the governor's veto would strip the entire delegation from Missouri simply create Congressmen at large out of the entire delegation. The Missourians accordingly are urging their colleagues in the House to support the measure increasing the House membership which passed that body at the last session.

RULES COMMITTEE IS BUSY REVISING

Parliamentarians Are Called In for Conference.

The new Rules Committee of the House or Representatives, of which Mr. Henry of Texas, is chairman, yesterday held the first of a series of meetings which will continue until the extra session convenes a week from to-day, and which have for their object the obtaining of sufficient information upon which an intelligent revision of the rules of the body for the sixty-second Congress may be based.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, the speaker-to-be, and Charles P. Crisp, Jr., of Georgia, parliamentarians of the next House and son of the late Speaker Crisp, were heard by Mr. Henry and his associates yesterday. Through out the entire day the committee members who are considered or who consider themselves parliamentarians and rules experts will be heard.

Ever since the members of the Rules Committee were selected by the Democratic Ways and Means members, who are acting as a committee on committees, they have been making a careful comparative study of the rules of the Democratic House in the Fifty-third Congress, under Crisp, and of the rules of the Republican House in the Sixty-first Congress, under Cannon. Some of them have conferred privately to their friends and acquaintances at the remarkable similarity between the rules in these two Congresses.

MAY APPEAL TO TAFT.

Pastors Object to Brigham Young Design on Silver.

The Pastors' Federation of Washington, at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Building yesterday, decided to appeal, if necessary, to President Taft to prevent the acceptance of a silver service donated by the State of Utah to the battleship Utah, unless a figure of Brigham Young is omitted from a large coffee tray, which is one of the most conspicuous of the pieces.

Women of Salt Lake started a protest against the design, and it reached Washington, Mrs. S. H. Owen, of Salt Lake, the leader of the women's clubs, came on to Washington to lead the protest and she was present in the pastors' meeting yesterday.

Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, after denouncing Brigham Young as a "traitor and a heathen," submitted a protest, which was adopted, and which calls on the Secretary of the Navy to reject the piece in the silver service that contains Young's figure.

APPEAL FOR THE COLUMNS.

North Capitol Street Citizens Would Have Pillars Preserved.

The North Capitol Street and Eckington Citizens' Association, last night, adopted a resolution to ask the Secretary of War to appeal to Congress for an appropriation to be used for the preservation of the columns which have been taken from the Treasury, and are now lying in Potomac Park.

It is the desire of the association to have these columns erected in Potomac Park, or in some other suitable place where their beauty will be appreciated. They claim these columns are entitled to preservation on account of their historic value to the United States.

Whether a passenger has the right to carry a bulky package on the rear platform of a street car was discussed, and referred to the committee on railways.

Better Car Service Wanted.

At a meeting of the transportation and freight committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce last night a petition from the Citizens' Association of Ivy City, D. C., requesting the committee to use its influence to induce the Capital Traction Company to extend its railway line north in West Virginia avenue northeast to Ivy City, and probably to two other suburbs, was presented.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT WELL-KNOWN PERSONS.

HENRY CLEWS, the banker, was born in England and was educated for the ministry.

Rev. HENRY S. VAN DYKE has a fad for collecting books on English poetry.

Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER, the actress, cultivates her own flower garden. She was born in New Orleans and her maiden name was Urquhart.

President M. W. STRYKER, of Hamilton College, plays tennis and is fond of fishing.

ROBERT HICHENS, the novelist, studied music for many years and has composed numerous songs and lyrics.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, the poet and naturalist, makes a canoe journey every summer.