

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning to the Law by THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY

Subscription Rates by Carrier: Daily and Sunday, \$5.00 per month

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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A GOOD DRINK. I found the praise of butter milk. Which is a goodly drink.

Of course, it does not cheer like wine. It will not make you sing.

It straightens out your kinks and curves. Makes you feel fine as silk.

There's nothing better for the nerves. Than good old butter milk.

Of Course Not. "The idea of doing while I was singing."

"You were singing a lullaby, weren't you?"

"Yes."

"Then I couldn't pay your art any higher compliment."

Higher Finance. "My friend, it is highly improper to water your milk as you do."

"I guess you're right," whined the milkman.

"Now it might be all right to incorporate your dairy and water the stock and more profitable, also."

Department Store Sales. If one could purchase gin and rye in a department house.

A fellow might go there and buy. Himself a bargain house.

Different Ending. "She wrote her name on an egg."

"And got an offer of marriage, eh?"

"No; but she got an offer to teach her penmanship from a correspondence school."

Consistency. "The Declaration of Independence states that all men are born free and equal, I believe?"

"Something of the sort."

"Then why do you hold yourself an aloof?"

"My dear man, I'm descended from one of its signers."

The Poor Parsnip. What a fine flavor the parsnip hasn't.

NIGHT SCHOOLS' ATTENDANCE BIG

Number of Applicants at Opening Larger Than in 1912.

FUNDS ARE INADEQUATE Because of Small Appropriation, Classes Probably Will Close About March 1.

Despite insufficient appropriation for the support of the public night schools of the District, the growing importance of these institutions was shown in the large attendance at their opening last night.

The enrollment in the high schools, Business High, and McKinley Manual Training School, and Armstrong, the colored high school, was relatively the heaviest. It numbered an eighty-five percent increase over that of last year.

It was estimated that the total enrollment was about 2,500. Of this total, 1,200 to 1,300 attended in the white schools, and about 1,300 in the colored schools.

Dr. R. W. Murch, supervising principal, who has the direction of night schools, will be hampered if his work again this year by reason of the inadequate funds at his disposal for the maintenance of the schools.

Especially in the night high school classes will this obstacle of the lack of money be felt. The enrollment in the high schools, Business High, and McKinley Manual Training School, and Armstrong, the colored high school, was relatively the heaviest.

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WILSON TO FAVOR THE CIL SERVICE

Continued from page one.

Independent course without opening up cases in the ranks of his followers is impractical and hard to estimate.

President Wilson's appointments have been few.

Threats Not Material. They have not been within the party. But they have not at all times been of a factional complexion.

They have not at all times been of a factional complexion calculated to bring into the hearts of Senators, Representatives, and political leaders who usually have weight in the distribution of spoils.

But, although there has been much waiting and gnashing of teeth in certain quarters, and dire threats as to what would happen to the President's legislative program, the Democratic party has retained a solidity which it has never known since the inauguration.

Of course, to accomplish this the President has been forced to rely to a very great extent upon his lieutenants in the House and Senate, acting through the party caucus. This has put an unusual strain on the party caucus and a currency bill through the House.

At the same time it has caused such an uproar and revival of the old "ear-ring" cry of the Cannon days that it is extremely doubtful if the caucus will be used in order to put the currency bill through the Senate.

Present indications are that the currency bill, once upon the Senate calendar, will go through without a great regular material amendment without recourse to a caucus action, but with the moral cry of a party caucus no longer hanging over their heads it is possible that some of the disgruntled Senators will write their patronage notes with the President by threatening to withhold support from the currency bill and any other measure he may propose.

Case of Donohoe. As though to make things harder, certain men in the House—men who are known to be close to the President—recently have taken the position that those Democrats who refused to vote for the currency bill should be expelled from the House.

Representative Donohoe, a Philadelphia member, elected as a Protection Democrat, was overruled in the selection of the Philadelphia postmaster and then made an object-lesson before the currency bill. He was expelled from the House.

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I. C. C. AGAIN IN SESSION.

Commission Considers New Rates for Express Companies.

The first of the fall conferences of the Interstate Commerce Commission was held yesterday.

The commission considered the new express companies for an extension of time in which the new express rates made by the commission last summer will go into effect.

The commission also considered the application of the Eastern railroad for an allowance of 10 per cent increase in freight rates on all roads in official railroad territory.

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THE PEOPLE CONCEDE "HONORABLE MENTION"

"You seem to regard your cottages and bungalows sales as something extraordinary," said a casual acquaintance on the train the other day to the writer.

This widely spread impression has naturally followed the preparation we have made.

Friends who have read our messages, and many who have bought our cottages and bungalows, have brought their friends and overwhelmed us with orders, lately.

THE NEW TARIFF WILL LOWER PRICES. Windows, glazed, formerly \$1.60, now \$1.40. Blinds, per pair, formerly \$1.50, now \$1.35. Doors, glazed, formerly \$4.00, now \$3.90.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

SOLEMN OPENING OF C. U. GIBBONS HALL.

Ceremony Held Sunday in Chapel of Gibbons Hall.

The solemn opening of the twenty-fourth year of the Catholic University took place Sunday. Solemn high mass was said in the chapel of Gibbons Memorial Hall.

The celebrant was the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the University. The other officers of the mass were the Rev. Father Keane, deacon; the Rev. Father Schwab, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Devers, thurifer; the Rev. Fathers Temple and Barry, acolytes, and the Rev. Patrick Colla, master of ceremonies.

The mass was in charge of the Rev. Abel Gabert, professor of ecclesiastical music and organist of the university, and was of a high order.

A feature of the exercises was the singing of fifty sisters belonging to Teachers College. At the end of the mass all the professors and instructors took the usual oath of office. Mr. Shahan made a discourse of welcome to all the professors and students.

COOKS TO INSTRUCT POOR ARE ADVOCATED

D. A. Edwards Tells Citizens' Association Capital Should Have Public Laundries.

D. A. Edwards, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, last night addressed the members of the Citizens' Association at their first meeting since their summer recess in offices at 305 Seventh Street Northwest upon the needs of the city of Washington.

Mr. Edwards said a corps of expert cooks should be employed under the Health Department to teach the poor of the city how to cook. He further advocated universal transfers, half-fares for school children, public laundries, and public baths.

He spoke of President Wilson as "one who stands in the foremost rank of the progressives of the world," and also spoke highly of the District's Board of Commissioners.

The association re-elected all of its old officers. A. J. Driscoll was chosen president; Dr. William T. Gill, vice president; Frank J. Brennan, secretary; Henry K. Behrens, treasurer; Charles S. Shyne, delegate to the conference; and Thomas L. Dugan, alternate.

The efforts of the association to have the Commissioners include in their next budget provision for the paying of Seventh Street from New York Avenue to Florida Avenue were reviewed.

DENVER MARBLE USED FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Construction Material for Temple in This City to Come from Sopris National Forest, Colo.

The white marble of which the great Lincoln memorial temple is to be built on the banks of the Potomac is to come from the Sopris national forest, Colorado.

It is said to be the first great building in the East to be constructed of this stone, known to the building trades as Denver marble, though much of it has been used in the interior finish in public buildings in the West, a notable example of its use is found in the new Federal building at Denver.

While the marble quarries are in the midst of the national forest, they are on private land secured under the laws by which areas bearing deposits of building stone are disposed of by the government.

The country in which the marble deposits occur is extremely rough and precipitous, and for a long time was inaccessible because of a lack of transportation facilities. Large sums had to be expended before the stone could be got out and brought to market.

Nearly 5000 Indian children went to school last year, more than half of them being educated at government schools.

MODERN INVENTIONS

Author of "At Good Old Sings."

A bath tub is a large receptacle, capable of holding fifty gallons of water, a human being, and a cake of soap. Its mission is to keep one-third of humanity clean, and the other two-thirds humble.

The bath tub is the chief landmark of civilization. Wherever it can be found in profusion and is not used for a coal bin or garbage receptacle, there civilization reigns and man has a strange hold on the culture of the day.

A land may be full of wondrous marble palaces and temples that make the Congressional Library look like an overgrown dog house, but if it has no bath tubs it is a failure and missionaries flock to it in great numbers.

In England the bathtub is the milestone of the civilized man. He does not wear a necktie, but he has a bathtub, and he lugs it painfully around the world in his baggage. The bath tub has made great strides in England, but is still a curiosity in many hotels. If we pursue English literature the chief thing which we learn is the fact that the upper class Englishman cannot live without his morning bath. But if we peruse England from a plumbing standpoint we also discover that the apparatus which does the bathing for the entire island.

In America the bath tub has made great strides, and is now more common than the piano and the mail order catalogue. The bath tub is the first order of the ladder by which the American rises to prosperity. After having acquired a bath room he buys a piano on the installment plan. Then he joins a club and swears amiably upward into the automobile class. The bath tub of America keeps the nation clean at a very small expense. For two cents a day an American can wash himself for half an hour each morning and can play the fascinating game known as chasing the soap. However, if he goes to the American hotel he discovers that baths are much higher in price. It costs him a dollar extra to rent a room with bath, and many travelers have been so irritated by this that they have come out and stood in the dusty automobile road for an hour each afternoon in order to get their money's worth when they return to the hotel.

It is how the ambition of the American to own as many bath tubs as possible and the mandate who has just built a house in which there are fifty-seven bath tubs for the use of himself, wife, and admiration on all sides, with awe and admiration on all sides.

Right to Strike.

Our laws recognize the right of laborers to strike for the purpose of increasing their wages or improving their conditions. No individual can compel another individual to work for him. If the question had been presented to the philosophers of the eighteenth century they would have said that man has an inalienable right not to work.

A new question, however, presents itself when the public is a party and when the laborers are engaged in an employment of a public character. We now have laws that deny the railroad of the country the right to raise their rates without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission stands as the guardian of the public. The railroads are no longer private enterprises that can be conducted as their directors see fit. They are public servants, subject to public regulation.

Organized labor employed on the railroads does not regard itself as a public servant. It rather regards public opinion a club that it can hold over the heads of railroad managers in order to enforce its demands. It stands ready to enforce its threats to tie up the passenger and freight service of the country unless its wishes are complied with. Has the public no right to protest itself here? Should