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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

A woman's ideas of keeping a secret is to keep it going.

Now is the time for Villa to employ an expert biographer.

Upton Sinclair is doing much to create sympathy for Mr. Rockefeller.

Most of us want to spank the man who marches in a suffragist parade.

Why did the Nobel crowd ever start awarding peace prizes, any way?

Ouch! How sharper than a thankless child it is to have an aching tooth.

The Mexican mediation promises to be as long drawn out as the revolution.

Love may be blind, but it can make its victims see a lot of beauty that doesn't exist.

We haven't seen the new Maxixe dance, but we hope it looks better than it sounds.

You can't tell by the way she dresses her hair whether a woman has an open mind.

It would help a lot if the administration would also put an embargo on false reports to and from Mexico.

Wouldn't it be fine if Mr. Ford, the automobile man, would buy up all the coal mines in the country?

Col. Roosevelt is coming back, although he is suffering from fever, and this is giving some people chills.

President Wilson is going to spend the summer in the open air, and many other Democratic leaders are up in the air.

Tammany leaders say that if volunteers are needed they will send a regiment. They must have heard that the looting is good.

A Philadelphia woman got hot because her husband made her swallow a spoonful of tabasco sauce and is suing for a divorce.

The latest developments in the Frank case seem to prove that most of the witnesses and detectives on both sides are perjurers.

It is claimed that there is a principle at stake in the canal tolls controversy, and a good many of the principals feel that they are at stake, too.

Mme. Schumann-Heink says the Paterson policeman, named in her husband's suit, is merely her protege whom she is having taught to sing. Why does Paterson want its policemen to sing?

M. C. Hazen, chairman of one of the committees on the safe and sane Fourth of July celebration, proposes a genuine horse race as part of the program. Surprising! Doesn't Mr. Hazen know that times have changed since '76, and that the horse race is now as reprehensible as the firecracker?

The clownish imitator of Upton Sinclair, who paraded in front of William Rockefeller's home wearing a shroud, and the crack-brains who followed him with bands of crepe on their sleeves ought to be compelled to wear their "mourning" habiliments for a term of thirty days in the workhouse.

Senator Miles Poindexter lends charmed ear to the words of the explorer. He went into raptures upon reading an alleged interview purporting to set forth the views of explorer Roosevelt in the canal tolls controversy, and only a few days ago he asked Congress to tender a vote of thanks and a gold medal to Explorer Cook for discovery of the North Pole.

It is difficult to understand the great amount of skepticism regarding the reported discovery by Col. Roosevelt of a river in Brazil 1,000 miles long. Quite possibly the Brazilians, not being fond of boating or water, had never noticed it; and certainly the colonel possessed a wonderful knack of discovering things in the United States. While the mediators are in session at Niagara Falls, however, it might be advisable for them to settle the question, whether or not the Brazilians knew the river was there?

Mrs. Anna Pouder, of Baltimore, has just celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday, and there is ample proof of her age. Yet she says she does not believe that diets and fixed modes of living are a help to longevity. She says she has lived and eaten as she pleased all her life. But, of course, we must remember that most of her life was lived before the advent of the deadly microbe, the death-carrying fly, the murdering mosquito and the drug-laden food tin. Besides, for most of her life appendicitis was unknown.

It is seriously announced in New York, the great center of profound thought and reason, that the 600 members of the Coffin Makers' Union have decided not to strike for higher wages and a shorter day just now, on account of the low death rate and correspondingly slow demand for coffins. The logical inference would be that the coffin makers are ghoulishly waiting for some great epidemic to give them the opportunity to enforce their demands, for manifestly the ordinary fractional fluctuations in the death rate could not influence their course. As a matter of fact the reason attributed is simply a more than usually repulsive product of yellow journalism.

Return of the Explorer.

Roosevelt is returning. His coming out of the wilds of South America is heralded by long accounts of dangers braved and overcome, of hairbreadth escapes, of daring rescues, of discoveries of animal life and of rivers 1,000 miles long on which eyes of civilized man have never rested. All this was to be expected. Col. Roosevelt is by nature an explorer, persistent, intrepid, moving onward into the unknown when others are turning back, affrighted. Roosevelt belongs to the tribe of Scotts, Amundsens and Pearys. Unexplored and untraversed territory attracts and excites him. He seeks opportunity to uncover to the gaze of the world something it has never before seen or, seeing, has never observed. The world owes him much, scientists, biologists, historians of today may will regard him as preceptor.

It might almost be called a habit of Col. Roosevelt to explore the wild countries between Presidential campaigns in the United States. He went to Africa after vacating the White House himself, but returned in ample time, with his mind made up on the issues, to shut the door against the return of Mr. Taft, his own choice for the Presidency when he relinguished it. He returns earlier this time and with the advantage of at least a remnant of the party which he created in 1912 and which was the lever that made Woodrow Wilson a minority President. It may be said with perfect fairness that he will find a wasted Progressive party, a party in power that has fallen short of holding its own, with a regular Republican organization, the G. O. P., that has regained strength at the expense of both its rivals. Roosevelt returns just in time to prepare an exhibit at the polls six months hence of what his personality can accomplish toward rehabilitating the Progressive party and making less vulnerable the Democratic position. Light on the Presidential contest of 1916 will then be clearer.

The country owes much to Roosevelt's brand of statesmanship. His passion for exploration led him into financial incubators from which he threw out and into the public gaze some hideous specimens hatched therein. He forced the country to stop and clean up. The loss was heavy, and the result was worth it; but after the tremendous task was completed the great need of the country was rest and recuperation. This, however, was denied it, for almost by the time Mr. Taft had fulfilled his pledge to carry out the Roosevelt policies, Roosevelt saw to it that he was thrust aside to make way for a new regime and a new clean-up theory. Conditions which had seemed healthful to Taft and even to Roosevelt appeared as cancer spots to a Democratic administration, which proceeded to cut without regard to the condition of the patient, enfeebled from frequent operations by the surgeons earlier on the scene. And before they have finished back comes Roosevelt. What will be his diagnosis, if he condescends to make one? Or will he, in seeking to reinstate his own corps of practitioners, continue in power the present disciples of the heroic school?

With Roosevlt eliminated there is small doubt of a return to the peaceful, but now purified, paths we trod before the Buffalo tragedy. His exploration in politics, economics and statesmanship was a work well done and productive. Perhaps the people will decide that his greatest field now lies in Africa or South America.

Today's Suffrage Procession.

A little more than a year has elapsed since the women suffragists gave their first great public demonstration in the Capital of the United States and their procession along Pennsylvania avenue the day before the inauguration of a President was marred by actions on the part of tens of thousands of spectators, most of them visitors in Washington, so disgraceful that a Congressional investigation of the conduct of the police force resulted.

There will be no such scenes today, when a great suffrage army will march to the Capitol in support of the legislation for which they are striving. Public and police are better educated and the women's cause has advanced rapidly in a year, in marked contrast to the situation in England where the outrages committed by the militants have amazed the civilized world and arrayed the great majority of the English people against them.

These very deeds of arson and assault in England did much to arouse the antagonism to woman suffrage so deplorably exhibited in this city a year ago. The rabble which hooted and insulted American women was unable to discriminate between the violent methods with which England was afflicted and the law-abiding but none the less earnest and persistent campaign of the women who want to vote in the United States.

The American woman's way has accomplished vastly more and in a shorter space of time than all the law-defying, disgraceful and hysterical demonstrations witnessed in England, and even those who differ with the women who take part in today's demonstration will accord them the respect which is their due

Crops and the Railroads.

Department of Agriculture statisticians have just made public their estimate of the wheat crop for the present year, placing it at 630,000,000 bushels, one-fifth larger than any crop on record and 30 per cent larger than the crop of 1912. All indications up to the present point to a bountiful harvest of crops of every variety and while it is too early to estimate with any degree of certainty, the country should be prepared to transport its enormous wealth of autumn to the markets.

Crops converted into cash will solve many problems. In order to do this we must have adequate railroad facilities. In the flourishing days of the roads shortage of cars was a constant complaint when crops were large, and these are not flourishing days by any means. What are the railroads doing to prepare for the harvest? The time is short. The time to prepare is now.

How Easy to Mediate.

Mediation is easy enough. Carranza wants Huerta to turn over the government to the rebels, Huerta wants the United States to withdraw from Mexico, salute the Mexican flag and pay $100,000,000 indemnity, and the United States wants Huerta to step off the earth. How easy it is to please them all.—Houston Post.

Advance of Woman Suffrage.

The rejection of the woman suffrage bill by the House of Lords is made especially interesting by reason of the names of some of the men who voted for it. That the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Hereford, Bangor and St. Asaph should have voted to extend the Parliamentary suffrage to those now voting in municipal elections throws more light on the spread of the woman suffrage idea in Great Britain than all the mad antics of the Pankhurst crowd and the other "Wild Women" who burn houses and slash pictures.—New York World.

Tragedy in Judicial Careers.

Not often, it may be not oftener than once or twice a year, did the late John F. Dillon visit Washington. Yet there probably was not a member of the bar of the United States whose name and professional achievements were better known than his, especially in Washington. The moral influence and the learning which he imparted were unsurpassed by any of his generation, and his opinions as United States Circuit Court Judge were more frequently cited before the Supreme Court than those of any other judge.

He died at his home in New York on Tuesday of this week and the announcement of his death came like a shock, since to only a few was it known that he had been for several weeks ill, suffering such a common complaint as the grippe. He was eighty-two years of age on Christmas Day of last year. And had it not been that his years numbered twelve more than the three-score and ten the Scripture allots to man he would have undoubtedly resisted the attack of this complaint.

By the bench and bar of the United States, and to many who have been occupied with very large business undertakings, Judge Dillon was esteemed one of the great creative forces in the application of jurisprudence to American business conditions. He reconciled the body of the common law of England, which he esteemed the world's most copious fount of jurisprudence, with statutory enactment, and with the strange and unfamiliar exigencies which were created by the business activities of the United States, especially after the development of railroads and the discovery of gold and the exploiting of much of the great West.

But it is not this characteristic of the career of Judge Dillon to which The Herald today wishes to call attention. Nor is it the fact that his decisions, when he served as judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial District, were respected by courts everywhere in the Union, and were received as authority well worth considering when brought to the attention of the Supreme Court at Washington by counsel engaged in arguing cases before that court.

Judge Dillon served upon the bench first as a judge of the Iowa courts and from 1869 until 1879 as judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial District. Then he retired from the bench and notwithstanding his long service as a judge he was still, comparatively speaking, a young man as lawyers deem age when he resumed private practice.

The especial feature associated with Judge Dillon's career to which The Herald desires to call attention is the fact that he deemed it expedient to retire from the bench just as he had passed middle life. He had gained high reputation both as a judge and as the author of a great work entitled "Municipal Corporations." He began that work while he was still serving upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Many years later, in fact, when he was seventy-nine years of age, he completed a fifth edition of the work. It is a monumental treatise and is a standard authority in the United States upon the subject of which it treats. Its record is unique, also, in the fact that in all forty-five years were bestowed upon the work.

Judge Dillon retired from the United States Circuit bench solely because he realized that if he were to provide adequately for his family he could not longer devote himself to a service for which he was paid only $6,000 a year. In 1890, when chatting with a friend, the late Mayor William R. Grace, of New York, Judge Dillon spoke regretfully of the meager salaries which the United States, as well as the States of the Union, paid to their judges. And in illustration of this he said that in the first year of his private practice, after he retired from the bench, his income was a little in excess of the aggregate salary paid to him for ten years' service upon the United States Circuit bench.

He knew the painful, pathetic facts which were related after the death of one and another of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was aware that one who had served as Chief Justice was compelled to use entire accumulations of about $100,000, the aggregate of his savings before he accepted appointment upon the Supreme Court bench, in order properly to support himself and his family. At his death it was discovered that nothing was left, although he was a man of simple and unostentatious life.

He knew the almost humiliating circumstances that were revealed after the death of another justice of the Supreme Court whose opinions are now historic. That kindly offices were entailed in order to provide moderately for his family seemed to Judge Dillon to be a reproach not to this justice of the Supreme Court, who lived modestly, but to the government. Judge Dillon must have known through personal communications of the reasons which led some eminent judges to retire from the bench of State courts. They were wholly due to the fact that in private practice there could be gained enough for the reasonable support of the family and for the securing of independent means for them after his death.

Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, was, according to common belief at the time he resigned from the bench of the Supreme Court at Washington, impelled to retire by reason of friction with some of his associates at the time of the Dred-Scott decision, but after a few years the surmise of Judge Curtis' professional friends was that he perceived that if he returned to private practice he could gain, as he did, enough in a year or two to make him independent.

There must still be pleasant recollections in Washington of Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who served as Secretary of the Navy in the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. With Judge Tracy, Judge Dillon established a most cordial friendship. Both had served upon the bench of the highest courts of their States. Judge Tracy resigned from the bench of the New York Court of Appeals for the same reason as that which induced Judge Dillon to resign from the United States Circuit bench. He, too, was justified in that retirement, for he established, as Judge Dillon did, a highly remunerative professional practice.

But there was another sadly sympathetic reason for the establishment of the most intimate personal relations between these two distinguished men. There was the pitiful tragedy in Washington whereby, in an hour, the cherished wife and loved daughter whom Gen. Tracy had bidden in the morning his customary good-by to for the day, were taken from him in the twinkling of an eye and by a fate too tragic now to put into words. So, also, some ten years later, Judge Dillon, who parted with his wife and daughter by the steamer's side as they were beginning a summer excursion to Europe, learned a few days later that that was the final parting, for the wife and daughter were lost at sea when the steamship La Bourgogne went down near Cape Sable. There was a bond of sympathy, tragic, sublime, which brought these two great jurists into sad companionship.

Political Procession.

By F. B. G.

Any one going anywhere and meeting Hon. Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, going somewhere will understand why he has continued a member of Congress for seventeen years without a break. The Hon. Edward indicates when going somewhere that he is going after something and intends to get it. Hence he often seems in a hurry but is really only very much in earnest, just as he has been in nine Congressional campaigns in a Michigan district which is loyally Republican, but demands attention. Possibly it has occurred occasionally to the first citizen of Niles that this thing of keeping in Congress year after year will look good in a post-morten biography years hence, but is something of a strain on the nervous system, especially as in Michigan there seems little prospect of going higher. With William Alden Smith and Charles Elroy Townsend indicating something more than willingness to continue several terms in the Senate, the prospect of Senatorial honors for veteran House members like Hamilton is not exactly cheerful. He is familiar with Michigan political history, and recalls the reluctance with which Republican Senators let go once they have been acclimated here in Washington.

Hamilton, Samuel W. Smith and Joseph W. Fordney are the veteran Republican members from Michigan, Smith having came in with Hamilton, while Fordney arrived two years later. Each one, has been legal and industrious enough to deserve Senatorial honors, but can see little hope of promotion. All three are planning to come back this year and have no reason to worry, although Fordney has a slightly changed district, requiring a little extra attention. That does not worry Fordney much, and he took advantage of the lull in war talk last week to give six days to the new counties and get a grip on new conditions. He returns no less confident than his veteran colleagues, Hamilton and Smith.

There was just a suggestion in the Hamilton district a few months back that perhaps he was tired and would not resent a coming forward of some loyal Republican anxious for a few terms in Washington. It did not take long for Hamilton to dispel such illusion, and he promises to round out twenty years in Congress without using an extra franked envelope in promoting his campaign.

Both Hamilton and Smith are modest men, and content themselves with less than two lines each in the Congressional Directory. Hamilton merely states that he is a Republican of Niles, was admitted to the bar in 1884, elected to the Fifty-fifth and each succeeding Congres. Smith says less, leaving out any refence to his occupation.

* * * *

The Hon. Frank E. Guernsey, real Republican, of the sort they grow in Maine, recently enjoyed a three weeks' visit in his district as a matter of good political judgment and not because he had any worry about either renomination or election. He has had four elections to Congress from a district noted for keeping its members a long time at Washington, if they care to remain, and Guernsey, as a young man, in robust health, promises to remain on the job sometime yet. He is promised the diversion this year of a Progressive candidate, which he was spared in the 1912 campaign, but is not worried or even perturbed.

It occurs to Guernsey that Progressive proposition the country over, is lapsing into a state of "innocuous desuetude," and he expects only a trifling irritation up Bangor way.

Guernsey, like all statesmen from Maine, is modest, and although a young man, for some reason not explained leaves out reference to his age or the size of his latest majority in the current edition of the Congressional Directory. As Guernsey is forty-seven years old, and had 3,500 majority when last chosen, there is hardly excuse except modesty for leaving out figures of either sort. He does not apprehend any falling off of the majority this year on account of a possible Progressive candidate, but instead expects an increase, thanks to some Democratic gyrations here in Washington that do not appeal to the yeomanry of Maine, and especially the Guernsey section of the Pine Tree State.

The Bangor district has kept remarkably loyal to the Republican view of things for fifty years, and has had some eminent members of Congress. Hannibal Hamlin, who was chosen Vice President with Lincoln in 1860, and ought to have been chosen again in 1864, came to the Senate after his Vice Presidential service and always registered from Bangor. Powers and Boutelle were eminent members of the House from the Guernsey district. Boutelle serving twenty years and resigning in the midst of a term. The Bangor district has had but three members since 1883, Boutelle, Powers, and Guernsey, which indicates the way they do things in Maine, and what Guernsey can expect by righteous attention to business both in Washington and at home.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Seventh Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, adjutant general, in addition to his other duties is assigned as adjutant of the Cavalry Division and will report accordingly to the division commander.

Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, First Field Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the transport which is scheduled to leave Manila, P. I., on or about June 15, 1914, and upon his arrival at San Francisco he will report to the adjutant general of the army for further orders.

A board of officers to consist of: The commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Balboa; the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Cristobal.

First Lieut. George R. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet from time to time in the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal for the purpose of securing co-operation in the installation of fire-control systems in those coast defenses and the co-ordination of the interests of the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Artillery Corps therein.

The board will submit quarterly to the adjutant general of the army a report on the progress of the installation.

So much of paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 101, April 30, 1914, War Department, as directs Capt. James E. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, to proceed to Manila, P. I., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 5, 1914, is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco on or about July 5, 1914.

Col. John L. Phillips, Medical Corps, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and assume command of that hospital.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., to take effect upon the arrival of Col. John L. Phillips, Medical Corps, and will then report in person to the surgeon general of the army for temporary duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. William H. Winters, Third Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, to take effect May 8, 1914, vice Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Quartermaster Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect May 7, 1914. Capt. Winters will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty as an assistant.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Quartermaster Corps. Upon the expiration of this leave Capt. Craigie will return to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Secret of a Strange Senatorial Championship.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Not at the present time is there any member of the United States Senate who was a colleague of the late William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, in that body. Former Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, entered the Senate about the time of Senator Eaton's retirement. Ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, who represented West Virginia in the Senate when Senator Eaton was a member of that body and who afterward was the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is probably the only living ex-Senator who was associated with Mr. Eaton as a colleague in the Federal Senate.

Senator Eaton was for many years the idol of the Democratic party in Connecticut. Aside from his service in the Connecticut legislature, he held no public office until 1875, when, with the Democratic party in control of the Connecticut legislature, he was supported with substantial unanimity by the Democratic members of that body and thus elected a United States Senator.

In the Senate chamber, Senator Eaton made little or no public impression. But he gained many warm friendships which were not confined to his own side of the chamber. He was for several years the most intimate personal and Senatorial friend that Senator Conkling had. The two men were utterly unlike, both physically and from the point of view of intellect and temperament, and that may have been one of the reasons why they found congenial companionship one with the other.

I asked Senator Eaton, whom I had known in Hartford, if he would give to me his estimate of Roscoe Conkling. I put that question to Senator Eaton a few days before his Senatorial term ended. He was to be succeeded in the Senate by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.

"I suppose there were no members of the Senate," said the Senator in reply, "who differed so greatly upon political questions as did Senator Conkling and myself. He was a Republican of Republicans. I was an old-fashioned States' rights, Jeffersonian Democrat. Both of us had been stanch in our loyalty to our political principles. But in all my warm intercourse with Senator Conkling I heard no word from him in antagonism to my political views and of course I refrained from attacking his.

"I think I understood Senator Conkling better than some of his Senatorial associates have done, and I know that I was utterly free from the taint of jealousy—which explains, to some extent, the strained relations that were maintained between Conkling and some of the other Republican Senators.

"We often talked about men in public life, but never from the point of view of politics. Senator Conkling had a singularly accurate judgment of the intellectual qualifications of some of the Senators who had gained distinction. I think he was disposed to regard Senator Thurman, of Ohio, on the whole, as the ablest intellect in the Senate. He had a very high opinion of Senator Thurman as a man of integrity and of honor. I know he once spoke of Thurman as a fine illustration of the complete mastery of the great body of the English common law, the world's most copious font of jurisprudence. There were one or two Senators on the Democratic side for whom he did not care. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was one of these, although he had the highest respect for the latter's personal character. From something he once said I suspected that he looked upon Senator David Davis as out of place in the Senate chamber, although he admitted Judge Davis' qualifications for the seat he long occupied as justice of the Supreme Court.

"We agreed so thoroughly in our estimate of the intellectual and personal character of our colleagues in the Senate that I presume in that common opinion is to be discovered the secret, if there be any, of what I have heard many persons regard as a queer companionship established between Senator Conkling and myself."

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WEDDING HEADLINES.

Black Type in Washington Newspapers Throbs Out Detail.

ELEANOR WILSON IS BRIDE OF M'ADOO

Toll of Angelus from Far-off Virginia Hills Comes Through Windows. —Times.

WHITE HOUSE BEAUTY IS WED TO CHIEF OF TREASURY AMID GAYETY AND RADIANT GLOW OF SPLENDOR —Post.

BOUND IN WEDLOCK BY SOLEMN VOWS

Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson Becomes Bride of William Gibbs McAdoo. —Star.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, May 8.—Washingtonians arrived today and registered as follows:

Longacre—
J. P. Anderson.
Marlborough-Blenheim—
C. P. Burke.
Navarre—
S. W. Chaney.
H. S. Hanna.
Grand—
Mrs. A. Morris.
F. J. Ready.
Mrs. E. Watson.
W. C. Kloman.
Churchill—
C. A. Power.
Mrs. C. A. Power.
Murray Hill—
Mrs. Ambler.
Aberdeen—
A. Berwick.
Wellington—
Mrs. M. E. Burson.
Mrs. H. M. Rose.
Algonquin—
J. S. Whitmore.
D. Fisher.
Mrs. T. G. Fisher.
Cumberland—
J. E. Ralph.
Empire—
F. Williams.
Mrs. F. Williams.

Merchants and buyers: G. H. Goldberg, Grand; H. Barschkies, J. H. Sisman, 334 Fourth Avenue.

Arrivals from Baltimore were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McDevitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Powers, Van Courtland; Mrs. A. W. Spencer, York; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Williams, Normandie; Miss D. Clarke, Mrs. A. Clarke, St. Denis; J. W. Coon, Grand; J. T. O'Laughlin, Belmont; C. E. Rieman, Manhattan; J. W. Sheffer, Union Square; Mr. and Mrs. F. Simmons, Navarre; G. R. Simms, Manhattan; C. E. Tubman, Earlington; M. B. Block, Aberdeen.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

Written Expressly for The Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

REJUVENATION.

(Copyright, 1914.)

Now do not moan departed Youth—
There's no such thing, and that's the truth.
Provided you will do your best
To make Youth feel a welcome guest,
What though your locks are sparse and few,
And YOU and SHE are sixty-two—
Spring days were made for love, and they
For Age as well as Youth are gay.

Just take fair golden-locks of yore,
By flying decades silvered o're,
And whisper once again—you know—
That wondrous tale of long ago.
With eyes, and lips, and all your wit,
Take her aside and whisper it,
And Youth departed you'll espy,
Still smiling sweetly, standing by.

HEBREW HOME PROGRESSING.

Many to Speak at Big Mass Meeting Tomorrow Afternoon.

Plans for the opening of the Home for Aged Hebrews of Washington, are progressing rapidly. A suitable home will be selected soon, and those in charge are encouraged by the support received.

A big mass meeting has been arranged for at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Oheb Sholom Temple, Fifth and I streets northwest. Among the speakers will be Rabbi G. Silverston, Lee Baumgarten, president of the United Hebrew Charities; M. Gotlieb, of this city; Adolph Kress, president of the Baltimore Aged Hebrews' Home; A. S. Schochet, representative of the Jewish daily paper of Baltimore.

Hebrews of Washington have given hearty support to the movement. Among those in charge of actual work are Bernard Dentansky, chairman; Milton Leinson, secretary; S. Atlas, treasurer; M. Korman, S. Portaz, B. Hoffenberg, M. Reichgut, S. I. Cohen, I. Weisenberg and L. Rosenberg.

MAY RE-ENACT GRANT'S ROLE.

Capt. U. S. Grant, 3rd, Faces Possibility of Mexican Invasion.

Capt. U. S. Grant, Third Corps of Engineers, grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, may soon have a chance to take part in a march similar to that made by his famous grandfather, who as a lieutenant, accompanied Gen. Scott on his successful march from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, during the first war with Mexico. Capt. Grant is now in charge of a company of engineers at Vera Cruz, and will take part in the advance on Mexico City in case of the failure of the mediation plans.

In such an event the difficult task of opening the way for the troops over the mountains will be alloted to Capt. Grant and his men.

Ever Hear of Such Things?

New York, May 8.—Because the death rate is low and the demand for coffins small, 600 union casket makers postponed their strike for higher wages until the death rate increases.

New York, May 8.—When Joseph Dunn, a rejected suitor, admitted that Miss Beatrice Probst had kissed him, Justice Rosenthal dismissed Dunn's suit to recover $25 for presents given to Miss Probst during his courtship. "One kiss is worth $25," said the justice.

Trenton, N. J., May 8.—An operation for appendicitis was performed upon a valuable horse owned by A. R. Chambers. Veterinary surgeons from the University of Pennsylvania, removed the appendix and the horse is as well as ever.

Jamaica, N. Y., May 8.—The sane Fourth of July committee has decided that the tango is no improvement over firecrackers. It will celebrate with "movies."

Morning Smiles.

On His Way.

Bore—Well, old chappie, what's going on?

Old Chappie—I am!—London Tit-Bits.

Fast and Loose.

Willie—Paw, what is a militant suffragette?

Paw—A female whose mouth you can't open when she is in jail and can't close when she is out of jail, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Interrupted Adjustment.

Magistrate—Can't this case be settled out of court?

Mulligan—Sure, sure. That's what we were trying to do, Your Honor, when the police interfered.—Brooklyn Life.

More Dignity, Less Hair.

Old Beau—When I was a tiny boy with long golden curls they called me Archie.

Mrs. Golightly—And now they call you Archibald?—Judge.

The Microbe.

"What is the name of this dangerous microbe that is transmitted by kissing?" asked Mrs. Gabb, as she laid down the newspaper.

"Marriage," grunted Mr. Gabb.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not a Chance for Him.

"My dear, a burglar fired a revolver at a Boston man, and the bullet struck a button, thus saving his life."

"Well, what of it?"

"Only this: A man could shoot at me with a shotgun and never hit a button."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. R. R. Mann, detached Naval Academy, June 15, 1914; to Asiatic Station, via July transport.

Passed Assistant Surg. L. M. Schmidt, detached New Jersey; to Louisiana.

SICKLES' BODY SENT HERE.

Gettysburg Hero Will Be Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

New York, May 8.—Impressive memorial services were conducted today at St. Patrick's Cathedral over the body of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, attended by survivors among his comrades at the battle of Gettysburg, members of the National Guard and a detachment of regulars from the United States army post on Governor's Island.

The coffin, covered with a silk American flag, was carried from the Sickles' residence to the cathedral upon a gun caisson, escorted by the Twelfth Regiment, N. N. G., the members of the G. A. R., posts of New York, and a detachment of regulars.

At the cathedral a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Mgr. Lavelle, after which the body was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, for shipment to Washington, where they will be interred in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Gen. Daniel Sickles will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery today. A military guard met the train which bore his body from New York late last night and remained on duty at the Union Station during the night. All members of the G. A. R. in Washington are requested to attend in uniform today.

TANGO COMES TOO LATE.

Secretary McAdoo Had Left Before Shriners' Band Arrived.

That ragtime Shriners' band, the pride of the Arab Patrol of Ismalia Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo, spread itself yesterday. Just as the Cabinet was assembling for its 11 o'clock session, three big sight-seeing automobiles drew up in front of the White House, and the band started on "Thes Moutard."

By the time the Cabinet members had their ears stopped up and their official limbs under control, the White House attaches were snapping their fingers and humming.

There was much conjecture whether Secretary McAdoo, had he been there, would have been able to resist the strains.

The patrol paraded through the White House grounds, headed by the band, and then departed for Atlanta, where they will attend the annual conclave, which will convene Tuesday.

MISS RICHARDS IN ROME.

Bearer of Greetings from Women's Societies to Council.

Rome, May 8.—Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, in an address today before the International Council of Women, told of methods or rural life in the United States.

The fact that Europeans are sending their sons to the States to be educated in scientific farm methods was pointed out by Miss Richards as proof of the success of American agricultural propaganda.

Miss Richards is the bearer of greetings to the council from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and the Federation of Women's Clubs of the District of Columbia. The delegation from the United States is headed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Washington.

That Spring Feeling.

As the first warmth of spring brought a feeling of lassitude, the farmer's wife in older days would go searching through the woods for "yarba" from which to make a brew as a tonic for the whole family. The city man, feeling the lameness of "spring fever" coming over him, brought from the corner drug store a 49-cent package of "Old Doc" Somebody's spring tonic. But things are changing. Men have learned that the best spring tonics are the gifts of a beneficient nature. A full breath of fresh air, a brisk walk along a grass grown road, a plunge into the cool waters of the old swimming hole—if the water is pure and cold—or the morning shower if in the city, fresh green food, or the pursuit of a bounding golf ball over a spring course—those are real invigorators, true tonics.—Rochester Sentinel.

Take heed of the vinegar of sweet wine and the anger of good nature.

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