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WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914.

The highest officers at Vera Cruz are the aviators.

Mediation and hesitation seem to be synonymous terms.

People have to work for a living—except in Mexico.

Why not dub Colorado the Mutinous State, and let it go at that?

It is said that young Mr. Rockefeller is suffering from cold. In the feet?

We will probably get plenty of rain from now on. The picnic season is at hand.

The fellow who starts out to learn all the new dances has to keep on the jump.

Those towns that have Sunday baseball always have large congregations at the games.

If Detective Burns' ears are not asbestos they probably burned off by now.

A baseball player may be able to pitch a curve ball and still be as straight as can be.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy lost his baggage, but, fortunately, his nerve was not packed in it.

How can the Republicans explain a bumper wheat crop under a Democratic administration?

If it had been announced that Villa was born in Atlanta the country might have believed it.

The go-to-church movement reached Houston, but it lasted only one week, we regret to say.

We might advocate war if we thought some men we know would volunteer and go to the front.

The administration's anti-trust program may be marred by lack of harmony before it is effed.

President Wilson is running his job in a tent this summer, but there is no Chautauqua platform in it.

A British suffragist has ruined a picture of the Duke of Wellington. Maybe she was of French descent.

Dressed chickens are quoted at 23 cents per pound in the local markets, but you can get 'em for less than that on F street.

We are waiting for those Chicago policemen to make their first arrest, so we may know whether they use hatspins or clubs.

It is plain that the writer who says Thomas A. Edison is the greatest living American is not a member of the Bull Moose party.

We saw a boy roller skating and smoking a cigarette the other day. We couldn't help but hope he would fall and break his neck, but he didn't.

In a Texas county the other day a Mr. Pride defeated Mr. Fall for sheriff. Thus was the Scripture fulfilled, for it is writ, pride goeth before a fall.

We had always thought chewing gum came from the Chicago stock yards, and the statement that it comes from Mexico does not make us like it any better.

Some Americans who recently returned to Mexico have been captured, but the dispatches do not state whether they have been confined in a jail or an asylum.

It was entirely in order for Secretary Daniels, after abolishing wine on board naval vessels, to extend the shore leave of the men until 1 o'clock in the mornings.

A friend who has just returned from Paris tells us he is sure the French language was invented for the purpose of saying things that one would be ashamed to say in English.

If men's clothes were to match their minds, as a fashion expert claims they should, we suppose Col. Roosevelt would always wear red and Hon. Nick Longworth would always wear blue.

Secretary Bryan warns Americans who have left Mexico not to return. In the case of Edward R. Ryan, who was arrested as a spy and sentenced to death, but who was released and called on the Secretary yesterday, the warning will hardly be necessary.

Wonder if former President Mellan, of the New Haven, realized that the Colonel was just about landing in New York when he testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday that President Roosevelt approved the Boston and Maine-New Haven merger.

The president of the Secular League, whose communication to The Herald on the question of Sunday amusements is published in another column, attributes some atrocious English, which he puts in quotation marks, to Washington clergymen. However, he must be given credit for making it clear that he is quoting from the newspapers, and also for the fact that he does not lose his arguments on grammar.

Evidence in the New Haven.

It is really too bad that the late Richard Hodgson, for many years president of the Society for Psychical Research, and Prof. James, professor of philosophy at Harvard, have not been able to perfect reliable communications by wireless telegraphy from the shades of the other world. Would that Prof. Hyslop, of Columbia University, could now bring in to play his cherished desire of getting reliable information from those who have passed on, for we believe that the utterances of the late J. P. Morgan would be very interesting reading, and we believe that were it possible to get his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission there would be no need of serving a subpoena, and we further believe that from the long record of honesty and fair dealing that the late J. P. Morgan left behind him that there would be another side to the evidence that Solicitor Folk is so seemingly anxious to produce.

There is an old saying that, "Dead men tell no tales." There might well be another saying now that "Dead men cannot be brought back to refute charges." This being the case, why be particular and why be the goat more than absolutely necessary? And why let anything stand in the way of a prosecutor getting publicity and advertising?

State Sovereignty.

For several months public opinion has been centered on the Michigan and Colorado strike situation and in general approve President Wilson's position in retaining Federal troops in the last-mentioned State. His warning to the State authorities that these troops will be withdrawn will probably bring the Denver government to a realization of the necessity to resume its duty to establish and maintain order.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who is scheduled to see the President on Thursday and talk over the situation, will undoubtedly give some facts that will prove of great value in determining the position of the Federal authorities.

The Detroit Free Press, editorially discussing the situation, says that the "President's expression of surprise that Colorado is willing to forego its sovereignty and to throw itself entirely upon the government of the United States is pertinent, but in Michigan, at least, will cause some confusion. Many here will feel that there is a wide discrepancy between the definition of sovereignty that is now applied to the Centennial State by the Washington authorities and the conception of State's rights the authorities evidenced while Michigan was undergoing similar experiences. No fault could have been found with the vindication of sovereignty in this State, certainly. The whole National Guard was called out instantly upon the appearance of lawlessness, and order was restored in quick time in the upper peninsula." But this did not prevent Washington from intruding itself in Michigan's affairs. In spite of the conclusive proof that the State was both able and ready to discharge its whole duty delegation after delegation came into its territory from the Federal capital to assert an unasked and entirely unwarranted interest in a matter that was solely for Michigan's concern and that Michigan had shown itself competent to handle it.

Michigan realizes that if Colorado resumes its control of the local situation it will have an effect on affairs in its own State. The Wolverine State is exceedingly jealous of any invasion of its rights and dislikes depending on the Federal government in affairs that it should be able to regulate itself. The Herald unqualifiedly indorses the position of the President in taking matters in his own hand during the critical period in Colorado. That State has had plenty of time to correctly judge the situation and it would be a blot on its escutcheon to officially declare itself incapable of regulating its own affairs.

The Washington Post.

It was something of an experiment for the Washington Post to try the same methods here that have made the Hearst papers acceptable to their readers in New York City. Ours is a more than usually intelligent community. It was amused to note a telegraphic communication from a correspondent in Indianapolis to the effect that Senator Shively was risking defeat, for the Senatorial nomination by his course on the tolls question, when it was pretty generally known that the Senator had been nominated at a convention held in Indianapolis three weeks before. And then the night extras on the war! Washingtonians went to their rest one evening, having read in the papers that Villa was at Juarez and Carranza was in Chihuahua, a hundred miles away. They were wakened by a Post Extra stating that Villa had put Carranza in jail, the news coming by way of Albuquerque, N. M. The following morning the Post had Villa still in Juarez and Carranza still unjailed in Chihuahua. What Washington would like to know is whether New York really likes that kind of a newspaper.—Harper's Weekly.

The Washington Post.

Col. Harvey is, of course, the great American adviser, nevertheless his advice to the President to recognize Huerta as the constitutional President of Mexico did seem a little belated when published in the April number of the North American Review and republished in the Congressional Record of April 21. Nor was his long address to the President very much strengthened by the quotation from the Washington Post as the first authority demanding that President Wilson acknowledge his error in failing to recognize Huerta. There are still numerous critics of the President's policy, but at this present date the three still insisting upon the validity of Huerta's claims are Henry Lane Wilson, Maj. Gillette, and Col. Harvey.—Harper's Weekly.

No doubt it will sadden President Wilson to know that he has driven Pancho Villa to drink. Yet, according to dispatches from Mexico, Villa delivered himself of the following at a banquet given by newspaper correspondents at Hippolito: "Senores, for the first time in my life I am going to propose a toast and for the first time in my life I am going to drink a toast, and it will have been the first time in my life that I ever willingly let liquor pass my lips, but the occasion demands it. You gentlemen should be proud of the fact that you are Americans; that you represent the press of the greatest nation on earth, ruled by the greatest man alive, your President Wilson. Let me fill my glass to the brim, my friends, so that we may all drink to the health of that great man and President."

Still, if Villa has sworn off murder the deplorable spectacle of his falling off the water wagon will be a measure relieved.

Now that automobiles have become so cheap, we don't hear so much complaint about reckless drivers.

The Possibilities of Diplomacy.

When Theodore Roosevelt was still President he communicated to some of those with whom he could be unconventional in conviction that diplomatic service in the name of the United States, not consular, of course, was a tribute of esteem and served as a badge of distinction, like the ribbon of the Legion of Honor or the decorations with which those of foreign nations are sometimes emblazoned. Therefore, it seemed to President Roosevelt that speedy rotation in office holding of this kind was of merit and was especially expedient because it gave to every one worthy of the honor a good chance to obtain it.

President Roosevelt had in mind the influence of the ocean cables and of the instant communication of intelligence to all parts of the world. For the audacity of Cyrus W. Field in perfecting the Atlantic cable and the myopic skill of Sir William Thompson in perfecting apparatus which made that cable available brought the State Department at Washington and the like departments of foreign governments into the relation of next-door neighbors. Therefore, an ambassador or a minister plenipotentiary really served as a very high-grade diplomatic clerk.

Yet there were some who heard President Roosevelt make this comment, or who learned of the comment after it was made, who had vivid recollection of the extraordinary service performed at the time of our war with Spain by John Hay, then ambassador of the Court of St. James. The ocean cables had been of no service in so instructing Ambassador Hay as to place upon him the responsibility of gaining kindly information outside of the channels of diplomatic intercourse.

In the smoking room, after the social dinner and in companionship with those who were in high authority in Great Britain, there came to Mr. Hay in the form of offhand chat the intimation that Great Britain had informed France that if there were to be an offer of intervention or mediation carried on by the great nations of Europe to the end that the strained relations between Spain and the United States might be comfortably composed, it would be essential, first of all, that Russia's consent be obtained. It was communicated through the smoke of the cigars as Mr. Hay sat in friendly companionship with one who is in high authority in Great Britain that England knew that Russia's consent could not be obtained.

That was informal revelation, but it was of inconceivable value to President McKinley and his administration.

When President Woodrow Wilson affirmed by his signature the resolution whereby the representatives from Chile and Argentina may hereafter be designated as ambassadors, our own representatives at the courts of these countries to be likewise distinguished, he said with cordial courtesy that in this way the friendly relations between this country and the two great republics in South America could be maintained and increased. The President knew well how highly the decorative honors which are associated with the title and prestige of ambassador are appreciated by Latin-American peoples as well as by the peoples of the Far East.

In the early days of our republic, high diplomatic appointment was one of the progressive steps toward the Presidency. Not all those who received honors of this kind reached the White House, but some pursued that pathway to the Presidency. When John Adams appeared at the court of France his chubby cheeks, his large, stern and sad eyes and his certain dignified mannerisms caused France to wonder whether he had not come to that country by way of England and after long schooling. Yet he had been originally a Yankee schoolmaster and a village lawyer, and his diplomatic service was but a step away from that early training. He went to the Vice Presidency and then to the Presidency by way of diplomacy.

The Washington Post.

Jefferson, too, was a diplomat of brilliant parts, the wonder of France, and he went by way of diplomacy and the office of Secretary of State to the Presidency.

James Monroe, to whose invaluable service in association with Livingston, the United States owes the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, naturally became Secretary of State under James Madison, and then, in orderly procession, going to the Presidency.

The Washington Post.

Martin Van Buren, after having served as minister to the Court of St. James by favor of President Andrew Jackson, and in spite of the opposition of the Senate, stepped from that service to the office of Vice President, an office which was no barren scepter in his grasp, for he became the successor of President Jackson.

James Buchanan, troubled as he was by the artificial etiquette and ceremony at the Court of St. James and annoyed that he should be compelled to wear a sword at court functions, nevertheless realized that his service as minister at the Court of St. James made it the more easy to obtain for him the nomination for President in 1856.

Excelsior.

Reading the newspapers all over the country, we find nobody quite so anxious to have this country take general charge of Mexico as Col. Harrison Grey Otis and Col. William Randolph Hearst. Both of these gentlemen have property interests in Mexico. No wonder the President hates the Diaz-Huerta-Hearst-Otis situation, and has gone as far as he dared toward helping the real Mexicans to find the path that might give them stake in their own land.—Harper's Weekly.

Witnesses, Road and Near.

By FRED C. KELLY.

Senator Miles Polinder was the victim of a wild psychic experiment. He remembers the date because—well, the date has an important bearing on the story. It was the day of the meeting of the Senate, in December, 1910, for its final session in the administration of President Roosevelt. Joseph R. Hawley, I met Gen. Joseph R. Hawley in the smoking compartment of a train running between New York and Washington. Gen. Hawley was to take his seat in the United States Senate on March 4 as the successor of Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, who, although a Democrat, was a warm personal friend of the general. Several times Gen. Hawley had been a candidate before the Connecticut legislature for election as United States Senator. Political and factional disturbances in Connecticut had defeated him. He was therefore especially gratified that at least his highly honorable ambition to represent Connecticut in the Federal Senate was attained.

In 1890, Gen. Hawley was a man of national reputation, and he had been frequently spoken of as an available candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. I found Gen. Hawley in a most amiable mood. We chatted during the entire ride from Philadelphia to Washington. Among other interesting statements made to me by him was one which related to Isaac F. Christianity, of Michigan, who, a year earlier, had resigned his seat in the United States Senate to accept the somewhat inconspicuous diplomatic appointment of Minister to Peru.

"I have always felt the greatest interest in Judge Christianity, both as a man and as a Republican," said Gen. Hawley. "I used to be fond, when he was a member of the Senate, of the United States House to the Senate chamber, and I had a little chat with him. I told him once that I always looked upon him as the real founder of the Republican party, and in reply he said to me that no one man was the founder of that party. It was created in obedience to a nationwide impulse."

"I often recalled that when a very young man I heard some of the politicians of that time speak of an ardent abolitionist from Michigan who took part in the Free-soil convention at Buffalo in 1848, the convention which nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President. The name itself of this man made an impression upon my mind—Christianity. I have never before met him. A few years later, I think in 1854, when I was beginning to be active in politics in Connecticut, I read in the newspapers an account of the manner in which the Free-soil party and the Whigs of Michigan perfected a fusion, and it was said that the man in Michigan who made that possible was Isaac F. Christianity. I knew at once that it was the same man who had taken part in the Free-soil convention at Buffalo, and I thought a great deal about him."

New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald: New York, May 19.—Washingtonians arrived and registered today as follows: Herold Square: Mr. J. F. Blanken, W. J. Peters, H. Phillips, Manhattan. A. H. Van Densen, F. Romington, O. C. Nak, Grand. M. Hiddals, C. Hildale, C. M. Howell, E. C. Sickle, Albany. W. E. Lewis, J. Van Cortlandt, Marcha Wash., Miss M. E. Moore, Hermitage. R. F. Smith, W. H. Burke, Cumberland. Pierpont—H. H. Gilpy, Continental. Mrs. H. R. Gilpy, Grand.

Morning Smiles.

She Didn't Know. Spinster—"Why can't women have trousers pockets into which to put their keys?" Bachelor—"They have—the married ones." Judge.

WOMAN COMMANDS SHIP.

Mme. Bauding, the wife of a ship's doctor, has been appointed captain of a trans-Atlantic steamship. This is the first time that a woman has been given such a position of responsibility on a modern vessel of any importance. The new ship's commander acquired her taste for things nautical from accompanying her husband on all his voyages. Only a year ago she proved her capabilities by taking over the navigation of the ship on which she was traveling in the Baltic when the captain fell seriously ill.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Pope Washington, detached Missouri, June 8, 1914; to Maine as executive officer on the USS Albatross, May 28, 1914; to temporary duty Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 2, 1914. Ensign Garland Fulton, detached Naval Academy, May 30, 1914; to temporary duty Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 2, 1914. Ensign M. Pace, Jr., detached Naval Academy, May 30, 1914; to temporary duty Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 2, 1914. Ensign E. J. Ziegler, Jr., detached Naval Academy, May 30, 1914; to temporary duty Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 2, 1914. Ensign D. E. Barby, detached California; to Lawrence.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Real Founder of the Republican Party.

(Written expressly for The Herald.) By DR. W. A. WARD.

A day or two before the meeting of Congress, in December, 1850, for its final session in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, I met Gen. Joseph R. Hawley in the smoking compartment of a train running between New York and Washington. Gen. Hawley was to take his seat in the United States Senate on March 4 as the successor of Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, who, although a Democrat, was a warm personal friend of the general. Several times Gen. Hawley had been a candidate before the Connecticut legislature for election as United States Senator. Political and factional disturbances in Connecticut had defeated him. He was therefore especially gratified that at least his highly honorable ambition to represent Connecticut in the Federal Senate was attained.

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ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Fred W. Herold, U. S. A., retired, recruiting officer. Lieut. Colonel William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, to work at Alexander Thompson, Pittsburg, Mass., on official business. Lieut. Colonel John C. McDermott, Ordnance Department, to work at Alexander Thompson, Pittsburg, Mass., on official business. Lieut. Colonel John C. McDermott, Ordnance Department, to work at Alexander Thompson, Pittsburg, Mass., on official business.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

Written Expressly for The Herald. BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

THE BETTER QUEST.

If so my mood be critical I find it rather pays to shun the analytical And look around my ways For simple things to praise. The thought of all that's wrong We're apt to find the things we seek. And of our quest In for the things we seek. 'Tis likely to relieve the stress Of many a scene of ugliness.

WOMAN COMMANDS SHIP.

Mme. Bauding, the wife of a ship's doctor, has been appointed captain of a trans-Atlantic steamship. This is the first time that a woman has been given such a position of responsibility on a modern vessel of any importance. The new ship's commander acquired her taste for things nautical from accompanying her husband on all his voyages. Only a year ago she proved her capabilities by taking over the navigation of the ship on which she was traveling in the Baltic when the captain fell seriously ill.

A NATION OF UNSKILLED.

Our System of Education Has Given the Manual Laborer No Thought.

We are a nation of unskilled. We are sending cotton to France, but we export artistic goods from Paris. We export copper to Germany, but we import surgical instruments from that country. We sell our raw material cheap and pay high prices for the finished product. Why are we not turning our cotton and wool into beautiful goods at home? Why are we not manufacturing our own surgical instruments? Why are American workmen, American manufacturers and dealers, not getting the enormous profits involved in the field of industry which lies between the raw material and the finished high-grade article?

The answer, according to C. A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, lies in the fact that we have no skilled mechanics in this country. The United States has neglected the education of its workers. Secretary Prosser says: We have the best institutions in the world to train technical leaders. But we give the manual laborer—there are some seven millions of him—no thought. The American workman may be the most intelligent in the world, but his intelligence cannot make up for the lack of that skill which comes from training.

We are satisfied in this country, it is pointed out, with having a technical education for the great mass of laborers. In Germany every boy who leaves the common school for the factory attends some technical school in the evening. The boy who works as a machinist goes to a night school which besides teaching him better citizenship, tries to make a better machinist of him. The boy who works as a clerk in a store or office goes to the sort of school that furthers his knowledge along business lines, while taking care of his general education.

The workers of the United States, according to Mr. Prosser, are beginning to realize their educational deficiencies. In the New England States alone \$50,000,000 is spent by workers annually for correspondence school instruction. The deficiencies of our mass education are too great, however, to be benefited by the necessarily shallow and inefficient instruction of a correspondence school. The United States will have to take to industrial training in earnest, he says, or stand the consequence and great financial loss which the creating of a totally unskilled labor force will mean.—Chicago Tribune.

President of Secular League Discusses Question of Sunday Amusements.

To the Editor: In a report respecting the Sunday baseball case, The Herald states: "From a religious standpoint the decision of the court is eagerly awaited. The churches are in sympathy with the order of the Commissioners." Another newspaper quotes a number of clergymen in opposition to Sunday ball playing and in favor of its suppression by the Commissioners and the police, one of them declaring that "baseball on Sunday tends to interference with the proper observance of the Sabbath," and that "one of the crying needs of the people is the neglect of church-going on the Lord's day." Another is opposed to Sunday baseball because "attendance at divine service cannot be properly observed if the National Capital is to be a Sunday school." Another is opposed to Sunday baseball because "attendance at divine service cannot be properly observed if the National Capital is to be a Sunday school."

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. Fuller, detached Army War College to Marine Barracks, Norfolk. Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt, detached recruiting to Marine Barracks, Norfolk. Second Lieut. H. E. Pickett, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

A Hint From The Herald's RECORD OF RESULTS

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