

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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The conservation movement seems to have been lost in the shuffle.

We don't know the cause of it, but Greece is continually in a stew.

Very few men whose wives play bridge whist can afford to play poker.

Congress wants to adjourn, but the President says there is no rest for the—er—weary.

If the administration doesn't hurry up some of the pie may spoil before it is distributed.

It must be said for White Wolf, the Chinese bandit, that he does not wear sheep's clothing.

And in the meantime Villa seems to be doing his best to make Carranza turn the other cheek.

Louisiana politicians are disgusted with their State for getting along so finely without the tariff on sugar.

We are convinced that the world would be better off if some of these half-crazy uplifters were put down.

A Stanford University professor says girls are smarter than boys, and the boys are too gallant to dispute it.

We still think it will be only a few days until Col. Roosevelt will break loose and prove that that London doctor is a liar.

And now a fashion authority says men must wear V-neck shirts. That means that a lot of unattractive-looking wishbones are going to be exposed.

New York officials seem to be going in for simplified spelling. Gov. Glynn has dropped the surplus "n," and Mayor Mitchell has dropped the surplus "l."

The whole country will applaud Hon. Nick Longworth if he will lick the Bull Moose who referred to him as the black sheep of the Roosevelt family.

Thrice blessed is Hon. Nick Longworth! He is a son-in-law of one Theodore Roosevelt, a brother-in-law of another, and uncle of still another.

Uncle Joe Cannon has been dancing the tango. Do you suppose he is trying to qualify for the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the next Republican administration?

New York proposes a more rigid law against carrying deadly weapons. It might be better if it were made a crime to fail to enforce the present laws on the subject.

Will the Progressives expel Mr. Perkins from their party? Not on your life. So far as the records show, Mr. Perkins is the only Progressive that has been willing to put up money for the cause.

It is an old English maxim applied to the race course, that all men are equal on the turf and under it. President Wilson, by his sensible treatment of a trivial incident in the links, shows that he believes it also should apply to the golf course.

While few people endorsed District Commissioner Newman's "conviction" that municipal ownership is a good thing, his "opinion," expressed in court yesterday, that "Chicago is unfit for human habitation," will not arouse violent antagonism outside of the "Windy City."

By wireless from the Emperor—"They say I am going to run for President, and I haven't said so to a living soul; and they say I want to be governor, but I am not going to be governor, and what's more, I'm not even going to run for governor." So "they" may keep on saying the first say.

Something that a lot of people have long suspected has been confirmed by sworn testimony in a New York court. A telephone operator in an apartment house—and not one of those fair young things with fishhook curls and a slit skirt—testifying in a divorce case, said: "I always listen on the wires; I suspect everybody." Switchboard operators in New York are very likely justified in suspecting everybody, but there is no excuse for "listening on the wires" in Washington.

The passing yesterday of the dividend on the common stock of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the Panhandle system, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, gives further evidence of the sort of prosperity, the existence of which the administration doctors are proclaiming. The Panhandle is the twelfth railroad to pass or reduce its dividends within the year, the total loss to stockholders amounting to \$20,000,000. How long can the country stand such prosperity?

The reunion of the Republicans and Progressives of Nebraska seems now to be complete. Old scores were washed out on Tuesday at a banquet at Omaha attended by 500 representatives of both factions from all over the State. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, who made the principal address, was most happy in his remarks, chiding both sides for going outside of party lines with their quarrel, and urging them to fight it out inside the party. This is the spirit which is being manifested in other States, where the breach was wide, and with its growth Democratic hopes are waning.

A Bill to Strangle the Railroads.

We believe that there is a thoroughly enlightened public sentiment in this country in favor of some sort of public regulation, either in the shape of publicity or otherwise, of issues of railroad securities. We are willing to concede all that may be properly said against the faults of railway management in the United States in the last twenty years, and we believe that some way should be found and can be found of preventing such harmful results from an overcapitalization of railway properties as has occurred in the case of certain properties.

But the bill known as the Rayburn bill that has passed the House of Representatives, having for its ostensible purpose the regulation of railway security issues, is in reality a very different measure from that which on its face it purports to be; and its true character has been recognized by the business interests of our country and by thoughtful people generally. It is in reality a bill carrying to the extreme the most fantastic and absurd form of socialistic regulation of business concerns, and if it becomes a law in its present shape, it will go far toward strangling the railroad business of the United States.

The report of the Railway Securities Commission on this subject, made during the administration of President Taft, was a model document of its kind, and was uniformly so considered at the time. The commission was a nonpartisan body, and was made up of the most able railway students and economists. No criticism of the character of the commission, or of its report, has ever been made by Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, or even Socialists; and there is utterly no reason now why the exhaustive work of the commission and the views of the experts represented upon it should go for naught. With the recommendation of this commission that there should be complete publicity attending the issue by the railway companies of stocks, bonds, notes, and all other evidences of indebtedness, we are thoroughly in accord. Supervision of such publicity might well be lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such supervision would go far to check such excesses and extravagances as have cast discredit upon certain phases of railway management in our country.

But as we have stated, the Rayburn bill goes much farther than this. It makes it unlawful for a railroad company or common carrier to issue any stock or evidence of indebtedness, or even to assume any obligation for securities, "except for some purpose within its corporate powers necessary to its proper service for the public," or unless the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the issue as necessary and appropriate for the purpose stated. Now, it is plain enough that if a railway company is to be absolutely limited in issuing securities, except for raising money for such purposes as are "necessary" at the time the issue is made, the work of the railway company as a free agent will be rendered impossible.

As the president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company pointed out to the committee of the Senate the other day, this would prevent the acquisition of lines or property which might be cheaply acquired at a given moment and which would undoubtedly be useful and valuable to the company in the future, although not absolutely necessary to the service already established. It very often happens that a bargain is thus offered to a railroad company—which it would be impossible to consummate if public advertisement was made of the fact. With its hands thus tied, a railroad company might as well go out of business. Every desirable public purpose could be secured by a law compelling the railroad company to publish after its issue of securities was completed, a full and accurate record of the transaction.

As to the trouble that would be caused if the Interstate Commerce Commission were required to investigate in advance the necessity for each and every instance of an issue of railway securities, the country is having an emphatic illustration in the harmful delays that are already taking place in the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a necessity for increased freight rates. Any such supervision of security issues as is here proposed is entirely impracticable. It would require an Interstate Commerce Commission five or six times larger than that now constituted. The promulgation of the regulation would be little less than a bungling and obnoxious form of government ownership of railways. Under it, no private individual would care to own any railroad stock whatever. The Rayburn bill not only would enact this extreme proposal, but it would also compel an application by a railroad company to the Interstate Commerce Commission for right to issue securities to be submitted to the authorities of every State through which the lines of the railroad company might pass, for the purpose of enabling these authorities to make such representation to the Interstate Commerce Commission as they deem necessary. This would, of course, further and indefinitely delay the issue of the securities.

Another needless and grossly objectionable feature of the bill is the provision that no person shall be an officer or director of more than one railway company, all this without reference to whether the railroads are competitive or not, and applying equally to railway companies which are so complementary to each other as to constitute practically one system. Judge Lovett told the Senate committee the exact truth when he said that under such an arrangement the Union Pacific Railroad Company would have no voice in the management of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Navigation Company, which it legally controls, and which is substantially a part of its regular line at the present time. Under this, too, the New York Central would have to stop at Buffalo, the Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, and the Baltimore and Ohio at Petersburg.

It is possible that a bill of this kind will really pass our national legislature? Strictly a Local Office. Justice and common sense dictated the law which requires that a Commissioner of the District of Columbia must have been for at least three years preceding his appointment a resident of the District. One member of the District board is now seeking to establish in court his right to hold office under this law. While there is no similar provision of law concerning the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District, every consideration dictates the application of the same principle to that important position, which is about to be filled by the President.

The same reasons which require that a Commissioner shall be a resident of the District apply with equal force to the office of Recorder. The entire business of the office relates to the District of Columbia, all of its dealings are with the people of the District, whose fees contribute to its support. It is a position which can be best filled by a capable business man and a resident of Washington. As the result of long-established customs, however, the office has come to be regarded as a political plum, a reward to be bestowed by the party in power upon some loyal henchman for services at the polls

Statesmen, Real and Near.

For a great many years Edward Keating, now a member of Congress from Colorado, was a confirmed bachelor—one of those distant bachelors who go about ostentatiously boasting about the joys and advantages of their state. He was editor of a newspaper in Denver in those days, and every time one of his young employes got married Keating would drop around with a dubious expression on his face and make some disparaging comment, such as: "You think two can live as cheap as one, hey?" Or: "Do you expect to keep a wife on the money you're making here?" Then he would walk away shaking his head.

The President and Business.

It would have been a pretty callous President who was not impressed with the call upon him made recently by the representatives of Western commercial bodies. We believe the incident was almost unprecedented in the history of the White House. Officers of the National Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, representing 33,167 factories with 1,084,000 employees and an investment of \$78,000,000, stood before the President to beg him in the name of their languishing business enterprises to limit his program of anti-trust legislation at this session of Congress. The delegation stated that business was so slack with them that the numbers of workmen unemployed reached larger totals than were known before in their memory, and that so far as they could see, responsibility for this state of affairs was to be laid at the door of the anti-trust crusade. They favored the creation of a properly regulated interstate trade commission, but they declared that any legislation which was discriminatory would work untold harm, and they begged the President that all other business legislation be deferred until the business men of the United States could become acquainted with the proposed laws, of which they were entirely ignorant at the present time.

The President said that he sympathized with the men who came to see him and with the condition of their business, but he felt, after all, that the depression was largely "psychological." There was no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding state. The best thing to do was for business men to help the President to get the anti-trust program through as quickly as possible. Then permanent quiet and permanent prosperity would come.

We are sorry to say that we do not quite follow the President's reasoning in the matter. It may be that the present business depression is due to psychological causes, but it is none the less real for all that. Psychological, or not, it exists. Factories are closed, men are out of work, a foreign trade balance is heaping up against the country, and people have become sorely discontented with the workings of the lower tariff duties and of the anti-trust program so far as this has been promulgated. The result is a great surging of sentiment back to the Republican party, and more than that, an accumulation of evidence that the different factions of the Republican party, as it existed before 1912, are displaying the historic tendencies of the members of the party to compose their differences and unite their forces in the face of the common enemy. The political observer is blind who does not see that the Progressives and the regular Republicans are coming together, and that most of them will vote for the same candidates in the Congressional elections in the fall.

The fact about the matter is, and we are very sorry to have to say so, that the President is merely in his theory that the trouble with business is merely "psychological." He is right if a feeling of business fear and conservatism may be described as a mere matter of psychology; but does he not recognize that there is such a thing as a just basis for business fear and conservatism? Does he not realize that for years back, the business men of this country have been whacked and pounded and pulled in different directions by the wild men of one political party after the other, and by unending ventures in the direction of Socialism made by politicians in order to catch the favor of the mob? Does he not know what the people of the country now want more than anything else is rest, and that the one sure treatment for all "psychological" conditions of nervous and business depression is quiet and a cessation of the previous annoyances from which the patient has been suffering? The New York World, one of the President's most friendly critics, made an apt reference the other day when it cited Bismarck's plea that a few reforms should be left to posterity and that no man or no political party could do everything at once.

Why is it that our Democratic friends will persist in rushing upon destruction? Troubles of the Party in Power. The Senate is now ready to take up the anti-trust bills and they are certain to be passed. The only question is when. The rule entailing unlimited debate in the Senate so seriously restricts the enactment of remedial legislation, that the majority finds it slow work to give expression to the verdict of the people pronounced at the polls in 1912.—W. J. Bryan, in the Commoner.

How Kentucky Regards the Bull Moose The "He-Goat of the High Tariff" is the euphonious name given by the Louisville Courier-Journal to the Pennsylvania Progressives. "In the North," says the Courier-Journal, "the Progressive is a dissatisfied Republican, in the South a disgruntled Democrat. In Louisiana one might call him old Sugar-in-the-Gourd. In Roosevelt he is masculine, in Perkins feminine and in Finchet neuter." Notwithstanding the varied and various affiliations of the Bull Moose party, the Louisville observer agrees with most other careful students of the times that a party whose sole bond of union is loyalty to one man is not likely to have much influence in the future politics of the country.—Public Ledger.

A Tactical Error, Too. Congress may stay in session in September without making a record for industry. Washington July and August temperatures are not conducive to activity. A tired House and Senate sweater through long debates, or rush things through without discussion in the hope that they may hasten the day of home going. President Wilson is of cool temperament and apparently not much affected by the weather, certainly not so much affected by it as to be sympathetic with perspiring Congressmen. Under a tent on the White House grounds he manages to keep quite comfortable. If similar facilities are lacking at the Capitol, that is the fault of the architect, and Congress should remedy it. Meanwhile, a silent revolt against hot-weather legislation seems to be in progress. The roll calls in the House show very slim attendance. The Congressional elections are not quite five months distant, and the "fences" in many districts palpably stand in need of repairs. Democratic Congressmen are going home to look after them, and if their labors are cut short by a prolonged session, they will know whom to blame if the elections run favorably to the Republicans. A long session of Congress in 1914 is a tactical error.—Boston Transcript.

SEED MEN ADJOURN TODAY.

Representative Mann Speaks at Banquet at the Raleigh. The thirty-second annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association will close this morning with the election of officers for the coming year. Last night they held a banquet at the Raleigh with Representative Mann, of Illinois, as the speaker. Yesterday morning the seed men held a session at which several government officials spoke. In the afternoon the delegates went to Mt. Vernon and Arlington. At the latter place they inspected the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture, and visited the national cemetery and Fort Meyer. At this convention the seed men not only discussed matters relating to agriculture, but advocated uniform parcel post rates.

OPPOSE LABOR EXEMPTIONS.

Strong protest against the labor exemption clauses in the sundry civil and the Clayton anti-trust bills, was filed with President Wilson yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The protest was presented to the President by E. H. Mulliken, of Philadelphia, acting president, and E. J. Goodwin, secretary. The protest declares that the National Chamber of Commerce represents 85 separate organizations and has a membership of 350,000.

TO SEND WARSHIP TO HAITI.

Announcement was made by Secretary Bryan yesterday that an American warship, and maybe two will be sent to Port au Prince, Haiti, in an attempt to straighten out threatened international complications. It is unofficially stated that certain European powers are preparing to seize the custom-house at Port au Prince in exaction for claims.

ARMY ORDERS.

Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, relieved of an American warship, and maybe two will be sent to Port au Prince, Haiti, in an attempt to straighten out threatened international complications. It is unofficially stated that certain European powers are preparing to seize the custom-house at Port au Prince in exaction for claims. Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, Medical Corps, relieved from duty as attending surgeon, Philadelphia, and will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. Leave for six days granted First Lieut. James L. Walsh, Coast Artillery Corps. Leave for five days granted Lieut. Col. Charles S. Brownell, Corps of Engineers. Leave for three days granted Maj. Charles E. Marrow, Medical Corps. Leave granted Second Lieut. Francis A. Donat, Infantry, extended one month. Maj. Marcellus G. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed on duty from June 25 to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for duty as observer of joint coast defense exercises at that post. Leave granted Second Lieut. Charles A. Shepherd, Thirtieth Infantry, on account of illness, for three months and fifteen days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. H. P. Glover, detached works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Montana. Ensign Paul Hendrick, detached New Hampshire; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Ensign L. J. Ratty, detached Michigan; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Ensign C. A. Lockwood, detached Nevada Naval Training Station, Great Lakes; to Asiatic Station via army transport of August 5.

Morning Smiles.

The Reason. She—What in the world makes broken-down widowers so anxious to marry and get married? He—Possibly because they want to get repaired.—Boston Transcript.

Over the Phone. "Well, there's been an addition to your family." "The duce!" "Exactly. Twins.—Exchange.

Took the Hint. There was a young fellow named Syd. Who kissed a girl on the eye lid. Said she to him, "You're a swell." "Your sim's very bad. You should practice a bit," so he dyd.—Weekly Telegraph.

A Remarkable Man. Knicker—Something queer about Jones. Bocker—Yes; he is the only man who can't explain the high cost of living.—Judge.

An Added Story. "Don't you think you could learn to like me?" "I might," said the girl, "but don't expect too much progress from me at first. Just now I am also learning to like grand opera, the maxixe and caviar.—Exchange.

Choice of Method. A boxing professor was giving his pupil a few tips when suddenly he gave a knockdown blow. "Pupil—is it necessary to knock me down like that?" "No, no, no," said the professor. "Hesitate never, no governor. Get up and I'll show yer ten other ways.—Exchange.

Dangerous Pastime. Jack—I'll never smoke in the presence of a lady again. Tom—Why not, she doesn't object? Jack—I once had a blowing ring while with a lady. She slipped her finger through one and considered herself engaged.—Exchange.

Too Much Realism. The new play was in rehearsal and a delegation of actors approached the manager. One being received the spokesman said: "Sir, we have come to ask that a portion of Mr. Brown's part be cut out." "What's all this about? What do you want cut out?" asked the manager. "The part where he as the disguised count borrows \$5. Every time he thinks any of us has any money he calls a rehearsal.—Exchange.

No Cotton Monopoly. The civil war prophecy of India as a real rival of the United States in cotton production is approaching realization. India's last crop is over 5,000,000 bales. Our own production is only 15,000,000 bales. We have now no monopoly on the clothing of the tropics, no monopoly on the raw material for the Manchester mills.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year. (Written Expressly for The Herald.) BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. Some say YES, and some say NO, Asked if Heaven lies some way here, Answering on and on, "I'll be true, if it's really, truly, there.

AS TO HEAVEN. (Copyright, 1914.) Some say YES, and some say NO, Asked if Heaven lies some way here, Answering on and on, "I'll be true, if it's really, truly, there.

On God! I used to dream of her at night And picture her great blue eyes, And feel her kisses against my cheeks, And hear her low, soft, sighs, And when she got so close to me, I'd say, "Oh, how I love you, my dear!" And she'd say, "No! He wouldn't go; He just kept on a lovin' me, And bring my friend, And say, 'I was a woman, you know, And he wasn't made' but a dog—jes plain dog!

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LOOKS TO VILLA.

Constitutionalist General Regarded as the Man to Save Mexico. There is no question who is the real power in the constitutionalist camp today. At Chihuahua, a month ago, when the test of mastery came between Villa and Carranza over the question of the attitude of the constitutionalists toward the United States, Villa took Carranza aside in a little anteroom off the old man's office in his appropriated mansion. "See here," said Villa bluntly, waving his big hands like an angry bear, "up my men put you where you are, and in the clouds. Don't forget we can pull you back to earth again."

The long-predicted open breach between the triumphant soldier and the well-meaning but short-sighted old patriot still seems inevitable if events are allowed to take their natural course in Mexico without outside interference. Carranza is aligning the generals with himself, but generals are cheap in Mexico. It is the men that count, and Villa has them. He still believes that the only alternative to military occupation of Mexico by the United States is a strong one-man government—a Diazship, but built of more advanced political and economic timber than Diaz used in his machine—with Villa in the Presidency or as the real power behind the throne, and with the moral support of the United States. A popular and successful revolution is always a legitimate government; the revolt of the constitutionalists is undoubtedly popular and is now on the brink of complete success. When the revolutionists get to Mexico City, the easiest thing for Uncle Sam to do will be to step aside and say: "Go ahead now, elect your President and establish your government. But remember that there must be no more revolutions hereafter, and the man you elect must be allowed to hold office for the term prescribed by your constitution. Otherwise, I'll have to put your house in order for you."

If intervention is taken to mean such meddling interference in Mexico, perhaps extending even to some control of the finances of the country, then intervention is desirable, and, in fact, necessary. But in this opinion, intervention in its popular sense—military occupation of Mexico by the United States—is to be avoided as long as there is a way out. The way out is to have Carranza, as an avenue of escape—Mexican correspondence of Gregory Mason in the Outlook.

THE FLAG.

Secretary Lane's brief Flag Day speech to the clerks in the Interior Department is novel in idea and in form, and the last half of it may justly be called a prose poem. This, in itself, is no recommendation; for one who looks out for baths in a prose poem uttered to the flag and having for its inspiration the dignity, the value to the nation of every piece of honest and true-hearted work, however humble. But in this talk of Mr. Lane's, prose poem and all, there is no bathos, and no cant; the service is not to be found in it, from end to end. "I am not the flag, not at all," says the flag. "I am whatever you make me, nothing more." The clerk who straightens out the tangle of a farmer's household, the country school-teacher who starts perhaps a great poet on the road to learning, the strivings and the failures, the hopes and the dreams, the strength and weakness of all of us, go to the making of the real flag of the nation, of which the banner that streams in the breeze is but the shadow. It is not often that the hard-working head of a department—and a department pre-eminently devoted to concrete economic tasks—makes a venture so original and so successful in the domain of oratory.—From the New York Evening Post.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

A Diplomat Without Charm of Personality. By DR. E. J. EDWARDS. One very hot afternoon late in the '70s I met Eugene Schuyler. He was seated upon a bench in the lobby of one of the large New York hotels. He had placed his hat upon the seat beside him and he was fanning himself with a newspaper. At that time Mr. Schuyler was conspicuously in the public eye because he had, while consul general at Constantinople, made a report upon the Bulgarian atrocities which had considerable part in bringing on the war of 1877.

Mr. Schuyler, however, seemed to be a man of very reserved habits of mind. He possessed and revealed the quality of "humility" which used to be associated with diplomacy in the public eye because he had, while consul general at Constantinople, made a report upon the Bulgarian atrocities which had considerable part in bringing on the war of 1877. Mr. Schuyler was not at all my ideal of a diplomat, at least of an American diplomat. I had met a good many and had never failed to find them characterized by a certain quality of "humility" which some accomplished diplomatists knew how to conceal as Tallentyre did by volubility.

It was almost impossible to persuade Mr. Schuyler to answer the questions I put to him, but I could not decide whether this was due to a feeling of indifference toward the press or to a naturally reserved disposition. Some years later I learned that it was due in part to this mannerism of Mr. Schuyler, but he was compelled to withdraw for a time from diplomatic service. He seemed not to have the capacity to make friends of politicians. Yet he was esteemed as valuable a diplomatic servant of the lesser grade as the United States possessed. The late General H. Hitt, who was very successful in diplomacy, and who made many friends while serving under James G. Blaine as Assistant Secretary of State, especially that circle of friends when he afterward served as a member of Congress from an Illinois district, told me that if President Harrison could have had his way Mr. Schuyler would have been one of his (Hitt's) successors as First Assistant Secretary of State. "President Harrison always had a warm side for those who had achieved greatness in literature, and in the higher walks of journalism," said Mr. Hitt. "It was for this reason that he decided to nominate Calum Egbert as Minister to Germany and Whiteleaf Reid as Minister to France. He also had an especial fondness for the sons of distinguished Americans, and he felt that he would receive popular approval if he appointed Col. Frederick D. Grant Minister to Austria and Robert T. Lincoln Minister to England."

"President Harrison took a great fancy to Eugene Schuyler, but without consultation with anybody he decided to appoint Schuyler First Assistant Secretary of State. Opposition was encountered in the Senate, especially among the friends of Mr. Blaine, who was to be Secretary of State in Harrison's Cabinet. Probably they thought that Blaine and Schuyler would not be very congenial. When the President found that the Senate would not confirm Schuyler's appointment as First Assistant Secretary of State, he made up his mind that he would find something equally good for his friend. He therefore nominated him as consul general of California. Egbert and there was the slightest difficulty about persuading the Senate to consent to that appointment."

"Some persons at Washington thought that if Schuyler's temperament had been a little different he would have gained much greater honor in diplomacy than any that he did secure. A successful American diplomatist has got to be a very tactful man." (Copyright, 1914, by E. J. Edwards. All rights reserved.)

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- Columbia Graphophone Co., 1216 G St. F. G. Smith Piano Co., 1217 F St. Hecht & Co., 512-17 7th St. Hugo Worch, 1130 G St. Fred S. Lincoln, 812 12th St. M. Phillips, 1233 7th St. House & Herrmann, 725 8th & E St. R. H. Reamy, 625 Pa. Ave. S. E.

AND THE WASHINGTON HERALD OFFICE.