

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 1222 New York Avenue, Telephone MAIN 3900.

CLYTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES: HARBOR, STORY, AND BROOKS, INC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, \$5.40 per year. Daily, without Sunday, \$4.40 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday, \$5.40 per year. Daily, without Sunday, \$4.40 per year.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1914.

War also makes strange bed-fellows.

It looks as if the German right got left.

The coal man met the ice man going out.

Italy must use grape juice diplomacy, too.

Faint heart never won on a pair of queens.

This is the fall season for everything except the cost of living.

Why does Haiti hurry up and proclaim her neutrality, too?

A vanity bag covers a multitude of sins of the complexion.

Hon. A. R. Rosten Bey's diplomacy seems to be somewhat rusty.

Adam had a spare rib, but after he lost it he never had any backbone.

It might help some if Congress would put a tax on certain kinds of vaudeville.

The affair now going on near Paris is much worse than the customary French duel.

Yes, Jason; a Hungarian is called a Hun. And we suppose the feminine is Honey.

Many people will always suspect that polygamy was suppressed because of envy.

The object of Col. Roosevelt's visit to Louisiana is another one of those million-dollar mysteries.

The man who marries a woman with a sharp tongue naturally feels that he has been stung.

Mary Garden lost her wardrobe the other day, but we understand that she has since found it in her jewel case.

No; we don't know how Tcharevokokhask is pronounced, and we are not even sure that we spelled it correctly.

We saw a list of French killed and wounded the other day, but we failed to find the name of Count Boni de Castellane.

It won't be long now until the liar who brags about taking a cold bath every morning will be asserting himself again.

It is reported that because of the shortage of dyestuffs we will all have to wear white hosiery next season. That will be all right, if we can just keep them white.

Gen. Oregon declares that the American flag flying at Vera Cruz is a national disgrace. It didn't impress him that way at all while Huerta was in power in Mexico City.

We admire the preparedness of the Germans, and the strategy of the allies, but the greatest brain work in connection with this great war is being done by the headline artists. It is superb.

If this country ever has to go to war, the first line should be made up of reckless autoists. If they would be as destructive in war as they are in peace we would soon whip the world.

Surg. Gen. Blue, of the Public Health Service, announces that the city of New Orleans is perfectly clean and healthy. The victory over the dreaded bubonic plague is one which the whole country may be proud of and grateful for.

Most Americans will be satisfied now that the Turkish Ambassador realizes that he was not diplomatic in selecting his illustrations. We all know that there are too many lynchings in this country, and it does not please us a bit to be reminded of the fact by the representatives of other governments.

Switzerland is at peace with all the world, but it is estimated that it is costing that little nation \$300,000 a day to maintain her neutrality, with no chance of getting it back. But, perhaps, the winners will be willing to make up a purse for her after the fighting.

Booker T. Washington gave the members of his race golden advice when he told them that "one big, definite piece of constructive work will go further in removing race prejudice and give us a higher standard before the world than all the defending and explaining and 'getting back' can possibly accomplish," and urged them to make the houses they live in so attractive that people will want to live in their section. Fair-minded members of the white race will have to admit, however, that it is an uphill fight for the colored brother.

British statesmen are already warning the people of a great prospective shortage of wheat and rye in 1915, due to the fact that the men of Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, which countries produce more than half the world's supply, are at war. They do not believe that India, Canada, the United States, Argentina, and other grain-growing countries will be able to make good the shortage, but surely our farmers will at least try to do their share. And this is only one of several directions in which profit awaits us as a result of the war.

Political Situation.

The election in Maine tomorrow will be a straw showing which way the political wind is blowing. The leaders in all parties appreciate the importance of the outcome. There is no denying the fact that the campaign has been fought almost entirely upon national issues.

The interest in the fight in Maine is so great that the newspapers are devoting as much attention to meetings and speeches as they are to the European war. An entire State and Congressional ticket is to be voted for, the present governor being a Republican and three of the four Representatives being of the same faith.

National Issues in the Election.

President Wilson's administration is, of course, the pivot upon which the campaign rests.

The Democrats contend that the President acted with great wisdom in handling the Mexican situation; that he saved the honor of the nation by his advocacy of the repeal of the Panama free tolls law, and that his high ideals have marked a new era in the history of the country.

Enormous posters, displayed all over the State, announce that the Democratic party has destroyed the rule of Wall Street; has driven "Cannamon" out of Congress; has injured the Sugar Trust and benefited the people by taking the duty from imported sugar; has done wonders with the parcel post, and has driven from Washington the paid lobbyists of special privilege.

In the debate upon these assertions the Republicans have answered that the frequent and lengthy interviews of Mr. J. P. Morgan with Secretary McAdoo indicate that Wall Street is still a factor in the government; that the Republicans during sixteen years of power in the House brought in only 110 "gag rules" to enact legislation, while in three and a half years the Democrats have forced no less than fifty-two of these rules upon the majority in the House; that the money received as duty upon sugar has been taken out of the pockets of the American people and put into the pockets of the Sugar Trust, with an increase in the price of sugar and the closing of sixteen out of seventy-two beet sugar factories and forty-two sugar houses and plantations in one State alone.

They have also shown that the parcel post was inaugurated under Republican administration, and point out that the only outcome of the lobby investigation was the enforced resignation of a Democratic Congressman under serious charges.

There is another issue which is playing a large part in the closing days of the campaign. This is the effort of the administration to create a merchant marine by the purchase of foreign-built ships.

Maine was once the greatest shipbuilding State in the Union and would be glad, if opportunity offered, to resume its former leadership in this direction. The proposition to spend millions of dollars for foreign-built ships, when the money could be expended in this country, is being emphatically condemned.

In addition to these national issues—which indicate the lines along which the elections in November will be decided—there are a few local topics. One of these, of course, is prohibition, a never-ending source of controversy in Maine. The Democrats are charged with being aided and abetted by the beer and whisky interests, while the Republicans are held to be hypocritical and insincere. Another matter which has received some attention is the refusal of Gov. Haines to approve a bill which compelled the railroads to sell \$5 and \$10 mileage books, its object being to give the poor people an opportunity to travel at 2 cents a mile.

The Outcome Is Uncertain.

The situation in Maine is so peculiar that it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty which party will win.

Ordinarily Maine is a Republican State. In 1912, however, it was badly infected with Bull Mooseism, Roosevelt receiving 48,000 votes and Taft only 20,000. This was largely due to the fact that President Taft was the advocate of reciprocity with Canada, a measure naturally unpopular in the border States. Mr. Wilson received 51,000 votes, a plurality of approximately 3,000, but the total Democratic vote was 23,000 less than the Taft and Roosevelt vote combined. There would be no hope for the Republicans if this division still obtains. Evidence of a change in the political complexion of the State was afforded, however, when Mr. Peters was elected a year ago to fill a Congressional vacancy. At that time the figures showed that the Republican vote increased from 7,159 for Taft in 1912, to 15,081 for Peters in 1913, while the Roosevelt vote of 13,435 dwindled to 6,338 for the Progressive nominee for Congress. The recent registration also indicated a very marked falling off in the third party vote. The margin of Republican safety is so close, however, that if in the First Congressional district Walter Emerson, who is opposing Representative Asher C. Hinds, can poll 3,000 Bull Moose votes, a Democratic Congressman will be elected.

Although a Republican victory in Maine will be heralded to the country as a repudiation of President Wilson's administration, the President himself has taken no open part in the contest. He has been assured that the Democrats will be victorious and apparently places much faith in the prediction.

The Primary in Illinois.

The chief political event of the past week was the primary election in Illinois, with the victory of Roger C. Sullivan for the Democratic Senatorial nomination over Representative Stringer.

The fact that Sullivan has been given the cold shoulder by President Wilson and was fought bitterly by Secretary Bryan, Gov. Dunne, Mayor Harrison, and William Randolph Hearst, makes his triumph all the more remarkable.

The end of this factional, Democratic fight in Illinois is not yet. Although in his public statement, after being assured of the nomination, Mr. Sullivan asserted that he would continue to fight for the policies of President Wilson, it is not certain that he will receive the administration's support. In fact, the statement has been made with much positiveness that both the President and Secretary Bryan will continue to be against him. In Chicago, the Federal officeholders, evidently taking their cue from Washington, are openly predicting that Mr. Sullivan cannot be elected. It would seem, however, now that the fight is over and Mr. Sullivan has demonstrated the strength of his organization, that the administration would help in his election, especially as Sullivan played an important part in turning the Illinois delegation to Wilson at the Baltimore convention.

In Illinois, as everywhere else, much depends upon the number of votes which the Progressives can draw away from the Republicans. The detailed figures of the primary have not yet been received, but even if they could be analyzed would have little value, inasmuch as the Progressives, with great wisdom, disguised their vote by offering only one candidate for each office. There is no possibility, of course, that Raymond Robins, the Progressive nominee for Senator will receive anything like the 386,000 votes given to Roosevelt in Illinois in 1912, but if he should obtain even a fair proportion of that number he could play havoc with the Republicans. The Progressives are claiming that the Democrats who are against Sullivan will cast their votes for Robins, so that the latter will be elected over Senator Sherman, Republican, who has been renominated. As the smoke of the primary has not yet cleared away, so that the new alignment is not visible, it is impossible to tell just how far the Democratic defection extends. One thing seems to be certain. The opposition of the administration is not a serious factor in Illinois, and Mr. Sullivan will go ahead and make his own fight, no matter what the powers in Washington may say or do.

DESERT SURGERY.

Mr. Hynton-Simpson, whose anthropological investigations on the Congo are well known, has just returned from the Algerian hinterland, where he has for some years been studying the Bedouin and other tribes of the desert.

During his previous travels Mr. Hynton-Simpson had treated much of the wonderful skill of the desert doctors, particularly in surgery. On this expedition he came into touch with a friendly Arab doctor, who helped him to a meeting with that village surgeon. He has brought back for the learned societies a mass of valuable information and a large collection of native surgical instruments.

The only training these native doctors receive is that handed on from father to son. Very few are able to read or write, and only the most successful surgeon met by the traveler was quite unable to read. Responding to the common, and is most successfully performed. That operations of this sort are frequently due to the fact that the country is very dry, and an anesthetic is in dispute. The use of an anesthetic is unknown, and is, in fact, regarded with contempt. The people seem impervious to the pain of the operation, and the boy who was operated on for five days for the removal of a piece of skull smaller than a halfpenny. The boy recovers promptly, and is sent to his father to be cured for various diseases—London Standard.

Historic Messages.

Of famous military messages there are scores, but none so interesting as the one forgotten "Veni, vidi, vici" of Caesar and that equally famous dispatch of Commodore Perry. "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was the brief, but by Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, who, while governor of Gibraltar, wrote to the agent in England this last-mentioned "Veni, vidi, vici" message. Boyd's message was the first of the kind, and is now in the possession of the British Museum.

Political Conditions in Other States.

The outcome of the Democratic Senatorial primary in Arizona was a distinct victory for the President. Senator Mark A. Smith, who has been renominated, supported the President in the tolls repeal fight, while Senator Ashurst was on the other side. The President reciprocated this support by sending a telegram to Arizona a day or two before the primary in which he said he was sincerely anxious to see Mr. Smith returned and made other complimentary expressions. This telegram was widely published, and was unquestionably of great advantage to the candidate. The Democrats in Arizona are greatly encouraged by the outcome of the primary, and as the price of wool has not gone down—and wool is the political issue in Arizona—they hope to keep the State in the Democratic column.

The political condition in Kentucky is interesting. While there is practically no doubt of the election of ex-Gov. Beckham to the Senate, the fact that meetings have been held in Newport and Covington to denounce his prohibition tendencies indicate active opposition on the part of the "wet" element in the State. Representative Stanley, who was defeated for the Senatorial nomination, was supported by the "wets," and if a goodly proportion of the 50,000 who voted for him should vote against Beckham, the latter's victory would be endangered. President Wilson carried the State by the very slight margin of 1,300 votes over Taft and Roosevelt combined, and the State has gone Republican more than once. The outcome of the contest depends altogether upon whether the anti-prohibition interests combine to prevent the prohibition strength from being increased in Congress.

BERLIN BEING PREPARED FOR BAD NEWS, IS REPORT

London, Sept. 12.—Messages from Berlin contain a strong undercurrent of pessimism, says a Reuter telegram from Rotterdam. There is decided evidence that Berlin is being prepared for the worst.

It is officially announced in the German capital that the fall of Nancy is soon expected.

Another Berlin announcement admits that another great battle is being fought in France, but very little is said about the progress of the German army. It is such consolation as the military news brings to the King of Saxony, congratulating him on his soldiers' success.

A German dispatch says the Austrians actually killed Kaiser Wilhelm's son, the Austrian crown prince, in a battle on the first day of the war.

THE WAR BY DAY Fifty Years Ago.

September 13, 1864—An Infantry Regiment of Gen. Jubal A. Early's Confederate Army in the Shenandoah Valley, the Eighth South Carolina, Was Captured by Cavalry from the Federal Army Under Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Great Value to the Federal Command of Sharp Work by His Cavalry.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

Fifty years ago today an infantry regiment of Gen. Jubal A. Early's Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley, the Eighth South Carolina, was captured with its colors, by cavalry from the Federal army, under Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

The incident illustrated forcibly the value of the Federal sharp work by the cavalry. It demonstrated to all men, so great had been the depletion of its ranks by hard service.

If the other infantry regiments in Early's army were as well equipped as the one, the Federals must see the force in front of them must be very much less than they had at first supposed.

Further information, which was obtained in such bits as this, which, I given due study, means much. Early's force, in fact, was very much smaller than Sheridan had supposed, and he had not more than 10,000 men for battle. Signs were multiplying to demonstrate this disparity, but it was not until the fate of Early's army would be sealed.

Cavalry Harnesses Enemy.

Sheridan's army was now in a position and in condition to begin aggressive operations against Early with high promise. It had now become a more advanced against the enemy, had withdrawn to near Harpers Ferry, and had again advanced, taking position on September 12, near the Shenandoah River and Winchester.

This stream was a tributary of the Potomac, flowing for twenty miles down the Shenandoah Valley, and was the scene of the Shenandoah River and Winchester.

Sheridan was the first Federal commander to see the value of the Opequan river, and he was the first to form his lines across the valley—a useless proceeding, since the mountain gaps on either side gave the enemy access to his rear.

Sheridan formed his line lengthwise of the valley, facing the enemy at Winchester, having his own back to the Shenandoah River. He had no thought of moving either to the left, and threaten Early's line of retreat up the valley, or to the right, if obliged to fall back.

This was the only sound system of operations for that field, as events proved. While lying behind the Opequan, Sheridan by no means was idle. His cavalry was engaged daily in observing the

RIVER AND HARBORS BILL

Proposed Curtailments Put Democratic Orators in a Serious Plight.

In contradiction to the recent report that Senator Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, was sure the river and harbor bill would pass the Senate in its present form, it is now declared in Washington that \$5,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 carried at present will be taken from the appropriations. The ultimate fate of the country would be larger than the sum by which the appropriations are to be reduced, for a number of the abandoned projects would require maintaining appropriations in the future. Probably a deeper cut could be made with advantage. Senator Burton has riddled the whole bill; but evidence of the slightest inclination toward economy on the part of the Democrats in Congress is that which is being received.

Should the explanation of the reduced appropriations offered by the Democrats take the form of a report from the committee that such a reduction is necessary, it would be impossible to carry on operations provided for in the items eliminated. The object of the measure is to reduce the Federal expenditures the House bill granted will be told by their Representatives. They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

They will be glad to see the bill passed, but they are merely being postponed, and the Senators whose dilatory opposition held up the bill will be blamed for the delay.

PROPERTY SECURE IN U. S. A.

We have had all sorts of illustrations lately of the frantic efforts of Europeans to save their money and property from the havoc of war, the most recent being the transfer of French money to New York in huge amounts for safe keeping. This country is, obviously, the safest place in the world just now for the investment and deposit of foreign money.

The contrast between America and Europe in this regard recalls to mind the speech of Macaulay in the House of Commons, where he answered those who had been saying that the marvelous prosperity of the United States was due almost solely to its virgin wealth by declaring that freedom from fear of invasion by a foreign enemy had fully as much to do with it. One need not draw on his imagination very hard to understand what