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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1914.

The Senate scrambled the "pork" this year.

Let the Spugs all buy a bale of cotton for Christmas.

There are still a few flies that have escaped the swatters.

The modern dance is not a dance at all; it is just a prance.

How fortunate is the dentist. He can gnash other people's teeth.

Just as soon as a man arrives in Mexico he gets notice to go.

Most of the stuff that is cabled ought to be tabled. It is worthless.

The German theory of preserving a navy is to keep it in port.

There will probably be a history of the war in an edition de Luxemburg.

The Missouri mule is still mightier than the automobile in warfare.

Villa seems to think it is his mission in life to oppose whatever is to be.

The war correspondents do not always send news that fits the headlines.

The recent prohibition election in Virginia inspired a lot of dry humor.

These accordeon skirts look very well, but it takes a big note to pay for them.

Go to the queen bee, thou hen, and learn how to lay 200,000 eggs in a single season.

The fellow with the rainbow socks should be told that hose are made to be seen, not heard.

The war has put a check on the importation of English checks, and that is not a bad thing.

The politician who used to pride himself on being a game cock is now simply a lame duck.

Now it is demanded that Congress pass a radium bill. By the way, what is radium good for?

One of the most interesting sights in Washington is to watch the sightseeing automobiles go by.

Some people will never be satisfied unless Secretary Daniels prohibits the use of tobacco in the navy.

We do not look for any new dances this winter, as they would be sure to be improvements over the present ones.

This is the time of year when the head of the house begins talking about what a poor hand he is at building a fire.

The Montana Indian chief who says he will take no part in the European war may be fishing for the Nobel peace prize.

We are not taking much stock in this prison reform movement. The reform that does not start outside of prison walls is not worth much.

In the old days starving troopers could eat their horses, but a starving trooper of today would get mighty little sustenance out of an automobile tire.

A lot of people never would have suspected that Gifford Pinchot lived in Pennsylvania if he had not become a candidate for the Senate in that State.

Periodically, we are informed that Washington eventually will have to have an increased water supply, and now the year 1930 has been fixed upon as the limit of the adequacy of the present supply. Possibly the latest announcement may be regarded as a prophecy that by 1930 prohibition will be established in the Capital.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, defeated for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in New York, has returned to his post in the Navy Department, expressing himself as entirely satisfied with the result. He wasted a lot of time campaigning, however, when he might have conceded the nomination to Ambassador Gerard.

Representative Ben Johnson refuses to certify to the number of days he has been present in the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms refuses to pay him his salary. If the Kentucky statesman could get along as well without the money as the Sergeant-at-Arms can without the certificate, all would be well, but judging from Mr. Johnson's course, this is not the case; so the entire House was compelled to waste an hour or two in listening to his wail.

The breeding of saddle horses would seem to offer large and sure profits for a number of years to come. This country is now being scoured for animals for the British cavalry, and no doubt they are being killed as fast as fresh ones can be supplied. One difficulty is that this country is badly off for breeding stock, since anti-racing legislation has caused the exportation of so many of our best stallions and brood mares.

Political Situation.

The primaries are over, all nominations have been made, and in each State and Congressional district the battle lines are being formed for the last four weeks of the campaign.

During the week just ended the political leaders of all parties have been carefully analyzing the situation in each Congressional district and figuring on the outcome. The Republicans have come to the conclusion that they will capture the next House, even though some of them are not anxious to accomplish this result. The Democrats, after passing through a period of extreme depression, are again quite optimistic, largely because of the activities of Mr. Roosevelt. He is today, as ever, their best asset. If he had remained out of the campaign, they would have been down-hearted to the last degree. His trip through the West, ending with an invasion of Pennsylvania and other near-by States, has given them encouragement. They know that their chance of winning is largely increased if Roosevelt can draw unto himself a goodly proportion of the Republican vote.

Will the Progressive vote be a factor in the election? It has not figured to any marked extent in the primaries anywhere. In New York, as shown by the combined vote for Davenport and Sulzer, it has dwindled from 390,000 for Roosevelt in 1912, to 15,000 in 1914. In most of the States the Progressives have avoided a show of hands by arranging that their candidates should be unopposed, but even this has not disguised the almost total disintegration of the party. There is still a possibility, however, that a few thousand votes, cast here and there for Progressive candidates, may seriously affect the political complexion of the next House.

Where the Republicans Expect to Make Gains.

In figuring on their chances for controlling the next House the Republicans count upon material gains in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

For instance, they expect to see solid Republican delegations from New Hampshire and Connecticut. They expect, also, to gain four districts in Massachusetts, so that the delegation will contain twelve Republicans and four Democrats, and they think that the two Democrats from Rhode Island will be displaced. The New York delegation now stands eleven Republicans and thirty-two Democrats. Reports are said to indicate that after the election it will have at least twenty-five Republicans. A gain of nine members in Pennsylvania is predicted, and the Ohio delegation, now consisting of three Republicans and nineteen Democrats, is expected to stand twelve Republicans and ten Democrats. In the Middle West very substantial gains are also anticipated, especially in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois, the displacement of no less than ten or twelve Democrats in the latter State being predicted. Without going into the details of each State, the districts which are now Democratic or Progressive, but which are expected to go Republican, are as follows:

California	3
Colorado	3
Delaware	1
Illinois	10
Indiana	4
Iowa	3
Kansas	5
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	4
Michigan	2
Minnesota	1
Missouri	1
Montana	2
Nebraska	2
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	3
New York	14
Ohio	9
Pennsylvania	9
Rhode Island	2
Washington	2
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	2
Total	87

If the Republicans are able to reverse the political conditions of 1912 in eighty-seven Congressional districts, they can carry the next House by a narrow margin. As a matter of fact, a reversal of seventy-two districts would overturn the present Democratic majority.

Basis of the Republican Claim.

Republican calculations are based upon a mass of correspondence received from various Congressional districts. It is admitted that this kind of information is not always reliable, but as far as possible it has been checked over and in most of the cases is apparently dependable.

The war tax issue has proven a God-send for the Republicans. It has awakened, as was anticipated, a most vigorous protest from all sections of the country. Quite a number of Democrats are regretting that they did not insist upon a bond issue to meet the deficiency, instead of placing the burden upon the individual voters; but it is known that the President emphatically refused to have his administration placed upon a par with that of President Cleveland, in whose term an issue of bonds was forced by a deficit in the Treasury. The Republicans in the House, in the limited time at their disposal, made as much of a fight against the imposition of the tax as possible, but before the measure gets through the Senate there is certain to be a strong arraignment of the dominant party. The original proposition was to continue the discussion until election day, in order that the knowledge of the situation might permeate the country. If this should be done there is no doubt that the Democrats would suffer—a fact which accounts for the desire of the majority to adjourn Congress as quickly as possible.

The Republicans find, also, that the business condition throughout the country, for which they claim the Democratic tariff law is responsible, is a big factor in the political situation. There has been a slackening of industry, increased idleness, and lower wages, and the cost of living has not decreased. The policy of the campaign is to draw attention to these conditions as the most convincing argument for the ousting of the Democratic party from power.

Situation from Democratic Viewpoint.

The Democratic leaders admit that they will lose a good many districts this fall. They know that the conditions which led to an overwhelming Democratic victory in 1912 were abnormal, and are not likely to be repeated. They do not believe, however, that they will lose control of the House, and point to the recent election in Maine, when the political complexion of the Congressional delegation remained unchanged, as proof that there will not be a revolution at the polls this year.

There are two personal factors in the Democratic situation—Roosevelt and Wilson. The former is an aid in so far as he can continue to keep the Republican party divided. President Wilson, on the other hand, is a positive strength. There is no doubt that he personally stands well with the country. It is no exaggeration to say that he is stronger than his party. The Democrats know this, and they are making their campaign around him. This is the reason he has been asked to indorse Democratic candidates for office. In addition to this, there appeared last week a flood of campaign buttons, bearing the legend: "War in Europe. Peace in America. God Bless Wilson." His high ideals are commended; his well-written sentences are repeated, and his evident interest in the welfare of the people is emphasized. The Democrats are wise in thus bringing the President to the front. Even while Democratic policies may not be altogether successful and while the party itself is being held responsible for the ills which have come upon the country, the fact remains that the people have not lost faith in Woodrow Wilson. He has had the strength to hold his party together, he has shown himself to be possessed of definite ideas which he successfully carried into execution, and his personality is of the highest type. If the Democrats again carry the country, they can give the credit therefor to their President in the White House. He is the one man who can save them from defeat.

A Flyer in Statistics.

Capt. Hobson is opposed to the beer tax, and he gave the House some of his reasons for opposition. The captain, by "exact scientific investigation," found that the beer tax caused 2,000 premature deaths every day in the year, or 730,000 annually. The significance of this discovery, Capt. Hobson did not make as clear as he might, if he had given the census figures, which show that there were 838,000 deaths all told in the registered area of the United States in 1912. Had the captain coupled these figures with those of "the premature deaths," he would have shown the House and the country that nearly 90 per cent of all the deaths in the United States are premature and due to the beer tax; and this, notwithstanding the fact that 216,000 of these victims had passed the age of sixty-five, and more than 1,000 had passed the centenary mark before they were prematurely cut off by the beer tax. It was inexcusable in Capt. Hobson to ignore the mortality statistics of the Census Office, when these would have enabled him to show by exact scientific investigation that but for the beer tax the American people would all live to the age of Methuselah.

But this was only part of the captain's indictment against the beer tax. He assured the House of his own knowledge that there are now, at this very minute, 1,000,000 habitual drunkards in this country, 4,000,000 heavy drinkers, 20,000,000 regular drinkers, and "unestimated millions" of occasional drinkers. Applying the captain's progressive ratio of quadruple increase from habitual drunkards to regular drinkers, his "unestimated millions" of occasional drinkers must be between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000, and makes the grand total of beer tax victims 125,000,000. Again, the captain neglected an opportunity for employing the census figures showing that the total estimated population of the United States in this year, 1914, is 98,781,324. Had the captain made a comparison of his exact scientific figures with those of the Census Office, he could have demonstrated that the victims of the beer tax were about 26,000,000 greater than the entire population, including babes in arms and centenarians. The captain also assured his hearers that 55 per cent, or 55,000,000, of the people in this country are now living in dry territory, under prohibition law, and he could have shown that even these prohibitionists must be numbered with one class or the other, from habitual drunkards to occasional drinkers. There is nothing like an exact scientific investigation to bring out the truth in startling colors, and the captain is the most startling exponent of how the country is going to the demnition bow-wows to be found anywhere.

There were some other figures in the captain's speech which bear directly on the Democratic economic policy. The captain boasted that he had sent out more than 2,000,000 copies of his prohibition speech in December, and had written 1,500,000 letters on the same subject. The captain is a ready letter writer, and has tireless energy, but to write 1,500,000 letters, allowing one minute to each letter, would require a little more than 1,000 days, or nearly three years, working twenty-four hours a day; and yet the captain performed this hurculean task in eight months, mailed 2,000,000 copies of his speech, attended to his official duties in the House, made a campaign for the Senate, and swung around the Chautauqua circuit. His speeches and letters went under his frank and cost the government not less than $50,000 for postage, or at the rate of $75,000 a year, to carry such "information" to the people. This admission of Capt. Hobson that he has franked more than 3,500,000 speeches and letters on prohibition in less than a year, may give Chairman Barnhart, of the Printing Committee, some points in his investigation as to the abuse of the franking privilege, and also show one item of economy due directly to Oscar Underwood, who is responsible for Capt. Hobson's retirement to private life, where he will not be able much longer to abuse the privilege of free use of the mails for official business.

When the Nation Prays.

Without any intent to underestimate the value of intercessory prayer or to discredit the Scriptural assurance that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," it might occur to some—possibly to the Shintoists of Japan—that we have been exceedingly deliberate in our approach as a nation to the throne of grace with our petition for peace. From a certain viewpoint, it might seem that we had assumed a great risk in permitting so long a period to elapse between the first announcement of our intention to pray for the cessation of hostilities and the actual accomplishment of the mediatory act. It is positively disconcerting to call to mind the numerous untoward events which have taken place in the meantime, and to reflect upon the possibility that our delay may be responsible for many of these lamentable happenings.

With the Kaiser's war machine in prime smashing order and the Czar's countless hordes of mujiks moving relentlessly westward, it was indeed a courageous thing to do—to designate a day, a month in advance, on which a neutral people might be expected to bend the knee in quest of peace. Who could have foretold what might have happened and what actually did happen during those intervening weeks? There seems, also, to have been a very appreciable element of chance in the matter. Were it not that the German war machine has been proved to be less efficient than its builders expected it to be, there would be no occasion to pray for peace today—there would remain only the opportunity to pray for the crushed and helpless survivors of the death-dealing juggernaut.

Since there still remains the need of divine interposition, now that the appointed day is here, it is clearly the duty of every peace-loving American to repair, as far as possible, the damage which may have been the result of our national procastination.

ACQUAINTANCE IS COSTLY.

Hoe's Lawyer Says Sullivan Girl Has Cost Client $125,000.

New York, Oct. 3.—It has cost Arthur Hoe about $125,000 so far to have known Miss Mae Sullivan, and there is nothing left of the $400,000 in cash which his father bequeathed him.

This was the statement made today by Edward G. Pringle, counsel for Hoe, in a formal denial that his client would compromise either of the two Supreme Court actions brought by Miss Sullivan, in which she asks damages aggregating $225,000. Pringle said:

"Miss Sullivan and her friends have received, directly and indirectly, nearly a third of the cash which Mr. Hoe inherited from his father. Her $150,000 breach of promise suit last June resulted in a disagreement and now she is going ahead with an action for $75,000, based on her claim that my client promised her $1,000 a month for life. We will fight the second action just as vigorously as we did the first, and there is not the slightest intention to compromise either case."

MANY AMERICANS IN LONDON.

U. S. Ambassador to Russia Waits for Better Travel Service.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 3.—There are still some notable Americans remaining in London. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are quartered at the Ritz indefinitely, as are Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and Jesse Lewinsohn. George T. Marye, American Ambassador to Russia, recently arrived at the Ritz with Mrs. Marye. They will remain in London until better means of travel permit them to proceed to Petrograd.

Mrs. William Goddard and Mrs. Charles Berwind have returned to Claridge's before sailing for New York.

Former Senator W. A. Clark has gone to Paris, hoping to see something of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haskell have arrived at the Victoria Hotel from Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McGrew are staying at the Berkeley Hotel.

WEDS HEIRESS; QUITS ARMY.

Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has resigned from the government service and is now on his honeymoon, having married Miss Weston, an heiress of New England, a few days ago. Capt. Rockwell had served as a military aid to Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

ANOTHER AUTO STOLEN.

A four-passenger automobile, belonging to William M. Reed, 2739 Ontario road northwest, was stolen last night from Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The machine bears District tag. No. 16635.

FRENCH WILL BE IN RAGS. WANT GARMENTS FOR WINTER

Paris, Oct. 3.—"After only two months campaigning the clothing of a million French soldiers will be in rags," said M. Galli, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, today in making an appeal through the Matin for speed in providing the troops with winter outfits.

HANGS HIMSELF IN CELL.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 3.—While in jail awaiting trial on a charge of non-support, Andrew Lewandowski committed suicide early today by hanging himself with his belt.

Panama is trying to develop agricultural resources.

PREPAREDNESS.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN,
Author of "Pushing to the Front," Etc.

The European war furnishes a wonderful illustration to young and old of the advantages of readiness. Nations which have been slack and indifferent as to war preparations, people who have believed that the world was becoming too civilized to fight much more, and who have been lax about war preparations are learning some bitter lessons.

One of the great characteristics of the German nation has been not only her readiness for war, but her preparedness for war emergencies. No matter how far away were the prospects of war, the German soldiers and sailors were ever taught to be just as prepared for it as if it were to be declared the next day.

In the entire history of the world there is not a more notable example of the foresight which produces readiness and wins success than the course that was taken by Von Moltke in making ready for the Franco-Prussian war that overthrew Napoleon III and the French empire. More than thirteen years before every office man in the reserve army had written or printed instructions to tell him exactly what to do in case of war. Every commander in the kingdom had, in sealed envelopes, confidential and special instructions as to the final direction and disposition of troops, which were only to be used on receipt of the command to mobilize the forces. The military stores, too, had been placed just where they could be reached with the least possible delay, and with the least congestion of the railway facilities in case of war.

The program Von Moltke constantly changed and adjusted to up-to-date conditions all through those thirteen years, so as to be ready at any moment for the call of war. It is said that the final plans that were carried out in 1870 were made in 1868, and that the first plans were made as early as 1857. The movements of the great German army under the leadership of that master mind were like clockwork.

What a contrast in the French war office to Von Moltke's painstaking, farseeing, strategic, sagacious plans! He left nothing to chance; France everything. French officers telegraphed from the frontier to the general headquarters that they had no supplies, no camping material, and that they could not collect all their troops. Everyhing was in such confusion that never was the French army a match for its antagonist. It was outplanned, outgeneraled, outwitted, outbrained everywhere! The result was one of the most terrible humiliations that any nation ever experienced.

Great generals have often won victories over a much superior force because of their greater readiness and the better availability of their reserve forces.

Available soldiers are to an army what ready cash is to a business man in the time of a financial panic. A few thousand dollars of ready cash are often better than a large amount of slow assets.

I know of a concern doing a large business which went to the wall in a business panic for the lack of $5,000 ready cash. The firm had reserves, but they were not quickly available.

On every hand we see young men and young women starting out in life without being flanked and buttressed on every side with great reserves—preparation, education, training—and they are constantly failing. Like a weak bank, there is nothing back of them, nothing behind them to protect them in an emergency, to enable them to meet an unusual run, an unexpected demand.

The man who expects to do anything of great importance in the world must be prepared for the possible emergency. He must be large enough for the greatest chance that could come to him. The great secret of success is in being ready for the unexpected.

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CIVIL WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

October 4, 1864—The Press of the North Was Bestowing High Praise on the Colored Soldiers of Grant's Army for Bravery Displayed in the Charge of a Negro Brigade in the Battle of Newmarket Heights on September 29. Record of the Negro Troops in the War.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

Fifty years ago today the press of the North was bestowing high praise on colored soldiers of Grant's army for bravery displayed by a negro brigade—Gen. Alonzo G. Draper's, of Gen. Charles J. Paine's division, Eighteenth Army Corps—in charging a Confederate fortification in the battle of Newmarket Heights, on Chaffin's Farm, on the north side of the James River, September 29.

In this fight the Confederates experienced a bitterness of soul that hitherto they had been spared—they saw Southern soldiers run before negroes. This was a refutation of the repeated Southern claim that "the nigger won't fight." It called for the most serious cogitation. The negro soldier, at first considered an impossibility by the Confederates, and also considered lightly by the Federals, was now a positive factor in the termination of the war. His numbers in the Northern army had increased at a rate that had made the negroes bearing arms for the North numerically an imposing host. At the end of the war the records were to show a total enlistment in the Federal ranks of 178,978 negroes.

The military strength that might be derived for the Confederacy by enlisting negroes was already being seriously pondered by the Confederate leaders. With the evidence fresh before them of the value of the negro as a fighting man, the question took on fresh interest. What was not apparent to them at the beginning of the war was now clear—that the Federals had an important element of strength in their black troops. The day was not distant when the Confederates would attempt to draw similar strength from among their slaves.

A Tribute to the Negro.

The story of Newmarket Heights is always cited as the most glorious in the record of the negroes in the war. Gen. B. F. Butler, who was in nominal command of the operations in which this battle was fought, made telling use in later years of what he saw of the negroes engaged there.

In a speech in Congress (January 7, 1874), he said:

"It became my painful duty to follow in the track of that charging column, and there, in a space not wider than the clerk's desk and 300 yards long, lay the dead bodies of 543 of my colored comrades, fallen in defense of their country, who had offered up their lives to uphold its flag and its honor as a willing sacrifice; and as I rode along among them, guiding my horse this way and that way, lest he should profane with his hoofs what seemed to me the sacred dead, and as I looked on their bronzed faces upturned in the shining sun, as if in mute appeal against the wrongs of the country for which they had given their lives, whose flag had only been to them a flag of stripes, on which no star of glory had ever shone for them—feeling I had wronged them in the past and believing what was the future of my country to them—among my dead comrades there I swore to myself a solemn oath—'May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever fail to defend the rights of those men who have given their blood for me and my country that day and for their race forever.'"

The negro as a soldier had not always had such eloquent defense, even for political purposes.

The enlistment of negroes had been approached in a gingerly fashion by the United States authorities. There was a strong sentiment against it in the rank and file of the army and in the councils of the nation. In 1861 the war was considered on both sides a business for white men only.

The first black regiment organized for Federal service was the First South Carolina Infantry, recruited by Maj. Gen. David Hunter at Hilton Head, in April, 1862.

The regiment made rapid progress in drill. Its camp was on the grounds of Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, of the Confederate army.

When Gen. Rufus Saxton, Gen. Hunter's successor, was authorized to raise 50,000 negro troops, the command of the First South Carolina Infantry was offered to Capt. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, a former clergyman, who accepted the place and who made his regiment afterward the Thirty-third United States Colored Infantry, a fighting command of much efficiency. The enlistment of black men as soldiers followed in all parts of the country.

In August, 1864, Gen. Butler organized at New Orleans two negro regiments, whose officers were intelligent mulattoes who spoke French.

Host of Black Fighters.

By November, 1862, Gen Butler had three Louisiana regiments in the field, with officers both white and black. Command of this black brigade was given to Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. This officer was at first opposed to the assignment, but the conduct of the brigade at Port Hudson changed his opinion regarding black soldiers.

By the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued on September 1, 1863, there were not less than 10,000 armed blacks along the Mississippi.

From that time on enlistments were rapid.

The Adjutant General's files at Washington show a total of 178,975 blacks enlisted during the war. The total loss from all causes amounted to 68,178. These 178,975 soldiers were allotted among the several States as follows: Alabama, 2,969; Louisana, 24,052; New Hampshire, 125; Massachusetts, 3,966; Connecticut, 1,764; New Jersey, 1,185; Delaware, 954; District of Columbia, 3,269; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Florida, 1,044; Tennessee, 20,133; Michigan, 1,387; Indiana, 1,537; Missouri, 8,344; Iowa, 440; Kansas, 2,080; Colorado Territory, 95; Mississippi, 17889; Maine, 1,085; Vermont, 120; Rhode Island, 1,837;; New York, 4,125; Pennsylvania, 8,612; Maryland, 8,718; Virginia, 5,722; West Virginia, 198; Georgia, 3,456; Arkansas, 5,526; Kentucky, 22,703; Ohio, 5,092; Illinois, 1,811; Minnesota, 104; Wisconsin, 165; Texas, 47; not accounted for, 5,896.

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Tomorrow—"Hold the Fort" at Allatoona.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE.

The Clayton anti-trust bill conference report was before the Senate, but the greater part of the time was taken up with political speeches by Republicans, Senators Jones, of Washington, and Smith, of Michigan, attacking the administration. Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, spoke in opposition to the conference report. An effort will be made by the Democratic leaders to get a vote on the report early next week.

The majority members of the Finance Committee worked all day on the war tax bill. They agreed to retain the tax on bank capital and surplus, increase the tax on pawnbrokers and tobacco and cigar manufacturers, and place a tax on commission merchants.

A resolution offered by Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much would be saved to the government if a graduated percentage of the salaries paid Federal employes was withheld for a year was adopted.

The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the tax on manufacturers of domestic wines.

The Senate recessed until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Debate was continued in the House on the Jones Philippine independence bill, but slow progress was made, and a vote may not be reached until late next week.

Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, rose to a question of privilege and made complaint because the Sergeant-at-arms had docked him two months' salary under the Underwood docking resolution. Johnson claimed the action of the Sergeant-at-arms was arbitrary and was based on Johnson's refusal to sign a certificate of attendance. Johnson challenged the right of the Sergeant-at-arms to require such a certificate, although asserting he had been in attendance practically all the time.

Representative Mitchell, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the free entry of exhibits from Cuba to be shown at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Show in Boston this month.

A bill directing the expenditure of $1,000,000 on the Delaware River out of the recently approved rivers and harbors bill was introduced by Representative Edmonds, of Pennsylvania.

Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, introduced a bill authorizing leave of absence for two commissioned officers of the line of the navy that they may accept positions as instructors in the Naval War College of Brazil.

The House adjourned until noon tomorrow.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

New York, Oct. 3.—Washingtonians registered at hotels here today as follows:

Marlborough—
N. P. Alifas.
York—
R. E. Dyle.
Mrs. R. E. Dyle.
J. Parker.
Herald Square—
A. R. Elder.
G. J. Schladt.
L. W. Driscoll.
Martha Washington—
Miss T. L. Perry.
Mrs. T. H. Reichelderfer.
Miss E. Sloan.
Mrs. Thomas.
Park Avenue—
Rev. F. N. Greeley.
Earlington—
G. C. Hough.
Churchill—
W. S. Rolse.
Grand—
W. R. Yager.
Murray Hill—
J. S. Abbott.
New Victoria—
H. D. Bailey.
J. C. Collings.
Van Cortland—
J. H. Daddysman.
Laurelton—
Mrs. M. Hall.
Mrs. M. I. Hall.
C. S. Thorne.
Marseilles—
R. H. Patchin.

Merchants and buyers—S. W. Woodward, 234 Fourth Avenue.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. George W. Cook, Medical Corps.

Each of the following-named officers is relieved from assignment to the Tenth Infantry, to take effect January 1: First Lieut. William F. Harrell, Second Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn, Second Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, and Second Lieut. Mason W. Gray, jr.

Each officer will proceed to the United States as soon as practicable.

Each of the following-named officers is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect January 1:

First Lieut. Donald J. MacLachlan, Twenty-second Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Herbert M. Pool, Eleventh Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. George D. Murphey, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. George C. Elsey, Eleventh Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry.

Capt. James Ronayne, United States army, retired, is relieved from duty with the Organized Militia of Illinois, to take effect on or about November 1, and will repair to this city as soon thereafter as practicable and report to the Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during the month of October, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and not to exceed one visit per month during November and December, 1914, to the works of the Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of materiel in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Maj. Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Ralph G. De Voe, Medical Corps.

Capt. Charles O. Zollars, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Clark is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect on his arival at his home.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander C. L. Russey, detached Georgia, to home and wait orders.

Ensign Garnet Hulings, detached Texas, granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign F. A. Daubin, detached command G-4, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Ensign L. C. Carey, to Burrows.

Pay Inspector Joseph Fyffe, jr., detached pay officer of yard, to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster C. S. Baker, detached navy yard, Mare Island, to wait orders.

Paymaster P. J. Willett, detached naval station, Honolulu, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster W. T. Gray, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., to naval station, Honolulu.

Paymoster David Potter, detached Naval War College, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster J. S. Higgins, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Past Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chaplain LeRoy N. Taylor, detached West Virginia, to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

ONLY FEW FRENCH SOLDIERS LOSE LIMBS FROM WOUNDS

Paris, Oct. 3.—Dr. Henry De Varigny, in an article in the Journal Des Debats dealing with the subject of amputation in the present war, says during the first month of the surgical work at Vichy Hospital more than 600 operations had been carried out.

This number is very small in comparison with the number of wounded, which is 6,000 to 7,000. Of these 600 operations not ten amputations were recorded.

KREBS VS. KIPLING.

German Sympathizer and English Poet Have a Tilt Over Wars.

Franz Hugo Krebs, of Cambridge, Mass., who tried to get Rudyard Kipling's goat by inviting him to this country to read two of his famous poems, has had some further correspondence with the English author. Mr. Krebs sent the following cablegram to Kipling:

September 12, 1914.

Rudyard Kipling, London, England: You are reported in American papers as going on platform to ask your fellow-countrymen to volunteer to risk their lives in order to support Russia in attempting to crush Germany. I hereby offer you $2,000 and your expenses for round trip to come to New York and read (on any night you may select in October, 1914) poems written by you—"The Truce of the Bear," better known as "Adam-zad," and "The Grave of the Hundred Head." I further agree that all moneys received in excess of amount paid you shall be paid to the Red Cross for use in England, Germany, France and Austria (also in Russia should you personally so request). Further, I am willing to place Red Cross Society in complete charge of box office receipts. People here anxious to hear you, and, with your legion of admirers in this country, can guarantee you as cordial a welcome as Charles Dickens or any other English author ever received. Kindly send reasonably prompt reply.

FRANZ HUGO KREBS.

Mr. Kipling replied by letter as follows:

September 13, 1914.

Dear Sir: I have your wire of the 12th instant with your proposal that I visit America to recite verses. I am unable to accept this offer, as I am at present engaged on somewhat urgent work in connection with the late city of Louvain, Belgium, and in doing what I can to assist my countrymen to prevent similar fate overtaking our university towns. Faithfully yours,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Krebs responded in similar vein as follows:

Rudyard Kipling, Esq.

Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you for your registered letter of the 13th instant, which was forwarded to me.

I am sorry that you are unable to accept my offer. In this country your anxiety as to the likelihood of your "university towns" being overtaken by "a similar fate" to that of Louvain will be regarded as more or less due to excessive timidity. As we are advised, the preponderance of the English navy over the German navy is so great (even allowing for the loss of the three English cruisers destroyed by the Germans since your letter to me was written) that your country is in no danger of invasion. Should conditions change in the future so that the invasion of England became a possibility, Americans have every confidence that your countrymen would not be guilty of the abominable cruelties inflicted on the German wounded by the Belgians.

The citizens of the United States know the humane nature of the English and few here would believe for one minute that English women or girls would gouge out the eyes of wounded German soldiers. So! in any event your "university towns" are safe. The sympathy of scores of thousands of your American admirers is yours at this time, when you, of all men, are forced to use your immense influence to try to crush the Teuton with the Cossack. We can easily understand that many historical precedents, notably the opium war, by which England forced China to continue to allow the drug that was ruining its people to be imported, would impel English merchants and manufacturers to rally with enthusiasm around any standard the success of which would blot out from the markets of the world those baleful words "Made in Germany," but thousands of Americans regret most deeply the inconsistent and illogical position that you, one of the great leaders in the English world of letters, have been obliged to take.

FRANZ HUGO KREBS.

P. S. I have just finished re-reading your stirring tale, "The Man Who Was."

ANSWERS HIS LAST FIRE CALL.

"Mike," one of the veteran horses of the fire department, is dead. While responding to an alarm last night with the hose wagon of Engine Company No. 10, his legs, weakened from paralysis, gave way and he went down in a heap. Policeman C. T. Gibson, of the Ninth precinct, found it necessary to shoot him.

M'COY TAKES OATH TOMORROW.

Representative McCoy, of New Jersey, associate justice-desibnate of the District Supreme Bench, will take the oath of office tomorrow. His commission was signed by the President yesterday and he telegraphed his resignation as a member of Congress to Gov. Fielder, of New Jersey, to take effect Monday.

Morning Smiles.

Why They Separated.

"What was the cause of your separation, old man?"

"Incompatibility. She believed in getting into debt and I didn't."—Boston Transcript.

Rebuking a Poet.

Poet—I wrote that poem to keep the wolf from the door.

Editor—Well, if the wolf reads the poem, you can bet that he'll keep away from the door. Good day.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Railroad Regulation.

First Farmer—Think the railroads are doing enough?

Second Farmer—Nope; they should be made to furnish the fences we sit on to watch the trains go by.—New York Sun.

Not the Old John.

"This table-tipping is being done by your late husband," said the amateur medium.

"I don't believe it," answered the serious woman. "When John got to throwing furniture around he never stopped with any such mild demonstration as this."—New York Mail.

Hadn't Used One.

Uncle Ezra—Eph Hoskins must have had some time down in New York.

Uncle Eben—Yep. Reckon he traveled a mighty swift pace. Eph's wife said that when Eph got back and went into his room, he looked at the bed, kicked it, and said, "What's that durn thing for?"—Judge.

Safety Appliance Lacking.

"Didn't you say," demanded the young man of the captain, "that this ship was equipped with all appliances for human safety?"

"I did."

"Then how does it happen that I now find myself engaged to a lady I did not not know when the vessel left her pier?"—Judge.

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

(Written Expressly for The Herald.)
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

AHOY!

(Copyright, 1914.)

For sailing o'er life's stormy wave
Amid the raging roar and rip,
No matter how the tempests rave
The safest craft is Comradeship,
And at the journey's end a brew
To warm the heart and soul of me
I've ever found, in joy and rue,
A draft of true Fraterni-tea!