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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

ART AND HEART.

If one shall sing some song for you, Think less upon the Art of him Than on the question, "Rings he true, And does he sing the Heart of him?"

Fourth of July orators will find no inspiration in the two recent episodes in which Old Glory has figured.

And now Colorado is trying to abolish Judge Ben B. Lindsey and his Juvenile Court.

This government may be expected to decide that American flour shipped by United States parcels post is as much contraband as wheat in an American ship flying the Stars and Stripes.

The Michigan legislators believe in divorcing rum and politics—not absolutely, but with a limit.

Talk about German resourcefulness. Even the elephants belonging to the menageries and zoos have been mobilized and sent to the front to do heavy hauling.

While the bomb plot which the New York police claim to have frustrated has divided away to almost trivial proportions they are now being confronted with a new crop of gunner crimes and perjured testimony.

After several weeks of the threatened submarine warfare, the outcome is so far short of the terrible destruction of life and property which was predicted that some new bugaboo will have to be invented.

Every busy cleaning season a number of newspapers print articles inquiring "what becomes of all the pins?"

It appears from Secretary Garrison's letter to Gen. Wood that the American Legion proposed by Col. Roosevelt is really a rival to a project already under way in the War Department.

Sir Thomas Lipton could not hit the America's cup, but he is engaged in lifting something which is of far greater importance at the present moment—the weight of war which the war has fastened upon the Seaboard.

The milkman who was injured when a locomotive struck his wagon is suing the Erie Railroad for \$25,000, and the company has filed a counter-claim for \$100 alleging that the milkman by careless driving struck the locomotive and "bent, broke and destroyed divers slats or frames of the pilot or cowcatcher, and bruised, abraded, mutilated and destroyed paint and polish on the locomotive."

A report just made to the New York legislature reveals astounding conditions at the State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

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Consider the past performances of juries in lawsuits involving railroads, there is no reason to doubt the milkman's solvency.

A report just made to the New York legislature reveals astounding conditions at the State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

When potato or humor words are spoken the mouth is washed out with four table-spoonfuls of compound astringent, gentian and mix venica.

In serious cases strips of court plaster are placed over the mouth for twenty-four hours.

The treatment of nasal, or inopudent inmates is described as follows: "The bedding is removed from her bed and a blanket rolled in place on the wire springs.

The girl's clothes are loosened and her hands are handcuffed behind her back and leg irons are put on her feet.

In this condition she is laid across the roll of blankets on the bed. The assistant superintendent sits on the knees of the girl while the hospital nurse dips a towel in water and holds it, sopping wet, over the girl's mouth for ten minutes.

The girl, being frightened, struggles, and in endeavoring to breathe through the wet towel draws in the water.

This treatment either strangles or suffocates her, and is kept up until the girl gives in.

And all this almost in the shadow of Sing Sing, where Warden Osborne is providing moving picture shows for gunner and burglar, and giving them a college education.

The "water cure," when practiced on the Filipinos, aroused intense indignation in this country.

Disclosure of the fact that similar punishment is administered to girls in the Empire State has so far caused no great excitement.

The Postoffice Bungle.

We believe that the people of this country have a great respect for Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and that this feeling will be a strong factor in the judgment regarding the results of his administration which they will express at the polls next year.

Mr. Wilson has borne himself with dignity and firmness in his office. He has made mistakes, but these have been mistakes of the head rather than the heart.

In this great European crisis he has stood like a rock for the firmest and strictest neutrality of our country and he has kept us from being involved in the war.

As much could not be said for a good many individuals who have been prominent in the public eye, if any one of them had been President of the United States in these last two years.

Therefore, we repeat, the feeling of the people for Woodrow Wilson is one of respect and gratitude; and in our opinion this feeling will be strong enough to overcome a considerable portion of the adverse criticism of Mr. Wilson that would otherwise exercise supreme influence because of the lamentable failure of the new tariff law.

Popular judgment as to this tariff law is, we believe, practically unanimous that it has been a failure; but we are inclined to think that the people will have a good deal of tolerant consideration for the part played by Mr. Wilson in the making of this law.

They will take into account the fact that the new tariff law was, in its essence, the result of a popular mandate given to the Democratic party at the last election to reform the tariff that then existed.

It has, however, been demonstrated and for the second time within a generation that business in this country is geared to a reasonably high tariff and that the attempt to raise money for government use by substituting in any large way other sources of revenue in place of customs duties is bound to be disastrous.

On the other hand we are so bold as to say that while men's views may differ as to the wisdom or un wisdom of the dealings of President Wilson's administration with many matters, there is one as to which the popular voice will speak without any discord whatever.

This is the indignation and condemnation that has been and will be visited upon the wretched botch that has been made of the handling of the Postoffice Department.

Congress was forced to close its doors last week facing the certainty that the financial affairs of the national postoffice will stand at a large deficit for the present fiscal year.

With efforts to make good this deficit unavailing, Congress was forced to leave the matter for the time being with a temporary reappropriation of the moneys voted last year for postoffice expense.

No amount of juggling and special pleading, no shifting of figures or sickening attempts at popular wheedling can disguise from the people the shameful fact that the deficiency in the postoffice revenues was due to the government's efforts to put through a costly and needless scheme of carrying heavy parcels by mail supplemented by an attempt to make the railroads of the country shoulder the greater portion of the expense of this undertaking.

It will be idle to address a proclamation to the people that in all this the government has been only seeking to cut down the swollen profits, so called, of the express companies.

If the express companies were making too much money, the proper remedy was a reduction of their charges by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which did not involve any necessity for the entrance by the government upon the parcels post venture.

The inauguration of the parcels post was for the mere purpose of performing for the people a service that they themselves in their individual capacity should have been willing to pay for.

It was a heavily losing venture from a business point of view and the attempt to throw the expense of the job upon the railroad companies has represented one of the most outrageous schemes of confiscation ever undertaken in a civilized land.

The people see through all this game from top to bottom. The miserable effort to curry their favor by doing something for them which they know perfectly well they ought to do for themselves and ought not to ask either the government or any private corporation to do, has ended as all such demagogic efforts have ended in the past, in humiliation for the originators and shrewdness of it. It is a matter concerning which we shall have much to say before Congress meets again.

A Notable Literary Centenary.

Celebrating its 100th anniversary year the North American Review is making 1915 notable in American periodical literature.

Its issue for March is described as the third centennial number, and it is quite the equal in wealth and abundance of material of the two numbers which preceded it.

We are not permitted to know how many more of these centennial numbers are contemplated, but the North American's readers are convinced that a lavish host is making the centenary memorable.

To Col. George Harvey, the renowned editor of this literary centurion among American magazines, must be given credit for spreading upon its pages the fertile thoughts of the sondest thinkers, the deepest students and the men of widest experience in the subjects of which they write.

With a galaxy of contributors including James Bryce, Joseph H. Choate, William Dean Howells, Alfred T. Hadley, John Burroughs, Yves Guyot, Thomas Hardy, George von L. Meyer and Francis G. Peabody the North American has no need to sing its own praises at the entrance upon its second centenary.

Its whole enduring history, its high ideals, its present-day progress and prosperity should tend to relieve the apprehensions of those inclined to a pessimistic contemplation of American frivolity and indifference to the things that count in civilization and the world's progress.

Eitel's Commander a Humorist.

It is time to stop the nonsensical talk about the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and recognize that the vessel is to be interned here as long as the war lasts.

Her commander is reported as saying that he doesn't want his ship interned, that he is willing to take a chance and resume his marauding.

But he adds it will require three weeks to fit her to go to sea again.

Does anybody imagine that this government will permit the German to spend three weeks at Newport News getting in condition to sink another American ship? Could Great Britain, France and Russia view such a proceeding in any other way than as a hostile one on the part of the United States? There is no evidence that the cruiser was in a sinking condition when she reached Hampton Roads, and it will not require three

weeks, or anything like it, to fit her for a voyage to the nearest German port, which is all she is entitled to.

The Eitel's commander must be ridiculing us when he suggests three weeks' repairs to a ship of war. A reasonable expectation is that he will be given twenty-four hours to make up his mind whether to intern his ship or to make absolutely necessary repairs in a hurry and put to sea, where destruction or capture awaits him.

Then he will shut off his "hot air" and decide on internment.

In the meantime full reparation from Germany should be swiftly forthcoming and the disposition of the Eitel's prisoners decided upon.

The herding of these prisoners on a ship in one of our ports is repugnant to Americans. If it is decided to let those eligible for admission to this country remain, the German authorities will probably be called upon to find the means of returning the undesirable to Europe.

Doing One Thing at a Time.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

There is comfort in the thought that we can do only one thing at a time. If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

To do it well, we must concentrate. In other words, we ought to do a thing or not do it. Doing a thing, as we say, half-heartedly, is miserable and a cause of misery.

If we did things or didn't do them we should all be happy and well. We should be well and we should be well because we were happy.

The trouble with most of us is that we don't try to do one thing at a time. We try to do two things at a time or more than two things.

We attend to the thing in hand and we distract ourselves by thinking of some other thing or of a multitude of things. In this way we keep our minds, not tranquil as they should be, but seething.

The mind loves to do one thing at a time. In this way only it fulfills its nature. By being subjected to the effort to make it do more, it flies like a shuttle from one thing to another.

The marvel is that, under such circumstances, it can do as well as it does. But, of course, under such circumstances, it never does its best.

The really successful people of the world, the calm, well-poised natures, open to the sources of wholesome and of power, have a genius for never trying to do more than one thing each moment of their conscious lives.

They know the folly of trying to do more, the nervous tension, the flurry, the ineptitude, the waste, and the failure none the less certain, because, from the point of view of the world, it may seem like success. They know that it is always breaking out into disease, through large expressions and through small, the reason being that it is itself disease.

Through self-forgetfulness lie the best achievements. All enthusiasts have found out. When they come back from their quest they feel as if they had left fairland. For every one of us there is a fairland waiting. To get there all we have to do is to leave the petty vexations and considerations behind, the things that interfere with healthy concentration.

One of the great sadnesses of the world is that so many people should refuse to enter. They prefer to be miserable outside. Some of them are so foolish as to feel sorry for those whose privilege it is to live in the charmed world of self-forgetfulness and outside effort. They think their own selfish and sordid world is better.

Often the torment of the mind leads to concentration. It says in a message unmisgivable: "If you don't treat me right I shall go mad. Through your concern for yourself you have made me sick. What I need is exercise and rest is only one way of giving it to me. That is, by letting me alone, by letting me attend to my outside business, instead of forcing me to keep noticing a tiresome creature like you."

When this kind of message comes it is time for action. The first efforts to control thought are likely to be failures. The first success will be attained only after months or years of striving. But the goal is worth any sacrifice or any pain. To reach it is to gain the highest prize in life, to be admitted into the sphere of the universal, filled with peace and with the power that lies in peace, fulfillment, and the wise control of the mind in its developing, not flitting, but reality. Here, indeed, is the paradox of living. By losing the self we gain something much better.

To do one thing at a time, to keep doing it, to reach absolute concentration, makes the doing of good absolutely essential. We can't possibly concentrate on what is evil. The healthy force of being rebel. The soul looks on, appalled, crying its warnings. The nerves refuse to transmit pleasant sensations. There are repeated reactions against the wrong-doing in the system, denials and protests, that keep the mind in turbulence. We are not free to let our adventures of the self-indulgers we always get biased reports. It is for this reason that they are so misleading and harmful. For example, we never hear of the excitability in this kind of living, the fever, the distraction, the upset, the loss of serenity that is so important a factor in meeting the circumstances of each day, the inability to live in the realm of self-forgetfulness. So often the hours will seem to be surrounded over with a kind of miasma, like the atmosphere that rises from an unhealthy pool. It is, indeed, only the wholesome minded, the workers outside themselves, that really live in fresh air and keep the whole machinery of being in stimulating activity.

In zoological gardens it is interesting to observe the difference in the demeanor between monkeys and the higher type, the gorillas. The monkeys are nervous, alert, their eyes darting here and there as their attention keeps changing. But the gorillas are much quieter, much more serene. When they turn their attention to an object they regard it soberly, looking it straight in the face. They are not the prey of a multitude of superficial reactions. On the contrary, they have control.

A similar difference exists among human beings. Some people pride themselves on their quick superficial reactions. They are always disturbed, keyed up, on the go. But they merely skim the surface of experience. The quieter people, looking life straight in the face, controlled, serene, see far beneath the external. They live in the depths, seldom or never reached by agitation and storm.

Prize Court and Copper.

A thousand tons of copper on its way in neutral vessels to the neutral port of Gothenburg may have been destined ultimately for Germany, but evidence to that effect was not produced.

The British prize court, which set aside an order of a magistrate confiscating the metal. The metal was neutral property from a neutral country to a neutral country, and Sir Samuel Evans held that the British government cannot requisition neutral property. This is an important point for American exporters to Italy and the Scandinavian countries, and it is a serious blow to the British plan of commercial warfare.—Philadelphia Record.

Europe's War Is of Vital Concern to U. S. Bankers

Before the American Institute of Banking, at Philadelphia, Mr. Clarence W. Barron, author of "The Audacious War" and publisher of the Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau, and the Philadelphia News Bureau, spoke recently upon the war and its lessons for American bankers. He said:

"The first banking lesson arises from the immediate causes of the war—a lack of politeness or courtesy. The statement call it a lack of diplomacy.

"Every German will tell you that his government has blundered woefully, in diplomacy; in failure to establish pleasant relations with its neighbors. Ten nations are on the boundaries of the German people of Europe; and not one of the ten can they call a friend.

"Military rule does not beget politeness, neighborliness, or friendly trade.

"Poor indeed is a nation with the good will of no neighbor. In banking as in business, good-will may far outrank capital account. Good-will is not based entirely upon efficient service, but somewhat upon the manner of that service.

"Politeness which merits and builds confidence is the great asset of banking.

How John Perrin Succeeded.

"When John Perrin, now of the Federal Reserve Bank of California, selected Indianapolis as geographically the best place in which to build a bank, he was told that no great banking success was possible in that town; that thirteen failures had preceded him; but that with three years of hard work, he might be able to secure \$200,000 in deposits.

In a few years Perrin had more than six millions of deposits. And that was, of course, a liability, but his great asset was banking politeness. It permeated the entire institution from the uniformed messenger at the door to the assistant beside the president's desk.

"He became also the largest dealer of all the national banks in the United States handling government bonds. This was due to his banking diplomacy. He thought for every national banker from Maine to California, told them how to handle their circulation, and their government bonds back of it, and offered to handle the circulation and the bonds or them. He would buy and sell, borrow and lend, either money or bonds. If the bank were not big enough to figure for itself, he figured for it. He formed a service locally and nationally, polite, diplomatically.

Great Britain Wins World's Prize.

"The praise of the world today is for the diplomacy of Great Britain that is only cemented the rifts empire in one-fifth of the world's area belting the globe, but makes friendly alliance with the leading nations, races, and continents of the earth.

"The first line of a nation's defense is in its diplomacy in relations land and right and true with all its neighbors.

"The second banking lesson from this war is the importance of sound national finance. Germany and England are fighting in lines of finance more than with armies by land or ships by sea.

"Indeed, finance was the real and primary cause of this war. Under the commercial treaties which Germany forced upon Russia during the Japanese war, the financial exchanges had been advanced. Russia could sell more advantageously in Russia than Russia could sell in Germany. Those treaties expired next year. Germany and Russia had fought out diplomatically a year or two ago. Germany determined that they should be renewed. Russia determined they should not. Both nations had, therefore, been preparing for many months for this war. But Russia would not be ready for two years. Therefore, it was Germany's time to strike now, as you will find fully set forth in my little book, "The Audacious War."

Effect of Germany's Failure.

"But here German diplomacy again slipped, for she was not prepared for England's entry into the contest. Von Tirpitz had told the Kaiser that the German navy could not be ready for two years. The result is clear on the map today: Germany's overseas colonies and trade destroyed, her Turkish ally gone down before the big guns of the English warships, and the hope for a German footing on the Persian Gulf and the road to India destroyed for many years to come. Until recently Russian exchange has been 25 per cent discount, even when German exchange was only 7 per cent discount. Now German exchange is 15 per cent discount, and with the Danubian opened to Russian wheat and rye, Russian exchange will soon be in the ascendancy.

"Sound finance must be based upon sound diplomacy, upon sound trade and free lines of communication.

"The third banking lesson from this war is that American finance must hereafter be of a broader character, less local and more international.

"With \$5,000,000,000 of American securities owned abroad and sales of them at the rate of \$600,000,000 every American banker must take on a larger thought, a larger view. Postoffice receipts and customs collections are no longer the important factors in American finance. The United States is no longer isolated. She is a part of the world's finance. The American banker must think in broader lines. He must know the trade relations of the men to whom he loans money, and to what extent those relations may be affected by foreign developments or complications.

Honor of Nations Involved.

"Under our great Federal reserve act we have just entered for the first time into the field of scientific banking, a field where England, France, and Germany are past masters. We must know and understand their finance.

"The war presents the greatest opportunity the younger bankers in this country have ever had to study the finance of nations, and here comes the fourth lesson for us all. You can understand the finances of nations when you understand not only their political and social organizations, but also know something of the meaning of the animating souls of nations.

"You don't lend to an individual altogether on his assets, or his promise to pay. You must know the intention and soul of the man behind the promise. So with nations. Are their credits bound up with honor? Are engagements kept by letter, or according to intent to pay? Morgan said he might refuse to lend a million on ample collateral and yet loan a million on character without other collateral. A few years hence Belgian loans may rank of the highest order.

"If you will study the souls of nations as they come forth to view in this war you will see the underlying base of national credit in broadest aspect.

Inspiring Lesson of War.

"I must confess that I am a little in doubt as to the continued blessing of national peace. Never do we see the souls of men and of nations so tried, so developed, so strengthened as in time of trial where lives must stand up and defend principles.

"It is worth a trip across the ocean today to see the soul of the British empire brought forth from trade and strife for pound, shillings and pence, to battle for all that the empire stands for in the highest conception of empire and making good its treaties and its word of honor.

"But the British empire is not unmindful of the trade expansion and the developments that must follow. The empire rejoices from Australia to Canada, that Palestine and Asia Minor are to have their railroad and oil fields developed, and that Africa has its Cape to Cairo railroad many years nearer than even Cecil Rhodes ever dreamed.

"The British empire is taking on its sacrifices, its responsibilities and sees a business future beyond, of which, on this side of the water, we have little conception.

"We have now a great banking act, one capable of doubling the mercantile credits of this country, and instead of rising to our responsibilities and going forward in business enterprise, we hesitate, talk politics, and gaze about to see how somebody outside in misery and distress is going to improve our pocket-book.

"It is up to you of the banking community to assist to say when and how this country shall go forward.

"And the final lesson is whether we shall go forward in peace or war.

"I maintain we should go forward in our diplomacy, enlarge our embassies, broaden and strengthen the hands of the men who represent us with other countries.

Should Germany Win?

"It is too late for us to go on a war footing.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Naturalized Americans Who Retain Citizenship in Germany.

Editor of The Washington Herald: The earnest attention of true Americans is called to the following quotations referring to Germany from the work of Herbert Adams Gibbons, entitled "The New Map of Europe," 1911-1914.

"The belief of the German people in the superiority of their race and its world-civilizing mission is a sober fact (page 29). With such, the time is near when the earth must inevitably be captured by the Germans" (page 29).

"Schiller boasted, 'Our language shall reign over the whole world.' The German day has not yet come. Two empires shall perish in East and West" (page 29).

"The German mind has been educated to call Frenchmen 'monkeys,' Russians, 'slaves,' and England, 'a colossus with feet of clay.'"

"At Aix-la-Chapelle on June 29, 1902, the Kaiser revealed his ambition in one sentence, 'It is to the empire of the world that the German genius aspires. God has called us to be the masters of human progress.' He further said at Munster on September 1, 1907: 'The German people will be the black granite on which the world will be able to elevate and achieve the civilization of the world' (page 21).

"As a means to world rule by Germany, a new citizenship law went into effect January 1, 1914. Article 13 allows a former German who is a non-resident to be naturalized by application. This law also applies to descendants—even if they are adopted. Any German who holds a position in the German empire in any part of the world, or in the service of a German school, is looked upon as a German citizen by assumption. Any foreigner holding such a position may be naturalized without having a legal residence in Germany. Most remarkable of all is article 25, section 2, which says: 'Citizenship is not lost by the acquiring of foreign citizenship, who has secured on application the written consent of the competent authorities of his home state to retain, without the knowledge of the nation where their oath of allegiance had been received in good faith, their citizenship in Germany. German organization in the United States is urged on to the idea 'once a German always a German.'"

"The Catholic League for the German Church, has lent itself to this effort (page 25). From the beginning of history the German has been a war man. For German colonies with commercial purposes always anticipated political control. In 1885 Roessler's Kolonial stated that it would be a great step to have a German immigration to North America would be willing to concentrate themselves in one of the States, and transform it into a German colony. Wisconsin would appear to be most particularly indicated.

"The passivity of the Turk is natural; it is his religious belief, his race, and his climate. The passivity of the German is inexcusable. He will not exorcise the devil out of his own race. It must be done for him."—AMERICAN.

"Fiction" as War News.

Editor of The Washington Herald: As a reader of your paper I was considerably surprised to encounter a Berlin dispatch telling how Japan, in the Falklands. Perhaps the article was intended to appear with the review of the "Fiction" by the "Fiction" I am loathe to believe that a reliable newspaper like The Herald intends to foist any such "bunk" as a long suffering public.

The Fatherland and the New York Staats Zeitung have this field so thoroughly pre-empted that it would be useless for an American daily to enter the lists at this late date.

We are willing to go to a certain limit with all the partisans in the present conflict, but the insurrection of so wide a campaign of mendacity of which the dispatch refers to is a sample is too much for the most tolerant of your readers.

Germany is only hurting her case with the whole world, and casting a shadow of doubt on successes she may achieve in the future, by attempting to crowd on all steam to make up for the advantage that accrued to the allies, when they mobilized more nearly covered by the Zeppelin and the 4-centimeter gun, her "spring fiction" is a miserable failure. Let Vienna and Petrograd have this field to themselves, because the extremes are highly amusing and we all like to see the ingenuity of the respective general staffs that are so artless and free of guile. Let the Austrians say "our victorious armies continue to reduce with thousands of prisoners and fire with many material; and we will all laugh, but a sample like the above is a trifle too much for us all."—J. H. WILLIAMS.

Custom Explained.

Knicker—So you think every wife should have an allowance?

Bocker—Certainly; otherwise there isn't anything to borrow.—New York Sun.

A Limit.

Sympathy is very comforting, but do let it induce you to become the under dog.—Chicago Herald.

Anything to Oblige.

"I see blonds will be the style this year," remarked the idle rich man.

"Is that so?" responded his brunette wife, with a well-bred yawn. "In that case, I have the shunned the picture appreciative of music sometimes are when they hear the best music."

John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, is a man whose judgment is so far beyond the ordinary that he has shunned the picture appreciative of music sometimes are when they hear the best music."

Man in the Making.

"Your daughter is so amiable that she will surely make a good wife."

"Yes, and a bad husband."—Judge.

Hopeless.

Maud—I said to Jack that I wasn't going to return his ring until I got one from another man.

Ethel—He told me he never expected to get it back.—Boston Transcript.

The New Willard SUPPER DANCES IN RED ROOM Monday and Thursday Evenings. Commencing March 15 to be held at SERVICE A. LA CARTE.

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Another Columbia Record That Will Have Tremendous Popularity. "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" 65c Other side—"Good-by, Virginia".....