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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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

THE WINGS OF FANCY.

You happy birds that fly Have no more wings than I Who on my fancy free Can soar across the sea...

It is to be hoped that the State Department's reply to Germany's protest against an "attack" on the steamer Odenwald at San Juan, Porto Rico, will be considered wholly satisfactory.

A St. Louis dispatch says hailstones fell at Tipton, Mo., eight and one-half inches in diameter and weighing half a pound. They must have been soap bubbles.

A dog killed 120 guinea pigs and made useless two years work of a Michigan scientist who had been experimenting with the animals. Is it possible that dogdom has learned of the practice of vivisection on canine subjects?

"I shall remember the time I have spent here as the happiest in my life," says Porter Charlton, an American confined in an Italian asylum awaiting trial for murdering his wife. Warden Osborne, of Sing Sing, should be able to get some pointers there.

"Do we know positively that the Lusitania was torpedoed?" Ambassador Bernstorff asked the reporters in New York, just as his government was sending out an official announcement of its achievement. Berlin should keep its Washington representative better informed.

Even if former President Taft, former Senator Root and Senator Wadsworth are called to Syracuse to refute the testimony of Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt and William Loeb there will be no reason to look forward to a happy reunion in the court room.

It is announced that a woman, recently acquitted of murder in New York, is to go on the stage. An arrangement should be made whereby persons who achieve notoriety in that way can merely place themselves on exhibition, instead of attempting to do something entertaining; that is if the public really wants to look at them.

"I can only say that any ship flying the American flag and not carrying contraband of war is and will be safe as a cradle on the seas," Dr. Dernberg is quoted as asserting. But Dr. Dernberg's government has warned the United States to the contrary, and its torpedoes and bombs have furnished corroboration.

Americans, almost unanimous in the belief that Germany has perpetrated an unspeakable crime against this country, are manifesting admirable self-restraint while their President is making up his mind what course to pursue in upholding the national honor. Dr. Dernberg, Herman Ridder, Richard Bartholdt and a few who proclaim themselves American citizens, and who have undertaken to excuse the murder of more than 100 American men, women and children, should at least have the decency to hold their tongues.

The British theory that the Kaiser is determined to force the United States into the war, to provide an excuse for immediately suing for peace is hardly assailable. Certainly the limit has almost been reached in attempts to provoke us. Half an hour's notice before the torpedo was sent against the Lusitania's side would have been sufficient to save the lives of those hundred and more Americans, fathers, mothers, and babies and had such notice been given the crisis which now confronts us would have been less acute. How the deliberate murder of these helpless noncombatants could possibly benefit Germany was not at first apparent. The British theory, which now seems plausible, is that the Lusitania's passengers were sacrificed in an effort to save Germany from her foes.

Many circumstances connected with the sinking of the Lusitania, concerning which accounts are contradictory, remain to be cleared up by the complete official reports. For instance, one dispatch states that the vessel was being conveyed, and some German defenders cite this as an excuse for the torpedo attack; but on the other hand a flood of criticism comes because the British navy afforded the ship no protection. All the evidence, however, points to the conclusion that no warships accompanied the Lusitania. Again, some of the survivors are quoted as saying that the mad rush to the boats caused the loss of many lives, while others complain that many were lost because, assured by the ship's officers that there was no danger, they made no effort to save themselves. The wonder is that, in the few minutes between the striking of the torpedoes and the sinking of the ship, even so many as 650 were saved.

Indications of Prosperity.

From time immemorial transactions in pig iron and fluctuations in the price of the commodity have constituted one of the principal barometers of the country's business. This is natural when one considers the prominent part that iron plays in the daily and yearly course of national industry. Almost everything in a business way harks back to iron sooner or later, even agriculture, for whose use a great amount of iron is necessary in the manufacture of farm implements. It is needless to say that railroads are among the largest users of iron and steel, and that heavy buying of iron is involved whenever the railroads enter the market largely, or are on the point of doing so, for cars, steel rails and engines. Pig iron is the primary form of iron manufacture, and the basic product in the whole iron industry. Increased buying of pig iron after a long period of depression means, and can mean nothing else except that the industry is again picking up.

There are those who are of the opinion that in recent years copper has taken the place of pig iron as a barometer in the industrial manufacturing world. We are inclined to doubt this, although we can see that during the last generation the use of copper has become so diversified that it is much more an indication of the present or prospective state of business than it was formerly. Be this as it may, the last few weeks have presented abundant signs of a "movement" of unusual dimensions in pig iron. A week or so ago there were heavy sales of pig iron in the Buffalo manufacturing district which attracted general attention. This was followed by large sales in Youngstown and in other Central Western centers. More recently has come the news that Southern furnaces, those located in and near Birmingham, Ala., have taken contracts for foundry iron for shipment into Northern territory, to the East and to the Southwest which have brought the sales for the district during the month of April up to more than 250,000 tons. This is one of the largest months' business for a long time past and taken in connection with the Northern sales is regarded by the trade as an important development.

This, however, is what we might expect from the exhibition now making by business in the country generally for the first quarter of the year and it testifies plainly enough to the fact that the scope of the iron and steel business is enlarging. The December quarter was a poor one for the trade. The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation in January, the first month of the new quarter, were only about \$1,500,000, but the earnings in February were much larger and in March they were nearly \$7,500,000. According to all accounts they were larger in April, the first month of the current quarter, than they were in March.

All this indicates that a sleeping giant is awakening. There is no vigorous business activity yet, nor, indeed, any great activity whatever, but it is in the air that things are about to happen. A note of preparation is being sounded everywhere. Last year witnessed a great crop of wheat and corn sold at high prices and the history of the present year is seemingly about to repeat that of the last in this regard. Even the textile trade, which has lately been depressed because of the same conditions that led to the low price of raw cotton, has become enlivened. It looks very much on the surface of things as if the story of the iron and steel trade in the near future is about to be the same as it has been recently for cotton, namely, a sharp recovery of the industry after prices therein have fallen below the cost of production.

A Judge Who Did His Duty.

Judge Aspinwall, of the New York Supreme Court, is lacking in appreciation of the dramatic and also in that maudlin sympathy for those who defy the law which has become so conspicuous in criminal trials in recent years. A week ago a man named White made a dramatic confession in the judge's court. He stopped the court proceedings with a declaration of his guilt, and tore from the lapel of his coat the badge of a fraternal order, confessing that he was no longer worthy of its adornment. It was one of those dramatic court scenes we find in the modern "best seller," and it should have moved the stern judge to tears, but it did not. The judge was the one individual in the court room who was not "moved," as the prisoner at the bar told of his rise in business to a high-salaried and confidential position, how he was wined and dined by his employer until he acquired extravagant tastes, and to gratify them he conspired with professional criminals to rob his own cashier. It was a touching tale with a moral, that not even the honest, industrious and capable business man can stand against the seductive influence of a champagne lunch, which leads directly to a champagne taste and the broad highway to perdition.

The man's employer who gave him his confidence and invited him to lunch was morally responsible for his downfall. Every reader of a "best seller" or auditor at a Chautauqua lecture could see that as the one result of the arrest and confession, with a nominal sentence and parole as the curtain fell on the powerful, dramatic scene. Everybody in the court room did see it apparently save the judge. With eyes undimmed by tears and voice unaffected by emotion the judge adjourned court with the announcement that the sentence would be given in one week. The climax was thus delayed but the prisoner at the bar, realizing that he had made a great impression on the spectators and the reporters, and later with big headlines over his human interest story in the sensational press, did not doubt that his employer and not he would receive the condemnation of the court.

The court room was crowded with sympathizers and those who had taken the moral of the trial to heart, but had the prisoner been a student of human nature and the law, and had he watched the judge rather than the spectators, he might not have been so confident when he rose with debonair manner to be told to go and sin no more. The judge was still a judge, and he disposed of the case with an indeterminate sentence of not less than seven and one-half years, and not more than fifteen years. Then the judge unfeelingly directed the bailiff to take the prisoner away. There was no speech from the prisoner's box as to why sentence should not be passed, no cheers for the judge and no crowding about the prisoner to congratulate him. There were no flowers and no dramatics. It was the matter-of-fact sentence of a self-confessed highwayman who had robbed his own confidential fellow employee.

It was as if should have been, and it demonstrated that Judge Aspinwall fully realized why

he was chosen to sit on the Supreme Court bench and pass judgment on criminals without fear or favor and without regard for the sentimental hogwash about leading men into temptation. The prisoner confessed that he was unworthy to longer associate with his family and those who had taken him into a fraternal order for the betterment of men, and the judge gave him the opportunity to do real penance at Sing Sing as well as play the role of penitent in court. It may not be a happy ending of a dramatic trial, but it is the ending for which laws were made and courts were instituted.

Cleaning Up the World. By JOHN D. BARRY.

THERE is a kind of cleanliness operating within all the warring nations, none the less real through being covered up by the contest, breaking out into the surface diseases called labor troubles. It is known that six months ago Russia was on the eve of a great radical uprising. And in Germany the radicals were growing more menacing. England, too, was apparently about to become involved in a civil war, directly traceable to religious and class bitterness. That some or all the forces of uncleanness in the national life of those nations had something to do with the international strife could hardly be questioned. Moreover, on the national uncleanness of England the Kaiser deliberately played by relying on the Irish trouble as a means of keeping England out of more complications abroad. He forgot that when the quarreling husband and wife found themselves confronted with an intruder they were certain to get together at once in co-operative defense and opposition.

The war, it should be borne in mind, was not a disaster sent from the skies. It was not an accident. "There is no chance in results," says Emerson. The infamies of war are the results of the spiritual infamies that have been countenanced and encouraged and persistently maintained in spite of civilization, in spite of ethics, in spite of the professions of the world accepted and promulgated as blasphemous from God Almighty. As the war is it is no more blasphemous than the life it has come out of and the life going on today in Christian countries that do not happen to be involved.

What the world needs is a house-cleaning. Perhaps one good will come out of the war in the spreading of thought on this subject and in the leading toward a start. All the wretched cant that creates the false ideals of patriotism ought, first, to be swept away. It is too easy for the nations nowadays to look over one another's fences to allow such flimsy lies to be kept up. We haven't the old excuses for deceiving ourselves and for passing on the lies to innocent children. Moreover, it is time for us, as nations, to live by the knowledge that all lies are bad, the lies of diplomacy being worse than many other lies because they are so far-reaching in their consequences. Both history and diplomacy ought to be cleaned and aired. History ought to be rewritten so that other events more important than those connected with wars may be recorded, events that are now ignored, relating to the true progress of the race, events not merely national in their character, but international, that is, human.

Then, too, there is war as a growth out of business. To business all wars are directly or indirectly related, an important circumstance that the sacrifice of business and of moneyed interests and of millionaires in the present war ought not to blind us to. More and more clearly the world is realizing that business must cease to be exploitation and must become what it ought to be, service. The interests that now live by the people and on the people must be the servants of the people. They are such now in name. Often they use the word service to commend themselves to the public. We hear a great deal just now of public service corporations. The name must be more than a trade-mark. It must express the very nature of the work done and done under the people's control.

Should Demand Instant and Complete Reparation of Germany.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Can it be denied with truth that Germany has given this country cause for war—cause well-founded and unanswerable? It is the very beginning of the war in Europe, Germany flouted this nation in the violation of the Belgian treaty to which it and this country were signatory powers, and now she is flouting us here and there in the violation of diplomatic relations, as in the case of Great Britain. By the way, our State Department has been very slow in its response in that "scrap of paper." The dove of peace, not the eagle, was the rampant bird at that time. Since then we have been waiting for an outbreak or cyclone, or let us say an iceberg.

Perhaps what is most important for the world to acknowledge is the truth that the people are not the English people or the German people or the American people. They are simply people wherever they are and whatever their language and manners and customs may be. One paramount issue of this war is the principle behind the protection of Belgium, insisting on the rights of the smaller nations to maintain their integrity. In this principle lies the essence of the matter, that right is greater than might. The Germans have been frank in placing on might their chief reliance. They have made the issue plain.

Treason.

The constitutional definition of treason is contained in the third section of Article III: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This provision has no present application. The statutory definition of treason is contained in Section 5331 of the Revised Statutes and the penalty is described in the next section: "Every person owing allegiance to the United States who levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason." "Every person guilty of treason shall suffer death; or at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars."

Wake Up, Law Officers!

There has never been a period in the history of New York when there were more crimes of violence and bloodshed than at the present time. Attempts to blow up cathedrals, churches and courthouses occur with almost the frequency of spring showers. Mysterious murders are committed almost as often as traffic is interrupted in Fifth Avenue. The deadly bomb has become as common as the town pump at the crossroads hamlet. Thugs and shotgun bravos are as numerous and daring as in the days which preceded the killing of Rosenthal.

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THIS steadily power which crept so stealthily southward and westward at the back of the English set at arms' length throughout that quiet age of beginnings, not by the English, but by a power within the forests of the English and the confederated Iroquois tribes, who made good their mastery between the Hudson and the lakes: the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk.

They were stronger, fiercer, more constant and indomitable, more capable every way, than the tribes amidst whom the French moved; and they were the French forever. Long, long ago, in the year 1683, which white men had forgotten, he had done what the Iroquois had never done before.

He had come with their sworn foes, the Algonquins, to the shores of that lake by the sources of the Hudson which the palefaces called the great river, and he had there used the dread firearms of the white men, of which they had never heard before, to work their utter ruin in the great battle.

His second expedition, made the same year against Quebec, on about a hundred of the regular business, for he undertook it as an accredited officer of the crown; but when it failed it is likely he thought more of the private gain he had secured and lost upon it than of the defeat of the royal arms.

There was here the irritation, rather than the zeal, of the private trader, and the colonial leaders were not becoming European statesmen of a sudden. Their local affairs were of more concern to them than the policies of European courts. Nevertheless the war made a beginning of common undertakings. The colonies were a little drawn together, their little pit in mind of matters larger than their own.

WOODROW WILSON

THE OPEN FORUM.

and keep alive the ideals and activities upon which it depends. That is, we can do all this and more for the human race, if we remain at peace. It is our duty, if possible, remain at peace even though our doing so might seem to involve a sacrifice of national interests.

But a decision to remain at peace will not necessitate our remaining unprepared for war. This we can do, and we do. We cannot hope to save the world from militarism merely by setting a pacific example imposed by force, or such a show of force as to dash its courage. It will march directly to its ends over every protest and every obstacle. And its end will be what it all ways has been: to put our world in a position to follow words with blows in case of need, not only in behalf of our national right and dignity, and to show that we really are not afraid of passives to account for present encroachments, but in order—when terms of peace are to be made—to put in a potent word, if necessary, on behalf of fairness to the under dog.

This, of course, means a convoking of congress in special session at an early day, since the preparations needed cannot be carried far without appropriations and borrowing powers which that body alone can confer.

How to Teach Temperance. Editor of The Washington Herald: The editorial in The Herald of May 7 "How to Teach Temperance" is apparently misleading and ill-advised in some particulars. The tone of opposition to the employment of a special teacher in scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, voiced by the editor is only an echo of the big waves of opposition that rolled over the efforts for such instruction made by the W. C. T. U. some forty years ago under the leadership of Frances E. Willard, a foremost educator of her time.

Doings of Society

The President attended services at the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Howland and took a motor ride in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Lewis were hosts at dinner last evening at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Harvey Ingalls, of Baltimore. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Randall Hagner, Dr. and Mrs. Pleadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Pheasant, Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Maj. and Mrs. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Vera Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Newham, Mr. Bean, Capt. McLean, Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Meeks.

Mrs. Lloyd Bowers entertained at a dinner of thirty-two covers last evening at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of Mrs. Arthur Delano Weekes, of New York.

Among other entertainments at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club were Dr. and Mrs. George Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Newbold, Myrtle, Miss Vera Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wheeler, Mr. H. B. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran, Thom, Mr. and Mrs. William Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, Commander and Mrs. C. R. Kear, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Waggaman, Mrs. Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Elliott.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, will go to Fairfax, Va., Saturday to deliver an address to the Federation of Women's Clubs of that State.

Miss Ruth Bliss entertained at a supper party last evening in honor of Miss Ruth Bliss.

Dr. Rufus Cole, of New York, who arrived at the Willard yesterday to attend the meetings of the Association of American Physicians, entertained at a dinner at the Willard yesterday.

Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindler, wife of Capt. Schindler, entertained at an informal supper party last evening at her residence in Eighteenth street. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Richmond D. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Maigne, Mrs. Rust, Mr. Conti, Lieut. Heth, Mrs. I. T. Mann, Mr. Walter Parker and Lieut. Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McQuade have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edythe Nevins, to Mr. William H. Bayard, of New York. Mr. McQuade is now at the U. S. S. Utah.

Mrs. Roscoe Bulmer left yesterday for New York to join Commander Bulmer and plans to spend the summer on the west coast, should the fleet be sent to San Francisco.

Mrs. Bulmer's mother, Mrs. Charles Poor, will remain in Washington until the end of May, and will then take possession of her country home at Skaneateles, N. Y., for the summer.

Admiral J. M. Helm is stopping at the Powhatan.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will start next week for a cruise on board their houseboat, the Everglades. They will spend June week at Annapolis.

Mrs. Allan Potts, of Gordonville, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, of Greenville, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Harriman, of Berryville, Va.; Mr. Walker Gove Richardson, of Warrenton, Va.; Mrs. C. B. Rowley and Mr. W. A. Rowley, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., are here in attendance for the horse show and are at the Powhatan.

Mrs. Redfield, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, entertained the ladies of the Cabinet at luncheon Saturday.

Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, wife of Pay Inspector Reynolds, U. S. N., was hostess at an informal tea Saturday afternoon on the lawn of her home, some residence in Chevy Chase. The house and porch were decorated with quantities of dogwood, honeysuckle and other spring flowers.

Mr. John Harrison Knapp entertained at a matinee party Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Ruth Bliss, taking her guests later to tea in her apartments in the St. Regis. The other guests were: Miss Julia Hey...

HISTORY BUILDERS. Why Speaker Randall Was Not Nominated. Written Exclusively for The Washington Herald. By ED. E. J. EDWARDS.

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