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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. SECURE. What boots the rain that rains without? What bodes the tempest and the din, To him whose soul has conquered doubt, And won the peace that reigns within?

Newspaper readers should welcome Evelyn's announcement that she won't oppose Harry's suit for divorce.

New York appears to be happy because it has to pay 15 cents more for an English pound than it did a day or two ago.

A Philadelphia woman, engaged to a college professor, declares she will not marry until she wins in "at least one of the three campaign States" and the war cry of her fiancé is "votes for matrimony."

Industrial workers of the World are trying to persuade the silk workers of Paterson, N. J., to strike for higher wages. We are under the impression that everything in Paterson was adjusted by Billy Sunday.

New Jersey bandits who held up an automobile filled with women suffragists, were so charmed by their oratory that they abandoned their charge of robbery and promised to vote for the cause; but Congressmen are harder to convince than bandits.

Prophecies of G. O. P. leaders of a Republican landslide next year are louder and more confident since the prospect of a victory for President Wilson in the German crisis has improved; but if the truth were known they are probably a little less sincere.

The British press suspects a "joker" in Germany's offer to change her methods of naval warfare, and conservative Americans are postponing their rejoicing over our great diplomatic victory until the Berlin proposal arrives and the acceptance is signed, sealed and delivered.

Count von Reventlow says there can be no peace until control of the seas is wrested from Great Britain and the British and French are as determined as ever to fight until Europe is freed from the menace of German militarism. Peace talk while the war chests hold out therefore seems to be futile.

An Ohio woman who declared herself a daughter of Queen Victoria and a sister of the Goddess of Liberty was found wandering about New York with over \$5,000 in money and jewelry concealed in her clothing, and taken to Bellevue. And yet there are scores of people at large in New York, dealing in millions of dollars worth of mythical war munitions, who can't raise car fare.

In fining a woman \$20 for reckless driving of an automobile a New York magistrate said: "In my opinion, no woman should be allowed to operate an automobile. In the first place, she hasn't the strength; and, in the second place, she is very apt to lose her head. I know what that would mean if women had the vote and I was running for office." That judge is all wrong, as he would soon find out if he would pay a visit to Washington, where hundreds of women chauffeurs operate cars as skillfully as the men and with no more accidents.

Makers of coal tar dyes who are hopeful of rebuilding the industry in this country through the opportunities presented by the war are unanimous in the assertion that the one way in which it can be done is by the imposition of a tariff on dyes that will enable the American manufacturer to compete on equal terms with the foreign manufacturer. It stands to reason that American manufacturers are not going to invest heavily in this industry now with the knowledge that they will be put out of business when the war ends. Early assurance should be given them that the necessary protective duty will be placed on the products.

Labor's National Peace Council having been revealed in its true colors and thus deprived of its usefulness the Friends of Peace are coming into the limelight with a most brazen and amazing campaign. In a letter to John Brisben Walker, declining to co-operate with the organization, President Samuel Compers, of the American Federation of Labor writes: "It is not peace which is being furthered by your movement and your meeting, but your purpose is to place the people of the United States in a false position before the world, to play into the hands of one side of the warring nations as against the other. Carried to its logical conclusion, your movement would make of the United States not only an unneutral nation, but would lead to the direct limits of militarism in every country in its worst form." American citizens have a right to resent the inculcating of their intelligence by these various organizations of alleged "neutrals" or "peace advocates," the names of whose members indicate plainly that they exist for no other purpose than to aid Germany.

Marietta Is Vindicated. The grand jury in Cobb County, Georgia, reports: "We have done our best under our oaths, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime." So, the lynching of Leo Frank remains an official and legal mystery, although it has been freely admitted that some of the most substantial citizens of Marietta, the city where the grand jury held its sittings, arranged and successfully committed this crime. The one thing the grand jury reported positively was that "the reports which have gone all over the country of lawlessness in Cobb County and the city of Marietta before and after this crime, are untrue." The grand jury has, to its own satisfaction and that of the people in that part of Georgia, saved the reputation of Cobb County and the City of Marietta. There is grim humor in this report of the grand jury. It sat in the courthouse of the little city where the criminals lived and who were probably present to hear the report read, and it could find no evidence on which to indict, but it did find that there had been no lawlessness in that city either before or since the crime.

One evidence of lawlessness is the refusal to assist in apprehending criminals, but there is the whole city population so carefully guarding the secret as to who committed murder that they forbid the presence of detectives and look with suspicion on all strangers within their gates. Georgia has been advertised as a prohibition State. It is evidently a mistaken advertisement. The Georgians have plenty of prohibition written in the law, but they have local option as to the enforcement of all law, even that against murder. Each community elects what law shall be enforced, when and by whom. In Marietta the people are said to be above the ordinary. They are educated, refined, moral and religious. They punish severely all violators of city ordinances, and all robbers of hen roosts, all keepers of blind tigers, all common loafers and users of strange oaths are suppressed with stern hand by the officers of the law; but when it comes to that crime which is recognized in all civilizations as the one that calls for legal suppression and punishment of the guilty, the substantial citizens of Marietta warned the officers of the law that there are some acts of vengeance too sacred for the prying eyes of detectives or even grand juries.

The grand jury of Cobb County has, however, done its duty as the people of Marietta see it. It has found that the stories of lawlessness in that community are untrue. The reputation of Marietta as a law-abiding and God-fearing community, has been restored. The verdict is clear. The place has been slandered by a cruel and villainous outside press. Under their oaths the members of the grand jury have been unable to find any evidence warranting an indictment for "this crime," because nobody in that highly moral community would allow anybody to try to find the evidence without incurring the responsibility for another similar crime. The real, substantial, vital prohibition in this prohibition County of Cobb appears to be the prohibition of evidence against those who take the law into their own hands and commit the most universally recognized crime by a human being. Thou shalt not kill was the command of the first law given. Thou shalt not tell the law-abiding people of Cobb County.

Mr. Taft Warns to Prepare. In an address at the Panama-Pacific Exposition former President Taft spoke a timely warning against permitting the passing of the crisis in our relations with Germany to close our eyes again to the need of a substantial strengthening of the national defense. Without a doubt this removal of an immediate danger will provide the opponents of preparedness with an argument that will influence some members of Senate and House, they will scoff at what they will call the baseless talk of war with Germany and will insist that as the situation yielded readily to diplomacy actual danger never existed. Quite naturally, too, public demand for heavy army and navy increases to safeguard the nation will be less insistent if we are not face to face with a threatening condition. The need of more defenses, however, is as great today as it was on July 21, when President Wilson addressed his somewhat belated letters to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, calling for a definite army and navy program. If war with Germany had grown out of the submarine controversy, it would have been over before any important defense projects undertaken last July could be completed. But we can begin to build now so that we may not again be caught helpless. This is plainly the nation's duty. No one can even hazard a guess as to what great upheavals will result from the war, though there is general agreement that if Germany should win the United States would need a vast army and a huge navy, which must be kept ready, unless it would sacrifice all that the people cherish.

So it is devoutly to be hoped that these words of Mr. Taft will be heeded: The shadow of a serious breach passes. It should not, however, lead our people away from their duty of reasonable preparation. The incident, though tossed, as we all hope, except as to indemnity for the lives of those already drowned, shows how near, as neutrals, we are to the war. It shows that we must be careful to insist upon our rights as such; and that we ought to be reasonably prepared to defend our country against invasion by any belligerent power. Incidentally the former President suggested a conservative program for strengthening the country's defense, involving the expenditure of at least \$150,000,000 a year for three years, in excess of the usual budget. Mr. Taft presented his plan in some detail and it goes without saying that it may be studied with profit by the advocates of preparedness.

The Same Mr. Hale. Is the William Bayard Hale whose letter to Herr Hearst's New York German-American, charging President Wilson with pro-British sympathies, was printed as a page editorial yesterday morning, the William Bayard Hale whose name figured in the German correspondence recently printed in the World?—New York World.

The Colonel's Activities. A great many persons will endorse the viewpoint of the German-American veterans who denounced Col. Theodore Roosevelt as "the loquacious ex-politician of Oyster Bay," but why do they place a prefix before the word politician? If they had called the Colonel an ex-President, an explorer, or an ex-Brough Rider it would have been all right, but unfortunately in the broad field of politics his days of trouble-making are not past. He has only been playing the game thirty-four years. It isn't fair to cut a young fellow off in the bloom of youth.—Philadelphia Record.

Imitating. II. By JOHN D. BARRY. The instinct to imitate eagerly, responds to wholesome influences. I know a woman who, after a long life spent in education work, frankly declares that she believes education is a failure. Her reason is that it cannot compete with the instinct to imitate, develop by the everyday influences in the home. She expresses pessimistic and heterodox ideas in regard to that sacred institution. In its very sacredness she finds the greatest of all obstacles to reform. She says that we speak of home as if it were the abiding place of all the virtues, whereas it is, as at present established, a place where many of the evils of our society originate and develop. "Reform the home," she says, "and most other reforms will take care of themselves."

What is it that this woman educator finds in her most home life that is so harmful? I once asked her and she replied with perfect frankness: "The home is the place where self-assertion finds its freest expression. Nearly every home contains at least one tyrant. And the influence of one tyrant expresses itself in all kinds of petty, but far-reaching evils. In many homes every member of the family is self-assertive. So we find there the most shocking disorder. There are comparatively few homes in the world where there is self-control, consideration of others, encouragement of those qualities that make for peace and happiness."

Several years ago I spent a few days in a very attractive city in the Middle West. I met there many ladies of charming appearance, of exceptional taste in dress, and of delightful social graces. But among them I noticed one characteristic that struck me as curious and contradictory. It showed itself in the way they held themselves, in the way they talked, both in their loud tones and in their vigorously expressed opinions.

I spoke with some astonishment of this characteristic to a friend who had lived there all her life. I asked her how she could explain it. "It's very simple," she replied. "It's the direct result of the example of a woman who came here from New York several years ago." She then mentioned the name of the woman, the wife of a very rich man. "She became a leader here and toward every one she adopted an arrogant manner that was considered very smart. The result was that many of the other women here imitated it, even those who were at first most bitter in their resentment. It became the thing. And it has gone on ever since. Many people who come here notice it."

The instinct to imitate is, like most other instincts, highly servicable. But it has to be kept under control. Before we yield to it we ought to be sure that what we imitate is good. One of the most pitiful things in the world is to see people imitating what is unworthy under the impression that such imitation seems creditable.

I know a very clever girl who takes pride in showing her cleverness by ridiculing. She even ridicules those about her to their faces. Her victims, through courtesy or through dislike of making a scene, usually suffer in silence. Some of them take great pains to avoid her. Others punish her by speaking ill of her behind her back. Still others enjoy the expressions of her cleverness, both because these are amusing and because they put people at a disadvantage. For it is a pitiful truth that some of us, those, too, who may be most concerned about our own dignity, like to see others made absurd.

This girl has so long indulged herself in the habit of ridicule that it has become fixed. It would be almost impossible for any one to convince her that it is disagreeable and that it does her harm. She is simply acting up to what she believes to be a delightful expression of herself. In other words, she is imitating a wholly false ideal.

It is curious to note how differently we may be affected by one another. With one person we behave in one way, and with another person we behave in another way. Here, perhaps unconsciously, we are imitating the qualities that we think will appeal to the person. In other words, one person brings out in us a certain set of qualities and another person brings out in us another set of qualities. Often by the display of such qualities we pass judgment on our friends. Those we fall into the gossiping habit with we judge as gossips. Those we try to appear at our best with we honor as superior to our everyday selves. It is the imitating instinct that directs us and often it is a fairly reliable guide, keener than we may suspect, making us do things that, to our sober reason, may seem extraordinary.

It is by imitating that we finally make ourselves over, that we recreate, not merely the mansion of the soul, but the soul itself. And yet, however persistently we may indulge the imitating instinct, however we may act in our everyday life, it is the truth that we inevitably reveal. For what we long to be we essentially are. And here, perhaps, is the most powerful attribute in our struggling human nature. We may go wrong in the quality that we imitate, we may follow false ideals, and where we follow good ideals we may repeatedly fall. Nevertheless, in our striving we tend to express our noblest selves, our true selves. Even where we go wrong there may be something of good in the animating spirit. Perhaps, through the generations this striving works an influence greater than we calculate. Surely it provides us with our greatest hope for the future of the race.

Things We Could Spare. That \$20,000,000 in British gold will help to keep the war going, but the world would be richer if that and the Kaiser's war chest could be dropped into the sea and peace restored.—Springfield Republican.

Are They All Accidents? An interesting question might be, Were there so many explosions in manufacturing and munitions plants and so many fires on ships bound for Europe before the war began? Is it all a matter of accident?—New York World.

Europe's Credit. The amount of gold that the Bank of England has allowed to be exported recently to this country, together with large quantities of American securities, has not perceptibly retarded the fall of the English pound sterling in New York exchange value. And yet, there is somewhere a limit below which it cannot go without making the cost even of war munitions prohibitive. It is obvious, on the other hand, that the allies cannot pay in gold for the goods they are buying here—at least not without utterly denuding themselves of the precious metal. We could no more afford that than they could, for without gold they would be disastrously impoverished as future customers. Neither can we afford to take their credit at too great a discount. That, also, tends to diminish their future buying power. Therefore, it would seem to be the task of the highest banking intelligence in this country to develop the ways and means of placing American credit at Europe's disposal on terms short of ruinous. We have plenty of it. The need is to mobilize it for this purpose.—New York Times.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT. A History of the American People. WOODROW WILSON. CAPTAIN SHAYS' REBELLION. Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringing them. Captain Daniel Shays, a veteran of the fight at Bunker Hill, a captain of the revolutionary army, was its foremost figure. Mobs in the inland counties of the State and in the towns by the Connecticut closed the courts, to prevent the collection of debts. Local conventions, called to discuss the grievous circumstances and distresses of the time, broke up in riot.

By the time winter had come Captain Shays had not scrupled to put himself at the head of a riotous muster which had the proportions of a veritable army.

There was no mistaking the issue. "My boys," one of the leaders of the insurrection had cried, "you are going to fight for liberty. If you wish to know what liberty is, I will tell you. It is for every man to do what he pleases, to make other folks do as you please to have them, and to keep folks from serving the devil."

The treasury of the State was empty, but a hastily equipped force of militia under General Lincoln, paid for by a temporary loan raised by a few patriotic citizens, dispersed the rebels and restored the authority of the government.

It was an ominous thing, nevertheless, to see how the people of the State sympathized with the rebels. They would not have Bowdoin for governor again, deeming him too harsh.

Rhode Island also passed resolutions of sympathy for the rebels and Vermont offered them refuge. Leaders of the rebel force were captured and sent to prison, but no one dreamed of venturing to execute upon them the penalty denounced by the law against what they had done.

The rebellion had plainly been a symptom, not an isolated or singular thing. It had been extraordinary only in its violence.

Monday: Washington's Scheme for Union. The marriage of Miss Julia Littlell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littlell, and Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, U. S. A., will take place Saturday, November 20. The ceremony will be performed at St. Margaret's Church, and will be followed by a reception for the bride and her attendants at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Littlell in Eighteenth street, N. E., at 7 o'clock.

Prof. John Wurtz, of Yale, and Mrs. Wurtz have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Wurtz, to Mr. James Leonard Boyce, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Leonard Boyce, of Chicago. The wedding will take place in December at West Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Willard Tucker, to Mr. James Leonard Boyce, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Leonard Boyce, of Chicago. The wedding will take place in December at West Haven, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell have returned to Washington from a trip to Canada and Maine.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Hall have returned to Washington from a motor trip to Atlantic City.

Col. and Mrs. Golejewski, of the Russian Embassy, are spending a few days at the Shoreham.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Skinner, of Watertown, N. Y., to Lieut. Dana Palmer, U. S. A., took place Thursday evening at the summer home of the Skinner family at St. Lawrence Park, in the Thousand Islands. The Rev. Harry Westbrook Reed, pastor of the Universalist Church of Watertown, officiated.

Leut. Palmer is connected with the Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. The engagement of Miss Skinner was announced about a year ago.

Paymaster John Harrison Knapp, U. S. N., and Mrs. Knapp, with their young son, John Marshall Knapp, who returned from Blue Ridge Summit last week, will leave Newport for Philadelphia to spend a month as the guests of Paymaster Knapp's parents, the new commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and Mrs. Knapp. Mrs. Knapp is the daughter of Mrs. Harrison, who makes her home with them.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Green, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. Green, and the Misses Mary and Florence Green will leave Newport for Westchester, Pa., next week. After spending some time there they will open their home in Washington for the season.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of the new superintendent of the Naval Academy, has returned to the navy yard, where Capt. Eberle has been commandant for a year, from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, the commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. Knapp.

Miss Emma Hannah and Miss T. K. Hannah, of Cincinnati, have arrived at the Shoreham for a short stay.

Corporation Counsel Conrad H. Syme and Mrs. Syme and their two sons left Washington yesterday for a motor trip to Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, and Asbury Park. They will return to town on September 12.

Mrs. J. H. Dayton, wife of Lieut. Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., arrived at the New Willard yesterday from Jamestown, R. I. She is expecting Lieut. Commander Dayton to arrive in Washington shortly.

Dr. E. E. Field, of Norfolk, Va., is at the Shoreham.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte have gone to Newport for the horse show from Narragansett Pier, where they are passing the summer.

Viscount d'Almeida, Minister of Portugal, was among the guests at a dance at the Country Club at Bar Harbor last evening.

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay Newcomer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Newcomer, of this city, who are making a tour of the coast, are the guests for a few days of Mrs. Newcomer's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Armour, in Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Miss Rose A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Roger Welles and Mrs. S. P. Colt motored yesterday from Newport to Sakonnet, where they were luncheon guests of Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

The Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekenren and Mrs. Hunt Slater were among the summer colonists at Bar Harbor who attended the concert at the Jordan Pond House at Seal Harbor, Me.

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. E. Johnson, after an absence of several weeks, have returned to their home, 1821 Jefferson place.

Mr. Edmund K. Webster and Miss Frances Webster are recent arrivals at the Curtis Hotel in Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes are guests of Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U. S. N., and Mrs. McDowell at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes are en route from Kennebunkport, Me., to Washington by motor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pilon and Miss Margaret Pilon, of Warrenton, Va., have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Shoreham.

Mrs. L. Laramore and her daughter, Mrs. B. C. Davis, and Miss Emily C. Davis are guests of Mrs. J. P. Powell at her home near Castle Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wolff, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alma Wolff, to Mr. Arthur F. Leopold, of this city. The marriage will take place some time this winter.

Among the recent arrivals at the Shoreham from New York City are Mr. Percival Farquhar, Mr. Henry Leigh Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Knodner.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Shoreham, where they will spend some time.

The marriage of Miss Edna Marie Neiffer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Milton K. Neiffer, and Dr. O. D. Robinson, of Georgetown, Del., which took place in Wynnton, Pa., Thursday evening, is of interest to Washingtonians.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Sanderson at all Hallows' P. E. Church at 7 o'clock.

The bride and groom were accompanied with a procession of white chrysantheums and golden rod, set off by a background of palms and smilax.

The bridegroom was of soft white satin, trimmed with flet lace, while her veil was of duchess lace and her flowers were roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Doris Wetherbee, wore yellow taffeta and carried white chrysantheums. The other bridesmaids wore Miss Jean Farney, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Arthur W. Detroit, Mich.; Miss Caroline Miller and Miss Adonelle Brackett, of this city. They wore peasant costumes of white taffeta and large full skirts accented with red crests.

Mr. Norris M. Wright, of Newark, Del., was the best man, and the ushers were Mr. Martin Rutherford, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Detroit, Mich.; Mr. James Loyce, of Georgetown, Del., and Mr. J. Lloyd Cissel, of New York.

At the close of the ceremony the wedding party, which numbered about 300, were entertained at a reception at the Terrace, the bride's home in Wynnton, and later the newly married couple left for their wedding trip, after which they will make their home in Allaburda, Mass.

The bride and her attendants are all graduates of Wellesley College, of the class of 1915.

PERRY STEVENSON PROMOTED. Son of Bethany's Pastor Goes to New York. Following his appointment yesterday as commercial attaché at the Legation of Portugal and Domestic Commerce, Perry J. Stevenson will leave for New York in a few days to take charge of the exhibit for the promotion of American trade abroad.

Mr. Stevenson, who is 22 years of age, entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Affairs as a clerk in 1909. His rise has been rapid. He is a son of Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, of Washington, Thomas L. Gaukel, of Washington, will succeed Mr. Stevenson at Chicago.

NEED \$1,000; GET \$10.62. Workers for Friendship House Will Collect Again Today. Workers for Friendship House, under direction of Miss Florence Pyles, collected \$10.62 yesterday at the navy yard. Collections will be taken there today, and it is hoped to gather a larger sum. The money solicited is to defray a current expense of running Friendship House during the summer.

IMMIGRATION DROPS. War Keeps Aliens From Coming to America. The heavy decline in the number of aliens coming to America as a result of the European war continues, Commissioner of Immigration Carnetti yesterday announced.

In August 2,762 foreigners entered the country, against 2,827 for the month last year and 14,259 in 1912.

There also was a big decrease in the number of Americans returning.

Children may not be seen in the streets of Bergen, Norway, after a certain hour, which varies with the season. The church bells of the town signal for them to return home, and the police see to it that they obey.

VICTROLA OUTFIT \$17.75. This \$17.75 outfit consists of Victrola Style IV at \$15.00, selections of 10-inch double-disc records at \$1.25, and 1,000 Victor needles at 50c. Three Best Sellers of the September Collection. Come in and Hear Them. "Old Black Joe" by Black and White Chorus (12-inch) \$1.25. "The Blue Bird" by Gladys and Mollie Chorus (12-inch) \$1.25. New Accordion Record by Pietro (10-inch) \$1.25. F. G. SMITH PIANO CO., 1217 F St.