

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 1225 New York Avenue, N. E. Telephone MAIN 3200.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES: THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENT, New York Office, Tribune Bldg. Chicago Office, Tribune Bldg. St. Louis Office, Third Nat. Bank Bldg.

ADVERTISING RATES BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday, 45 cents per month; Daily, without Sunday, \$5.40 per year; Sunday, without Daily, \$2.40 per year.

Subscription rates by mail: Daily and Sunday, 45 cents per month; Daily, without Sunday, \$5.40 per year; Sunday, without Daily, \$2.40 per year.

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.

AS TO LIMITATIONS.

My limitations well I recognize, And do my level best each day within 'em, But when some further laurels greet my eyes...

Capt. von Papen is reported to be taking a vacation in the far West "seeing America." Well, the "seeing" may not be better for some time.

If Hon. Theodore E. Burton didn't believe in a large army and navy two years ago and does believe in it now, isn't it all the more to his credit?

The Berlin idea seems to be that passenger liners should rush up and salute torpedoes speeding to destroy them, instead of sheering off to avoid them.

Under the head "Deaths of a Day," a New York newspaper announces that a certain citizen is not dead, as previously reported, leaving him still in doubt.

A New York pugilist, bitten on the arm by a mosquito, had to go to a hospital for treatment. If mosquitoes could read the prize fight reports, they might refrain from treating pugilists with so little consideration.

A Chicago woman, who admits that she is "intellectually developed," announces that she is to be the next Vice President of the United States. If she will ask Mr. Marshall he will assure her that what she regards as her chief qualification for the job is not at all necessary.

An American woman writes from London that a rumor is prevalent that a mysterious prisoner in the Tower is none other than Prince Eitel Friedrich, but a perusal of her letter indicates that the suspicion is based principally upon the fact that "no one can get passes to visit the Tower now."

A man to whom society owed a heavy debt has just died in a hospital at Allentown, Pa. He served ten years of a twenty-year sentence for a crime of which he was proved to be innocent. In some future day, perhaps, provision will be made for compelling the State to pay heavily for mistakes like this.

"War exertions are undoubtedly immense, but we can do more both in men and in material. Nothing but our best and utmost can pull us through."

New York school teachers, returning from their vacations, are again to be subjected to vitality tests, similar to those made upon them when the last school term ended.

The Washington pastor who criticizes the performance of Sunday labor on the Interior Department Building, now in course of construction, at least has logic on his side.

An alienist declares that flat-dwellers are more liable to insanity than persons who live in more spacious dwellings. "Sitting around a small apartment, with trips to the back porch the only general form of exercise, makes people lonely, then sick and then insane," he declares.

Those seventy-five Washington business men who yesterday stepped into their automobiles and made a dash into the fertile territory surrounding the Capital City, on a trade-promoting trip under the auspices of the Retail Merchants' Association, are bound to bring business to this city—most of it to themselves—some, perhaps, to their competitors.

Submarine commander torpedoed the Arabic in self-defense, because he "thought" she intended to ram him. About how much would such an excuse be worth in any court of law?—Wall Street Journal.

No Assurance from Germany.

Unreasonable optimism was revived yesterday as a result of the conference between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador von Bernstorff upon the subject of the sinking of the Arabic. Unless it be assumed that the United States is now prepared to abandon the most vital of its contentions for the humane conduct of Germany's submarine warfare, there is no reason to believe that the situation existing between the two nations is any the less grave and critical than it was before the Ambassador's visit to the State Department.

Not only have German submarine commanders repeatedly defied our warning of July 21 against a "deliberately unfriendly" act, killing Americans and imperiling others, but the Washington government is still without definite and satisfactory assurances from Berlin that this course is to be abandoned. Germany has even defaulted in the matter of the implied promises of her Ambassador, who first asked that judgment and action in the case of the Arabic be suspended until Germany's side of the story was made known, and then notified this government that German submarines would not sink "liners" without providing for the safety of those on board, unless they offered resistance or sought to escape.

What earthly reason have the American government and people for the most shadowy confidence in Germany's promises? How can they escape the conviction that Americans are in the same danger on the high seas today as were those men, women and children who were murdered when the Lusitania was sunk more than four months ago? Germany at first refused to safeguard the lives of Americans, but when American sentiment approached a dangerous climax, she did promise—through her Ambassador—but that promise has been broken.

It is unbelievable that the government at Washington will much longer continue to negotiate or pay heed to technical defenses, evasions and quibbles every time a new outrage is committed and Americans murdered. Many other questions besides the inhumanities of submarine warfare are straining the tension between Washington and Berlin.

It is calculated to reduce the probability of the success of his efforts to bring about an understanding, and to this handicap must be added the doubt as to the extent to which his representations in regard to submarine warfare reflect the intentions and desires of the powers in control in Berlin. Certainly Ambassador von Bernstorff has so far talked one thing while Berlin has done another.

Navy's Need of Officers.

Secretary Daniels' announcement that the annual output of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis is to be increased by 300 graduates is welcome and timely, particularly in view of the fact that the United States navy on the basis of ships built and building is short 1,000 officers and 18,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the three super-Dreadnoughts authorized last year, but on which contracts have not been let.

Obviously with a shortage so large at present, and with three Dreadnoughts requiring approximately seventy-five commissioned officers yet to be laid down, any proposed increase in the number of ships in the navy must be accompanied by a marked increase in available officers.

In this connection it is a grave question whether the proposed increase will be sufficient, particularly in view of the certain increase in submarine requirements. It is a question whether Secretary Daniels will not find strong support among his naval officers for pushing again his bill to make possible the graduation of a warrant officer into the ranks of graduates from Annapolis.

This proposal suggests a serious step, and one not to be taken hastily. The commissioned personnel of the United States navy embraces a thoroughly trained and equipped group of naval experts and they command this distinction because their careers from the day they entered Annapolis have been shaped to that end.

In connection with the general question, it might not be out of place to remind the country that the shortage of officers in the navy is almost inconsequential compared to the shortage which any defensive army would feel in the event of serious international difficulty.

A Weak Defense.

Submarine commander torpedoed the Arabic in self-defense, because he "thought" she intended to ram him. About how much would such an excuse be worth in any court of law?—Wall Street Journal.

Perquisites.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

An eccentric man made a peculiar complaint to a group of friends in a house where I happened to be calling. "Every morning," he said, "as I walk downtown, I have occasion to pass a building in process of construction. In front of the building is a narrow boardwalk. Only one person can pass on it. Often as I cross I meet workmen coming from the opposite direction. Involuntarily, when they see me approaching, they step off and leave the boardwalk to me. Now they do that, of course," he resentfully concluded, "simply and solely because I am better dressed than they are."

Finally one of the group spoke up. "Don't you know that that little exercise of yours is one of the perquisites of the prosperous?"

"Perquisites of the prosperous!" I was struck with the phrase. I began to think about its meaning.

I went into the office of a man who owned a large office building. Several people were waiting, among them a poorly dressed woman, who looked as if she might be a servant. I overheard a bit of talk between this woman and another woman sitting beside her.

"I've been sitting here for over three hours," she said, "since 9 o'clock. He sent for me to come yesterday and I waited all the afternoon. And then he went away without saying a word. They said he had to catch a train for the country."

She sighed deeply and she rested her hands on her lap with the characteristic humility of the poor.

From further scraps of her talk I gathered that she was a scrub woman in search of work that had been promised her.

Presently a portly, important-looking man entered. He asked authoritatively for the man the scrub woman was waiting to see. In a moment he was ushered into the private office.

The scrub woman looked on with mild interest. She did not seem resentful.

"Ah," I thought, "she recognizes the right of that fellow to the perquisites of the prosperous."

And as I sat there I racked my brain to find the exact opposite of the word "perquisites."

I speculated about that scrub woman's time. Those hours spent in waiting she might have used with profit, perhaps in work at home, perhaps in needed rest.

How about the time taken from her? Would it be included among the perquisites of the prosperous?

It surely would be included among the tributes that the prosperous exact from the poor.

The deference paid to the prosperous is so widely recognized that many people struggle to keep up the appearance of being prosperous.

They will make heavy sacrifices in order that they may wear good clothes. That fact alone goes far to explain why, throughout the civilized world, the standard of dress is so high.

Among those who strive for success there are comparatively few who dare to be careless about dress. "It's a great thing," says an American philosopher, "to feel that you've reached the point of recognized prosperity where it doesn't make any difference what kind of clothes you wear."

Observe the deference to dress that is paid everywhere around you, up to the mere suggestion of prosperity.

Do you ever read the society columns of the great newspapers of the country? You will find there lists of women whose distinction it is that on this occasion or that they were "well-gowned."

I have heard women say, clever women, too, that there was nothing in the world that could give a woman such strength as the feeling that she was well dressed.

Men don't say exactly the same thing. But they act on the principle behind the saying.

One of the greatest perquisites of the prosperous is their not having to pay their bills promptly. Here they enjoy a great advantage over the poor.

If they are known to be very prosperous they may let the bills run on for years. It is notorious that very rich people are often the hardest to collect from.

By buying in large quantities the prosperous secure fine rebates. These are among their richest perquisites. Some kinds of rebate are considered scandalous, even illegal, railroad rebates, for example.

The poor, in nearly all cases, have to pay cash. And, naturally, they have to buy in small quantities, which in itself is an extravagance.

No wonder people struggle not to seem poor. They know that by seeming poor they will be subjected to the same exactions as the recognized poor. They will have to contribute to the tribute levied by the rich, to the perquisites of the prosperous. They are by no means inspired by vanity alone. They are wise enough to know that they can't afford to be included by the world among the poor.

Mr. Taft says: "The hostility of legislatures and Congress came to be directed against all successful investment of capital without discrimination." But perhaps the "discrimination" was just the trouble.—Wall Street News.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People WOODROW WILSON A TYPICAL MAN OF LETTERS.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate. (Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)

Men wrote, for the most part, in their early days, only to set some business forward, of church or state. It was thus that Capt. Smith had written his "True Relation" of the first planting of Virginia, his "Description of New England" and his "General History of Virginia, Summer Isles, and New England," and that the many books, great and small, about the planting of the colonies had come into existence.

Partisans of each enterprise set its merits forth, opponents foredoomed it to failure; those who had tried America and found it a bitter place to live in spoke out in ridicule, condemnation, and slander against it.

It was in a like tone, as of men who carry an enterprise forward in their words, that the governing divines of the New England, commonwealth had uttered their treatises upon the workings of providence and the disciplinary purposes of the established polity among them.

Mr. Hooker's discourse rang always of man's salvation or of the affairs of state which must rule his conduct. But the passion was not so strong to govern men by the terms of his Puritan creed.

Roger Williams wrote always of some matter that touched his mission as the founder of a free commonwealth or an evangelist among the Indians. Cotton Mather had set down, in his "Rocks and Trees," the judgments of God among men, as they had been revealed to him in the lives of those who had lived about him or in the affairs of the New England churches.

Even their verses were but another engine of doctrine and reproof, when they made some thesis, or when they uttered their sermons about the "little shadow of man," more soul than body, who through half a century was passing.

Not until that first century of initial strife and experiment had closed and a new age had come, with broader outlook and aims of common enterprise, did any touch of genius lift letters to the levels of abiding power.

In Jonathan Edwards the doctrine and philosophy of the Puritan churches found a voice which knew the full gamut of noble and effective speech. Every thought that he touched lived. His words wrought always with a gift of creation.

What he wrote was no longer the mere matter of the preacher; it was always a revelation of his own soul.

His passion for physical science often times took him, it is true, away from the work-a-day life of the world, but his speculation; but science was for him, after all, but the experimental side of practical achievement in the arts and sciences was his true life.

He was a savant of the people. Tomorrow: "Forceful American Literature."

Why Grant Declined a Captaincy. (Written especially for The Washington Herald.) BY DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

I spent an afternoon in the spring of 1837 with the late Gen. A. L. Chetlain, then of Chicago, whose career as an officer in the civil war was brilliant and who, after Gen. Grant became President, served for several years as United States consul at Brussels, Belgium.

I was especially interested in Gen. Chetlain's description of the manner in which the first volunteer company of Gallena, Ill., was organized immediately after President Lincoln's call in April, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers. This interest was justified by the fact that the only trained soldier in Gallena at that time was a man who was then a clerk in a leather store, but had been some years earlier an officer in the United States Army.

His name was U. S. Grant. I had been informed by John M. Frazar, formerly my minister to Austria and a personal friend of Gen. Chetlain, that an intimacy had been established at Gallena between Chetlain and Grant, both being at that time young business men of that town.

Gen. Chetlain would not say whether his recollections of Grant and especially of the organization of the first volunteer company at Gallena, were correct. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Gen. Chetlain was as good as his word. He said that he would find Gen. Chetlain willing to talk to me, if I would call on him at his home in Chicago.

Doings of Society

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Naon will sail for Argentina September 18, where it is expected that Dr. Naon will become a candidate for President. He has served his country at Washington since the spring of 1911, coming here as minister and being raised to an ambassador last December.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo arrived yesterday by automobile at Boston, where they are expected to stay a few days.

Gov. R. Livingston Beekman, of Rhode Island, who is staying at the New Willard for a few days, entertained at luncheon yesterday in the green room, having as his guests Capt. William Elliott, Capt. Everett Claxton, Lieut. Commander William Russell White, and Mr. William B. Hibbs.

The marriage of Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Heyl, to Mr. Joseph Colquitt will take place on Wednesday, November 3, at 4 o'clock. It will be a simple ceremony, with only relatives and a few close friends present. A large reception will follow.

Mr. M. K. Youkam arrived at the Imperial, at Narragansett Pier, yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Emerson are assisting their daughter, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, at "Shadowbrook," has Lenox home.

Mrs. D. H. Boughton has returned to this city from Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

A picnic luncheon at the Cascades at Virginia Hot Springs was given by Miss Gladys Ingalls, the party going on horseback. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Edgar Bright, Miss Eleanor Bright, Miss Ida Lee Spence, Miss Katherine Ingalls, Dr. David and Mr. Albert Ingalls, Jr.; Mrs. Edgar Bright, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, and Mr. McKee Dunn.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary May Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. M. Howard, to Mr. Charles Carroll Ware, of Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, September 4, at Annapolis, Md. The bride was accompanied by her father and Mr. Samuel D. Pepper, of Lansing, Mich.

Mr. Preston Gibson and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt have gone to New York from Newport by automobile to spend several days.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe have left the Adirondacks and gone to Highland Falls, N. Y., for the autumn.

St. Patrick's Church will be the scene of a social affair on the morning of October 10, at 8 o'clock, when Miss Pauline A. Isemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Isemann, will be married to Dr. John V. Coogan, son of Mr. James E. Coogan, of this city, and professor at Georgetown University. The ceremony will be followed by a nuptial high mass, the Rev. Father Thomas E. McGuigan, celebrant.

Mr. E. M. Thomas, of Richmond, Va., is spending a few days at the Shoreham.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mackall, of Atlanta, Ga., have arrived at the Shoreham, where they will spend some time.

Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, who have spent the summer at the Mieschinger-King, at Annapolis, Md., will be in the city, when they will go to the Vanderbilt Hotel, in New York, for the early winter.

The Spanish Ambassador, Senor de Riano, and Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, of the Netherlands Legation, were guests at the luncheon given by Mrs. Butterford Stevenson in the Morell cottage, on Ochré Point.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Arthur and family, who are touring in New York State, spent the weekend at Briarcliff, N. Y.

Mrs. Manus McCloskey and little daughter, Sarah, have returned to Fort Myer, Va., from Toiyahanna, Pa., where they spent most of the summer.

Miss Marie Anelicia Carbo, daughter of the former Minister from Ecuador, will be married to Mr. Willis Rose Jones, of Baltimore, on September 29, at 10 o'clock, in the home of her mother, in I street. The wedding party will include her sister, Miss Ana Christina Carbo, who will be maid of honor, and another sister, Miss Maria Teresa Carbo, who will be a bridesmaid; the other bridesmaids being Miss Carmena Aroca, sister-in-law of the bride's brother, Miss Mercedes Gidoga, daughter of the Mexican Minister to Cuba, former charge d'affaires of Mexico here, and Miss Hortensia Coronado. The best man will be Mr. Paul Jones, of Baltimore, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Mr. Charles M. Gosnell, of Baltimore; Mr. Edward B. Lowndes, of Baltimore; Mr. Esteban Carbo, brother of the bride, and Mr. Raymond J. Dunworth, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will reside in Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. James N. Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, now living in New York City, arrived at the New Willard yesterday for a short stay.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., and Miss Katherine Knight are in New York for a few days, where they went to see Ensign Richard H. Knight, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis have as their guest at their Newport villa Miss Susan Street, of New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Sampson, accompanied by Mrs. E. S. Simpson, and Miss Simpson, of St. Paul, Minn., were recent arrivals at Atlantic City.

Miss Edwina Bruner, granddaughter of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, is to be married at "Hallehurst," the country home of Mrs. Elkins at Enclosure, W. Va., October 2. The ceremony is to be followed by a breakfast. The invitations have been sent out in Mrs. Elkins' name.

Mr. Mitchell Harrison, of Virginia, is at the Shoreham for a short stay.

Mrs. Marshall Field is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge at "Seiwold," their summer home at Beverly Farms.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gay Montague, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montague, of Virginia, to Mr. Landon Carter Wellford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Wellford, of Richmond. The wedding will take place in early October at the Montague home in Richmond.

Both young people are members of distinguished Southern families. Miss Montague, whose father was governor of Virginia for four years, is a cousin of Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, who was formerly Miss Lella Montague, of Baltimore. She made her debut in Richmond in 1914, and is now being formally presented to Washington society last winter. She is well known in diplomatic circles abroad, having accompanied her father when he represented this country at the Maritime Congress in Brussels and also at the Pan-American Conference in Brazil.

Mr. Clifford is a prominent young clubman in Richmond and was educated at the University of Virginia.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Brownson are at the Otesa-Ga Hotel, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, of New York City, are stopping at the Shoreham. Other arrivals at the Shoreham are Mr. Louis Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Curtis, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Chescher, of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. James P. Nelson, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. Thomas W. Simper, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Samuel D. Pepper, of Lansing, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Montetter, of Broad Run, Va., were at the New Willard yesterday, having come to Washington for the day.

M'ADOO MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

Names Men to Carry Out Work of Pan-American Conference. Secretary McAdoo yesterday announced the following appointments to the International High Commission and the Permanent Group Committee recently named to continue the work of the Pan-American Financial Conference.

International High Commission—Duncan Fletcher, president Southern Commercial Congress.

Permanent Group committees—Chile, Charles H. Smith, New York City; Costa Rica, John Crosby, Minneapolis; Cuba, George W. Peck, New York City; Nicaragua, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York City; Peru, William Loeb, Jr., New York City; Salvador, Charles Carter, Boston, Mass.; Uruguay, A. M. Harris, Chicago; Venezuela, H. G. P. Deans, Chicago.

G. A. R. SAFETY PLANNED.

Public Order Committee Will Make Recommendations. The committee authorized by Congress to have charge of public order during the G. A. R. encampment held a two-day conference with Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, yesterday to discuss plans for the encampment.

With Maj. Pullman, the committee is composed of Roger J. Whitford, Assistant Corporation Counsel; W. C. Allen, electrical engineer; Dr. William C. Woodruff, chief of police; Morris Hacker, inspector of buildings, and Phillip W. Nicholson, fire marshal.

The committee planned recommendations governing public order which will be submitted to the Commissioners this morning.

WILSON GOES SHOPPING.

President Wilson braved the best yesterday afternoon to do a little shopping. The president went to the sporting goods store of W. C. Roberts in New York Avenue, and to A. G. Spalding's, in Fourteenth street, and purchased a number of golf clubs. He used the White House automobile and was accompanied by Secret Service men in another machine.

A crowd of 400 or 500 gathered outside the two stores to see the President come out, but there was no demonstration.

TWO JOIN BOARD OF TRADE.

B. P. Holzberg and Oscar H. Osterman Elected. The executive committee of the Board of Trade yesterday elected B. P. Holzberg and Oscar H. Osterman to membership in the organization.

Secretary Osterman announced that motion pictures of the transcontinental Lincoln highway would be shown by the board shortly.

The board has offered to finance the taking of motion pictures of the Gettysburg-Washington spur of the highway, but the offer has not been accepted.

Two thousand persons appeared in silk at Paterson, N. J., recently at a parade to boom Paterson looms, hosiery, gowns, suits and in some cases, among the men, even hats were of that material. Thus is progress made toward fixing the high cost of living.

Reduced Hourly Rates TOURING CARS NORTH 1212 Terminal Taxicab Co.

OPHELIA'S SLATE. Ophelia's Slate. Ophelia's Slate. Ophelia's Slate.

OPHELIA'S SLATE. Ophelia's Slate. Ophelia's Slate. Ophelia's Slate.