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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

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.

SEASONABLE.

Freezing cold and bitter skies
Dark and bleak confront the eyes?
Well, what of it? Why complain?
Did you look for summer rain,
July heavens, breeze of June,
And a soft midsummer moon,
Or the blossoms of the May
On a January day?
If you did—well, I'll be bound
There's a Brain-Storm somewheres round.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Hans Schmidt, the murderer, has been reprieved. Are we to prepare for another victory for Teutonic frightfulness?

A Philadelphian left home because his wife broke three of his cigars. Possibly she committed the indiscretion of reminding him of how many were broken in his vest pocket when he was courting her.

The announcement by the Department of Justice that the five former New Haven directors who were not acquitted the other day are to be retried will cause satisfaction nowhere outside of legal circles.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to establish 1-cent postage, which its author says "will be a powerful stimulus to correspondence." Not to be compared, however, with the stimulus provided by the example of the Department of State.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that a woman who had masqueraded as a man for twelve years betrayed her sex when she engaged in a fight with a man and adopted "feminine tactics." Just what she did is not stated, but the reader can imagine what her opponent's face looks like.

According to the New York American correspondent it has been informed by no less a person than the crown prince of Germany that "U. S. munitions are the factor that prolongs the war." And we have a strong suspicion that the New York American is one of the factors that is trying to prolong the crown prince.

A Belgian spy who betrayed Edith Cavell to the Germans has been assassinated. It will be recalled that a French soldier whose confession had much to do with her conviction committed suicide some time ago. Of the two the memory of the one who followed the example of the world's greatest traitor will be less execrated.

The slaughter of Americans in Mexico under the Carranza government, the death of Huerta and the resignation of Ambassador Suarez, who took part in the mediation conference which led to the overthrow of Huerta and the establishment of Carranza in power, in quick succession, constitute a rather remarkable chain of coincidences.

Says an eyewitness of the Mexican butchery: "The suffering of the Americans seemed to drive the bandits into a frenzy. 'Viva Villa!' they cried, and 'Death to the gringoes!'" Is it only Washington that can contemplate such a scene with equanimity, or has some lethal malady attacked the fiber of the nation since it went to war with "Remember the Maine" as its battle cry?

Huerta's private secretary accuses the United States of causing the death of the former dictator by its cruel treatment of him. "In this country," he said, "he was thrown into jail like a common criminal and his health was completely broken down, causing his death." Probably this is an exaggeration, but this country has no reason to be proud of the part it played in shaping Huerta's destinies.

"If there are any Americans in danger," said Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in the House, "let them come home and stay where they are safe. They have no business over there." The point is that they have business over there and seventeen of them were murdered while in pursuit of it. As for staying where they are safe; how long will they be safe even on American soil, if ideas such as those entertained by this Missouri statesman prevail?

Montenegro has at last fallen and the allies' championship of the little states now exists exclusively on paper. They could not protect Belgium. Their stupidity prevented them from saving Serbia. But the fall of Mount Lovcen and with it of Montenegro could only have happened because Italy intended it to happen. If there are any who believe that the Italians have ever entertained the idea of waging this war other than in a purely selfish manner they may now reflect

District as a Revenue Producer.

Has the District no rights which Congress will respect? Money counts even with a Democratic Congress when there is a deficit in the Treasury and Senators and Representatives are looking for more revenues without laying new taxes which will bring a shower of bricks from their constituents. Statesmen from the South and West have long worried as to how they can make the District pay more taxes than under the old half-and-half plan. But if they will consult the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue they will discover that the District, aside from paying taxes to maintain its own local government, has done better in contributing to the support of the Federal government than many of the States. For instance, there were twenty-one great sovereign States with their Senators and Representatives in Congress, none of which paid as much internal revenue as did the District of Columbia last year. These States were Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. These States have great leaders in both Houses of Congress who are just now considering revenue problems, and, be it remembered, that last year two-thirds of the total revenues of the Federal government came through the Internal Revenue Bureau; but no one of the twenty-one States named contributed as much toward the support of the national government as did the District of Columbia.

There in the sunny Southland, where they are asking for an appropriation of $2,000,000 from Congress to destroy the citrous canker, are the three great States of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, which together paid $1,338,578 internal revenue, while the little District of Columbia with less than one-tenth of their population, paid $1,438,628 or $100,000 more than that great triumvirate whose statesmen are so conspicuous in Congress.

Then there are Georgia and Arkansas—and who does not know the statesmen of those two great Southern States—but their 4,000,000 people last year paid $1,435,885 or $3,000 less than those of the District.

North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, also have great leaders in Congress to represent the 1,500,000 people out there in the Northwest, but those four States paid only $1,331,399, or $7,000 less than the District.

We should not overlook those great and prosperous States of the Southwest, where statesmen develop as rapidly as their fields of alfalfa and spout like their oil wells. The whole world knows about Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada were 2,500,000 people paid $1,251,893 or nearly $200,000 less than the District to support the Federal government and enable it to irrigate arid lands, kill grasshoppers and chinch bugs and conserve oil lands for future generations.

But we should not overlook Kansas, which has been bleeding and boasting for these past threescore years, and Idaho, where they have springs which spout both hot and cold water at the same time, and where they grow apples in gold dust as well as breed statesmen who can toss apples of gold and silver in speech to intoxicate even the sober Senate with their eloquence. Well Kansas and Idaho together paid $1,309,872 internal revenue or $129,000 less than the District.

These five groups of States are represented in Congress by men of more profound knowledge as to taxes and revenue, imbued with the spirit of just equality to all mankind who know just how to appropriate public money for the benefit of the whole people—in their sections—than any other statesmen the country has produced. They are looking for more revenue and, begging their pardon, we present to them Uncle Sam's Little Orphant Annie who has had no representative in either House of Congress but continues to pay a bigger share of their bill than they pay themselves.

The Single Term Pledge.

It is a far fetched theory that holds that President Wilson is forbidden by the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform to accept a renomination at St. Louis next June. It could hardly have been expected that any one, unless it were William Jennings Bryan would undertake to make any such application of the pledge in the Baltimore platform; and yet recently there have been attempts in several directions in the President's own party to create a public sentiment that shall pronounce him ineligible for renomination because of a vague paragraph inserted, in some manner never satisfactorily explained, in the platform adopted by the last convention. The attempts have of course failed ludicrously, and it is evidence of the good sense of the Republicans that they paid no attention to the efforts to place an obstacle in the way of the Democracy's one possible candidate. The platform pledge which certain Democrats would invoke reads as follows:

We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

A single term is favored, an amendment to the Constitution is urged and the candidate is pledged to the principle. But the principle is not operative and no step has been taken by those pledged to it to make it operative. To the extent that it has failed to make a move toward redeeming its pledge the party in power may be regarded as culpable, President Wilson, in view of his extraordinary activity in securing legislation, as much so perhaps as Messrs. Clark, Underwood, Bryan, James or any of the rest of them. They are all pledged to the principle and ought to have put forth some effort to make the principle law. But the principle is not law; it was feeble at birth and has been in decline ever since. The platform pledges President Wilson to a principle, but the principle is not recognized by the law. President Wilson might be pledged to the principle of the single tax, but the law would still govern his conduct as a taxpayer. He is as free to seek a second term as all the Democratic Presidents of the past have been and as possibly some future ones will be. Why should he be singled out of a long line of Presidents and forbidden to run again? The Democratic platform promised to reduce the high cost of living by lowering the tariff, but the high prices remain and the White House provision bills no doubt are promptly paid on the old scale. He is pledged to the principle, but the principle is not operative.

Those Democrats who are opposed to the renomination of President Wilson are of course in desperate straits, or they would never offer this platform nonsense as argument. Certainly the public will never respond to it. They will have to fight him on other grounds, and their plight is a sorry one. If President Wilson will accept renomination it will be his without a struggle worth mentioning. The possibility that he may not accept should be the party's chief concern.

Begging.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Maybe there is no real excuse for street begging. Social workers, at any rate, say there is none. They explain that there are institutions where the needy are always helped and that in most cases street begging is a business, illegal, a kind of criminality. They tell us that when we encourage street begging by giving alms we merely give ourselves a selfish indulgence, we yield to a weakness, and, incidentally, we encourage criminality.

When we hear these arguments most of us are impressed. Perhaps we resolve never to give alms to a street beggar again. A very few of us may even resolve to contribute to some worthy charity instead.

We are likely to forget about contributing to the worthy charity.

And we either harden our hearts against the street beggars or, to keep from being mean, we fall back into the old weakness of giving.

Street beggars are sometimes highly interesting. But far oftener they are a nuisance, a discomfort, a menace to peace.

We have all had the experience of walking contentedly along the street, perhaps having an entertaining or an amusing talk with a friend, and suddenly finding ourselves confronted with a beggar.

It's hard to know what to do.

If we go on heartlessly, we shall appear heartless, perhaps to the friend with us, perhaps only with ourselves.

It is very unpleasant to seem heartless to oneself and very much more unpleasant to seem heartless to any one else.

And yet if we stop and search in our pockets for money we may seem ostentatious.

And if we ask questions, with a view to being scientific or careful, or to seeming either of these creditable things, we may become involved in all kinds of difficulties. In a few moments we may be in a mesh of what may appear to be responsibilities.

All that is very irritating.

In the end, it is far more comfortable either to give a little money or to walk straight on.

On the other hand it is possible to take an interest in street beggars that makes it almost worth while to give the money. I know a man who takes this interest.

He has become expert in distinguishing between the deserving beggars and the impostors. He gives to both.

He says that the impostors have a professional manner as distinct as the professional manner of lawyers or doctors or writers. It shows itself in method of approach, in glibness of appeal, in boldness of attitude, none the less plain when it is ridden under an assumption of hesitancy. For these impostors my friend has a philosophical sympathy as well as a certain admiration for their skill in acting.

In certain parts of Europe begging has become established as a business. Among the poor, in many places, it is more highly esteemed than some other occupations, where long stretches of drudgery are meagerly rewarded.

Of course, wherever it is known among the poor that a beggar is becoming a man of means, he must receive the tribute of admiration and respect that we all pay to success.

Some years ago I heard of a rather pitiful case in New York City.

One day a baker who was earning a comfortable living found himself a few miles from home without money in his pocket.

He told a passerby of his plight and asked for a nickel.

He was astonished by the ease with which he secured the money.

The incident made him decide, greatly to the shame of his wife, to give up his bakery and to devote himself to begging.

This story may seem rather shocking. But, after all, there are many people who, without apparent loss of self-respect or of the esteem of their neighbors, devote themselves to begging, or to something very like begging.

Begging secures money without return by an appeal to the feelings.

Many stock brokers appeal to the feelings of the public and persuade the public to invest in worthless stock.

Such stock brokers are beggars.

All the nonproducers of the world who secure something for nothing are beggars.

All public grafters are beggars, all grafters.

All people who persuade others to buy from them things that the others don't really want, or things of no value or of less value than the price charged are beggars.

Many street beggars realize these simple truths. And in the realization they find justification.

One Sport for Americans.

Recent reports that visitors in Canada must bring passports are being corrected. It is good that there is one spot where Americans can go without feeling that they are in the war zone.—Springfield Republican.

OUR COUNTRY—By OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
By WOODROW WILSON

AN AGE OF MACHINERY.

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A great tide of immigration began to pour in, such as the country had never seen before.

Until 1842 there had never been so many as a hundred thousand immigrants in a single year; but in 1845 there were one hundred and fourteen thousand, and by 1849 there were two hundred and ninety-seven thousand coming in within a twelvemonth, the tide rising steadily from year to year.

These were years of deep distress over sea.

The years 1846 and 1847 were years of the terrible famine in Ireland; 1848 saw European states shaken once again by revolution.

Not only men out of Ireland looking for a land where there was food, but men also out of the old monarchies of the continent looking for a land where there was liberty,—men of wholly foreign speech and habit, seeking a free place for a new life, bent upon their own betterment, and thinking little of aught that did not touch their own fortunes,—came crowding endlessly in.

They did not go into the South, where labor was not free, for they were laborers. They crowded, rather, into the cities of the north, or pushed on to the virgin West.

Their coming, thousands upon thousands, their ceaseless movement into the West, their stir as of an invading host, subtly gave new impulse to the general movement and resettlement of the population, already afoot of its own accord: to the opening of new lands, the diversification of industry, the quick growth of a nation always making and to be made.

Until the new country had been developed for the most part only by men out of the old homes of the first settlers and by natural increase of its own people. Now there was added this power of increase and subtle impulse of change from without.

And the tide of men from over sea, once set running, did not ebb or recede.

Statesmen found themselves obliged to accommodate affairs to a day of new forces, which escaped them and dominated all that they did.

Whether it came by immigration or by natural increase, growth of population meant the augmentation, not of sectional, but of national forces.

The slaveholding States, though their number included Missouri and Arkansas, which shared the growth of the frontier, showed, even with Texas added, an increase of but little more than two millions in the decade, while the rest of the country saw nearly four millions added to its strength.

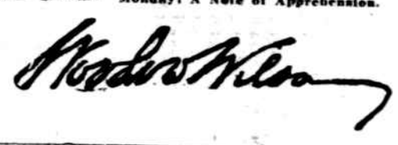
Industry, too, moved with as quick a pace as population, and invention bettered and facilitated its processes at every step.

By 1846 a fully practicable sewing machine had been developed and patented.

In 1847 the rotary printing press was invented. The power loom was still further varied and perfected.

An age of machinery was pushing forward every process of production, every means of communication, everything that touched either thought or effort.

Monday: A Note of Apprehension.



Doings of Society

The President and Mrs. Wilson were the guests in whose honor the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall entertained at dinner last evening in their suite at the Willard. American Beauty roses and white lilacs formed the decorations in the drawing room, the reception hall was banked with palms and poinsettias and the dining room was most effective with Killarney roses and palms arranged against the background of soft green velvet which forms the draperies. The table was adorned with a large centerpiece of Killarney roses and white lilacs and slender crystal candlesticks with lighted candles under pale gold shades marked each cover.

The guests, in addition to the honor guests, were the Secretary of State, Mrs. John W. Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, and the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson.

Owing to illness, Mrs. Lansing was unable to be present and her place was filled by her mother, Mrs. John W. Foster.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained eighteen guests at dinner last evening.

Col. William P. Wooten, U. S. A., commandant at the Washington Barracks, and Mrs. Wooten received the guests last evening at the second hop of the season, which the officers stationed at the barracks gave at the Officers' Club. They were assisted by Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, Mrs. Joseph H. Earle and Mrs. Will H. Point; Capt. John J. Kingman, adjutant, made the introductions.

Major and Mrs. Gustave Lukesh entertained guests at dinner at their quarters at Washington Barracks, taking their guests later to the hop.

Captain and Mrs. John Hodges were hosts at dinner for Miss Eleanor Baxter, of Nashville, and took their guests later to the hop at the barracks.

Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn had twenty guests at dinner to meet Capt. and Mrs. Francis Wilby, taking them later to the hop.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, entertained at luncheon yesterday, in compliment to her house guest, Miss Peter, of New York.

Mrs. Ashton G. Clapham was hostess at luncheon yesterday, in honor of Mrs. Rolfe E. Bolling, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander Hunt Galt. Invited to meet Mrs. Bolling were Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Samuel J. Graha, Mrs. Milton C. Elliott, Mrs. Henry D. Flood, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. William L. Marshall and Mrs. Alexander Galt.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, received yesterday. Her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Krafft, received with her, and Mrs. Volney O. Chase and Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Krafft, who has been the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Benson for several weeks, will return to her home in Annapolis today.

Mrs. E. Lester Jones entertained at luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Charles Drury, of Syracuse, N. Y., daughter of Secretary and Mrs. William C. Redfield.

The other guests were Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. E. F. Sweet, Mrs. Walter I. McCoy, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. Swager Sherley, Mrs. Judson C. Clements, Mrs. C. C. Carlin, Mrs. George Putman, Miss Sweet, Mrs. Campbell, of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Hugh Cumming, Mrs. Thomas Washington, and Mrs. Frank P. Reeside.

Mrs. Frank P. Reeside and Miss Reeside, will be at home at their residence, 2140 Wyoming avenue, this afternoon.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, of Independence, Kan., was hostess at a luncheon at the Willard yesterday in honor of Lady Aberdeen and several prominent members of the National Council of Women, in session here. Luncheon was served in the Cabinet room, which was decorated with palms, ferns, and quantities of pink and white roses. Roses and spring blossoms were used on the table. The other guests were: Mrs. A. Bierney, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, Mrs. Frances Berger Moran, Mrs. Milton Higgins, Mrs. Joseph Mumford, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Mrs. W. E. Sandford, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Adolphus Kahn, Mrs. Lucia Ames Meade, Dr. Emma E. Bower, Mrs. Carry Alexandria Bahrenburg, Mrs. Philip Moore, Mrs. Vida Hunt Francis, Mrs. John F. Bennett, Mrs. Martha H. Tingley, Mrs. Mary M. North, Mrs. Alonzo Miller, Mrs. Amasa F. Eaton, Mrs. George A. Miller, Mrs. Lynden Bates, Mrs. George Sternberg, Mrs. Elizabeth C. McCune, Mrs. Mary E. Howell, Mrs. Clarissa S. Williams, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Kate Davis, Miss Mabel Larue, Mrs. McNutt and Mrs. Katherine D. L. Roche.

Miss Dorothy Dennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dennett, will entertain fifty girls at a breakfast-dance at Rauscher's today.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Ramsay entertained at a reception yesterday afternoon at Fairmont Seminary, to meet Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

The Washington Golf and Country Club will hold a regular club dance tomorrow night.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmateff entertained informally at luncheon yesterday at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mr. Knox, former Secretary of State, also was a luncheon host at the Shoreham yesterday.

The entire house of "It Pays to Advertise" at the National Theater has been taken over for the performance of January 24 for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home. Among those who have taken boxes and will entertain guests are Mrs. Littauer, Mrs. John Dwight, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, and Mrs. John Upshur Moorehead.

There will be a meeting under the auspices of the Congressional Union this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Harvey Wiley, 246 Ashmead place, for the members of the Tenth precinct of the District of Columbia. The purpose of the meeting is to establish a precinct branch, elect officers, and plan work in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye will speak on the Congressional Union precinct work and Mrs. Nina Allender will preside.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson Darling will be at home at 2254 Cathedral avenue to all women graduates of the University of Pennsylvania and to the wives of all graduates of the university Thursday, February 10, at 4 o'clock.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, with Secretaries Garrison, Daniels, Lane and Redfield, lunched yesterday in the rose room of the Shoreham.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston were other Cabinet officers lunching there. They had a company of gentlemen with them.

Among the people present at the Cosmos Club, for the French lecture of the Alliance Francaise, were: Madame Jusserand, Mr. Henry White, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. J. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Mrs. R. H. McKim, Mrs. W. R. Tuckerman, Mrs. L. Wood, Mrs. G. McClellan Chase, Mrs. Charles V. Boynton, and Miss J. Butler.

The next lecture, on January 20, will be delivered by Monsieur J. Merlant, professor of French literature at the University of Montpellier. Monsieur Merlant has been in the war—1914-1915—as a lieutenant, then was promoted to captain. He has been mentioned in the general orders, and named for deeds of valor in the Legion of Honor.

A reception Friday evening was tendered in their home, 1208 Lamont street, by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bien to their son and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl H. Bien.

Mr. Bien, jr., was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1910, and is now engaged in general contract and engineering work in this city. His bride, a graduate of Smith College,

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

M. L. Slarrow, of Washington, D. C., stood third in the competitive examination for the thirteen vacanies in the Naval Pay Corps as indicated by the nominations which were sent to the Senate yesterday by the President. The examination was open to the entire country and candidates from almost every State of the Union entered the competition. New York is the only State which has more than one successful candidate in the list.

E. R. Eberle, son of Capt. E. W. Eberle, the present superintendent of the Naval Academy, is Number One on the list. He attended the Naval Academy about two years and was star man when he was compelled to resign on account of temporary ill health. W. D. Alexander, of Maryland, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, stood seventh in the list of successful candidates.

Following is the list in order of their standing: E. R. Eberle, R. B. Huff, Hobart College, New York; A. L. Huestis, New York, Cornell University; M. L. Slarrow, C. E., George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; B. S. Gatz, South Dakota, Harvard; R. N. Hichman, B. S., Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana; W. D. Alexander, U. S. Naval Academy, Maryland; N. C. Sowell, Georgia, Emory College; M. F. Ring, Massachusetts, graduate of the Naval Academy; R. M. Bright, A. M., Franklin and Marshall College, Barnesville, Pa.; V. H. Wheeler, B. S., Citadel, Prosperity, S. C.; L. C. English, B. S., University of Georgia, Warrenton, Ga.; O. P. Trigg, California, Kansas University.

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Although the orders have not been issued the Secretary of War has approved plans for sending the first squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry and the Second Battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery to the Panama Canal. The change in the station of troops is only carrying out the plans for the garrisoning of the Panama Canal which were recommended by the General Staff in 1912. The delay in sending these organizations and others which are to go is due to the lack of quarters for the troops. It is stated that the quarters for the additional cavalry and field artillery are now ready and the additional troops will be sent as soon as the details can be arranged for the movement.

As both the Twelfth Cavalry and the Fourth Field Artillery are stationed on the border it will probably be necessary to send some additional troops from other points of the United States to Texas and the border. It has not yet been decided what troops will be sent to the border to relieve those from the Twelfth Cavalry and Fourth Field Artillery which go to Panama.

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San Diego, Cal., has been designated as the premanent post of the Fourth Regiment of Marines. When the marines return from duty on the Buffalo in Mexican waters they will be stationed at San Diego.

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Lieut. James P. Barney, Second Cavalry, has been promoted to be captain effective December 11, 1915, under the act which authorizes the Secretary of War to restore retired officers to the active list. He has made an extra number under the act and will continue so in the grades to which he is promoted. Capt. Barney was retired, but was afterwards restored to the active list before the law was enacted, but it has been decided that the act applies to those who were restored to the active list before it was passed.

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Capt. Harold C. Fiske, Engineer Corps, is promoted January 12, vice Maj. Horton W. Sickle, retired. First Lieut. Earl North is promoted, vice Fiske.

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Army officers who reported at the War Department yesterday were Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, retired, Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., infantry; Capt. P. S. Smith, Q. M. C., and Lieut. R. W. Pinger, Ordnance Department.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. William A. Robertson, Eleventh Cavalry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Maj. Robert M. Thornburgh, Medical Corps, will report to the commanding officer, Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. William H. Moncrief, Medical Corps, upon whose return to duty Maj. Thornburgh will revert to a status of absence with leave.

Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., Quartermaster Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to this city and report to the depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant.

Leave for two months is granted Maj. Carl R. Darnall, Medical Corps, with permission to visit China and Japan.

First Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3rd, Eleventh Infantry, is designated as the representative of the Assistant Secretary of War on the executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America.

Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Central Department, will proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippine Islands, and report in person to the commanding general for assignment in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps on Corregidor Island, relieving Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Quartermaster Corps.

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps are ordered: Col. Moses G. Zalinski will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty as quartermaster of that department, relieving Col. John T. Knight, who will proceed to the United States and report for further orders in accordance with General Orders, No. 86, October 26, 1914.

Capt. Harry N. Cootes, Thirteenth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office.

Second Lieut. John W. Butts, Third Cavalry, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from January 4.

Second Lieut. Leo G. Heffernan, Fifth Cavalry, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from January 4.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Baltimore and Dubuque arrived Culebra, January 13; G-1, G-2 and G-4, sailed for New York Yard, January 13; H-1 and Iroquois, sailed for Mare Island, January 13; Lebanon, arrived Culebra, January 13; Marc, sailed for Balboa, January 13; New Orleans, arrived San Diego, January 13; Patapsco, arrived Culebra, January 13; Prairie, arrived Cape Haitien, January 13; Raleigh, arrived Mare Island, January 13; San Francisco, Sonoma and Yankton, arrived Culebra, January 13.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. Commander R. M. Griswold, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Defrees, to navigator, Nevada.

Lieut. Commander H. G. S. Parrow, to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned as navigator.

Lieut. R. A. Spruance, to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. J. Saxer, to Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.

Ensign G. W. Nelson, to San Francisco.

Civil Engineer A. A. Baker, to Navy Yard, New York.

PEACE.

Would that the silent stars
Beholding earth's dark plight,
Could voice ten trillion bars
Of tender notes, in might
To plead—"Oh, brothers all—oh, why
The great Creator's law defy?—
The God of love, whose law is peace;
This sacrifice in mercy cease."

Heed'st not the orphan's cry,
The tears that fall like rain,
That clarion call—to die—
On blood-soaked fields of pain?
By thine edict, oh, power of kings,
Is manhood's right to life denied,
While down the years a clear voice rings—
The voice of Him—the Crucified—

"To save the world—the Cross—
I died that men might live;
Canst thou atone the loss,
Canst thou once plead—forgive?"

Reversed the progress of the world—
The triumphs of the age past
By wars' impetuous fury hurled
To ruin—into chaos vast.
And those majestic minds that planned,
And countless hands that wrought for fame
And glory of their loved land—
Their labors now are but a name.

Oh may the realms of men oppressed,
Regain at last the poise of peace;
The world with benedictions blest.
As wrong and devastation cease.
May vision broad, replace the doom
Of war's red reign of darkest sin,
And earth once more in beauty bloom,
Where the smile of the Lord had been.

—Florence de Saye Wightman, in the Nashville Banner.

Mrs. Youngparent—George, dear, listen to the baby; he's beginning to imitate you. Mr. Youngparent—Imitate me! Why, what do you mean? Mrs. Youngparent—He's beginning to crow.—Indianapolis Star.

Lady—And you say you are an educated man?

Wearied Will—Yes, mum, I'm a roads scholar.—University of Michigan Gargoyle.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Morning Smiles.

The Optimist—Don't bet on a sure thing. It isn't fair to the other fellow. The Pessimist—Besides which, you are generally apt to lose.—Judge.

"It takes luck and energy to become an American millionaire." "Quite so, but you have left out one of the most important requirements." "And what is that?" "Expert legal advice."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Lend me a fiver, old man; I'm clean broke."

"Why don't you pawn that ring you are wearing?"

"Couldn't do that; it's a souvenir of a deceased brother."

"Well, my money is a souvenir of a deceased father."

Katherine and Margaret found themselves seated next to each other at a diner party and immediately became confidential.

"Molly told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her," whispered Margaret.

"Oh, isn't she a mean thing!" gasped Katherine. "Why, I told her not to tell you!"

"Well," returned Margaret, "I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did."—Everybody's.

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