

The Washington Herald. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY. 1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor. FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES: THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, 30 cents per month. Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday, 30 cents per month. Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per year.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as second-class mail matter.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 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.

What's being rich and poor to share? What's being poor but naught to spare?

Millions may lie in chests secure Yet leave the holder deadly poor

Since he hath not the will to give That others may more fully live

And empty pockets richer be Allied with love and sympathy.

The optimist says the zero temperature makes the grip germs curl up, too.

Up to date the pacifists have not accused the advocates of preparedness of instigating the murder of the Americans in Mexico.

As the result of negotiations conducted through the Juvenile Court of this city a man reputed to be a millionaire has agreed to pay his wife \$75 a month for her support.

In Trenton, N. J., 22,000 men and boys went to hear Billy Sunday's sermon, "Chickens Come Home to Roost."

A St. Louis doctor has just received a check for \$116 from a man on whom he performed an operation sixteen years ago.

Berlin says that any announcement of a final settlement of the Lusitania case is premature.

About all that the German Embassy's explanation conveys is that it doesn't pay dynamiters in advance.

Newspapers of Switzerland are demanding the recall of the German and Austrian ministers to that country.

Representative Clark urges that a certain standard for public buildings in Washington and all over the country be adopted to enable the supervising architect to catch up with his work.

Two men are held in Chicago on a charge of plotting to murder their father and mother in order to obtain their money.

Ambassador Gerard, who recently complained that he could not obtain proper wearing apparel in Berlin, is now supplying his wardrobe from London.

Senator Gore wants to establish a neutral zone in Northern Mexico, to be jointly policed by the United States and the Carranza government.

"What is required," says Daily Telegraph, "is a joint specific declaration by all the powers concerned that the measures at sea against Germany have behind them the united and firm will of the allied nations."

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Justice Hughes, Reactionary.

Justice Hughes, in an address before the New York State Bar Association, last Friday night, sounded a note which may do more to discourage the Progressives who have announced him as their candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, than all his protests against conscription for the place.

The justice took a rather old-fashioned conservative position, which when taken by other public men in recent years, has brought down upon them the charge of being reactionaries. It may be that we have progressed enough to allow Justice Hughes to put on the brakes without losing his standing with the Western Progressives, but he is either taking a risk or deliberately placing a strong barrier between himself and a Presidential nomination.

The justice suggested that we have been going too fast toward centralization and that we ought to have greater restrictions against special and private legislation. He urged the development in local communities of a sense of civic responsibility which will lead to entrusting each municipality with the care of its own purely local affairs under rules of its own making.

But the justice went farther, saying that our dual system of government is being subjected to a new and severe strain, with Congress constantly defining its scope of legislation by reference to the commerce clause of the Constitution. He declared that "an overcentralized government would break down of its own weight," and, "if we did not have the States, we should speedily have to create them."

He made an old-fashioned plea for the preservation of our dual system of government which sounded strangely in this progressive era. In fact it reads like Thomas Jefferson's warning in his old age. After his satiation of public life, he sat down to write his autobiography. In that Democratic Bible, Jefferson warned against the same dangers, saying: "It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their distribution that good government is effected."

Were not this country already divided into States, that division must be made that each might do for itself what concerns it chiefly, and what it can so much better do than a distant authority. Every State is again divided into counties, each to take care of what lies within its local bounds; each county again into townships or wards, to manage minute details; and every ward into farms, to be governed by its individual proprietor.

We had almost forgotten Jefferson's warning, but a few years ago Uncle Joe Cannon, in his old-fashioned way, sounded the warning anew, only to be denounced as a mossback reactionary wholly out of touch with the spirit of progress which was then traveling with the speed of a tornado and the gyrations of a whirlwind, demanding more law and more power to the President and less liberty to the citizens.

The experience of Uncle Joe and Senator Root discouraged further expressions of old-fashioned notions of government by statesmen who desired to be popular, and we have been running riot toward centralization, not only in regulation and appropriation, but in the use of taxing power, until there appears to be an awakening to the danger of the national government invading the revenue preserves of the States.

Without good feeling between teachers and pupils there can be plenty of pretext but very little example. In the first place, the bad relation nearly always implies that there is something wrong with the teachers. It is true that they have a good deal to put up with. But to be able to put up with it and react wisely is a part of their equipment. If they react resentfully and angrily they give a bad example.

A teacher may strive to inculcate the folly of anger by precept year in and year out and yet misbehave. In the first place, the bad relation nearly always implies that there is something wrong with the teachers. It is true that they have a good deal to put up with. But to be able to put up with it and react wisely is a part of their equipment.

Education, as a science, which we have been hearing so much about during the past few years, does not take sufficiently into account the personal equipment of the teacher. The time is surely coming when there will be a bill which will require teaching profession those who are appointed to it. One has only to look back on the experience of school years to realize how the important work of teaching is harmed by those who have no moral right to be teachers.

That there is something in education vastly more important than mere learning or information gathering we all agree. Some of the best informed people are the least wise. Often their knowledge serves merely to make them greater trials to their fellow creatures.

Education.

The wisdom in the saying that example is better than precept educators are beginning to take to heart. For a long time they rather favored precept. In fact, for precept most of us have a weakness, particularly in dealing with the young. It is easy to say, and it sounds wise and lofty and, on our part, it involves no trouble at all.

Some time ago a disturbed father told me about the difficulties his boy was having at school. "It's an old story," he said. "Tom is always quarreling with his teachers. There has never been one that he could get along with."

Mr. Garrison, the leader of the abolitionists, had proposed in 1845 that Massachusetts should lead in a movement to withdraw from the Union, and had won very hearty applause for the suggestion from an anti-annexation convention. The masses of the people, it is true, did not heed these things, but the counsel of sober statesmen were not seriously affected by them.

But almost every northern State demanded, through its legislature, the adoption of the Wilmot proviso, and every southern State protested against it. In tones not to be mistaken. The southern men, to whose demands Mr. Calhoun gave the touch of official definiteness which only words of precision such as he used could give, now denied outright the power of the federal government to establish in the legitimate property of southern settlers, from the Territories of the United States, and asserted the right of the people of the Territories to create their own government.

Most of the rebellious school boys that I have known about, when put to work, have done pretty well. They became interested and industrious. This result could be traced only in part to their being stimulated by the money they received at the end of the week. In most instances they found the work, as one of them said to me, "worth doing."

Recognizing the fact that battery troubles have always been the most serious problem to deal with in developing an effective submarine type, Navy Department has for over a year been experimenting with a type of boat which would dispense with the necessity of storage batteries. This was started even before the accident to the E-4 in Honolulu Harbor and has nothing to do with the accident to the E-3 which occurred in New York Saturday.

The project by which storage batteries are to be eliminated is known as the Neff system of a single unit of power for all the necessary apparatus. The project is being designed by navy officers by which one engine will furnish the power for the submarine and the necessary apparatus. The project is being designed by navy officers by which one engine will furnish the power for the submarine and the necessary apparatus.

Then this teacher told me a story. "Several years ago I had a pupil that was particularly annoying. He would not apply his mind to anything. He was continually up to mischief. Outside the classroom, however, he was a different boy, one of the leaders in athletics. Among the other boys he was very popular. The more I studied him, the more convinced I became that he had some fine qualities and the more I liked him. I gave him some pretty severe discipline and he showed a good deal of resentment; but one day, greatly to my astonishment, I noticed a change in him. He behaved pretty well and he took an interest. The improvement went on for several days. Then he misbehaved again and I was disappointed. Instead of showing anger, as he had done before when I rebuked him, he seemed embarrassed and pained. That instant I made a discovery. The boy had found out that I liked him, and it made him feel bad to give offense and be censured. After that time I knew that it was going to be smooth sailing for him and me. It was. The boy and I became great friends, and we are great friends to this day."

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That there is something in education vastly more important than mere learning or information gathering we all agree. Some of the best informed people are the least wise. Often their knowledge serves merely to make them greater trials to their fellow creatures. To be of real value, education must teach students how to react wholesomely from the daily experience of life and to make life a constant means of inspiration to students. To provide this kind of instruction a deeper education requires on the part of teachers exceptional qualities, not so much of mind as of character.

THE PRESIDENT'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. A BUNDLE OF MEASURES. Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose severe penalties for infringement. It is not to be so easily and simply handled. A deep excitement had spread through the country that eventful year. Again it had come to seem as if the future of the Union hung upon this issue. Very significant things had been said recently for the first time. It was not easy to forget or dismiss.

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Doings of Society. Senator and Mrs. Willard K. Salisbury entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the Chinese Minister and Madame Koo.

Senator and Mrs. Willard K. Salisbury entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the Chinese Minister and Madame Koo. The other guests included Senator and Mrs. Cummings, Senator and Mrs. Pomeroy, Senator and Mrs. Hamilton Lewis, Chief Justice and Mrs. Covington, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Walcott, Capt. Holcomb, and Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, of Wilmington, who is the house guest of Senator and Mrs. Salisbury.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo entertained at dinner last evening before the meeting of the Dancing Class at the Playhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott were hosts at dinner in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Neve, of Chicago, and took their guests later to the Playhouse for the dance.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane were the guests in whose honor Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kimball entertained at dinner last evening. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. William Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler, Mr. Robert Hinckley and Mr. Gibson Fahnstock.

Mr. Emmet O'Neill, former governor of Alabama, arrived at the Shoreham yesterday and is stopping at the Willard. Mrs. Craig McKerron, who has been spending the winter at the Shoreham, has returned to her home in Ohio, by the illness of her mother.

Mr. Thomas B. Dunn was hostess at home yesterday. Her guests included Mrs. H. L. Rust, Mrs. Malcolm McCurtine, Mrs. Hubert Dent, Mrs. Victor Kaufmann, Mrs. L. T. Mann, Mrs. Charles C. McCord, Mrs. Charles M. Moran, Mrs. Ollie James, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mrs. B. Moran, and Mrs. Robert Kershner and Mrs. William H. Dunn, both of whom were her house guests.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennington, of Austin, Tex., president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, returned to Washington yesterday for the meetings of the Civic Federation and is stopping at the Willard. Her guests included Mrs. William H. Dunn, Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mrs. B. Moran, and Mrs. Robert Kershner and Mrs. William H. Dunn, both of whom were her house guests.

ARMY ORDERS. Maj. Robert O. Williams, Second Infantry, is detailed to all vacancies in the inspector department, vice Maj. William O. Johnson, inspector general.

NAVAL ORDERS. Capt. Leonard E. Hanson, Ninth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Boston, Mass., to inspect the construction work at Fort Myer, relieving Capt. Edward A. Strutz of that duty. Capt. Holby will also be relieved of his duty as Quartermaster Department, Capt. Strutz will proceed to Fort Myer, and assume charge of the Post Royal Barracks, and the construction work at that depot, relieving Capt. Warren W. Whitfield.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Balch arrived at Oyster Bay, N. Y., on January 17. Balch arrived at Oyster Bay, N. Y., on January 17. Balch arrived at Oyster Bay, N. Y., on January 17.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS. Lieut. D. T. Ghent, to home and wait orders. Lieut. J. W. Hanson, to connection with the Pennington and on board when commissioned. Lieut. (junior grade) George Jones, to receiving ship at New York.

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