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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 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.

VAIN.
 When coming face to face
 With sordid things and base,
 With trouble and with care,
 'Twere vain to say
 In careless way
 That they're not really there.
 Yet it were vainer still
 To judge the whole world ill
 Because of sordid woes—
 The mire of earth
 Destroys nor worth
 Nor glory of the Rose!
 (Copyright, 1916.)

McCumber evidently does not care to be
 "gored" or "molested."

The three B's now may be quiet for a spell—
 Bryan, Bernstorff and Berlin.

The question of the Assistant Secretary of
 War is now open to discussion!

Perhaps that North Sea raid of the Germans
 is waiting for the "spring drive" of the allies.

The world shipping situation seems like an ef-
 fort to put a quart of liquor into a pint bottle.

All of us are ready to admit there really is
 nothing base about baseball except the bases.

Seems almost as if Villa was just waiting for
 Secretary Baker to take the reins before opening
 the ball.

While there will only be one elephant, there
 probably will be several goats at the Republican
 convention in June.

Looks as if that Borland rider would need to
 have some Western cowboy experience to suc-
 cessfully ride through the House.

The Commoner says: "Let the dogs of war
 fight, but keep the rabies out of America." Just
 as though one could eradicate the dangers of rabies
 by the mere injunction, "stay out!"

Women and music may go but wine and news-
 paper men are taboo. So ruled Secretary of the
 Navy Daniels before the Tennessee left Hampton
 Roads yesterday for Buenos Ayres.

Congress should investigate the price-slashing
 of New York gunmen. One of them is said to
 have agreed to kill anybody for \$1. Reductions
 of this nature should be countenanced.

That person with the \$30,000 conscience cer-
 tainly deserves surcease of worry. But then may-
 be he is getting old and don't like to think of the
 lawyers getting such a substantial bonus.

May have been "woman's intuition" that
 caused Mrs. Baker to reach a decision not to
 join her husband in Washington for the present.
 It is possible she "felt" that "Newtie" was going
 to run headlong into a bunch of trouble.

The appeal of the babies is irresistible. Who-
 ever planned that exhibit at Fourteenth and F
 streets, in connection with "Baby Week," knew
 something of human nature. Not even the new
 spring gowns have attracted such crowds.

Democratic political leaders are urging Amba-
 sador Morgenthau, envoy to Turkey, to remain in
 this country for a few months and work for the
 re-election of President Wilson. All of which
 shows that even they are not sure of his return
 to the White House.

Modest as ever, Col. Roosevelt disclaims any
 ambition to have the Presidential nomination. But
 he qualifies it as usual. To save the nation to
 what heroic lengths he would go—even to ac-
 cepting all the responsibility for solving all its
 problems.

This war fever sure is contagious. Portugal
 stood on the side lines as long as possible. Now
 she is in it. Maybe she counted on the Moewe
 and the German fleet being so well bottled up
 that the Kaiser would overlook such little affronts
 as seizing all the Teuton ships in her immediate
 vicinity. Not so. Portugal forgets that outburst
 about "me und Gott."

The latest memorandum from Count von Bern-
 storff to Secretary Lansing on the armed ship
 issue contains an appeal to the "people of the
 United States" to appreciate Germany's position in
 continuing her submarine warfare. It is one of
 the first instances on record where an ambassador
 has overstepped the bounds of his path to appeal
 to the people of another country, instead of to the
 persons or administrations in power.

Villa Must Pay.
 The ruthless invasion of United States soil by
 Mexican brigands and the slaughter of several
 American civilians, one a woman, has blotted an-
 other page in Mexican-American history in blood,
 and already the cry for vengeance is to be heard
 on every side. Intervention is talked of as being
 the only remedy, and some persons see in the
 pursuit of the raiders into Mexican territory by
 United States troops, an unequivocal step in the
 direction of armed interference. However, armed
 American soldiers have invaded Mexican soil be-
 fore—and there was no intervention.
 The situation in Mexico has been acute before
 now, and President Wilson has seen fit to con-
 tinue his policy of "watchful waiting." It maybe
 that by now he has seen that for which he was
 watching; maybe not. The events of the next
 few days will bring enlightenment as to his policy;
 till then Gen. Funston would appear to be taking
 the proper course.

The United States is not desirous of interven-
 tion in Mexican affairs. There are too many
 other problems to be met of far more importance;
 but this latest affront certainly cannot be passed
 over without some decisive action. Aside from
 what Mr. Wilson intends to do, however, there is
 Secretary Lansing and Congress to reckon with.
 Mr. Lansing has announced that he would request
 permission of Carranza to send United States
 troops across the border to round up the Villa
 forces. It is stated, in high official circles, that
 such a request likely would be refused. In that
 event, it is likely pressure will be brought to bear
 to send troops into Mexico despite the provisional
 President's consent.
 Even in the latter event, it is unbelievable that
 armed intervention will be the result. It is hardly
 likely that Carranza would care to clash with the
 United States at such a critical time.

Intervention or no intervention, however, the
 American public will demand in terms that cannot
 be denied, that Villa pay the penalty for his un-
 warranted and cowardly attack on defenseless citi-
 zens of this country. His reported vow to kill
 all Americans cannot be allowed to pass, even
 though it comes from a criminal whose only am-
 bition is pillage and who would sacrifice his coun-
 try to his lust for blood.

Let the United States send 500 or 500,000 troops
 across the border and capture the murderer and
 his band of cut-throats, even though it take years
 to accomplish the task. It is unbelievable that
 Carranza will offer serious objection to such a
 program, and since he has shown his inability
 to successfully cope with the situation, let the
 United States use the sword of justice.

It would be an irremovable blot on the pages
 of American history were a supine administration
 to allow its citizens to be murdered within its
 own borders without taking steps to punish those
 guilty of the crime.

If the late reports from the border, to the
 effect that Villa has been mortally wounded by
 United States troops, are true, the situation will
 have been cleared considerable. But at any rate,
 intervention surely is a remote possibility and not
 a necessity to seeing justice done and the price
 paid for the American lives snuffed out in early
 morning slaughter in Columbus, Tex.

Government Business Methods.

It is curious how much like "big business"
 governments act in the conditions of business. It
 is the same with both State and Federal govern-
 ments, and on land and sea alike. For example,
 in the Federal government's shipping bill it is
 provided that the government lines shall make
 through rates and connections with railways in
 the same manner that the law forbids to other
 railways and steamships. Another example is
 afforded by the State of Georgia. It owns a rail-
 way forty-eight miles long, which is leased to the
 Louisville and Nashville through the Nashville and
 Chattanooga and is operated as a link in 970
 miles of railway between Cincinnati and Louis-
 ville and Augusta and Montgomery and the rail-
 ways tributary to the cities at each end. The
 value of the short line owned by the State de-
 pends chiefly upon its connections at both ends,
 and its lease to the Louisville and Nashville is
 about to expire, says the New York Times.

The Louisville and Nashville Company thinks
 that it would rather own its own lines than track-
 age rights, and there seems some doubt about
 Georgia's intentions regarding the lease. There-
 fore the Louisville and Nashville began proceed-
 ings according to law for the construction of its
 own line, but has met with every sort of obstruc-
 tion. The State officials have certified the cor-
 rectness of the proceedings, but at the governor's
 request refused to file them officially. The rail-
 way suspended its action to enable the governor
 to avert the necessity of executing his threat to
 call a special session to sustain him, but among
 the first acts of the regular session was the pas-
 sage of a law to prevent competition with the
 State's railway. That was done although the con-
 stitution of Georgia forbids monopolies and with-
 out repealing the general law authorizing the con-
 struction of railways.

Thereupon the secretary of state denied the
 petition for a charter which he had previously
 certified to be according to law, although the
 petitioners for the charter protest his act as both
 illegal and unconstitutional. The Louisville and
 Nashville next began to build a branch line in
 accordance with the methods provided by law,
 but that was stopped by an injunction secured by
 the attorney general. The Western and Atlantic
 Road, although short and owned by Georgia, is
 an interstate road, and the construction of a
 parallel and competing road is still more of an
 interstate character, through its connections. Yet
 the governor has threatened to call out the militia
 to prevent competition according to the Sherman
 act and the provision of interstate facilities of
 commerce.

No trust ever had such power or showed a
 stronger disposition to rule or run. A more
 complete collision between Commonwealths is
 hardly on the record, and that is saying a great
 deal at a time when contradiction between State
 and Federal laws and officials is of almost daily

occurrence, even to the extent of suggesting an-
 other irrepressible conflict. The case is before
 the courts, and it will be interesting to remark
 both their decision and the action of Georgia, if
 adverse. The governor threatens another special
 session of the legislature, and apparently it will
 give him whatever laws he asks for. But what
 will he do about the conflicting Federal statutes,
 which Georgia can hardly repeal? Is there not a
 suggestion that governments do best to refrain
 from business complications, and is not that as
 true of the United States as of Georgia?

The New Virtue.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
 When we speak of the virtue of women we re-
 fer to a special quality. By that quality alone we
 often judge a woman. If she possesses that qual-
 ity we respect her. If she lacks that quality we
 condemn her.

And yet we know that the woman we con-
 demn may have good in her. And we know that
 our condemnation, instead of helping her, will do
 her further harm.

We also know that many women, respected for
 their virtue, may be lacking in other qualities
 equally important.

And some of us have discovered that the vir-
 tue of the respected woman is sustained by the
 very lack of virtue in the women condemned.

There is a direct relation, in other words, be-
 tween the women respected and the women con-
 demned.

The women condemned, the very creatures the
 good women shrink from, bear through their
 shame the burden of what we regard as the highest
 virtue of women.

Most women of virtue don't know about this
 relation. If they were to be told of it to their
 faces they would be likely to blush violently and
 to be shocked. They would consider the mere
 reference to such a subject a gross indecency.

Many of them would feel insulted and indignant.
 Some of them would declare that there was
 not and there could never be the slightest rela-
 tion between women without virtue, fallen women,
 and themselves.

Let us see if we can trace the relation.

In New York there lives a very beautiful woman,
 the wife of a millionaire. She is as good as
 she is beautiful. When you see her at one of her
 evening parties, magnificent in a shimmering gown,
 with long ropes of pearls hanging from her ex-
 quisite neck, you are impressed by her regal de-
 meanor and her gracious manners.

But she can be even more impressive. When
 she goes out among the poor, as she does twice
 a week, in a simple dress, she is none the less a
 queen, none the less magnificent and beautiful, and,
 through her service, she seems all the more noble.

Each year she distributes many thousands of
 dollars, a small fraction of her husband's income.
 She is especially interested in girls that go
 wrong. Some of these girls she has taken to her
 house. She has, as we say, "saved" several.

She receives a good deal of praise for her
 philanthropy. She deserves the praise.

She also deserves the credit often given her
 for being so sensible as to keep her philanthropy
 and her social duties wholly apart. Her friends
 like to say that she is not like those foolish rich
 women who become so interested in social prob-
 lems that they forget society, forget even to keep
 up with the fashions, and deteriorate into mere
 dowdies, tiresomely serious in their talk.

The truth is, this kind of lady is doing fine
 work, doctoring symptoms. She never thinks
 about conditions. If she did she would be very
 uncomfortable. For the money that she uses for
 her lavish philanthropy and for her own needs
 and luxuries was wrung largely from the poor by
 the monopoly in which her husband is one of the
 chief figures.

This monopoly has been one of the many
 means of helping to keep the poor poor and driv-
 ing thousands of the daughters of the poor into
 prostitution.

If this lady were one of the daughters of the
 poor she might be included among those driven to
 prostitution.

But the conditions of life that make the pros-
 titutes what they are have made her what she is.
 The prostitutes have gone down so that she
 and many others like her may be sustained.

This kind of thinking is very disagreeable.
 But we must think in this way once in a while.
 In fact, we must think in this way more and more
 it we are to get at the truth.

Even that philanthropic and beautiful lady
 must think in this way, horrifying as the thoughts
 may be when she appreciates them in all their
 significance.

All women must realize, all good women and
 all bad women. Many of the bad women realize
 already. The realization makes them all the more
 bitter and desperate.

But the good women haven't begun to realize.
 They are miles and miles away from realizing.

When all women realize women are going to
 have a new virtue.

They won't be satisfied with the old virtue.
 They will be ashamed of it. For they will know
 that it is stained with shame.

They will try to atone for the shame by the
 new virtue. It will exact that no woman be satis-
 fied with her own virtue, that every woman work
 for the conditions making self-respect possible for
 all other women, for the women of today and for
 the women of the future.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON
 The Apostle of Secession.
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A single figure stood for a while, al-
 most alone, at the front of the coming
 revolution, the figure of William L.
 Yancey, of Alabama.
 Before Mr. Calhoun died Mr. Yancey
 took up the theme which had darkened
 the last utterances of the aged Carolinian
 like a prophecy of ruin,—took it up, not
 as a counsel of despair, but as a counsel
 of duty.

Compromise between North and South,
 he declared, was out of the question.
 In 1846 he resigned his seat in Congress
 because he would not act with any party
 which so much as debated the exclusion
 of slavery from the Territories; and
 went home to spend the remainder of his
 life and every power of his strong mind
 in the advocacy of a course which once
 and for all rejected compromise and
 accepted only the doctrines which should
 forever safeguard the constitutional
 rights and material interests of the
 South, even though such a course should
 lead to a disruption of the Union.

He was a man of no majesty of pres-
 ence, no adventitious grace of manner;
 never studied his art as an agitator or
 sought to catch the people by any as-
 sault of passionate appeal; but burned
 with a conviction which had its own
 dignity and irresistible might; used the
 ways of frank, direct, engaging speech
 which reached the hearts of his hearers
 open, unaffected nature; argued his case
 to the bottom, plead it with whole-souled
 ardor, as a thing not of expediency but
 of right, and was careless where it should
 take fire of itself.

His words rang, upon every
 theme he touched, in a voice whose
 slightest tone thrilled along the blood,
 so rich, so flexible, was it, so compact
 of the quiet passion of the mind.
 While others wavered, caught now at
 this expedient and again at that to turn

the current he was setting against them
 against the Union itself—he held steady,
 undoubting, to his simple theme.
 Majestic followed him and left him;
 conventions heard him now with ac-
 quiescence and again with deep dis-
 quietude and passionate dissent; but no
 man could decline to listen when he
 spoke, and none who heard him could
 long stay himself against the charm and
 power of his speech. It was the tones
 of his voice, the resonant echo of his
 theme, that seemed to linger in the air
 after every controversy.

It was he more than any other who
 taught the South what Douglas really
 meant; he, more than any other, who
 split the ranks of the Democratic party
 at Charleston, made the election of Dou-
 glas impossible, and brought Mr. Lin-
 coln in.
 He had foreseen what must come, and
 hesitated as little after the event as be-
 fore it. He was for immediate and final
 secession; and, though he had to carry
 the fight to the very floor of the con-
 vention of his State, met to make the
 final critical decision, he won it there,
 by an initial majority of eight votes.

Twenty-four members of the conven-
 tion stood out against the action to the
 very last, and refused to put their names
 to the fateful paper which cut their con-
 nection with the Union; but the people
 accepted the decision of the majority,
 and he had his way.
 Men whom they had followed through
 many a long year, when Mr. Yancey was
 only their incomparable orator, not their
 leader, the people now rejected, and their
 own capital town of Montgomery saw
 the government of the Confederacy set up.

Tomorrow—The Confederate Consti-
 tution.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department
 Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published
 in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.
 Outraged by the murder of their com-
 rades and countrymen, about 20,000
 American troops are waiting orders on
 the border of Mexico to avenge the
 spilling of American blood on American
 soil. Only the strict discipline of the
 regular army has kept the troops out of
 Mexico. Not half of the insults and
 indignities that have been heaped upon
 the regular soldiers serving on the border
 have reached the ears of the people. This
 country has been so deeply engrossed with
 the European war that it has not paid
 much attention to the daily outrages on
 the Mexican border.

The watchful waiting policy of the ad-
 ministration is a sore trial to the
 soldiers on the border. Mexicans have
 become so insolent that it has been no
 mean task for the officers of the army
 to control the enlisted men. If the army
 were sent into Mexico every soldier would
 be sent into Mexico with a desire to punish
 the bandits that have been raiding the border.
 During the two years' service on the
 border the officers and men have had an
 opportunity to study the Mexicans.
 They are better trained for the character of
 warfare which will be necessary to clear
 the country of its armed forces.

The regular troops which are in com-
 mand of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston
 are: First Cavalry, Second Cavalry, Third
 Cavalry, Fourth Cavalry, Fifth Cavalry,
 Arizona, Arizona, Texas, Yuma,
 Arizona. It consists of fifteen regiments
 of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry
 and parts of five regiments of field
 artillery with the necessary auxiliary
 troops to create a division at war
 strength.

Roughly speaking there are 10,000 more
 regular troops scattered at posts from
 Vancouver's barracks, Washington, to
 Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. To this can
 be added about 5,000 coast artillery
 troops which would probably be con-
 verted into infantry. It would be a
 week or ten days before the entire regu-
 lar army could be brought up to
 strength. About 35,000 can be
 mobilized on the Mexican border.

The latest advice received at the War
 Department indicate that the troops on
 the Mexican border are stationed at the
 following places: First Cavalry, troops A,
 B, C and D, Third Cavalry, batteries B
 and E, Fifth Field Artillery; Fourth reg-
 iment of infantry and an aero squadron,
 Fort Bliss, Texas, Eighth Cavalry, Com-
 pany I of the Signal Corps and Hospital
 Company, Sierra Blanca, Texas, Third
 Cavalry, A, C, D, E, and F, Fourteenth
 Cavalry, Del Rio, Texas, troops B and
 H, Fourteenth Cavalry, and the Nine-
 teenth regiment of infantry, Donna,
 Texas, one troop of the Twelfth Cavalry,
 one of the Sixth Cavalry and a battalion
 of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Eagle
 Pass, Texas, one troop of the Fourteenth
 Cavalry, battery F of Sixth Field Ar-
 tillery and the Seventeenth Infantry, El
 Paso, Texas, Fourth regiment of field
 artillery, with the exception of one bat-
 tery, battery A of Fifth Field Artillery
 and the Sixth and Sixteenth regiments of
 infantry, Fabins, Texas, troop K, Thir-
 teenth Cavalry, Harlingen, Texas,
 Company A and B, Twelfth Cavalry, all of
 the Sixth Cavalry excepting the first
 squadron, all of the Twenty-sixth In-
 fantry with the exception of Company A,
 battery D, Fourth Field Artillery, hospi-
 tal troops and Signal Corps troops,
 Fort Hancock, Texas, troop B, Thir-
 teenth Cavalry, Lufkin, Texas, troop M, Sixth
 Cavalry, Lomdrom's Ranch headquarters,
 first squadron and troop D, Sixth
 Cavalry, Laredo, battery E, Sixth Field
 Artillery and the Ninth regiment of In-
 fantry, Marfa, Texas, troop C and D,
 Thirteenth Cavalry, Fort Mackintosh,
 Texas, troops I, K, L, M, Fourteenth
 Cavalry, Mercedes, Texas, troop C,
 Twelfth Cavalry, Mission, Texas, troops
 G, H, Third Cavalry, troop E, Sixth Cavalry,
 headquarters companies M, A, Third
 battalion and Company F, Twenty-ninth
 Infantry, El Rancho City, Texas,
 troops E and F, Third Cavalry, San Be-
 nito, Texas, Company F, Twentieth-sixth
 Infantry, Sierra Blanca, troop B, Thir-
 teenth Cavalry, Yalata, Texas, troop H,
 Thirteenth Cavalry.

In New Mexico, at Columbus, troops
 F, G, L and M, Thirteenth Cavalry, Cul-
 bertson's Ranch, troop F, Ninth Cavalry,
 Hachita, troops E and F, Ninth Cavalry,
 I, Arizona, Douglas, troops B, C, D, I,
 K, L, M and machine gun detachment of
 the Ninth Cavalry, Batteries A and B,

ARMY ORDERS.
 Leave of absence for two months, to take effect
 upon his arrival in the United States, is granted
 First Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, Coast Artillery
 Corps.

NAVAL ORDERS.
 MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
 Barney, sailed for Philadelphia, March 8; Bir-
 mingham, sailed for Boston, March 8; Cherone,
 Acapulco, March 7; Cleveland, arrived
 March 7; H. J. arrived San Pedro, March 8;
 Kanawha, arrived Port Arthur, Tex., March 8;
 Marista, arrived Vera Cruz, March 8; Mayflower,
 sailed for Washington, March 8; Naushan, arrived
 Guaymas, March 5; Peacock, arrived Newport,
 Tennese, sailed for Port Arthur, March 8;
 Terry, arrived Mobile, March 5; Venustus, arrived
 Newport, March 7; Virginia, sailed for Boston, via
 Hampton Roads, March 8; Waller, sailed for Key
 West, March 8; Whipple, arrived San Diego,
 March 8.

NOTES.
 The flag of the coast-artillery-in-chief, Pacific Re-
 serve Fleet, has been transferred from the Mil-
 waukee to the Maryland.
 The flag of the commander of the Battleship
 Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily
 transferred from the Arkansas to the Texas.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
 Lieut. Commander F. R. McCarry, detached to
 works of Galludet Company, Norwalk, Conn.
 Lieut. (Junior grade) M. H. L. Bowen, detached to
 Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Depart-
 ment.

SEEN AND HEARD
 BY GEORGE MINER
 Special Correspondent of The Wash-
 ington Herald.
 (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper
 Syndicate.)

New York, March 9.
 A direct steamer line has now been
 established between New Orleans and
 Progreso, which is the main and practi-
 cally only port of Yucatan. The transpor-
 tation of the cotton from the Yucatan to
 Yucatan to the United States is the reason
 for this line and constitutes the major
 part of its freight.

Until the Mexican government last year
 established a commission to handle the
 henequen crop and regulate the market-
 ing of it, the whole crop was monopoli-
 zed by two big corporations, the Interna-
 tional Harvester Company, an American
 trust, and the Plymouth Cordage Com-
 pany, an English concern. They brought
 the henequen crop on steamship lines at
 a price that suited them very well,
 however, said the Commission Regula-
 dora del Mercado de Henequen, as the
 Mexican commission is called. They
 thought it could be done cheaper and
 quicker.

So they induced the Southern and
 Caribbean Steamship Company to run a
 ship constantly between New Orleans and
 Progreso, the two nearest ports in
 the United States and Yucatan. It's
 directly across the Gulf of Mexico and
 really not so far as it sounds, in actual
 miles, much less than a thousand. Yucatan
 is so little known, has such different
 customs and sounds so far off that most
 people regard it as at the ends of the
 earth. In fact, it is a close neighbor of
 the United States and it strikes me that
 us for everything that's important they
 have no trade with other countries worth
 mentioning.

In return, their only export is henequen
 fiber, or hemp, as it is generally known.
 From this hemp, rope and twine are made,
 and it is an absolute necessity to the
 United States. Without it we could
 not harvest our wheat crop, for the
 binding twine is just as necessary to the
 Western farmer as is the reaping machi-
 ne. No wheat crop, no henequen has
 yet been made, and nowhere else in the
 world will it thrive. So it happens that
 without little-known Yucatan's one im-
 portant product and only export our great
 crops would rot on the fields and ruin and
 starve the people for their ugly heads.

All things considered, it strikes me that
 under these circumstances we had bet-
 ter be pretty nice to Yucatan, especially
 as she does not ask many favors of us.
 She could easily do without our goods
 while we could not possibly do without
 hers.

This henequen steamer sails under the
 Norwegian flag and plies back and forth
 between Progreso and New Orleans, mak-
 ing a round trip in about ten days. She
 takes a cargo of henequen, mostly con-
 sisting of corn, flour, oil, and other
 manufactured products, but brings back
 nothing but hemp. The trip across the Gulf
 of Mexico takes two days and a half
 in fair weather, for the Viking, as she
 is called, is a ship of good speed. Her
 essays ten miles an hour. At present, she
 is not supposed to be a passenger boat
 and only carries a few as an accommo-
 dation. Naturally the quarters are not
 luxurious and the service and cuisine
 less such as to get them from the States
 is the only direct way to Yucatan, in
 addition to being the quickest, it is hoped
 that travel and trade will increase suf-
 ficiently to warrant putting regular pas-
 senger boats on the service. The only
 other way to get there from the States
 is by the Ward line from New York
 via Havana. This takes six days, while
 it is possible to get from New York to
 Progreso, by rail to New Orleans, in
 four days.

All boats leaving Progreso for New
 Orleans carry mail, and as there is a
 freighter going out every day or so the
 postal service from Yucatan is by no
 means bad, in fact, it is more frequent
 than the postal service from the United
 States to Yucatan.