

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The Infant for the Moon will cry To our exceeding mirth, Yet later on we adults try To gather in the earth, And deem ourselves by far more wise Than is the Infant when he cries!

THE UNATTAINABLE.

Let us hope an appropriation to suppress the Borland amendment will not be necessary. Washington will not have a cat show this year, but there are people in society who will never know it.

There's a chance for some one to make money by publishing a directory of Republican Presidential candidates.

The cable dispatches are selecting Enver Pasha's successor while still leaving his assassination in doubt and before giving an account of the funeral.

If there really is a race on between the soldiers of Carranza and those of the United States to see which shall kill Villa no one will care how short it is or which side wins.

Illustrating to a woman how to get off a street car an Indiana man fell and was fatally injured. Unfortunately his fate will be no warning to those who don't know that it is better to let women do things their own way.

Half a million cartridges consigned to Mexico have been seized on the border. Many millions more that we have sent over there in the past few years are likely to be shot back at us at any time.

A Stanford University student who was compelled by his fellow-students to take a bath calls it hazing and wants the hazers arrested. And there are people who don't live in California who regard a bath with equal awe.

A Kansas City judge has denied the petition of a man who had to give up smoking in order to pay \$30 a week alimony that the amount be reduced. Times can't be so good in the West after all, if a man can't indulge in the luxuries of divorce and tobacco at the same time.

Dr. Cook is still endeavoring to prove that he and not Peary first discovered the North Pole, but unless the Pole manifests an intention to contribute something to the comfort and enjoyment of civilization pretty soon no one will care who discovered it or how soon it is lost.

That New York widow who swore that all the love letters she wrote to another woman's husband were dictated by him and that he threatened to kill her if she did not write as he commanded, must pay the wife \$12,000 damages, according to a jury's verdict. Originality certainly gets little encouragement these days.

Portugal entered the war at the request of Great Britain that she comply with the terms of a treaty existing between the two countries since 1373. England seems to have been fortunate in the choice of those she has dealings with and as a result has a lot of perfectly good paper lying around, even if it is a trifle musty.

Philipinos representing \$25,000,000 of investments in the Islands have petitioned Congress to withhold independence from the natives for twenty years instead of granting it to them in four years as proposed in the Philippines bill. Our statesmen may be depended on to treat such unwarranted butting in with the scorn it merits.

A wireless from Berlin to Sayville reports that the allies' submarines are "following the practice abandoned by the Austro-Germans of attacking unarmed passenger ships without warning." Of course it isn't true, otherwise formal protest against such savage methods of warfare would have been lodged with the State Department here.

"One month of present war cost to Great Britain alone," says Rear Admiral Peary, "one month of war cost to us in the event of war, would give us a fleet of eight battle cruisers on the Atlantic and another of eight on the Pacific, with their attendant destroyers, submarines and seaplanes." How can the pacifists doubt that two such fleets would go a long way toward insuring us against a war that might last many months and even years and end no one knows how?

Task in Mexico Begun.

American soldiers have begun their task in Mexico and it may confidently be predicted that they will finish it, though it may take them months. They have gone to "get" Villa, dead or alive, and it is generally recognized that the hardest part of their work will be to find him. The punitive expedition is not formidable in size, and it is proceeding under the great handicap of being compelled to depend on its base almost entirely for support, but on this side of the border no doubt will be entertained that Villa's finish will come swiftly, once he is discovered. In the chase, however, the advantage is all on the side of the brigand. He has had a long start, and hence plenty of opportunity to lay his plans for eluding his pursuers. He knows the whole country thoroughly, and even if he cannot subsist always on the country he traverses his bases of supplies will not be very widely separated. Should the United States forces encounter no other obstacles than those offered by the difficult nature of the country over which the chase lies and the necessity of maintaining a line of communication, however, Villa's fate is sealed.

In their search for the bandit the Americans will no doubt depend to a great extent on the Aviation Corps, which, over such a country, will naturally be expected to do important service, and there will be no surprise if the honor of spying out Villa and his followers should fall to the airmen. Certainly the practical test that is to be made of the aeroplanes and wireless in actual war will be watched with the keenest interest.

Because of our present condition of unpreparedness the people of the United States must hope for a speedy and successful termination to the undertaking in Mexico. The sooner the Americans can accomplish their object and return to their own soil the smaller the prospect of a clash with the forces now enlisted in the cause of Carranza, whose friendship for the "gringos" is not to be trusted. Such an encounter is likely to occur at any time, and then almost inevitably the punitive expedition would assume a far more serious aspect. No doubt the administration is preparing for such a possibility by every means in its power, and it is the solemn duty of Congress to be ready to give it full support at a moment's notice.

Early reports of the attitude of the Carranza followers toward the Americans when they crossed the border are gratifying, but the disposition of the United States consuls to quit their posts and the eager haste of our citizens to leave, even though they are fully advised of all the circumstances, appears unfavorably significant.

Because we need more men and more guns Americans must regard the situation with concern; were we equipped as we should be after the years of warning we have had, there would be far less occasion for anxiety. If all goes well with our soldiers, as every American will devoutly trust, the lesson should not be lost upon us.

If Germany Fails at Verdun.

For nearly a month now what is described as the heaviest fighting of the European war has been in progress on the Western front, where it is to be decided, and one result of it is that, for the first time since the Germans set foot in France, in the capitals of the allies they are beginning to count the time to the finish in months instead of years. It is true that in England recruiting is going steadily forward and huge war contracts are still being made, but there are no more discussions involving the possibility of Germany winning. Engrossed as the people of this country have been for the past week in their own affairs not a move in the great tragedy at Verdun has escaped them, and while few have been able to fathom the purpose of the tremendous German attack so heroically and effectively resisted by the French, they have attached to it a vast import and will be disposed to regard the outcome as the turning point in the war.

What great object Germany hopes to attain that she deems worth the staggering sacrifice of life that is reported is in truth not apparent, but she is driving her hosts to the slaughter as though victory were certain and the war to be won at Verdun. Apparently the great offensive was launched with no thought of failure, and yet in spite of the utterly reckless hurling of regiments against the shot and steel of the enemy it has not succeeded. Even assuming that success would quickly lead to German mastery in the West, is it not now time to consider what is to happen if Germany fails at Verdun? It would seem reasonable to look for some important offensive movement by the allies at other points on the Western front that must have been weakened by the demand for re-enforcements for the legions shattered by the gallant French; for though the allies' plan of campaign appears to have been to encourage the Germans to break and wear themselves against walls of steel, as at Verdun, still the opportunity for a smashing drive that is likely to follow a signal German defeat there may be too alluring to resist. In the East the Russians are reported to be preparing for a resumption of the offensive on a large scale, and if this comes upon the heels of a collapse at Verdun, the spring will start gloomily for the Teutonic allies.

No matter in which direction one's sympathies lie, the fact has to be recognized that a year and a half after the German armies took the field equipped for war by forty years of preparation, to which science and inventive genius contributed unheard of methods and contrivances for killing, the Kaiser and his warriors are no nearer Paris, London or Petrograd, and that as their strength has waned the power of their enemies has increased. How much more of life and the products of life's toil the German people can pour out for their Emperor to waste cannot be calculated, but daily it is becoming more apparent that the star of Prussian militarism set when the French and British turned back the advance on Paris in the early months of the war.

The Science of Eugenics.

Mme. Tetrazzini's suggestion, made some time ago, that great singers marry one another in order to develop a race of great singers excited mirth all over the world. But was it really comic? Was the principle involved essentially absurd? Of course, in itself, the mating of two great artists is not without the elements of comedy. Seldom in the history of the race do we find examples of genius living with genius in harmonious conditions as husband and wife. As a rule, in a family, one genius is a host in himself. To have two examples of genius under the same roof is to invite almost inevitable disaster.

There is, it is true, evidence to the contrary. Among singers the case of Mario and Grisi may be instantly cited. The Brownings provide an example among writers.

The truth is that genius thrives best with a mate that, if possessed of any genius at all, possesses a genius for self-subordination. A multitude of cases might be cited where genius has been sustained by the mate's noble sacrifice. As a rule, the mate is a woman. And seldom is she given credit.

Perhaps there have not been cases enough where genius has mated with genius to supply reliable statistics in regard to the children. But it is notorious that in most artistic endeavor genius is inexplicable, a miracle, what the scientific people call a "sport." The children of genius find genius a positive handicap and a depressing influence. It establishes a standard impossible to live up to. It creates an expectation on the part of the world too hard to be realized.

The offspring of genius often seem discouraged. The most enterprising of them apparently take pleasure in striking out in directions wholly different from the path of the distinguished parent. And, in this enterprise, the distinguished parent nearly always co-operates. Perhaps he realizes far more clearly than the world can ever suspect the penalties he has paid for his gifts.

In the case of singers, however, the conditions are somewhat exceptional. Ability to sing well is largely a physical gift resulting from the formation of the throat. And it may be that breeding can develop a race of singers greater than the world has ever known.

The suggestion of Mme. Tetrazzini is further interesting because it is in harmony with a new science, a science not yet recognized by the world at large and of vital importance to the race. Even in the present period of enlightenment it is with some reserve that people speak of eugenics. There are, however, a few who are actively concerning themselves with it and gradually influencing public opinion. Already they are making it plain that our present methods of developing human beings are hardly conducive to human welfare.

In the older civilization marriage was taken much more seriously than it is with us. When we threw off many of the old traditions and customs we threw off many safeguards as well. We abandoned ourselves to idealism. We took the ground that the highest justification for marriage was love. It is only comparatively recently that, in this country, such an attitude could be challenged with impunity.

But the frequency of divorce has made people suspicious about love. It has made love appear to be a very uncertain and dangerous guide. The time is surely coming when sex love will not be permitted to be the chief means of uniting people in marriage for the propagation of the species.

Call for a Housecleaning.

Let the present crisis through which the government of the United States has passed be a warning. Public opinion should now bring an end to the pro-German agitation of the few which is misrepresenting the many; to the professional Irish agitation of the few for the misrepresentation of the many; to the newspaper toleration of the wicked attempt of military domination to rule the world, and to the weak-kneed Congressional trucking to a few pro-German politicians who cannot speak for the masses of voters of Teutonic blood when a question comes of allegiance to Germany or allegiance to the United States!

Russia's Possible Aim.

If Russia had had only Turkey to deal with it would have annexed Constantinople thirty-eight years ago, and in all probability it would have had it a century ago. But in the face of English and French opposition, it was not worth while to drive the Turks from the Bosphorus. Although France and England are its allies now, they might demur to the Russianizing of Byzantium, and the problem is further complicated by Balkan conditions. But there are surmises now that Russia is striving for Alexandretta, and that in the event of an end of the war favorable to the allies, Russia would retain that port and a sufficient strip of territory leading from the Caucasus thereto. This would give Russia the access to the open sea that its commercial importance justifies, without installing the Russian bear on the narrow waters that separate Europe and Asia.—Philadelphia Record.

Arms for Gunmen Only.

One can't blame Germany for wanting all ships to go disarmed. Right here in Philadelphia all thugs and gunmen thoroughly approve the law that prohibits decent citizens from carrying weapons.—Philadelphia North American.

Not Like Kansas Prairie.

The cadet regiment of New Hampshire College is to go out and dig battle trenches as a part of its military training. Without wishing to combat any accepted axioms of military defense, it might be suggested, in view of the character of the New Hampshire soil, that a good way to wear out the enemy would be to wait and let him dig the trenches.—Kansas City Times.

No Job for the Amateurs.

The amateur strategists can safely leave the Villa expedition to Gen. Hugh Scott, the Chief of Staff; Gen. Funston, who is in command of the troops along the border, and Gen. Pershing, who will lead the pursuit. They are in charge, and if they cannot capture Villa it is certain that civilian critics will not succeed in doing so.—New York World.

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

A Famine in Iron and Copper.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.) (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

The Southern armies, of course, suffered most from every kind of want that had come upon the land. To march without shoes, to make shift with torn and ragged clothing which there was little hope of replacing, to fight and endure hardship on half-cured bacon and a scant dollop of hard corn bread, to go without coffee or any stimulant, and finally to lack even healing medicines in the inevitable hospital put men of the stoutest constitution to tests more fatal oftentimes than those of the battlefield itself.

There was coarse food enough in the country, but the government had scant means of paying for it and had no efficient commissariat through which to make sure of supplying the armies even with such things as it could obtain.

One difficulty that immensely increased from year to year was the utterly insufficient means of transportation. There were a few long lines of railway which linked the main towns and seaports of the country together; but the armies could be always kept close to these, and there were few side lines by which to reach the camps if the movements of the war drew the armies to a distance.

Such lines as there were, moreover, hopelessly deteriorated from month to month. Such iron and steel works as the Confederacy contained or could build while the war lasted had to be used almost exclusively for the manufacture of cannon and military supplies, and could not have been drawn off from that indispensable work to make new rails and locomotives and car trucks for the railways even if there had been iron enough.

And there was not iron enough. The South had been stripped of every spare scrap of iron to make and repair the weapons of war. When rails wore out they could be replaced only by tearing up sidings and minor lines of road. When rolling stock fell into disrepair no new cars could be built.

When the war was over little more seemed left of the railways than their graded road-bed and odds and ends of their rolling stock hardly fit for further use.

The commanders in the field often found themselves as hard put to it to obtain military stores as to get food and clothing.

The devoted women at home sent thousands of homespun garments to the front for their sons and husbands and brothers, and warm socks without number knitted with their own hands; even cut their carpets up to be sent to the camps for blankets; but the women could not make powder and guns.

Considerable supplies of arms and munitions had been got in from England before the blockade was drawn tight about the ports, and across the border through Mexico before Texas and the Gulf ports had been cut off from the rest of the Confederacy by the pressure of hostile armies down the valley of the Mississippi.

At the first act of secession southern forts and arsenals had been seized with large supplies of arms. General Jackson made rich prize of military supplies at Harper's Ferry; and many another success in arms swept the booty of the field into the confederate chests and armories.

But with all this there were not arms enough for the great masters that went to the front. Cannon and arms had to be made, and made without materials except such as were already at hand.

Every brass bell that could be found went to the foundry to be melted down and cast into cannon. Devoted house-keepers even contributed their brass preserving kettles and every piece of household brass that could be spared. Private fowling pieces were used when muskets were lacking, and ancient muskets and side arms came once more into use which had hung upon the wall as curious heirlooms ever since the days of the Revolution.

Tomorrow: A Centralized Government.

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

By E. B. JOHNS.

A low growl of discontent will come from the State of North Carolina when it is published that Dreadnought No. 43 is to be built at the New York Navy Yard will be given the name of Tennessee and that the present armored cruiser Tennessee will bear the name of Memphis. Ever since Mr. Daniels has been at the head of the Navy Department his home folks have been expecting him to name one of the Dreadnoughts after his native State. It has fallen to the lot of Secretary Daniels to name six Dreadnoughts and each time his friends down in North Carolina have expected to hear that his native State is to be honored and rewarded.

There is a suspicion that Secretary Daniels is reserving the name of his native State for the first battle cruiser that will be authorized under the bill now pending in Congress. This is admitted will be quite a distinction for North Carolina, and will go a long way toward quieting discontent at home. The naming of No. 43 Tennessee, is intended as a compliment to Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The relations between the Secretary and the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee are of the most cordial nature and it is understood that even without a request from Mr. Padgett, Tennessee was selected for this honor.

With the selection of Tennessee for the last ship to be built all of the States represented in the navy are either Dreadnoughts or armored cruisers.

After a number of experiments the Ordnance Department of the army has ordered the Rock Island arsenal to manufacture some sample desert water bags. They will have a capacity of five gallons and will be carried on carryalls and transported in dry wagons.

For some time officers and men have been providing themselves with water-bags of this character while serving in the Mexican border. They have proven to be so satisfactory for carrying drinking water that the War Department has decided to develop a type which will probably be issued to the army. When not filled with water they can be folded and packed in a very small space.

The Ordnance Department of the army has found it a very difficult matter to secure canteens and tin cups which would not reflect the sun and thus make the troops visible at long distances. A uniform and equipment has been furnished the army which makes it invisible at a comparatively short distance but the canteens and cups have been found to be very objectionable in this respect.

Recently there have been manufactured canteens and cups with a sandbed finish and they have been issued to the army for a service test. It is believed that the new finish has solved the problem of the invisibility of this part of the soldier's equipment.

Announcement has been made at the War Department of the letting of a contract to the Bethlehem Steel Works for the construction of some heavy field artillery guns and carriages. Sixteen howitzers and twenty-three 6-inch howitzer carriages and limbers.

These new guns it is stated will be for the additional field artillery regiments which will be authorized by the army bill now pending in Congress. The Fifth Field Artillery regiment now stationed at Fort Bliss and Fort Bliss is armed with this type of gun and howitzer. If there should be any large engagements in the Mexican campaign when the army will be called upon to drive the enemy out of entrenchments the Fifth Field Artillery will probably be called into service.

Capt. George F. Hamilton, Second Cavalry, reported at the War Department yesterday.

There is promise of animated discussions in the House Naval Committee when it comes to taking up the provision for

Loan received, assisted by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Mrs. and Miss Magruder, of Washington, D. C.; Messdames Watt, Yates, Du Bose, Holladay, Kintner, Wood, Royden, Rixey, Cutting, Weston, Shield and Laird, and Miss Edith Seabrook of California. The Naval Post Band furnished music for dancing.

The ball for the Navy Relief fund was the crowning event, bringing the social festivities to a close until after Lent. The guests were received by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Adams, Constructor and Mrs. Watt and Medical Director and Mrs. Pickrell.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and Mrs. and Miss Pauline Magruder, of Washington, D. C. Medical Inspector and Mrs. Sprattling also entertained at dinner preceding the ball, while Constructor and Mrs. Du Bose had dinner for Constructor and Mrs. Knox, Constructor and Mrs. Yates and Yeut Hodge, of California, Constructor and Mrs. E. H. Conser had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lauren, S. Willis and Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

Mrs. W. Galt had a card party in honor of Mrs. John Lancaster, of Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Jr., had dinner at the County Club, preceding the hop for Paymaster and Mrs. McIntosh, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. R. I. Shepard, Lieut. H. P. Pierce and Assistant Surgeon A. E. Beddoe.

Ensigns S. H. Matteson, D. D. Dupre and R. T. Darrow had dinner for Misses Elise Hodge, Dorothy Pickrell and Elizabeth Smith.

Mrs. Clyde G. West has returned from a three weeks' visit to her mother, Mrs. Edmund Duval, Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden had dinner at the County Club for Commander and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, Miss Dorothy Hayden and Franklin Robbins.

Mrs. George Pickrell had luncheon for Messdames Strine, Reed, Claude, Haddock, Harlow, Conner, Rhoades, Rixey and Miss Dorothy Pickrell.

United States Reservists in War. The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that an enlisted man of the army hospital corps, recently furloughed and transferred to the army reserve, has enlisted in a Canadian regiment. This has been done, of course, without authority from this government, and the question presented was whether the reservist was under the circumstances, a deserter.

Nowhere in the statute relating to the army reserve is there a requirement that soldiers furloughed to the reserve shall reside or remain within the jurisdiction of the United States or a restriction upon the occupations that they may pursue.

The furloughing of a soldier to the army reserve restores to him the freedom to go to his movements that is enjoyed by civilians, except that he is under obligation to render service when called upon to do so in accordance with the statute.

Since he is called for his service he cannot be deemed as failing to perform any duty imposed upon him by law. It is held, therefore, that the reservist in this case has not rendered himself liable to trial for desertion, but in view of the fact that the soldier in question has enlisted in a state at present engaged in war and in view of the duty of the United States army and of its members who form a part of the government thereof to abstain from any unneutral acts, it is believed that the soldier, who has again become amenable to the military jurisdiction of the United States, has rendered himself liable to a charge under a general article

NAVAL ORDERS.

Also called for Nagasaki, March 14; Jacob Jones, arrived Newport, March 14; Jacob Jones, called for Newport, March 14; Jacob Jones, called for Newport, March 14; Jacob Jones, called for Newport, March 14.

The Saratoga was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, March 11, 1916.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo and Italian waters about the 26th instant.

Commander D. W. Knox to commandant, new station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. S. Hutton to Pittsburgh, Lieut. (junior grade) L. J. Gulliver, to Georgia, Lieut. (junior grade) T. N. Albion to Ranger to executive officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. H. Mott, to executive officer at Pensacola and duty to be performed when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. E. Kerley to Tennessee, Lieut. (junior grade) M. D. Guimier, to U. S. S. Albatross, Lieut. (junior grade) C. M. Cooke to Salem, Oregon, Lieut. (junior grade) H. B. Paupert, granted sick leave one month.

Ensign J. J. Wilkie to Yosemite, Ensign R. J. Jordan, to Pittsburgh, Ensign A. G. Hatch, to Pittsburgh.

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, Capt. Charles B. Reese, Fifth Infantry, is assigned and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, by Maj. Henry A. Ripper.

Each of the following named acting dental surgeons, U. S. A., accompanied by his enlisted assistant, will proceed from the station specified after his name to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, South.

Continued on page ten.

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance of the visit to the Nation's Capital, or as a gift for friends at home.

It is the aim of the National Remembrance Shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP, 14th Street, Opp. Willard Hotel.

Ruth St. Denis and Her Husband —would have dancing in church—as part of the services—not only a ballet as well as a choir, but the whole congregation to join in—the dance—that is their idea—as presented for your consideration in the Four-color Magazine Section of next Sunday's HERALD.