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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 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.

MOTIVE.

Sing on, e'en tho' thou has not voice;
Choose thou, e'en tho' thou hast no choice.
'Tis not the voice that makes the song,
And chained to sin thou dost no wrong
If in thy choosing wert thou free
Thy soul cries out for purity.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Our automobile army is larger than our mobile one.

Holland is one nation which apparently appraises German disavowals, explanations and pledges at their true value.

You have noticed, of course, that the chap who claims to take a cold bath every morning doesn't look to be any cleaner than the rest of us.

The spectacle of "free speech" burned in effigy by a mob in Haverhill, Mass., is an unpleasant reminder of the old days of witch burning.

If the public schools are to be used as community forums, why not have bridge parties in the police stations and fox trots in the fire-engine houses?

Some prophet announces that April is to be a "trying month" and we hope he is right and that a whole lot of the season's big crop of criminals will get theirs.

Justice Hughes hasn't said a word in months, but many persons who took the view that he had absolutely eliminated himself from the Presidential contest are now wondering whom he will select as Secretary of War.

Because a New York jury returned a sealed verdict reading, "we agree to disagree" the court threatens to punish the members for contempt. The honorable court must have been suffering from indigestion or congestion of its dignity.

Business men of Hopkinsville, Ky., are offering prizes to the first bride who confesses that she acquired her husband by exercising the leap-year privilege, and one of them offers a mule, regardless of the probability that she may already be supplied.

It is difficult to understand why so much importance is attached to German affirmations or denials of submarine attacks on unarmed merchant ships with Americans on board, in view of our experiences with the Berlin brand of diplomacy throughout the war.

The first of the spring band concerts was given at Sing Sing on Tuesday and announcement is made that the prison baseball season will begin on April 15. It has not yet been decided whether the convicts will spend the summer months at the seashore or in the mountains.

A New York newspaper welcomes the Ballet Russe back to the Metropolis after its "tour of the provinces." The provinces would be quite happy and unenvious if they could but forget the amount of money extracted from them by the dazzling announcements that worked just as successfully in New York.

The "bad little many from Egypt" has been sued for divorce and his innocent "studio" companion is named as co-respondent. The wife whose parents were murdered evidently regards the divorce court as a swifter and more certain separator than the electric chair.

The officer who led a detachment of United States soldiers into Mexico to rescue two of their comrades detained by Mexicans has been found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to be reprimanded. Now, if some patriotic organization will only present him with a sword in appreciation of his exploit complete justice will be done.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the House Naval Committee that Admiral Fiske had expressed to him the belief that if naval officers were deprived of wine aboard ship they would take to cocaine as a substitute. But the Secretary didn't weaken and the fact that he and not Admiral Fiske is telling the story is the best vindication of the officers.

The majority of the La Follette candidates for delegates to the Republican national convention were defeated in the Wisconsin primaries. In spite of the old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own home, it is a fact that most great statesmen are first discovered by, or they reveal themselves to, the citizens of their own State. Also it is frequently at home that their failings and shortcomings are first recognized. Mr. Bryan failed to carry Nebraska as long ago as his second race for the Presidency.

Champions of Tyranny.

Half a century ago the District of Columbia had a Territorial government, with a governor and a delegate in Congress. The people of the District then could make their voice heard on the floor of the House, even if they had no vote. The commission form of government was instituted in 1874. It has worked well, but some Senators and Representatives who have been born since that date, are inclined to the thought that the fathers never intended to permit the citizens of the District to have any form of local government except that which should be handed down to them by Congress after each member had consulted his constituents on the theoretical proposition as to how the Capital of the nation should be governed. A distinguished lawyer from Ohio, a governor of a Western State, and numerous people out West who have the referendum and recall, are telling Congress that the only way to rule this beautiful city is to deny the people who live here any voice in the management of their own affairs.

These expressions indicate the thoughtless way in which many people adopt a parrot-like method of joining what they think is the crowd to shout for something they do not believe in, and petition Congress to ignore the rights of citizens in one great municipality, which contributes more to the support of the Federal government than any one of twenty-one States. The lack of sincerity in these petitions lies in the attitude of these same petitioners to the same proposition when applied to themselves. The majority of these petitions come from sections of the country where the people have repeatedly revolted against legislative enactments which did not express the will of a majority of the people. Ohio early rebelled against the laws handed down to the Territory by the governor appointed by the President, and when the people in that State came to frame a constitution, they refused to give the governor the veto power. So deep-seated was that prejudice against laws handed down from above that the governor of Ohio was denied the veto power for more than a hundred years. It took a century to live down that prejudice in the Buckeye State, and yet a lawyer from the capitol of Ohio who knows that history, makes a long argument against Congress permitting a referendum to the citizens of the District in legislation which applies to no other section of the country.

Kansas had many revolutions against mere legislative enactments, one of the most picturesque being the uprising of the populists, before the State lived down its reputation for bleeding and battling against mere legislative enactments. The Kansans for half a century suspected their legislatures of legislating for the corporations and against the people, and they made merry hell in the State until they had government which satisfied them by making laws which they were willing to respect. Nebraska, Colorado and other Western States had similar experiences which are among the exciting and romantic chapters in American history. But Congress is receiving voluminous petitions from those States, from governors, legislatures and from citizens, urging that the people of the District of Columbia shall be denied the boon of liberty for which those Western people fought for many years.

An early authority on jurisprudence said that law represented the moral consensus of the people. The history of government in this country has demonstrated the truth of that saying. Mere legislation is not enough to make law. When the enactment is opposed to the consensus of the majority of the community to whom it applies, it becomes a farce. The people respect law which represents the majority opinion because the majority can make it respected. When the old revolutionists of Kansas, Colorado and other Western States, petition Congress to enact laws for the District of Columbia, without consulting the public opinion in the District, they forget that they are asking legislation which they would repudiate if applied to themselves. It would be just as well for Senators and Representatives who receive these petitions to deny a referendum to the District, to remember that they come from States where the people would see that these Senators and Representatives did not return to Congress, if they should dare apply that principle of legislation to their own constituents.

An Assurance to Be Suspected.

Germans may be expected to face the trials and hardships of war with new fortitude as the result of the imperial chancellor's forceful presentation in the Reichstag of the government's unshaken resolves and purposes. His glowing accounts of the achievements of the German arms, his highly-colored picture of the present situation and his confident view of the future may inspire the people to pay with greater cheerfulness the greater sacrifices which the war is demanding. That portion of his speech which was intended as a stimulant for flagging spirits at home was admirably conceived and effectively delivered.

In undertaking to influence the American mind, however, he will have to be charged with utter failure, even though such failure implies no reflection on his ability or his sagacity. His words of protest against the suspicion that Germany contemplates aggression against the United States will be without effect in this country. No man in Germany, not excepting the Kaiser, can assure or reassure this country of Germany's intentions in any direction. Our experience with Berlin diplomacy since the war began has taught us the true value of the German word, spoken or written. The imperial chancellor was not asked to deny "a report that we, after the end of this war, shall rush against the American continent and that we shall attempt to conquer Canada." His denial was wholly voluntary and without meaning or value. In the past Germany has answered our questions and given us assurances for which we have asked, and the answers have been proved as false as the assurances.

If the chancellor's voluntary announcement in the Reichstag that Germany has no intention of attacking the United States has any effect in this country, it will be to create suspicion. The American people will determine for themselves, in the light of history, more recent history especially, what Germany's course toward the United States is likely to be in the event that she gains a victory over all Europe.

The Change.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Even as a child he was encouraged to think that he was different. He held himself apart from other children. He knew more than they did. He made clever remarks that were repeated by his elders, sometimes in his presence. As he grew older he learned to make more and more distinctions. Gradually he eliminated those he considered unworthy. By the time he reached college he occupied a pinnacle. He was identified with lofty standards. He was generally regarded as remarkable. It was predicted that he would achieve a great place in the world.

In college he gained considerable distinction. He made what was considered the right kind of friends. They would be sure to help him in his future career. His adroit policy he followed in the larger world. He allied himself with the powers. Incidentally, he kept eliminating. He married the daughter of a man who represented both wealth and position. He became established. His wife shared his attitude, even his prejudices. By the time he reached middle life he belonged to a world so circumscribed that most people regarded him with envy, and so select that many people would have made almost any sacrifice to be included. He had won everything he longed for. Then he began to reflect. He asked himself if he had really been wise.

The question troubled him. He made a survey of the years. He thought of all the people he had eliminated. What did they represent? Some of them had become successful, too. He would have been willing to take them back now. He had not appreciated them at their worth. But those others, the unsuccessful, had he known their worth? Might they not have represented something that would have contributed to his life?

This kind of thinking made his uneasy, suggesting a multitude of possible losses. He looked about in his little world. He was startled to find it so cramped. How it seethed with self-satisfaction, with scorn of the world outside. How petty were its ideas. It suddenly took on the aspect of a prison. It became unwholesome. It was like the breeding place of disease.

Then the man began to be troubled about himself. He was afraid he had grown morbid. He must go out more. But where could he go? Moving from place to place would not enable him to escape from the prison he had built for himself.

This realization caused him dismay. He saw that as he grew older his prison would grow smaller. Age would harden his prejudices. He had known so many other men to meet this disaster. Was there no possible escape? He resolved to find out. After all, the way might be through the mind, through the imagination. But he had allowed his imagination to become cramped. He would make a mighty effort. So he proceeded to read the books that he had once considered orthodox. He wished to find out what these people in the world outside were really doing and thinking. To his amazement, he discovered that their prison was far wider than his own. They, too, had their prejudices; but they also had ideals, beautiful, far-reaching, carrying with them the promise of escape, of freedom. One ideal strove to embrace all mankind. It was as large as the largest conception of humanity. It related every man to the race. It showed that the worst slavery of the human being was slavery to himself. The only chance man had of securing anything like freedom was by identifying himself with the mass. And yet it was the mass that he had himself discarded, that he had dispised. All his life, while he had seemingly been working for himself, he had made his prison smaller and smaller, till now it threatened to stifle and to crush him. But there was still hope. By the power of the imagination he might force back those walls. Perhaps he could break them down altogether.

As the years passed people wondered at the change in the man. Those that belonged to his own little world said that he had gone mad. He had become infected with the disease of the age. It was causing him to turn away from his own class and to do things that were ridiculous, to ally himself with the foes of society, with the ill-regulated, the unkempt, the lowly. They pitied his wife. They thought she showed a great deal of self-control and patience to bear with him, when she might so easily have followed their established custom of seeking a divorce.

Spring Showing of Presidents.

Will Woodrow Wilson be the next President of the United States? Or will it be Theodore Roosevelt? Or perhaps you still think Justice Hughes does not mean "No, no, no!" when he says "No, no, no!" Never was the Presidential situation more complex and, to a large part of the voters, less satisfactory. As regards the Democratic nominee there is no question. President Wilson is the only Democrat. Even Bryan asserts that there will be no other nominee. But on the Republican side all is dark as night. Roosevelt is the only really strong man who is perfectly, notoriously and anxiously eager. Hughes continues to assert his unwillingness. Beyond these two there is no candidate in sight who seems to fill the Presidential boots. All are local prodigies, favored sons, lacking national standing. But, of course, there may be the always possible dark horse. William J. Bryan was once unknown.

If Hughes will change his mind there is a chance, a very great chance, of his election. True, he is not the type of man who easily becomes a popular hero. He is not, to quote the vernacular, a regular fellow. He is not a palm wringer and his whiskers look austere. But Hughes is a man. The people of the whole country know what he has done and there is a strong desire to place him on the Presidential throne and see him perform. No one questions but that he would give us a strong policy, tempered with good sense. He is just the sort of man that many voters want to see in charge. But more important than this, there is nothing against him as there is against Roosevelt and Wilson.—Chamberlin's Magazine.

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

The Apostle of Passion.

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

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It was impossible to come to an understanding with Mr. Johnson.

A more moderate, more approachable, more sagacious, less headstrong man might by conference have hit upon some plan by which his differences with the leaders in Congress would have been accommodated and at least a modus vivendi devised. But to differ with Mr. Johnson was to make an enemy of him, and Congress had suspected him an opponent rather than a friend from the first and was disinclined to seek accommodation.

His intemperate fashion of speech exaggerated his views in the mere statement; he seemed a violent partisan when he wished merely to enforce a conviction or make a resolute purpose plain.

Mr. Sumner came away from an interview with him convinced that he had spoken with a man who heartily despised the entire North, felt a genuine contempt for its sentiments, and meant to serve the South as entirely, as openly, as illegally as Mr. Jefferson Davis himself.

What was quite as bad, the South itself got wind of his partisan temper in its behalf, nursed the false hope that it would be shielded by his power and deepened all the mischief by acting on the hope.

It was no time at which to defy northern opinion and strengthen the hands of Congress by resistance. The autumn of the year was to bring another congressional election, and the leaders of the Republican majority in the houses would go to the country with a much better chance of winning than the President could possibly count upon in the equivocal position into which he had got himself.

In July the houses passed, over the President's veto, a bill which continued the Freedmen's Bureau for two years; provided for the sale of public lands to the negroes on easy terms; appropriated the property of the confederate government to their education; and placed their civil rights under direct military protection.

On the 18th of June the Committee on Reconstruction had made formal report of its views upon the situation. It was the policy of Congress enforced by reasons,—reasons which, it might be hoped, would fortify the minds of members of Congress and please the voters of the North in the coming contest.

It declared that the governments of the States recently in secession were practically suspended, by reason both of the irregular character of the new governments which had been set up and of the reluctant acquisition of the southern people in the results of the war; and that it was essential to the peace and sound policy of the Union that they should not be reinstated in their former privileges by Congress until they should have been given substantial pledges, such pledges as Congress should demand, of their entire loyalty and submission.

With that appeal the houses went to the country.

The friends of the President and of a moderate course in affairs, both Democrats and Republicans, came together in goodly numbers in convention, led by men whom the country knew and had reason to trust, and made a demonstration in favor of the policy which had been Mr. Lincoln's and which should be that of every man who loved peace and sought accommodation; and their action did not fail to make a considerable impression everywhere upon those who could put passion aside.

But Mr. Johnson would not let quiet counsel alone. Incapable of prudence, scornful of soft words, a bitter hater, cast by nature for the rough contacts of personal conflict and debate, he spoke to the country himself. At mid-summer he made a journey to Chicago, and at almost every stopping place where the people crowded about his car he uttered, with that air of passion which always went with what he said, invectives against Congress so intemperate, so coarse, so hot with personal feeling that those who heard him looked upon him as almost a man distraught, thrown from his balance.

He, not the leaders of Congress, seemed the radical, the apostle of passion; and his passion, men could say, was against the Union, not for it.

He had set himself, his opponents declared, not to bring peace and restore the government to its integrity, but to perpetuate discord and cheat the party of the Union of its legitimate power.

Tomorrow: Overriding the President.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

By E. B. JOHNS.

No provision of the Senate army bill, aside from the increasing of the strength of the army, is regarded by the General Staff as being more important than that one which authorizes the President to employ postmasters as recruiting agents. This, it is thought, will solve the problem of recruiting the army and regular army reserves, which promises to be one of the most troublesome in connection with securing an adequate force of first-line troops.

No fault is found with the manner in which the Adjutant General's department is conducting the recruiting for the army. Adjt. Gen. McCain, it is generally acknowledged, has brought the recruiting service up to a high state of efficiency and has on duty in his department some of the ablest officers in the army. The claim is made that his resources are simply inadequate. Even with the expansion of the recruiting service to take care of the recent increase in the army that has been authorized by Congress the Adjutant General has only about 220 recruiting stations.

It is insisted that the country is not covered by this limited number of recruiting stations, and it would be too expensive to detail a sufficient number of officers for recruiting service to cover the ountry as it should be. By the passage of the Senate bill every postmaster would become a recruiting agent for the army. This would give the army 55,000 recruiting stations, as compared with 220, which are the present resources of the Adjutant General. Of course the postmasters would work under the direction of the Adjutant General and the recruiting officers in the field.

The advocates of this provision insist that the increase of 20,000 in the strength of the army which has been authorized would have been recruited in a few days if the postmasters had been employed on the terms fixed by the Senate bill. If every third postmaster had been able to secure an accepted recruit, the entire 20,000, counting those that have been enlisted by the regular recruiting services, would have been secured in the first week after the law had been passed.

* * * *

One of the features of the bill which ought to appeal to Congress, is that the cost of securing recruits would be actually reduced under the Senate bill. At present the average cost of putting a recruit's name on the muster roll is $19. The Senate bill makes an allowance to the postmaster of $5 for every accepted recruit and $5 for medical examination by a designated physician. This is a little more than half the present cost of securing a recruit by the Adjutant General's Department. The additional recruits secured by the postmasters would not materially increase the expenses of the recruiting service.

* * * *

But far more important than the present needs of the regular army is the development of an adequate recruiting system for war. The instruction and training that postmasters will receive from recruiting officers would make them available to handle the gigantic task of raising a large army in the event of war. They would also fit into any system for raising a citizen army for training in time of peace.

* * * *

With the return of the fleet from Guantanamo on April 15, the navy yards will be over-burdened with work. Even now the yards are busy, and with the docking period of about a month which the ships of the fleet will spend at their home yards, shore stations will be about as busy as in wartime.

At present the Georgia and Virginia are being overhauled at the Boston yards. A large flotilla of submarines are being remodeled at New York yards, the Connecticut and Minnesota are being repaired at Philadelphia and the New Hampshire is at Norfolk. All of the yards on the Atlantic coast will be taxed to their full capacity when the fleet returns.

* * * *

Assistant Paymaster W. D. Alexander, of Wyoming, has tendered his resignation. It is understood that Mr. Alexander has left the navy to become a candidate for a commission in the army when the increase now pending before Congress is authorized. Mr. Alexander was a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1915, and is one of the recent appointees to the pay corps.

C. R. Murray, a graduate of Penn State College, who is now a civil engineer, will be appointed to the vacancy in the pay corps. He is a relative of Pay Director John N. Speel, U. S. N., retired, and Paymaster W. B. Rogers, U. S. N., retired.

* * * *

Admiral Benson, of the Naval Advisory Board, has recommended to the House Committee on Naval Affairs that legislation be enacted prohibiting bluejackets from participating in fighting ashore, as at Vera Cruz and Hayti. The United States marines alone could take care of all land operations in the admiral's opinion, for the officers and men of the Marine Corps have been well trained for the duty and thoroughly understand how to take care of themselves under fire.

The legislation, if enacted, will not prevent sailors from participating in land operations at times of extreme necessity.

* * * *

Col. John Willis, engineers, reported at the War Department yesterday.

Lieut. H. M. Kieffer, U. S. S. Parker, and Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. Fay, U. S. S. Maine, registered at the Navy Department yesterday.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Birmingham, arrived Key West, April 4; Cheyenne, arrived San Pedro, April 4; D-1, sailed for Newport, April 4; D-2 and D-3, arrived Block Island, April 4; Eagle, sailed for Haitian waters, April 4; Farragut, sailed for San Pedro, April 4; Macdonough, arrived Pensacola, April 4; Parker, arrived San Pedro, April 4; Perry, arrived San Pedro, April 4; Nero, arrived Topolobampo, April 4; Whipple, arrived San Pedro, April 4; Winslow, arrived Cramps, April 4.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbee, to temporary duty Birmingham.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 153d Company and placed on the unassigned list.

Paragraph 18, Special Orders No. 64, March 17, 1916, War Department, relating to Capt. Stephen Abbot, U. S. A., retired, is revoked.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U. S. A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty, is detailed as an acting quartermaster, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Capt. Warren Whitside, cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. John C. Waterman, infantry, inspector-instructor, will proceed from Burlington to Northfield, Vt., and take permanent station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Organized Militia of Vermont.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, cavalry, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Additional Second Lieut. Charles C. Herrick, Thirtieth Infantry, is assigned as a second lieutenant to the Eleventh Infantry with rank from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy occurring in that grade and arm February 12, 1916.

Maj. John S. Winn, inspector-general, in addition to his other duties, is assigned as inspector of the cavalry division and will report to the commanding general of that division accordingly.

So much of paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 66, March 29, 916, War Department, as directs First Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, attached to the Third Infantry, to join that regiment upon relief from his present duties is amended so as to direct that officer upon the expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him to join the regiment to which attached.

The following-named aviation officer of the Signal Corps will make not to exceed two visits from this city to Newport News, Va., on official business pertaining to tests of aeroplanes to be delivered at that place for the Signal Corps, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined the officers named will return to this city after each visit: Capt. Virginius E. Clark, First Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, First Lieut. Byron Q. Jones.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Capt. Lyneas G. Worrilow, infantry, recruiting officer.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, Fourth Cavalry, is extended to May 1, 1916.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Second Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, Coast Artillery Corps.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

New York, April 5.—All of the high-browish entertainments are not confined to the Metropolitan Opera, Broadway theaters, and the Fifth avenue districts. Down in Grant street is the Neighborhood theater, where art reigns with a big "A."

The theater, unpretentious in looks, but filled with the leading intellectual luminaries of New York, has become the vogue with a large circle of people who have tired of the tinsel and froth of the musical comedy stage.

Every night the theater is packed to see a pantomime-ballet in four acts called "Petrouchka." The Chalif Dancers, trained by the man who was for years the favorite dancer of the Czar, give the performance.

Interspersed in the production of the ballet, musical and dance interpretations are given and the musical programs are the works of Saint-Saens, Haydn, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

The aim of the Neighborhood theater is to educate young and old to love the true artistic works of the best musicians and the best dancers. There may be found in the audience young students, writers, millionaires, artists, great and near-great, sociological students, and the like.

Samuel Merwin, the magazine writer, used to run a magazine aimed to help young men to succeed. And, like most of them, it failed. He lost a fortune in the venture and then decided to learn to write.

He went to the New York library and spent a month learning about the China coast. Then he wrote some words of romance about it before he got his first story published.

He kept it up, however, and shortly after the first story appeared others sold, and they obtained a certain popularity. Merwin raked up enough money to go to China, where he spent three years. Now he finds writing easy and spends his spare time encouraging young writers.

"Writing," he says, "requires an ability to stick to it. If a man has a fair education and likes the work and will not give up, he will usually win out."

Sir Herbert Tree, the English actor who is presenting Shakespeare on Broadway after a whirl at the films, had the misfortune to slip while going to his dressing room the other night and injuring his shoulder.

He went on to the stage for the next act and said to an attendant: "Send for the doctor right away."

When he returned to the wings the stage hand had two professional looking men with him. One of them was a horse doctor and the other was a dentist.

The poets are not wearing long hair any more. At the poets' dinner to John Masefield there was not a long haired poet in the crowd. Witter Bynner, Lawrence Houseman, Percy Mackaye, Alfred Noyes, Louis Untermyer, Cale Young Rice, and Vachel Lindsay were all close cropped. And Noyes is even bald in front!

Robert Harris is back from Russia and in a Wall Street cafe the other night he commented sacrastically: "The sale of vodka," he says, "in Russia has been prohibited. The persecution and murder of Jews continue. But you can't expect to take away all of people's innocent amusements at once."

A group of capitalists represented by Ben B. Hampton, secured Mary Pickford's signature to a three-year contract the other day. They investigated the movie industry and believe in its future.

Morning Smiles.

First Kid—We got a piano at our house. Second Kid—So've we. We got ours on the insolvent plan.—Boston Transcript.

"My wife's bills have a queer way of doing." "How do you mean?" "The more she contracts them the more they expand."—Baltimore American.

"Do you practice deep breathing, as I told you?" "Can't do it, doctor, without getting your lungs full of gasolene."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PIMPLES ON ARMS FACE AND NECK

Skin Sore and Would Crack Open. Finally Got in Scalp. Hair Fell Out by Handfuls.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My trouble began when I would get hot and would break out in spots and itch and burn. It affected my arms, face and neck, and later it would become red with little white pimples. The skin was sore and would crack open in places. I could not sleep. It finally got in my scalp and would itch and burn. My hair would fall out by handfuls.

"When I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment it gave me relief. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment and then to be sure it was gone I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and a half box of Ointment and I got completely healed." (Signed) Cleveland Moore, Bell, Fla., Aug. 8, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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.

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