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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 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.

**A QUERY.**

"I have no labors doing or to do,"  
 Quoth one to me. "My days are full of rue.  
 A useless soul am I doomed hopelessly.  
 To wander through the vales of misery."  
 And yet in her complaining all the while  
 She had two lips, and eyes with which to smile;  
 A tongue to speak the sympathetic word;  
 A voice that any ear might well have heard;  
 Two hands to offer to the soul in fear,  
 And for the plaint of pain two ears to hear;  
 And round about on every side the stress  
 Of groaning, moaning, helpless hopelessness!

Sad case, my friend? Alas, how very true—  
 And yet—how is't with you?  
 Have you no labors doing or to do?  
 (Copyright, 1914.)

"Good for her," commented an Ohio judge,  
 when a husband appeared before him and  
 accused his wife of blacking his eye. About all  
 that is left for him is to go home to mother.

Enough Scotch whisky to make 24,380,000  
 high balls, according to the statistical com-  
 munity of Broadway, arrived in New York on Wednes-  
 day, just in time to save the spring golf tourna-  
 ments from suffering from drouth.

A New Jersey youth, upon going to church  
 to be married, learned that the prospective bride  
 was in the Police Court to answer to a charge of  
 theft. Apparently she was at least guilty of care-  
 lessness in getting her dates so badly mixed.

Investigators connected with the National  
 Educational Association have discovered that  
 New York is not wicked and that on the other  
 hand it is a perfectly safe place for unsophisticated  
 provincials to go. We should like to see  
 these investigators try it.

Two Chicago confidence men sold a street  
 car to a visitor from rural Wisconsin for \$75,  
 but the crew not only refused to turn it over to  
 him, but charged him a nickel for every trip he  
 made on it. He seems to have made a rather  
 expensive experiment in public ownership.

William Lorimer, of Illinois, acquitted of the  
 charge of bank-wrecking, declares he will run  
 for the Senate again. "I am far from dead politi-  
 cally," he says. A great many persons in Chi-  
 cago who will admire his gameness and would  
 like to see him win, will recognize, however,  
 that he has set himself a tremendous task.

A man serving a term in Sing Sing for killing  
 a boy by reckless driving of an automobile is  
 reported to be taking frequent joy rides in a  
 racing car belonging to the warden's secretary;  
 but it may be that the prison authorities are  
 merely taking advantage of the convict's knowl-  
 edge and skill for the purpose of instructing  
 those less adept in handling the wheel.

The New York Tribune's Oyster Bay cor-  
 respondent writes that if the Old Guard suc-  
 ceeds in nominating Elihu Root for President  
 they will have to elect him over the opposition  
 of the Progressives and the Progressive-Republi-  
 cans who followed Colonel Roosevelt in 1912.  
 Even should Colonel Roosevelt wish to support  
 Mr. Root this opposition will still prevail. Possi-  
 bly it may not even be taken for granted that  
 these men would support the Colonel, in view  
 of the wide scope of his efforts to gain the G.  
 O. P. nomination.

Because the governor of Trinidad regarded  
 Col. Roosevelt as a much more important person-  
 age than Secretary McAdoo and outdid himself  
 in providing for the entertainment of the citi-  
 zen in private life, while paying scant attention  
 to the Cabinet member, the British Ambassador  
 called on President Wilson in person to make  
 an explanation. However, the law of compensa-  
 tion seems to have been operative in the case  
 of the traveling Secretary, since in Peru he  
 was unable to take part in the elaborate ceremonies  
 arranged in his honor. As for the governor of  
 Trinidad he was probably led into error by the  
 activity of the Colonel's publicity machinery.

A prominent Washington merchant complains  
 that the District government authorities refused  
 to permit twenty wagons loaded with empty  
 boxes to proceed from his place of business by  
 a circuitous route to the Union Station, insist-  
 ing that they go the shortest and most direct  
 way. The merchant frankly admits that he had  
 planned a sort of procession to pass through the  
 principal streets as an advertisement for his  
 business. He claims that he is at least entitled  
 to equal privileges with the circus, to which  
 permission will be freely granted to parade  
 for advertising purposes, especially as his own  
 is purely a local enterprise while the circus takes  
 money away from the city. There may be  
 some good reason for the action of the District  
 authorities but until it is explained, the people  
 of Washington will be disposed to regard it as  
 unjust and absurd discrimination. Such a decision  
 is not calculated to inspire respect. On the con-  
 trary, it would not be surprising if the merchant  
 on some future occasion should decide to adopt  
 a policy of evasion, which would have been quite  
 possible upon the occasion of which he complains.

**Bryan May Gasp Again.**

There is some apprehension by the more sa-  
 gacious among the leaders of the Democratic  
 party that W. J. Bryan may yet do the party  
 additional mischief. While thrown out, some-  
 what contemptuously by his fellow citizens of  
 Nebraska from participation in the national con-  
 vention as a delegate at St. Louis next month,  
 it appears that two strong "Bryan men" were  
 chosen, with power to name an alternate in case  
 of illness or other cause. Mr. Bryan, hypnotiz-  
 ing a feeble-minded follower into self-abnega-  
 tion and permitting the peerless one to take his  
 place in the convention, can easily be imagined.  
 It is true the opportunity for much mischief  
 would be denied the alternate, as he would prob-  
 ably have no place on the platform committee,  
 as at Baltimore four years ago, and his chance  
 for influence in other directions would be lim-  
 ited under the control of the party managers.  
 But there would still be his opportunity for talk;  
 and he is a great talker. In a great, tumultuous  
 national convention there is always a consider-  
 able number of delegates, who, as Macaulay  
 said of the Irish race, are "easily moved to tears  
 or to laughter, to fury or to love," and who,  
 under the spell of oratory—such oratory as W.  
 J. B. well knows how to make—become ardent  
 and impetuous in defiance of the regular order  
 of things.

Another disaster has overtaken Bryan in the  
 defeat of the Philippines independence bill by  
 the House of Representatives—one of the pet  
 measures written by him into the Baltimore plat-  
 form—and the disappointment of it, added to the  
 repudiation of other favorite planks of his mak-  
 ing, may be more than he can bear.  
 Recalling his great fame, first as the "boy  
 orator of the Platte," then as author of the  
 "cross of gold" speech and other triumphs of  
 the rostrum, he may seek to arouse the faltering  
 spirits of his followers in the coming conven-  
 tion by the greatest effort of his life. Speaking  
 to a resolution of his own making, combining  
 universal liberty with peace-at-any-price, he may  
 rise to such lofty bursts of eloquence as to thrill  
 the faction always to be found at his heel. And  
 this faction may attempt a stampede, such as  
 took place in the 16-to-1 convention of 1896 at  
 Chicago.

But there can be little or no chance for suc-  
 cess for the stampede, the Bryan faction being  
 a hopeless minority and the managers of the  
 convention holding it well in hand. And after  
 the confusion has subsided it will be found by  
 an analysis of the fervid speech of the great  
 commoner, so called, that it contains nothing  
 much other than the old banal phrases and  
 twaddle about war being a "crime against civiliza-  
 tion," etc., with much praise of the peace  
 pigeon and the good ship Piffle. The convention  
 will proceed to nominate Woodrow Wilson with-  
 out material opposition. The truth is that W.  
 Jennings Bryan has seen his best days as a po-  
 litical factor and his passing is only a question  
 of brief time.

**Undeserved Criticism.**

The General Conference of the Methodist  
 Episcopal Church, in session at Saratoga, N. Y.,  
 acted sensibly in referring to the committee  
 on resolutions without debate, a resolution criti-  
 cizing President Wilson for "having restored the  
 use of intoxicating wines on state occasions at  
 White House functions."

There are two good reasons why a conference  
 of ministers of the Gospel should not adopt  
 such a resolution. In the first place the allega-  
 tion is not true, and church people should be  
 the last to condemn any man on false assumptions.  
 President Wilson has not "restored" the use of  
 wines on state occasions at White House func-  
 tions. The custom began with President Wash-  
 ington and has never been abandoned, except  
 by one President forty years ago. That was in  
 the Hayes administration, and the old custom  
 was revived by President Garfield. It has con-  
 tinued ever since with such men as Cleveland,  
 Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, all good  
 church men, in the White House. President  
 Wilson simply declined to abandon an old and  
 honored custom that has prevailed for more  
 than a century, even though his first Secretary  
 of State made grape juice the favorite beverage  
 at his table when entertaining foreign diplomatic  
 representatives.

The reasons governing President Wilson and  
 his predecessors, should govern those who advo-  
 cate extreme temperance laws. The President  
 is not a private entertainer at state functions.  
 He is the representative of the nation, entertain-  
 ing the representatives of foreign nations,  
 and he chooses to entertain them as they are  
 entertained by other nations. The temperance  
 views and practices of Woodrow Wilson have  
 nothing to do with White House functions. The  
 Methodist Conference will no doubt allow this  
 foolish resolution, based on untrue premises, to  
 remain in a pigeonhole of the committee on  
 resolutions and be forgotten.

**Legislation Urgently Needed.**

Two measures are included in the proposed  
 legislation for the District now pending in Con-  
 gress that it is earnestly to be hoped will receive  
 the favorable consideration of the District Com-  
 mittees of the two Houses, which are to meet to-  
 day. One provides an adequate pension system for  
 retired and incapacitated policemen and firemen  
 and the other increases the rate of interest, which  
 money lenders are permitted to charge, from 1  
 per cent to 2 per cent a month.

The Herald has repeatedly stated the case  
 of the dependent former guardians of the city,  
 and the merit and justice of their claim is no-  
 where questioned. There is urgent necessity for  
 the enactment of the measure for their relief,  
 as many of the men and their families are in dire  
 need of what the District fairly owes them.  
 The merits of the pending loan bill have been  
 comprehensively set forth by a committee of  
 prominent citizens interested only in the welfare  
 of the very considerable number of poor per-  
 sons forced in emergencies to borrow money.  
 They proved conclusively that the present law  
 limiting the interest rate to 1 per cent works  
 solely to the advantage of the money lenders,  
 who do business in Virginia and charge exorbitant  
 rates.

The enactment of these two pending measures  
 would clearly be in the interest of deserving  
 persons in humble circumstances and the power  
 to confer these benefits upon them rests with  
 the two District committees of Congress.

**Tolstoi.**

By JOHN D. BARRY.  
 Of late I have been looking over Tolstoi's  
 life and work. It has started me thinking about  
 a career unique in literature, expressing a nature  
 strangely contradictory and interesting. Those  
 who like to follow the working of character in  
 a really great man ought to read Aylmer Maude's  
 marvelously intimate study of the Russian novel-  
 ist and moralist.

In the last years of life Tolstoi had one  
 great satisfaction. The world had accepted him,  
 not merely as one of its most brilliant artists,  
 but as one of its supreme moralists. It was  
 as moralist that he believed he could do his  
 finest service. The art that he had for so many  
 years practiced, the skill he had developed  
 through his insight into life and through his  
 capacity to interpret character and situations he  
 was inclined to despise, or at any rate to be-  
 little, as a gift in itself. Toward the end he  
 devoted himself largely to spreading those  
 theories in regard to living that seemed to him  
 to be of vital importance to mankind. When  
 we think of Tolstoi now we associate him,  
 less with his fiction than with those theories.  
 We talk far less about his fiction than about  
 his doctrine.

When a man makes a success in one kind  
 of work it is hard for him to succeed in an-  
 other. The world dislikes double achievement.  
 And yet, when in spite of obstacles, a man wins  
 double achievement, the world is eager to ap-  
 plaud. Perhaps one explanation lies in our  
 fondness for labeling people, for putting them  
 in pigeonholes. It is apparently a matter of  
 convenience. If we can only give a man, as  
 well as a thing, a name, we have the somewhat  
 misleading sense of definitely and finally under-  
 standing. And yet if we stop to think we may  
 discover that instead of being closer to the mys-  
 tery we are farther away. When Tolstoi was  
 at the age of 50 he was established as a novelist,  
 one of the easiest of all kinds of writers to  
 classify. Moreover he was accepted as the equal  
 of any living novelist in Russia, if not the  
 superior. His only rival was Turgenieff. If, at  
 this time, the critics could have known that at  
 the time of dying Tolstoi would have another kind  
 of reputation, even greater, they would have  
 been astonished. Already authoritative articles  
 must have been written about him in the Rus-  
 sian magazines, putting him in his place.

A study of the work of Tolstoi, produced  
 before the age of 50, when the change began,  
 would show that his mind was in preparation.  
 Though there may seem to be a break in his  
 life, there is only development. Perhaps there  
 is no such thing as a break in any man's life.  
 What seems like a break, or even a revolution,  
 is only a precipitation of forces that for many  
 years have been at work. Tolstoi, like so  
 many of the so-called "converted people," likes  
 to look back on the period before conversion  
 with regret and lamentation. But the moralist  
 in the world now recognizes him to have  
 been in his later years always was in the  
 making. His "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth"  
 shows that he was born with an active mind  
 and a sensitive conscience. Very early he de-  
 veloped the habit of introspection. Like all  
 enthusiasts with a capacity for religious feel-  
 ing he was deeply interested in himself. It may  
 be worth noting that such qualities make the  
 artist, too. In the case of Tolstoi it was  
 natural that they should, in the earlier part  
 of his life, develop the artist. His wealth,  
 social position and his own searching mind  
 led him inevitably through the conventional in-  
 stitutions of the day into the army. He be-  
 came a product of his surroundings. The early  
 dissipations that he was later to refer to with  
 shame were sanctioned by the current ethics. He  
 simply lived up to the usual ideals of man-  
 liness. On his retirement from the army he began  
 to react from his experiences into writing. Now  
 he was doing something unusual.

Like so many other able youths of his class,  
 Tolstoi might have gone into the public service,  
 but he might have made a career of managing his  
 property. He did make himself a name in the  
 "country gentleman," but the life did not wholly  
 satisfy him. The truth was the artistic instinct  
 was at work in him, clamoring for expression.  
 Its call must have been strong, for it was not  
 sustained by the appeal of a career accepted  
 as highly remunerative, even in honor. Very  
 few men of the aristocratic class ever thought  
 of making themselves writers. Literary aspira-  
 tion usually came from those classes that have  
 no relation to the aristocracy. But, of course,  
 as in every other country, there was always  
 the dilettante spirit. Scholarship gave an added  
 grace to life, and of course anything like talent  
 lent prestige. But such dilettante writers as a  
 rule contented themselves with occasional ex-  
 pression. They were lacking in the persistent  
 energy that piled up achievement on achievement  
 and that removed one from the dilettante class  
 into the ranks of recognized writers, following  
 a career.

Tolstoi of course had very great advantages  
 in his literary beginnings. For him there could  
 be no question of finding a publisher. His  
 position opened the way to publicity. Moreover,  
 it caused people to examine his work with a  
 surprised interest. Here was something unusual,  
 an aristocrat writing stories, and writing them  
 well. It was as if a Carnegie or a Vanderbilt  
 were to break into literature. At first there  
 must have been some amused questions just as  
 there would be in this country under similar  
 circumstances. Some of us may remember when  
 the public as an imaginative writer. Fear of  
 ridicule must have had something to do with  
 his hiding his identity behind asterisks printed  
 on the title page in place of the author's name.  
 After discovery Mr. Astor did not escape ridi-  
 cule. His work lacked the qualities of genius  
 that compelled acceptance. Tolstoi, on the other  
 hand, soon conquered by the force of his gifts.  
 He showed that from a source where genius  
 could scarcely be expected, genius had really  
 come. While he was still a young man he won  
 a position of honor among the Russian writers  
 of the period.

**Somewhere There Are Ships.**

Exports to South America for the past eight  
 months have amounted to \$112,000,000. Com-  
 mercially, it is a year ago, which does not  
 look as though that branch of trade were  
 suffering seriously from lack of vessels. Still  
 more striking is the fact that our exports to  
 Argentina in eight months increased from  
 \$14,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The increase to Brazil  
 was from \$14,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and to Chile  
 from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000. There is no in-  
 dication here of the need of governmental inter-  
 vention.—Philadelphia Record.

**Policy Determined from Outside.**

If the United States could control its own  
 foreign policy it would need no increase in armament.  
 But it can't, as has been shown in the  
 present controversy with Germany. It lives in a  
 world in which international relations are deter-  
 mined by military nations.  
 These military nations are forcing on this  
 country a policy of defensive militarism—just as  
 they have forced that policy on Switzerland,  
 Holland, Norway and Sweden.—Kansas City  
 Star.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**OUR PRESIDENT**  
 A History of the American People  
**WOODROW WILSON**  
 THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

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What the country had really to fear in the  
 Presidential election problem of 1876 was  
 not the difficulty of the problem as a  
 question of justice, but the passion of  
 parties, the danger that those who  
 stood at the front of party councils  
 would seek the success of their party  
 by some intrigue, even by some stroke  
 of violence.  
 Foreseeing a certain deadlock of the  
 houses when it should come to a count-  
 ing of the votes, there was talk among  
 the more headlong and reckless partisans  
 of each side of taking the law into their  
 own hands. There were signs almost of  
 civil war in the air for a few troubled  
 weeks of that anxious autumn.  
 But it was never really likely it would  
 come to that. Men trained in the temper  
 of American institutions had never  
 thought to settle a constitutional diffi-  
 culty after that fashion.

Congress listened very willingly to  
 the members of the Senate, three Republi-  
 cans and two Democrats, who proposed  
 that an electoral commission should be  
 constituted, which should consist of  
 three Democrats and two Republicans,  
 and an additional justice from the same  
 court selected by the four named in the  
 bill; and that to that commission should  
 be referred every question in dispute.  
 Such a commission was undoubtedly  
 an extra-constitutional body and its de-  
 cisions disappointed the country on any  
 display of judicial impartiality it may  
 have hoped for from it.

Mr. Justice Bradley, who was chosen  
 by his fellow justices of the commission  
 to be the fifteenth member of the tri-  
 bunal, voted in every instance in favor  
 of the Republican claims, as did every  
 other member of the commission, with  
 the exception of one senator or representa-  
 tive, whose affiliations were with the Republi-  
 can party.  
 Every Democrat of the commission  
 voted in favor of the claims of the Demo-  
 cratic majority. Every question sub-  
 mitted was settled by a vote of eight to  
 seven.  
 But there was at least a settlement.

Tomorrow: The Return to Normal.  
*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.  
 By change number six in the  
 navy regulations an important modifica-  
 tion is made in the organization of the  
 fleet. The personal staff of the com-  
 mander-in-chief of the fleet and the fleet  
 staff are consolidated. The designations  
 "personal staff" and "fleet staff" are  
 abolished and the officers who now com-  
 pose both of them will be known as the  
 staff.  
 What is known now as the personal  
 staff consists of the chief of staff, flag  
 secretary, the fleet radio officer, the flag  
 lieutenant and the aide. The fleet staff  
 consists of the fleet surgeon, paymaster,  
 naval constructor and marine officer. Under  
 the existing regulations the com-  
 mander in chief selects his personal staff,  
 while the fleet staff is named by the  
 Navy Department. Under the new regu-  
 lations the commander in chief will  
 designate who will be his staff.  
 The staff will occupy the same status  
 on the fleet as the personal staff of the  
 commander in chief does at present. In-  
 stantly this change in the naval regu-  
 lations will bring about a radical re-  
 arrangement of quarters of officers on  
 board ships. At present the fleet staff  
 officers are in the mess room officers, but  
 under the new arrangement a member  
 of the staff they may mess with the  
 commander in chief. A flag officer may  
 occupy quarters in his own cabin or in  
 quarters of the staff, and while so accom-  
 modated he will mess with the flag officer.  
 For some time there has been dissat-  
 isfaction among members of the fleet  
 staff because of certain privileges that  
 were enjoyed by the personal staff and  
 were not accorded the fleet staff. The  
 new order it is thought will do much to  
 harmonize relations between the line and  
 staff officers.  
 In a circular which has been issued  
 by the Navy Department, Secretary of  
 the Navy Daniels outlines a plan for  
 the mobilization of yachts and motor  
 boats in connection with the ships of  
 the Atlantic fleet. Although it is not  
 essential, the Secretary of the Navy  
 expresses the wish that the motor boat  
 owners, who intend to participate in the  
 mobilization, will take the training with  
 the civilians on the fleet from August  
 until September 12. The civilians on the  
 fleet will be a "Plattsburgh Camp"  
 afloat.  
 The date of the mobilization of the  
 motor boats has not been fixed, but the  
 Secretary requests that owners who wish  
 to participate in the maneuvers make  
 their application before July 1.  
 "The object of the week's work," says  
 the Secretary, "is to organize in a gen-  
 eral way the motor boats of the navy  
 districts and to give the owners an idea  
 of what will be required of them in time  
 of war. To be eligible for enrollment, a  
 motor boat must be of the type which is  
 able to carry at least four people  
 for a period of forty-eight hours."  
 The ideal type of boat the department  
 realizes, cannot be secured in great num-  
 bers at present, but it will take ad-  
 vantage of the patriotic spirit that has  
 prompted owners of yachts and motor  
 boats to offer their services to the gov-  
 ernment, and will assign boats, whatever  
 their speed, to duties they are best  
 qualified to fill. The duties can be  
 divided according to the locality into  
 harbor duties, harbor entrance duty, and  
 sea duty. Motor boats can be used in  
 time of war as dispatch boats, harbor  
 entrance patrols, off-shore patrols, guard  
 boats for capital ships, submarine de-  
 stroys, mine layers, mine sweepers,  
 mine field patrols co-operative with sub-  
 marines, co-operative with air craft, and  
 co-operative with land forces.

**ARMY ORDERS.**

Capt. Robert I. Ross, Third Infantry, will proceed  
 to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and  
 will be commanding officer for observation  
 and treatment.  
 Leave of absence for one month and ten days, to  
 take effect on or about July 19, 1916, is granted  
 to Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engineers.  
 Leave of absence for two months, to take effect  
 upon his relief from his present duty, is granted  
 to Second Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, Twenty-seventh  
 Infantry, relieved from treatment at the Walter  
 Reed General Hospital, D. C., and will proceed to  
 Chicago, Ill., and report to the commanding officer,  
 Central Post Hospital, for temporary duty.  
 The name of First Lieut. Ed. E. Bennett, Coast  
 Artillery Corps, is placed on the list of officers re-  
 leased from their proper commands subject to the  
 provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3,  
 1916, to take effect June 1, 1916, and the name of  
 First Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, Coast Artillery  
 Corps, is removed therefrom, to take effect June 1,  
 1916. Lieut. Schwabe is relieved from duty at Fort  
 Slocum, N. Y., and from further duty on recruiting  
 service, to take effect June 1, 1916.  
 The name of Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Ar-  
 tillery Corps, is placed on the list of officers re-  
 leased from their proper commands subject to the  
 provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3,  
 1916, to take effect June 1, 1916, and the name of  
 Col. Clarence P. Townsend, Coast Artillery Corps,  
 is removed therefrom, to take effect June 1, 1916.  
 By direction of the President, Col. Clarence P.  
 Townsend, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from  
 duty as superintendent, United States Military  
 Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect June 1,  
 1916.

**NAVAL ORDERS.**

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.  
 Anthes, sailed for Key West May 3; Denver,  
 sailed for Philadelphia May 3; Jackson, sailed  
 for Boston May 3; Macdonough, sailed for Hampton  
 Roads May 3; Jason, arrived Hampton Roads May  
 3; Milwaukee, arrived Hampton Roads May 3; Ohio,  
 sailed for Hampton Roads May 3; Sacramento,  
 sailed for Hampton Roads May 3; Siph, sailed  
 for Hingham, Mass., May 3; Siph, sailed

for Richmond May 3; Wisconsin, sailed for Hamp-  
 ton Roads May 3.  
 The Tennessee had been ordered to proceed from  
 Hampton Roads to New York to remain about two  
 weeks.  
 The Padouk has arrived on the survey grounds  
 of Tomas de Zaza, Cuba. The mail and cable ad-  
 dress of the ship is Tomas de Zaza.  
 The Commodore Rodgers at Camp's Slipway, will  
 arrive at Newport about the 24th inst., where the  
 vessel will base for the present.  
 ORDERS TO OFFICERS.  
 Lieut. R. W. Baggett, to office of chief of naval  
 operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) A. V. Lapham, to home  
 and wait orders.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) J. B. Mann, to home and  
 wait orders.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) W. M. Quigley, to home  
 and wait orders.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) V. D. Chapline, to San  
 Diego.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) H. A. McClure, to command  
 Presble.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) T. C. Kinloch, to work  
 Berry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lieut. (Junior grade) J. H. Butler, to naval  
 proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

**SEEN AND HEARD  
 BY GEORGE MINER**  
 Special Correspondent of The Wash-  
 ington Herald.  
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New York, May 1.—Another attempt  
 is being made to awaken interest in  
 South America as a good field for Ameri-  
 can brains, brawn and money to develop  
 in the oil and rubber fields. A little more  
 time now seems to be a little more  
 propitious, and many Americans are at  
 least listening to the luring call of the  
 Southern continent.  
 Mr. O. J. Austin, statistician of the  
 National City Bank, is the latest apostle  
 of South America to start out proselyting.  
 He believes that if the United States  
 turned some of its surplus men, money  
 and energy loose down there the result  
 would be highly profitable.  
 "The South American continent," said  
 Mr. Austin, in explaining his ideas,  
 "seems to me in a position similar to  
 that of the United States at the termina-  
 tion of our own war. We had then an  
 enormous undeveloped area which needed  
 people and railways and capital and  
 manufacturing industries for its develop-  
 ment. The people came, the capital was  
 largely borrowed from Europe, the rail-  
 ways were built and the great agricul-  
 tural power of the interior was developed.  
 Our exports of foodstuffs and then of  
 manufactures, grew by leaps and bounds  
 until we have become the most prosper-  
 ous and the wealthiest country in the  
 world."  
 "But we have now passed the stage  
 in our national life in which we have  
 any considerable quantities of food and  
 manufacturing power. We need now  
 We require them at home for our 100,  
 000,000 people and our rank as an ex-  
 porting nation must be maintained by  
 the sale of our manufactures abroad.  
 We need that energy, energetic young  
 Americans to co-operate in that work."  
 "Our place in supplying the world with  
 foodstuffs must be taken by South  
 America. She needs people and capital  
 and railways and government by which  
 she can develop the interior, which has  
 gone through the experience of develop-  
 ing her own area and accumulating enor-  
 mous supplies of capital and wealth, and  
 her aim should be to the south with  
 these requirements.  
 Mr. Austin is not exactly disinterested  
 in giving this advice to "Go South, young  
 man," as the National City Bank is  
 making a strenuous effort to expand its  
 South American trade.

**Fake Benefits for Charity.**  
 The European war has furnished an  
 opportunity for a number of schemers  
 and frauds to get up a benefit entertain-  
 ment at which they themselves have con-  
 tributed by fake benefit performances,  
 not only in New York, but in other large  
 cities as well. It is the simplest thing  
 in the world to get up a benefit entertain-  
 ment at which the performers all con-  
 tribute their services, take in a number  
 of thousands of dollars and then turn  
 over to the charity a very small per-  
 centage of the receipts. That keeps it  
 within the law, as the expenditure can  
 easily be swelled and made to look  
 legitimate. Some of them are doubt-  
 less out-and-out money-making schemes  
 and no charity gets a cent from them.  
 There are, however, some who are not  
 charity that it is impossible to tell the  
 genuine from the false.  
 Many people have realized for months  
 that these frauds were being practiced on  
 the public, but nothing has been done  
 about it until now. Alderman Wendel  
 introduced an ordinance in the New York  
 board of which all these benefits are to  
 be considered as a public nuisance, and  
 no person to publish in the advertisements  
 just what per cent of the gross receipts  
 goes to charity and to whom it is to be  
 paid, and how. That ought to stop the  
 swarms of fake benefits. They have been  
 flying pretty high.

**Troublemakers Still at It.**  
 Despite President Wilson's request that  
 newsagents do not print or publish reports  
 of doings in Mexico, it is believed that  
 the fiction writers and trouble makers  
 along the border are still at it. I see  
 that a press dispatch dated San Antonio  
 reports that Gen. Carranza and Gen.  
 Obregon had a serious disagreement over  
 permitting American troops to enter  
 Mexico and have been bitter enemies  
 since.  
 Now I happened to be in Queretaro  
 with Carranza and Obregon at the time.  
 Nothing of the kind occurred. The first  
 chief and the minister of war were on  
 the most friendly terms. They had no  
 quarrel of any kind. The entire cabinet  
 discussed the question and on the same  
 were of one mind about it. They de-  
 clined the necessity of American troops  
 going into Mexico as they feared their  
 presence would lead to clashes and com-  
 plications, just as it did, but they saw  
 no way of refusing the request of the  
 United States.  
 I know this of my own knowledge,