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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.

YOUR SHARE.

Your place may be an humble place; You may not run the swifter race; You may be classed among the small...

Those imprisoned jurors in the Riggs Bank case will be lucky if they are set free in time to celebrate a safe and sane Fourth.

If, as intimated, those Glenn Springs raiders come from the American side, it would be fitting punishment to drive them over into Mexico.

A New Jersey girl swallowed twenty pins which she had placed in her mouth while sewing. Almost as much of a feat as eating a whole deal.

The jury in the Riggs Bank case is to be locked up and with a winning ball team in town, too. They ought at least to be permitted to receive the score by innings.

If the Zeppelin raiders expect to catch the British napping by traveling on the German time table they will be disappointed. The English clocks are to be put ahead an hour, too.

Seats for the Republican national convention are in greater demand and at higher prices than ring-side reservations for a heavy-weight prize fight. And the indications are that it will be a more exciting exhibition.

President Wilson introducing an imitation of Col. Roosevelt's "hat in the ring" specialty as a circus stunt probably amused the elephant, even if it made the mouse and the "little devil" from Trinidad mad.

A woman resident of Friendship Heights, Md., has obtained warrants for the arrest of two of her neighbors for cutting grass and trimming hedges on Sunday. As might have been suspected the prefix to her name is "Miss."

Those eight Americans who were captured by Mexicans and taken to the interior and afterwards overpowered their captors and brought three of them into the United States as prisoners have taught the bandits that they mustn't carry their jokes too far.

The United States Supreme Court has decided against a dredging concern which sought to recover \$7,530 from the government. It was well known that the Treasury was in a lousy way, but the news that not even a dredging company can get money from it will be something of a shock.

After an investigation by the Department of Justice lasting three years evidence has been presented to a Federal grand jury upon which it is to determine whether the Nebraska-Iowa Wholesale Grocers' Association is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. And then what will happen and when?

Americans enlisting in Canada for service in Europe will be denied permission to call themselves the "American Legion," in compliance with a request from Washington. While this will not affect their fighting qualities, it will keep our official neutrality record straight, and the men may still be known at the front as the "American Legion."

It will be interesting to see what Delegate Hogan will do now that the count discloses that he was elected in what he described a day or two ago as the "rottenest primary" that possibly could be held. It is hard to tell just what has happened, but circumstances seem to indicate that each faction underestimated the proficiency of the other at arithmetic.

Carranza's representative in Washington has given Secretary Lansing advance information of contemplated Mexican raids on two more American towns. Thus warned we shall no doubt be able to repulse the invaders; though it would seem that the Carranza government, being so well informed, should be able to save as this trouble, unless it is even more helpless than we suspected.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, has introduced in the Senate a resolution to permit representatives of the conference of women voters, to be held in Salt Lake City, May 11 and 12, to appear in the Senate chamber and address the Senate immediately after its adjournment on May 16. The women voters are asking for a privilege that is not granted to men voters, and of course no such precedent can be established.

Wilson Acts as House Trims.

If there was rejoicing yesterday because President Wilson took a forward step in the direction of restoring the United States to a recognized and respected place among nations, by ordering out the militia of three States to protect American lives and property along the Mexican border, it was tempered by the announcement that the House of Representatives had rejected the Senate's provisions for the organization of an army of 250,000 men. That the House should vote so decisively against an adequate army at the very time when all indications point to an early war with Mexico is deplorable, if not surprising.

There was at least reason to hope that the very apparent drift toward actual hostilities between United States and Carranza forces would have convinced the House of the wisdom of the Senate's plan for an army of a quarter of a million. The opinion of those best qualified to speak is that at least that number of men would be required to make a reasonably quick and thoroughly successful job of it in Mexico, without taking into consideration other possible demands for an army. If the House is willing that this great and rich nation should have an army larger than its present nucleus, why should it refuse to vote for an army large enough to be adequate, and instead adopt as its plan a mere feeble pretense of preparedness?

The calling out of the militia is gratifying, even though it comes two months later than it should have come. It may be profitable as well as painful, however, to reflect that if the militia had been mobilized and the border given proper protection from the day that the punitive expedition moved, the Glenn Springs raid would not have been attempted. Likewise it was apparent to most students of the Mexican situation that the United States should have been prepared for war with the forces of the Carranza government when Pershing's army was sent in; and now the conclusion can scarcely be avoided that we must decide between withdrawal at the behest of Carranza and Obregon and war.

In all of its dealings with Carranza the United States government has been duped, deceived and humored, and it is now negotiating for more of the same treatment. No agreement that may be arrived at with Carranza or Obregon will be worth anything, unless it be an agreement that the United States troops shall be withdrawn at an early date. If a grudging consent to their remaining is given they will be attacked and we shall have drifted into war. Therefore it would seem that we should decide at once between withdrawal or going to war. And if war is the decision let us hasten to prepare for it and try to make up for some of the time lost since the Vera Cruz invasion and the much more precious two months thrown away since the punitive expedition started.

Surely this is no time to permit the little army men to have their way in Congress. It is scarcely to be doubted that the President would quickly be voted adequate support of a definite and vigorous Mexican policy were he to present the true situation to a joint session of the two Houses.

Cymric Attack Breaks No Promise.

No complication will be added to the issue between this country and Germany as a result of the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Cymric, by a torpedo from a submarine. Even should it be discovered that it is not true, as reported that the vessel had been taken over by the British admiralty for its exclusive use, thus giving it the status of a ship of war, the undisputed fact that she carried no passengers and that her cargo consisted only of war munitions, would deter this government from taking the position that an attack on her was in violation of Germany's pledge to refrain from destroying merchant ships that do not offer resistance or attempt to escape. The further fact that there were no Americans among the crew engaged in this extremely hazardous business—five being killed by the explosion of the torpedo—also would tend to relieve this government of concern. It may well be assumed that the Germans were fully informed of the character of the vessel and her cargo, and, even if no warning was given to so dangerous a craft, it is reasonable to believe they acted with due regard for the new orders to submarine commanders and confidence that the pledges to the United States were not being violated.

The position of this government is quite clear in Berlin and there is not the slightest excuse for interpreting silence in the case of the Cymric as an indication that Germany will not be held rigidly to her promises.

A Good Beginning.

Three Germans, found guilty in New York of conspiracy to blow up merchant ships, were yesterday sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., one for eight, one for four and one for two years. In pronouncing sentence the court said: "Persons like you pay slight attention to ordinary punishment. This court is going to convince you and thoroughly warn others that this country is not a proper place in which to carry on the war." Three other defendants, one of them a prominent American citizen, indicted jointly with the men sentenced yesterday, are yet to be tried, and it is intimated that others concerned in the conspiracy are as yet unknown. All the machinery of the government necessary for the discovery of the chief instigators and backers of these murderous plots should be set in motion, until every guilty man is put behind prison bars and conspiracy against life and property is stamped out in the United States.

Another Vera Cruz?

What the administration seems to have in view is another Vera Cruz performance. It would again hold on Mexican soil a large body of United States troops, inactive and serving as a constant source of irritation. If Villa is still a potent factor, in the opinion of Washington, the only proper course is that of maintaining the pursuit of him and his forces. To abandon the blunder of Vera Cruz under much less favorable conditions. Such an occupation would almost certainly lead to a clash which would force armed intervention. If that is the thing not, it would be another Mexican blunder. We should either do the thing we started to do or get out.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Strike of Mothers.

From a group of mothers I have just received a very interesting letter. It says that they are trying to start a strike against the school conditions their children have to meet, by urging mothers to keep the children out of congested school rooms. I hope they will succeed. So far as I am aware theirs would be the first strike of mothers on record. And it's about time that mothers did something of this kind. They have been altogether too long-suffering and too patient. I could suggest many things they might strike against besides the present grievance, of inequality of advantage on the part of their children in starting life, for example, with the many resulting handicaps. If they were to follow this clue alone we should have rebellious mothers indicating our whole social system. Now that they have the vote in California and elsewhere and are working up to their chance there's no knowing how far they will go. Just now, considered from the conservative point of view, mothers are plainly a dangerous class.

These indignant mothers say that the schools they send their youngest children to, the beginners, are both overcrowded and insufficiently provided with teachers. In many of the school rooms one teacher has charge of children numbering from fifty to sixty, surely an unwholesome situation, both for the children and for the teacher.

The mothers, in a very natural desire to get at the cause of the trouble, show an inclination to blame the board of education for economizing on the salary of teachers. I suspect that the members of the board are not really to blame and that they are sincerely concerned, and are doing the best they can with the inadequate funds at their disposal. Besides, the trouble is not confined merely to the number of teachers, or to the amount of the teachers' salaries. There is also inadequacy of accommodation. And behind this situation lies the indifference of the public, which does not demand greater care in this matter, which does not take pride in its schools and does not realize what a fine investment lies in good schools, wisely maintained.

Economy in public administration is much talked of just now. And, on this subject, there is some misconception. Pure waste is often confused with extravagance. There is, of course, no excuse for waste. Besides doing no good whatever, it may do harm far greater than its cost in money. But what is called extravagance may or may not be real loss. And what passes for economy may be extravagance. Costly as a well-managed school system would be, it would not, in itself, be extravagant. To start children well in life, the future citizens, most of them future mothers and fathers, is a task worth paying for and paying well. It is, moreover, not a task to be undertaken in a merely wholesale way. The wholesale character of our public education in the past has been one of the chief causes of its weakness. It has been the means of sacrificing the physical and mental welfare of many a child. Our schools are not established to make weaklings, but to make vigorous women and men. When fifty or more children are herded together for several hours a day under the care of an overworked teacher, the results can not possibly be satisfactory. Many of the well-to-do parents, appreciating this fact, withdraw their children and send them to private schools. But the poorer parents, the multitude, have no such alternative. If they cannot send their children to the public schools, the children cannot get any schooling and the parents become violators of the law.

It is absurd that any teacher should be expected to take charge of a class of more than twenty-five or thirty. And a smaller group would be desirable. To reach individual needs is the highest aim of teaching, not to drive masses of children through a prescribed course. Now, those children who are most in need of help are likely to be the least helped. They are borne down by the mass around them. Often they fall into the indifference that is a form of childish despair, the worst of all possible results. What they most need is to be guided and encouraged to a realization of their possibilities.

Of all bargains that a city can secure there is none more deceptive than a bargain in school teachers. The teachers, most of them, are underpaid. But the fault lies plainly not with the Board of Education, but with the people whose children are taught by the underpaid teachers. In this country, the profession of teaching, one of the most important of all professions, is without honor and without proper material reward. The most capable workers are not encouraged to go into it, unless they are animated by a love of the work or by the desire to be of genuine service. Such devotees are rare. So we can't expect to have fine schools, with generous equipment, till public opinion becomes alive to their importance, that is, till the people realize that by their indifference and false economies they are defrauding themselves and defrauding their children.

I hope those mothers will persist in their plan of striking. It would be good for them and good for the public schools of their city and good for the public school system all over the country. It might start an educational revolution.

Democratic Legislation.

In spite of their shortage of Congressional leaders of first-class ability, the Democrats will be able to point during the campaign to a surprising record of legislation. The most important item will, of course, be the Federal reserve and currency law. Between now and election there will evidently be added a law establishing a new rural credit or farm loan system. This will emphasize the paradox that a party which has been such a prey to financial frenzy in the past should register in precisely that field its most conspicuous legislative success. While the campaign will chiefly turn, according to present indications and past experience, on other issues, it will not do for the Republicans to ignore the fact that their legislative record will yield the Democrats campaign material of a very valuable sort. It is not less valuable because some of the things which the Democrats will point to were among the unfulfilled promises of the Republicans during their period of power.—Springfield Republican.

The Issues Joined.

Just as preposterous, take it from T. R., for him to call Mr. Hughes a "Baptist hypocrite" as charged, as for Mr. Hughes to call him a "Dutch Reformed dinosaur." And, as somebody has already called the President a "blue-nosed Presbyterian," the issues of the campaign are joined.—Wall Street Journal.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT. A History of the American People. WOODROW WILSON. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

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In 1876 an "Independent National" party came upon the field, to make the issue of legal-tender notes by the government, in place alike of gold and silver, the chief point of its protest against the programs of the two regular parties.

To the country it was known as the "Greenback Party." The notes which it demanded should be issued were to be practically irredeemable, being convertible, not into gold or silver, but "into United States obligations merely."

It was practically repeating the demand of the Labor Reform party of four years before for "a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, and issued directly by the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations," in order that there might be established "a just standard of the distribution of capital and labor."

On all hands there was manifest a growing uneasiness because of the apparent rise of monopolies and the concentration of capital in the hands of comparatively small groups of men, who seemed to be in a position to control at their pleasure the productive industries of the country; because of the power of the railways to determine by discriminating rates what sections of the country, what industries, what sorts of products and of manufactures should be accorded the easiest access to the markets; because of the increase in the cost of the necessary tools of industry and of all manufactured goods through the operation of the tariff—the inequitable clogs which seemed to many to be put by the law itself upon the free and wholesome rivalries of commerce and production.

The farmers of the West and South, no less than the workmen of the industrial East, had begun, close upon the heels of the war, to organize themselves for the protection and advancement of their own special interests, with the inconsequence of the political parties paid little heed.

Between 1872 and 1875 the local "granges" of a secret order known as the Patrons of Industry had multiplied

in a very significant manner, until their membership rose to quite a million and a half and was spread over almost the entire Union.

It was the purpose of the order to promote by every proper means the interests of the farmers of the country, though it was no part of its plan to agitate questions of politics, put candidates for office into the field at elections, or use its gathering power to determine the fate of parties.

Politicians, nevertheless, found means to use it—felt obliged to use it because they feared to let it act for itself.

Its discussions turned often on questions of transportation, upon the railways and their power to make or ruin; it was but a short step in such a field from an association for mutual protection and advice to a political party organized for the control of legislation.

"Grangers" were not always to be held off, therefore, by their prudent leaders from using their numbers and their ready concert of action to further or defeat the ambitions of particular groups of politicians, and even while their granges were other organizations of farmers came into existence whose aims were frankly and openly political.

About the time of Mr. Hayes's accession to the presidency independent associations began to make their appearance in the South and in the West, under the name of the "Farmers' Alliance," whose common object it was to oppose monopoly and the power of money in public affairs in the interest of those who had neither the use of capital nor the protection of tariffs.

The first "Alliance" made its appearance in Texas, to prevent the wholesale purchase of the public lands of the State by private individuals.

The organization spread into other southern States, and with its extension went also an enlargement of its program of reform.

Almost at the same time a "National Farmers' Alliance" was established in Illinois which quickly extended its organization into Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Dakota.

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stand to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, to take effect June 11, 1916. A. L. C. (George Woodruff) will be appointed, will take to this city an official boat train (containing) to the operations of the Ordnance Department.

The following named officers, members of the present class at the Army War College, will report to the President of the War College for duty as regular instructors during the session of 1916-1917: Lieut. Col. George Woodruff, Ordnance; Maj. James A. Higgins, Army; Capt. Eugene M. Johnson, Ordnance; Capt. Arthur C. May, Ordnance; Capt. Arthur C. May, Ordnance; Capt. Arthur C. May, Ordnance.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College in this city, to take effect June 11, 1916, and will then be upon the expiration of any term of absence that may be granted them, proceed to join the stations to which they are or may be assigned: Col. Thomas C. Crane, Ordnance; Capt. George L. Wood, Ordnance; Capt. George L. Wood, Ordnance; Capt. George L. Wood, Ordnance.

The resignation of First Lieut. Edgar H. Anderson from the Ordnance Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps, is accepted by the President, to take effect May 9, 1916.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. A. A. Houchens, U. S. Navy, arrived at Washington, D. C., May 9. Houchens, U. S. Navy, arrived at Washington, D. C., May 9. Houchens, U. S. Navy, arrived at Washington, D. C., May 9.

Tomorrow: A Revolution in Viewpoint.

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RED PIMPLES A SOLID SCALE.

All Over Fingers. Spread Over Both Hands. Itched and Burned So Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT.

"My trouble started with little red pimples breaking out all over my fingers which cracked open and bled. In a short while they spread all over both hands. My hands were much inflamed and the little red pimples soon became such a solid scale. Soon my hands became such a sight that I was ashamed to let any one see them, and they itched and burned so that I could not sleep but scratched this way all night long. I saw in a magazine that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good for better and I wrote for a free sample. In less than two days the itching had stopped and the terrible burning was less, so I got a large box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap. Now I am entirely healed." (Signed) Miss C. Steger, Andersonville, Va., July 26, 1915.

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