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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

Outlook Brighter in Mexico.

A somewhat brighter outlook is seen in the Mexican imbroglio, even though the border conferences give no promise of agreement. That, however, does not now so seriously concern us. With the prompt mobilization of the National Guard regiments of the border States, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, now on the move to concentration camps along the frontier, the military situation takes on a more cheerful view. While these troops may not be available, or called, for the invasion of the enemy's country, they can be very useful in defending their own country from invasion. Placed in strong garrisons at exposed points on the border, while guarding communications and bases of supply, they will leave the troops of the regular army, now performing those duties, free to advance to the aid of Gen. Pershing, when the time comes for such advance, which just now looms conspicuously.

If the break comes the 22,000 and more regulars thus released from border patrol duty by the militia, will, of course, be sent to re-enforce Gen. Pershing's 12,000 troops already in Mexico on the punitive expedition, and the war will be on, with the best men to win. It would be a strange chapter in American history if 35,000 highly trained soldiers under highly educated and efficient officers of the United States army were not able to take care of themselves against whatever force of Carranzistas and Villistas could be brought to oppose them in northern Mexico. Once the determination is made to protect the lives and property interests of Americans and other nationals—as we are bound to do—there will be no halt in the march of United States troops till the object is attained and order reigns on the border.

If a larger force should be needed, it would not take much time to bring up the 10,000 troops stationed in Hawaii and the 6,000 at present on duty in Panama, where they could be spared for a while. In addition to these there are 15,000 Coast Artillerymen, trained as infantry soldiers and 5,000 marines available for the service. War was never a more exact science than today, and with all the educated officers of the Mexican army driven to exile and death with the late Presidents Diaz and Huerta, there is not much efficiency in the art of war as represented by the forces of Carranza or the brigand Villa.

A Shattered Dream.

Rev. J. Ralph Wright, vice president of the Alliance for Civic Righteousness, is quoted as saying, in an address before the convention of the Washington district of the Epworth League, that Washington is an immoral city, and that the young people among whom he has enlisted himself have determined to "clean it up and paint it white to make it a model for the nation." This characterization cannot fail to surprise the great majority of the residents of the Capital, though it will be no easy matter to prove to them that they have been mistaken in their firm convictions that for several years past Washington has held rank about as near to moral perfection as any city of its size can well hope to attain.

So far as appears, Mr. Wright did not classify the vices and immorality which disgrace our city, but since the red-light district was long ago broken up, and gambling and the drug traffic have been suppressed, the number of saloons very largely reduced and the low drinking places practically abolished by a high license fee and the rigid enforcement of a drastic excise law, it is difficult to imagine where the wickedness lurks. Certainly the people are no longer familiar with it and are disposed to pride themselves when visitors comment on the striking absence of anything in Washington that even the most Puritanical might disapprove. It is quite certain that among the people of other cities the Capital has no such reputation as Mr. Wright gives it. On the contrary it is becoming known as a city that offers attractions only to the studious and intellectual.

By virtue of his office of vice president of the Alliance for Civic Righteousness, the Reverend Mr. Wright may be possessed of knowledge superior to that of the ordinary citizen or visitor as to the location of the haunts of immorality, and in that event the District Commissioners and the superintendent of police would no doubt be pleased to receive this information from him. The police department maintains an efficient and zealous vice squad, and the opinion has long prevailed that there was nothing suggesting the need of an investigation that it had overlooked. But if the citizens are mistaken and there still exists in the Capital any form of vice or immorality that has escaped the vigilance of the vice squad Mr. Wright would seem to be in a position to advance at once the cause of civic righteousness by giving his information to the proper authorities.

A Well-Balanced Ticket.

Gen. Leonard Wood's Presidential boom is making no greater headway than was to have been expected, though there is every evidence of earnest effort on the part of his manager, one John A. Stewart, of whom little seems to be known beyond the fact that his office address is 233 Broadway, New York. In response to a personal letter from Mr. Stewart, asking for an expression of opinion on Gen. Wood's candidacy, Mr. David B. Simpson, a member of the Union League Club, wrote:

Gen. Wood is an excellent man in his present position, and should remain there. If, however, he is to be nominated I would suggest du Pont for Vice President. I hear a good deal of a man by the name of Gatling. He might be put up for something, then we would have the party thoroughly equipped for war. The purpose would then be, that Gen. Wood should command at Washington, Roosevelt in the field, du Pont could make the powder which could be fired out of Gatling's guns, and when the American people thoroughly understood this program, Henry Ford or Bryan, either one, would probably sweep the country, and the Republican party would never be heard of again—a consummation devoutly to be wished for by the Democratic party.

I might add here, if the Republican party does not nominate Hughes or some other level-headed man, and there are many of them in the Republican party, Wilson will sweep the country. This is excellent advice for the Republicans, even though it may be superfluous. If there is any indication at all of what the program will be taken against a stamped in the direction of a hero or an idol of a faction of the loud noise. The backbone of the convention, it would appear, will be composed of men who will stand

from first to last for the nomination of some man whose statesmanship has been tried and whose proved wisdom and steadfastness will command the confidence and the votes of the millions who think more than they talk, and who discover greater weight in performance and achievement than in promises. The real leaders of the Republican party know well that only a real statesman can defeat President Wilson and they will not be misled by mere clamor that represents nothing but nominating any other.

Quite likely the Wood movement has an inspiration other than his own ambition that will be disclosed at Chicago, if not sooner. Gen. Wood and his supporters must be credited with sense enough to know that he cannot be nominated by the Republican convention, and the use that is to be made of whatever sentiment may be created in his favor is an interesting subject for speculation.

Point of View.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

The other day I had luncheon with two very able men. They were both keenly interested in social problems. They had long known of each other by reputation and they had been eager to meet. They were soon plunged in a discussion.

I sat back and listened. I expected to hear some vital topics well threshed out. I thought each of those men would give way to the other and the talk would be highly illuminating. But I was disappointed. Neither gave way. On each other's pet theories they had no mercy. The talk led nowhere, except to indignant resentment. It was a rather painful and yet an amusing experience. I am sure that each of these antagonists came to the conclusion that the other was a fool. And yet I was convinced that fundamentally these two men agreed.

The little episode set me thinking. Is there so much disagreement in the world, after all? Is not a great deal of the disagreement either verbal or self-assertive? Where people believe strongly they have a tendency to try to put down those who do not wholly agree with them. And yet such disagreement as there is may be largely a matter of definition, that is, of words. If either of the two antagonists had gracefully yielded to the other and had striven to catch the other's point of view, the conversation might have proceeded agreeably and profitably. As a matter of fact, it did not proceed at all. It was hardly more than a monologue, sustained now by one side and then by the other.

"Try to take the point of view of your antagonist and move from that," says John I. Chapman. The remark has a certain profundity. If we all did it we should find arguing smoother than it now is, as a rule, and we should also find many points of agreement with those apparently opposed to us, and we should find social relations much easier and much more profitable.

At a public meeting I recently attended I witnessed a curious violation of the spirit behind that advice. The speaker had a difficult task. His views, as he well knew, were decidedly opposed to those of his audience. It was important that he should win that audience over. To my astonishment he began by scolding the audience for their views. At once he put them in a hostile frame of mind. As he went on he made them dislike him more and more. By the time he finished he had, I believe, not made one convert. On the contrary, he had evidently helped to entrench many of his listeners in their opposition. Opinions that they disliked he caused to seem in their eyes all the more dislikeable because of his method and manner. He personified those views in a way that was offensive in itself and that made the views offensive.

Most of the intense partisans hurt their cause in this way. "I could love Socialism but for Socialists," is a remark that I often hear on the lips of a friend. His belief is that, if the Socialists were in control, they would inaugurate a new kind of tyranny, and he holds it because of the tyrannical way the Socialists have of talking, both in public and in private. One of the most beautiful of philosophies they manage to make hideous. The same kind of remark might be made about any of the idealists who allow their devotion to inhibit their concern for the rights of others, even about the advocates of free speech. At a great public meeting in Boston a few months ago a radical was discussing the subject of "Labor Unions." Everything he said in their favor was listened to with intense interest and he was often interrupted with applause. But when he proceeded to criticize the unions the silence grew chilling. Then it grew resentful. At last the audience broke out into raucous comments and the speech ended in disorder. That indignant audience consisted mainly of women and men who were strong defenders of free speech.

The speaker, in telling me of the incident, expressed astonishment. He had never been through such an ordeal. He was lucky. It was by no means without precedent in Boston and in all other places where radicals gathered. For radicals are exactly like the rest of this world in this regard. They are human. As a rule, human beings don't like to hear the truth. On the contrary, they hate it particularly when it is, as we say, "wholesome." They want only that part of the truth which is pleasant for them to hear. They ought not to be blamed any more than any other people. If radicalism meant perfection it would have no chance of flourishing in this stage of the world's progress. Where that speaker blundered was in not knowing how to reach that particular audience. His task required a finer delicacy than he could exercise. All that he had to say could have been said without giving offense. In spite of all the anarchists like to assert to the contrary, almost anything that ought to be said can be said nowadays. The trouble is that the rebels of the world in their pride and vanity throw all discretion to the winds and all consideration, and give offense, less by their matter than by their manner.

Absolute free speech we never shall have, nor absolute freedom. We don't want it. It would be intolerable. It would make us the prey of the conceited and arrogant. It would give license to egotism. Freedom is denied in our every-day relations, except as we choose to give freedom. They are socially the most attractive people who give most freedom to others and take least for themselves. And by limiting our freedom we almost invariably gain, that is, by considering others and what others stand for and, in this way, enlarging our own horizon. It is well, as Emerson says, not to be "a mush of concession." But few people need feel concern about any such calamity. Most of us are altogether too much given to assertion. A little modesty of opinion, a little holding back, a little sharpening of the faculty of listening and reflecting, would do nearly everyone of us a world of good.

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

REVIVAL OF THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

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A government which had been in its whole spirit federal had, almost of a sudden, become national, alike in method and in point of view.

The national spirit which the war had aroused to bring this about had long been a-making. Many a silent force which grew quite unobserved from generation to generation, in quiet times of wholesome peace and mere increase of nature, had been slowly broadening the thoughts which had now sprung so vividly into consciousness.

The very growth of the nation, the very lapse of time and uninterrupted habit of united action, the mere mixture and movement and distribution of population, the mere accretions of policy, the mere consolidation of interests had been building and strengthening new tissue of nationality the years through, and drawing links stronger than links of steel against the inviolable body of conservatism which had now sprung so vividly into consciousness.

When the great crisis of secession came men knew at once how their spirits were ruled, men of the South as well as men of the North—in what institutions, in what conceptions of government their blood was fixed to run; and a great and instant readjustment took place, which was for the South, the minority, practically the readjustment of conquest and fundamental revolution, but which was for the North nothing more than an awakening.

There had been no constitutional forms for such a business. For several years, consequently, Congress had been permitted to do by statute what, under the older conceptions of the federal law, could properly be done only by constitutional amendment.

The necessity for that gone by, it was suffered to embody in the constitution what it had already enacted and put into operation as law, not by the free will of the country at large, but by the compulsions of mere force exercised upon a minority whose assent was necessary to the formal completion of its policy.

The result restored, practically entire, the forms of the constitution; but not before new methods and irregular, the methods of majorities but not the meth-

ods of law, had been openly learned and practiced, and learned in a way not likely to be forgotten.

It was not merely the economic changes of the war, therefore, that inclined laborers and farmers to make programmes of reform which they purposed to carry out through the instrumentality of Congress; it was also this new conception of the supremacy of the federal government, of the potency of all legislation enacted in Washington.

The country was turning thither for all sorts of relief, for assistance in all parts of its life.

And yet other changes had come upon the government at Washington which rendered it a less serviceable instrument of use than it had once been.

Nothing had become more emphasized during the reconstruction period than the virtual supremacy of the houses over the President in all matters outside the field of war and foreign affairs—in foreign affairs even, when they chose.

No President since General Jackson had been the real leader of his party until Lincoln, and Lincoln's term had made no permanent difference in the practices established since Jackson's day.

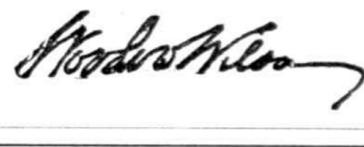
It had been a time apart. In war the Executive was of course at the front of affairs; Congress but sustained it in the conduct of urgent business which, in the very nature of the case, it could not itself undertake. Parties, too, were silent; the nation had put ordinary questions of policy aside.

No man could say how Mr. Lincoln might have raised the course of his party in times of quiet peace. With Mr. Johnson in the presidency, Congress and the Executive had been moving apart.

General Grant had not brought them together. He was no party man and no statesman had been better at affairs of another kind, but constructive suggestions alone, made no pretence of political leadership.

Under the strong will of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, however, a new force had been created for the men who led upon the floor of the houses, and old tendencies had been confirmed.

Tomorrow—Party Power in Congress.



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

By E. B. JOHNS.

Not until their commanders have reported to Gen. Funston will it be known how many National Guardsmen have been furnished by Texas, Arizona and New Mexico for service on the border. The last reports on the militia of the three States gives it a strength of 4,500. The States are authorized by law to raise their organizations to war strength upon being called out by the President. It is understood that an effort is being made to do this, and in that event the three States ought to mass on the border a force of 5,200 enlisted men.

Under the orders of the President, Texas is asked to call out one brigade of three regiments of infantry. This brigade has only one machine-gun company, but two could be added if the men were raised. Texas has also three troops of cavalry, one battery of field artillery and one field hospital with a full strength according to the latest War Department report of about 2,500. By raising the strength of the infantry companies to 100 and the cavalry troops to 100 and the other organizations to war strength, Texas would have 6,125 men.

New Mexico has a regiment of infantry with nine companies, one battery of field artillery, which at a war strength would be 1,600, and Arizona a regiment of infantry with eleven companies, at a war strength of 1,600 men.

The War Department has taken the necessary steps to arm and equip these organizations at war strength. If they can be raised. All of the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment have been shipped to the War Department to the mobilization points.

While active petty officers of the navy cannot be detailed to private nautical schools the Navy Department is authorized under a decision of Chief of the Navy, to detail retired petty officers. In schools with less than 150 students taking nautical instructions it is optional with the petty officer.

The opinion was rendered by the Judge Advocate General in response to an inquiry that had been made by a military academy. A number of institutions are planning to secure petty officers as instructors in seamanship. Some of them have expressed the preference for active petty officers, but there is no authority under the law by which they can be assigned to this duty.

If the services of the Fifth Cavalry are required on the border it will be necessary to abandon the military training camp this year. It is understood that the Fifth Cavalry has been selected for this duty on account of its present station. The headquarters and third squadron can be ordered from Fort Myer to Plattsburg, while the other two squadrons can take care of the training camps in the Middle West and South.

All of the joint militia camps have been abandoned on account of the lack of troops to conduct them. Battery D, E and F were on their way to Tobyhanna, which was to be the headquarters to open the National Guard field artillery instruction camp when the orders were received from the Secretary to hold in readiness for service on the border. The officers' camp at Tobyhanna, which was to have been held from May 21 to June 1, has been abandoned. There is a bill appropriating \$200,000 for National Guard field artillery camps pending in the Senate. This has already passed the House and if it should pass the Senate the battery school at Tobyhanna for the militia will be held. All of the detached army officers that are available will be sent to Tobyhanna to instruct the militia.

Would Abolish Post Schools.

Chaplain W. W. Brander, Fifteenth Cavalry, on duty as supervisor of post schools at Fort Bliss, Texas, has recommended that the post schools for enlisted men be abolished unless it is possible to arrange for what he regards as the adequate compensation of teachers. It has finally been decided, after considerable conference between the military officials, to include in the incidental expenses of the quartermaster corps an item for the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the army who are detailed as school teachers during the school term for post schools.

There was some opposition to this proposal for the reason, among other things, that provision has been made for using the enlisted personnel of the quartermaster corps to relieve the line of the army from the detail of various kinds. Aside from that, however, the appropriation for incidental expenses is not sufficient to meet present demands, and it was estimated that about \$500,000 would be required annually to meet the cost of extra-duty pay involved in any change which contemplated extra-duty pay for certain services rendered.

It was finally, however, next to impossible to obtain competent teachers with the special compensation, and Chaplain Brander personally paid three assistant teachers at the rate of 50 cents per night for their services, a total of \$30. In his communication to the chief of staff, Chaplain Brander said: "It is impossible to secure competent teachers for corporal's pay, and the quartermaster corps appears not to realize the importance of appointing suitable men as teachers."

ARMY ORDERS.

Col. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of directors of the National Academy of Medicine, to be held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, on June 1, 1916, to determine the result of the preliminary examination of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the college.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Henry S. Brunkerhoff, Third Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months to take effect on or about May 21, 1916, is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, Quartermaster Corps.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieut. Col. Charles T. Mencher, Third Infantry.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY
 By G. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

New York, May 11.—New York is to play hostess to 20,000 clubwomen from all of the United States when the national convention of women's clubs meets here during the last week in May. Reservations have been made in fifty-eight of the leading hotels, and the committees are planning to assure their sister guests from all the States a memorable sojourn on our well-known little island.

At the hotels a dollar only is to be demanded for an apartment, even to those where \$25 for the single day is the ordinary asking price for the luxuries offered. The daily conferences will be held at the Astor.

Sisters from Kentucky give a luncheon at the Plaza, those from Indiana a reception at the McAlpin and up at historic Claremont the sisters from far-away California will give a garden party. Pennsylvania was to raise the party, Pennsylvania was to raise the Waldorf, and at divers times will all the congress of State societies keep open house at the Majestic.

Nora Bayes gave one of her famous 24-hour parties. The other night on West End Avenue at her apartment. It was her object to have every type of employe of the theater represented at the party from the star to the carriage starter.

There were press agents, box office men, stage managers, and the like—but at the last minute she forgot to invite a representative of the ticket speculators, and when she tried to get them she found them all too busy counting their money.

Mrs. Bayes is giving a series of new imitations which amuse the Broadwayites who care for her style of humor. One of them is of a Hebrew drummer going to war. Here it is, but say it quickly:

To the bank, to the bank, to the bank, to the bank, to the bank! Another is her imitation of a cat. This is it: Maud, Maud, Maud, did you ever see such a looking cat as Agnes is wearing?

At the next meeting of the Rainy Day Club next week, rain or shine, announcement will be made that the women's organization has completed its work. After nearly twenty-one years of constant and persistent endeavor, the Rainy Days have accomplished their great object.

The women's raised women's skirts from the ground. The club was organized back in 1896 to promote the wearing of short skirts. In those days it was the style to wear long trailing skirts and a portion of the work now paid for by the department of street cleaning.

It was the trouble it caused the poor working woman, whose long skirts dampened in the rain, sometimes made her ill and caused her much annoyance. The aim of the club was to raise the skirts four inches above the ground. It has been a hard fight, but inch by inch the club has succeeded. A glance skyward in any up-to-date mixed gathering will confirm this statement.

Leroy Stevens is an ice man who gaily dispenses his frozen chunks in New York despite the fact that he is worth a "cold" \$70,000,000. The only little difficulty he has is that his millions are up in frozen Alaska. The wealth is represented by more than 68,000,000 cubic yards of land about eighty-four miles from Fairbanks, Alaska.

He admitted, however, that he bore created for the men who led upon the floor of the houses, and old tendencies had been confirmed.

DELEGATES GET CERTIFICATES.
 Bradshaw and Marshall Receive Credentials from Committee.

Aaron Bradshaw and Dr. Charles H. Marshall yesterday received their certificates as delegates from the District to the Republican National Convention in Chicago from officials of the Republican central committee. Certificates as alternates were issued to Angus A. Ely and L. Melendez King.

This action followed the elections at the convention in True Reformers' Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. Hogan has not as yet made application for his certificate to represent the District at the convention.

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