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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 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.

IN PLAIN SIGHT.

"Has any one e'er seen the Soul?" Aye—that have I, and often, too! So oft 'twould take an endless scroll To hold the record full and true.

I've seen it in a Mother's eye; Perceived it in a friendly hand; In acts of grace and sympathy I've witnessed it in every land.

Where love reveals its winning smile; Where Brotherhood the spirit is; Where living Truth hath conquered Guile, And Mercy tempers Nemesis;

Where Faith and Honor dwell serene, And Service hath become the goal, E'en sightless eyes full well have seen That splendid vision of the Soul.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will be one of 20,000 women who will march in the preparedness parade in New York today. The nation it would seem consists, or very soon will consist, of men, women and pacifists.

"I cannot express my full view on the Philippine policy of the present administration," declared former President Taft. Admirable self-control, and all that, but a lot of persons will no doubt guess more than Mr. Taft thinks.

Members of the Retail Merchants' Association are off on another trade-boasting trip this afternoon. They had better be careful in Baltimore, the first stopping place, or those Monumental City boosters will be stealing some of their stuff.

Attorneys for Wolf von Igel, German plotter, it is expected will take advantage of a recent court decision and contend that the Constitution of the United States was violated by the seizure of his papers without the specific authority of a warrant. Still the question of how our Constitution is violated and why ought to make a difference.

The New York Board of Education, as was to have been expected, in view of recent disgraceful exhibitions, has voted to withdraw permission for the use of the public school buildings as forums. It is fortunate that the board of education was able to do this; that control of the schools had not been taken out of its hands by an ill-considered law.

William Jennings Bryan is to issue a peace-at-any-price manifesto containing 1,000 signatures just before the meeting of the national conventions. He had better have all the signatures certified as not made in Germany. Peace petitions and manifestoes are as much under suspicion nowadays as a Berlin note on the submarine issue.

The wife of the Colombian Minister on her way to New York by water lost her hat overboard and sent her husband a wireless message telling him to be at the pier with a new one. The men may as well surrender gracefully at once. Modern invention and the feminist movement combined have fixed their status and there is no escaping it.

The driver of a lame horse, who attacked and severely beat an agent of the Humane Society who was examining the animal, and then made his escape, should be captured and punished severely. It would appear that the man is guilty of cruelty to animals and a murderous assault on a man whose duty it is to prevent such cruelty. The police should bring him to justice without delay.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch suggests that Theodore Roosevelt should step right into the office of Secretary of the Navy. Undoubtedly the Colonel is splendidly equipped for the place, and the task of building a new navy would give him the opportunity to expend a little of his fighting energy in a useful direction. Provided, of course, Gen. Leonard Wood is not elected President.

It seems to be becoming quite fashionable for persons who think they see themselves portrayed in novels to sue authors for defamation of character. Of course the authors will answer that they had nobody in particular in mind, and that they are greatly surprised to learn that any real, living persons should imagine that they were the prototypes. And possibly it will be embarrassing for some of the aggrieved ones to explain to the jurors why they think so.

Former President Taft says it is only by bearing the burdens of government through taxation that citizens are reared to realize what government and law making means. Also he would extend the income tax, believing "that the man on \$1,500 a year would be a better citizen for paying the government \$3 a year." Of course he would prefer to have the Democrats undertake the experiment of teaching the \$1,500 a year man in this way.

Col. Roosevelt has eliminated Justice Hughes as a candidate for President. There is nobody left to eliminate now but the Colonel, and somebody else will have to do that, if it is done—Philadelphia Press.

One Step Toward Justice.

One important step in the direction of fair treatment by the government of the employes in the civil service was taken yesterday when the House of Representatives Committee on Labor reported favorably and unanimously on the Nolan bill, which in its amended form provides that no person 21 years of age or over who has been for two years or more in the employ of the government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia shall receive as compensation less than \$3 a day.

This measure, it is estimated, will affect 25 per cent of the government employes in Washington, the very ones who are most in need of relief from the heavy burden imposed upon them by the high cost of the necessities of life. For this reason the Nolan bill should have the support of every friend of the wage-earner, and it is to be hoped that an earnest effort will be made in Congress to enact it without delay.

The fact should not for a moment be lost sight of, however, that the Nolan bill does not by any means dispose of the just claims of the great majority of the government clerks in Washington for increased compensation. It is most unfortunate that the provision for a horizontal increase of salaries in all but the highest grades was stricken from the measure, for while those whose present pay is in excess of \$3 a day are not actually battling with poverty many of them are making ends meet only by rigid economy and are not receiving a fair compensation for the character of the work they perform.

The original bill proposed a fairly satisfactory measure of relief for these clerks, but it was stricken out for fear that it would endanger the success of the minimum wage standard, which was regarded as the more urgent. It now appears doubtful whether a general salary increase will be possible at this session, which is a prospect greatly to be deplored. There is a possibility however, that since the eyes of members of Congress have been opened to the true condition of the clerks an effort will be made in the House to restore the provision for the general increase. It is certainly worth the effort, and the expectation that the sentiment in Congress would sustain it is not unreasonable.

There is no reason why such an effort in behalf of the great body of clerks should place any obstacle in the way of the adoption of the minimum wage provision.

Once in the world again, the two tried to distract themselves. They mingled with others who, like themselves, loved or had loved. They found that these lovers, too, were seeking distraction from each other.

The Culprit and the Pretense.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in convention at Louisville, has begun war on the exceptional drunkard, as the greatest factor of misrepresentation that legitimate business has to deal with. The association represents investments of more than \$1,000,000,000 in the direct production of wines, malt and distilled liquors, and a like amount in allied industries.

All these legitimate investments are the subject of attack on account of the exceptional drunkard. That is the claim of the association and it must be admitted that there is some basis for the claim. The drunkard is not a common character in this country. He is exceptional, and the more exceptional in the cities where the liquor trade is licensed and regulated. He is more often heard from in the police courts of prohibition States than in the license States, but even there he is exceptional in that he constitutes but a small part of the whole population.

The time was when men prided themselves on the amount of rum they could consume, and it is recorded that in the early days, no banquet or festivity was completed until every man was under the table. But even then men did not continue in their drunkenness. It was exceptional. Now the man who fails to go home from a dinner or festivity sober, is considered an undesirable company. This change has come about through long years of education as to what constitutes good breeding, not through Puritanical laws.

A woman who devotes much time and effort to charity and settlement work, recently said that the most universally recognized sin was drunkenness, and that the drunkard is the rarest sinner to be met with in such work. That would be the testimony of the average citizen who stopped to make note of the number of intoxicated men or women met during the course of the year. The old rule holds good that few men can face the reproach of being shunned by their neighbors and society in general.

Notwithstanding this change in the habits of men due to the change in the general attitude of the people toward the sin of drunkenness, we have organizations that collect millions of dollars every year to reform the drunkards, and they assail, not the exceptional drunkard, but the great mass of the people who do not subscribe to their doctrines. They make war on the common practice of the people who are industrious, considerate of the rights of others, and show no evil effects from a glass of beer or wine or a drop of stronger liquor. It is not surprising that the great majority of the people look upon prohibition as a mere pretense, when the exceptional drunkard is reported to be less exceptional in prohibition States than in those States where one drink is not considered drunkenness.

There is no subject so close to the hearts of the people as temperance, and there is no people so sober as those of this country. This temperance has been developed by temperate teaching and example, not by hysterical attacks on the common customs of the majority. The wholesale liquor dealers have started a better reform than the prohibitionists in making war on the exceptional drunkard. There is no place in decent society, in any professional or industrial class in this country, for the besotted drunkard. If the liquor dealers can dispose of this exception to the general run of humanity, they will not only preserve their own rights as business men who represent great industries, but they may in time show that Puritanical laws are built on fictions now as they were in the old Puritan days when they burned imaginary witches and branded Christians who did not conform to the ritual of the Established Church of England.

The Colonel's Limit Reached.

Col. Roosevelt has eliminated Justice Hughes as a candidate for President. There is nobody left to eliminate now but the Colonel, and somebody else will have to do that, if it is done—Philadelphia Press.

The Rebirth.

By JOHN D. BARRY. A man and a woman loved each other. They believed that their love was the most beautiful thing in the world, the most wonderful. They resolved to do everything in their power to keep it alive in their hearts. Each day they were afraid that something would hurt it. Most of all they feared the strife of men, the enmities and the jealousies.

So they resolved to flee from the haunts of mankind. They went to the top of a high mountain. There they should be alone together! When they had settled themselves, they looked rapturously into each other's eyes. Now they need fear no longer. They should have each other forever.

They were so happy that they did not think about the world at all. After a few months fear entered the lives of the two. They did not know what it was. But it was there. It was unmistakable. It made each of them suffer.

At first each hid the suffering from the other. Then each blamed the other for the suffering. There were moments when they would reproach each other. These moments would be followed by forgiveness and by new tenderness. Gradually the reproaches increased. The tenderness declined.

At times they longed to escape from each other. Then, suddenly, the truth broke upon them. It was their love that was tormenting them. From a blessing it was changing into a curse. What they had fled the world to escape from was happening here. Their love was destroying itself.

"Oh, what shall we do?" said the woman, clasping her hands. "We must go back to the haunts of men," said the man. "You need more distraction." The woman agreed to go back, not because she believed that she needed distraction, but because she believed that he did.

Some of the lovers they met openly declared that love was an illusion, a deceit. The only thing to do was to keep changing the subject. In this way love could be kept beautiful—for a time. This talk terrified the lovers still more. For such love as they had left they still wished to keep.

But each day their love grew to be a greater torment. Nevertheless, they still kept their faith in it. If they only knew how to deal with it they might yet make it again a source of happiness. This time it was the woman who suggested a possible solution.

"We have thought only of ourselves," she said. "We have believed we could separate our love from the life of mankind. We have shut ourselves off from those most in need of love. Suppose we try to let our love be to them a means of service. Then, perhaps, we shall escape this torment."

The man hesitated. "There is no service in the world that is worth doing," he said, "for men live in the realm of hate." "Then let us go into the realm of hate," the woman cried. "It cannot be worse than the self-indulgence we live in now. And, perhaps, if we offer love there we shall find a few that will accept it."

So into the depths they went, where the sufferers from hate were crowded together, the millions. At first the millions were suspicious of these two. "They have some motive," they said. They belong to the exploiters. They wish to profit further from us by becoming familiar with our misery and comparing it with their own good fortune."

From day to day, in their pity for the suffering they saw about them, the two became distracted from themselves and from each other. And the more they pitied the more they served. Then, for the first time, they began to understand what love meant.

"We thought it was for ourselves," they confessed to each other. "But now we know it was for the world." At that moment they looked into each other's eyes and they saw love there, more beautiful than it had been before, more wonderful. "How strange not to be afraid," said the woman. And the man, taking her hand replied, "There's nothing to be afraid of."

Something of a Switch.

Representative Robert M. Switzer, of Ohio, remarked at a dinner the other night that one cannot be too cautious in the matter of speech, and told the following story as an illustration. Recently Brown had a private telephone installed connecting his office and home, and was trying it out for the first time when a business friend from an adjacent town dropped in.

"Happy to see you, old fellow!" effusively greeted Brown. "You must take dinner with me. You mustn't think of going to a hotel. I will call up my wife and tell her you are coming. This is a new phone I have just had put in. Fine as silk. Clear as a bell." "Bessie, dear," continued Brown, speaking over the phone. "Mr. Howard is coming home with me for dinner. Now then, Jim," said he, handing the receiver to the caller, "in order to hear what a fine instrument it is just put your ear to that."

The Issue of Smartness.

The main trouble with the Republican party at this time is that it has no principles and no issues that relate to actual conditions of government, and does not know where to find them. It is passing through a period of readjustment, and all the claim it can make to power is the egotistical assertion that while there may be no party issue, Republicans are ipso facto smarter than Democrats and so ought to govern. No opposing party ever overturned a national administration on such a platform, and we doubt if one ever will.—New York World.

OUR COURAGE. A History of the American People. WOODROW WILSON. PARTY POWER IN CONGRESS.

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During the first days of the government, while the old order held and English traditions were still strong, the President had been the central figure in affairs—partly because delicate questions of foreign policy pressed constantly at his heart, partly because the early Presidents were chosen from the ranks of actual party leaders, because of their influence with public men, their hold upon opinion, and their experience in public business.

Even then, however, there had been signs of a new order coming in. Neither the President nor the members of his cabinet had had access to the floor of Congress since Mr. Jefferson decided not to meet the houses in person, as his predecessors had done. It was the theory of constitutional lawyers that Congress and the Executive were meant to be sharply separated and distinguished in function, in order that each might check and balance the other in ideal accordance with the principles of Montesquieu; and there were often times men in the houses whose gifts and impulse of initiative were greater, more serviceable than the President's.

Mr. Clay had been notable among such men. While he was Speaker of the House of Representatives it became evident that the speakership could easily be made the chief place of power in the management of parties; and so long as he remained in Congress the House knew that he, and no President the Whigs were likely to elect, must be the real leader of his party.

That General Jackson violated the policy of the House, while he was President all the world perceived; but his successors were not men of his stamp. Affairs, moreover, were presently turned from their normal course by the extraordinary pressure of the slavery question. Upon that perplexing matter, so disputable, so full of heat, apparently so impossible of definitive settlement, always holding crisis at its heart, parties made no confident stand. Definite leadership seemed out of the question, until Mr. Douglas came and brought a revulsion of opinion.

All things waited upon the slow movement of moral, social, economic forces, upon the migrations of population, upon the insensible shifting of sentiment, upon change and circumstance. Not until the war came, with issues which needed no definition at the hands of the politician, with tasks which called for debate by concentration and energy, did the organization of party power in Congress take the shape it was to keep through the next generation—the new generation which should conduct the war to its close and then attempt to set the policies of peace afoot again.

Then, with Congress purged of the southern Democrats and all organized opposition cleared away, the Republican leaders equipped Congress for effective mastery. The senate, indeed, kept its leisurely pace, still chose, its committees by ballot, and declined to put itself under the whip of rigid party discipline as the House did, which seemed to regard itself as a deliberative body, not a legislative one.

The House put itself into the hands of its leaders for action. In addition, should our own coast be infested or even occasionally visited by an enemy, there would be required a large number of small vessels fitted for mine sweeping, say, at least, 24 of such vessels of about 140 tons each. The list of vessels which it would be necessary to charter includes 32 fleet boats, 20 district cutters, 15 mine sweepers, 24 mine sweepers, 4 fleet cutters, 20 service cutters, 57 depot cutters, 7 fleet oilers, 35 service oilers, 5 depot oilers, 6 supply ships, 4 transports, 4 repair ships, 3 ammunition ships, 4 hospital ships, 3 mine-sweeping, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 submarine tenders, and 4 fleet tenders.

Although Col. Clarence P. Townsley, on account of the "manchu" law is due to be relieved as superintendent of the military academy June 1 it is possible that he may be kept on duty at West Point until next fall. With such a great demand for officers in Mexico the Secretary of War is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing a successor to Col. Townsley.

The interpretation of the "manchu" law by the judge advocate general, the War Department is not authorized to suspend the act in time of peace. Despite the hostilities in Mexico the administration insists that the country is at war and the officer who is responsible for keeping Col. Townsley on duty after June 1, will be fined.

The drastic features of the "manchu" law have attracted the attention of the conference committee, which has the army reorganization bill under consideration. Several amendments to the law have been discussed informally, although none have been taken under consideration. It is possible that the committee may agree to some amendment of the detached service law.

By the schedule of the House Committee on Naval Affairs the vote on the increase of the navy will be reached on May 17. The committee has been working out the details of the bill and will have everything cleared up with the exception of the building program by that time.

The advocates of a larger navy now claim that there is an excellent prospect of the committee reporting out two battle-ships in addition to four battle cruisers. It is asserted that there is no doubt that the committee will vote for four battle cruisers, but the vote on two battle-ships and four battle cruisers will be rather close.

Even a larger program for auxiliaries than has been recommended by the Navy Department will probably come from the House committee. The committee are fully set forth and will be made familiar to prospective charterers to the end that there may be no delay in preliminary negotiations. The charter has been carefully drawn up and recognition of existing law and the practical considerations of service. There are two conditions, one of restricted, and the other of unrestricted, service, with complete provisions regarding marine and war risks, expenses, deliveries, meth-

will proceed with the least practicable delay to Douglas, Ariz., and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty at that place, regarding the organized militia at that place, regarding the militia at that place, regarding the militia at that place.

Second Lieut. James F. Brown, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort San Houston, Tex., and report to the commanding officer of that post with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and upon the completion of the examination will return to his proper station.

Paragraph 10, Special Order No. 10, March 11, 1916, War Department, relating to First Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, is rescinded.

Second Lieut. James F. Brown, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort San Houston, Tex., and report to the commanding officer of that post with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and upon the completion of the examination will return to his proper station.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, is granted Second Lieut. Tom Cram, Twenty-third Infantry.

NAVAL ORDERS. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Ajax, arrived at Manila, May 10; Albatross, arrived at San Francisco, May 11; Albatross, arrived at San Francisco, May 11; Albatross, arrived at San Francisco, May 11.

ORDERED TO OFFICERS. Commander C. M. Towner, to command Harpoon. Lieut. Commander O. G. Martin, to command Albatross.

Seen and Heard by George Miner. Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

New York, May 11.—Circumstantial evidence has hung many an innocent man. It has also been the cause of many other innocent men getting into difficulties that had no connection with the hangman.

A case in point happened here in New York the other day. The victim is a highly reputable and rather prominent business man and at the present writing he is madder than a wet hen.

It will take him months and perhaps years to overcome the damage done his business reputation by a few unfortunate circumstantial evidence which he manufactured for himself by trying to do a good deed.

Of course I am not at liberty to give his real name. That would be rubbing salt in the wound. He has been injured enough already. So I'll call him Clinton. It all came about through Mrs. Clinton having friends who met her and were hard up. They had a lot of diamonds, however, which they did not wish to sell outright or to pawn, as the interest would be so heavy. They asked Mrs. Clinton if she would give \$2,500 for the jewels and allow them to buy them back within two weeks for the same price.

Mrs. Clinton wanted to see the pawn for Mr. Clinton's office is near Herald Square and on Herald Square is the well-known pawn shop of the Maclean Brothers, the only Irish pawn-brokers in the city.

So they gave him the jewels to take out and get expert valuation. He said to himself that the surest way to find out the value of a diamond was to learn what they would pay for. Mr. Clinton's office is near Herald Square and on Herald Square is the well-known pawn shop of the Maclean Brothers, the only Irish pawn-brokers in the city.

Mr. Clinton is from Missouri and he said to himself, "What are they worth?" He did not know a diamond from a sugar-coated pill and I want expert opinion."

Then the trouble came. Directly across the street from the side entrance to the pawnshop is a bank with which Clinton has a good deal of business.

German-Turk Treaty Concluded. Berlin, May 12.—A defensive alliance beginning with the European war was concluded between Germany and Turkey based on terms of equality and extending over a long period. Under Secretary Zimmerman, of the foreign office, announced in the Reichstag today.