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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916.

The Railway Strike in Virginia.

Some one is to blame for the state of disorder and lawlessness which has grown out of the disagreement between the Washington and Old Dominion Railway and its employees as to wages and hours of labor. Five weeks ago, when an agreement was reached to arbitrate the differences, which apparently were by no means insurmountable, there was every reason to look forward to an early adjustment satisfactory to both sides. Today company and employees are in hostile array and violence is threatened if men engaged to take the places of the strikers attempt to operate the cars. Meantime great inconvenience is being unjustly imposed upon the hundreds of persons living along the railroad line who earn their livelihood in Washington. They are the innocent victims and just at present the chief sufferers.

The fact that organized labor has repudiated the action of the men in striking pending the process of arbitration would under ordinary circumstances be proof satisfactory to the general public that the employees are in the wrong; but on the other hand the majority of the patrons of the road, who are thoroughly informed as to the conditions under which the men work, are said to sympathize with them and approve of their course. The men, too, present a rather strong statement of their case, specifying numerous alleged instances of violation by the company of the terms of the agreement adopted for the operation of the cars, pending arbitration. These charges, specifically made, have not as yet been specifically denied by the company. If they are accepted as true the presumption that the company has failed to keep its bargain is justified, and if they can be proved to the labor organization with which the carmen are affiliated a reversal of its position is to be expected.

There are indications, however, that the strike was inspired by the prospective failure of arbitration rather than by the company's violations of the temporary working agreement, and if this is true the situation becomes more difficult, though not necessarily hopeless. The men are entitled to fair wages for a fair day's work, and even were the company disposed to deny them this, public sentiment would not permit, unless the men by deeds of violence or disorder forfeit their claims to public sympathy.

Presumably the road's revenues are large enough to enable it to pay fair wages; if not its revenues must be increased, it must discover and put into effect some new economies in operation or it must go out of business.

Whatever the circumstances there is no excuse for violence, and by resorting to it the men will lose everything in the end. The only course is to continue to seek the solution through arbitration, and if this method becomes utterly hopeless then it would seem that the State authorities must take a hand.

Two False Indictments.

The National Capital is immoral and must be cleaned up, and the United States army is composed of drunkards who must be reformed. Either one or the other would condemn the people as well as the government of the United States, but both these startling statements were presented recently as positive facts in one day's news, and by authority of men whose profession is consecrated to the everlasting truth. A minister of the Gospel made the charge against the National Capital to young people who live in the Capital. A minister of the Gospel made the charge against the United States army to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Saratoga Springs.

It is both fortunate and unfortunate that neither charge was sustained or even supported by facts; fortunate for the country, and unfortunate for the profession of the clergy which should above all else be careful to speak the truth in all things, both great and small. It is also fortunate that the people of this country do not believe either statement to be true. It is the weakness of such men, overzealous in the search for something to reform, to believe the worst they hear rather than the best, and to seize upon rumor rather than fact to sensationalize their work, even though they scandalize the very people before whom they appear as teachers and leaders in Christian morality. It is also unfortunate that we have scandal factories here, deliberately established and maintained for the purpose of misrepresenting conditions in the Capital for the purpose of creating an impression that the managers of these scandal factories are laboring among people worse than the heathen, and that they need the financial as well as the moral support of the good people of the country at large. These agents spend the winter months in Washington manufacturing scandal which they send out to the country in letters, circulars and communications to innocent editors of religious and reform weeklies. In the summer they travel Chautauqua circuits and campaign for funds to support them in their Herculean efforts to clean the Augean stables of the nation. They are successful financially, because their imposition is on the people who never visit the National Capital and who know nothing about the army and navy except what they read or are told.

The best hope for meeting such scandals is in the increasing popularity of Washington as an excursion center, and the increase in the number of cadets and midshipmen for the army and navy schools which are drawing the best youth of the land. The crowds of young people from the schools and colleges that now daily throng the Capital will go home with better and truer information to meet these scandals deliberately circulated for a purpose and the young men from every Congressional district who are entering the army and navy service schools will be able to convince the home folks that they have not entered upon a career of debauchery.

But aside from these campaigns for reliable education, the great church organizations, directed by responsible as well as Godly men, ought to follow the example of Congress and compel those who utter sensational charges against men or organizations or communities to present the proof of their charges or apologize. It is a good old rule, to put up or shut up, even though it may sound sacrilegious to some of those who assume that the ministry is a place where faith takes the place of truth.

If by any system of military training Great Britain had been able in 1914 to show "the makings" of the army she has now there would have been no war in Europe. Germany would not have dared bring it on.—New York Herald.

A Big Business Romance.

Three men sat down to lunch one day. Next day, October 10, 1914, they formed themselves into a corporation. Its capital was \$1,000. Within one year the \$1,000 company had done some \$30,000,000 worth of export and import business and had made close to \$5,000,000 profits.

The three partners had become millionaires for twelve months' work—and are today piling up millions faster than ever.

But what a twelve months' work they had put in!

For sheer commercial achievement their record has never been equalled.

The lightning growth of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Incorporated, exporters and importers, is the greatest romance in the history of American business.

From a one-room office at 30 Broad street, New York, with not a dollar's worth of either war orders or peace orders, to a colossal organization with important branches and service departments in England, France, Russia, South Africa, China, Japan, Portugal, Cuba and Canada, with agencies abroad, including twenty-two in South America alone, with telegraph offices occupying a whole floor in the Guaranty Trust Building and itching to cut through the wall to get two floors in a new building to be rushed up at the rear, with other large (steamship) offices in the Equitable Building, with ships owned outright and others under its control, with assets valued at over \$17,000,000, with war orders and peace orders rolling in at the rate of far over a million dollars weekly and profits approaching half-a-million monthly—that is a bald, incomplete outline of the triumvirate's amazing expansion.

How was it done?

What manner of men are the three Americans who did it?

George A. Gaston became an asset—a liability, rather—to a modestly-circumstanced Ohio merchant and his wife forty-one years ago. He early imbibed the mercantile spirit. After leaving Washington and Jefferson College he took his Western Reserve Law School (where he became a lawyer) and then the intention of becoming and remaining a lawyer, but he turned him the better to battle in the business arena.

Transportation became his hobby—automobiles, trains, street cars, ships. The secret of large-scale trade, he saw, was transportation, bringing the thing needed to the place and person needing it.

Young Gaston in 1911, in company with the secretary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, took a trip round the world to look over its trade and transportation possibilities.

So impressed was he with the commercial and shipping possibilities of the Far East and South Africa that he brought back experts to aid in devising plans for the conquest of their foreign trade. His interests in coastwise shipping became extensive. He was branching out aggressively in various transportation fields.

Gaston, international dreamer, saw his opportunity to become an international doer. He summoned to luncheon two of his closest associates, William H. Williams, a 30-year-old lawyer, banker and hustler who was making his mark, and James A. Wigmore, a farm-sighted, twelve-hours-a-day worker who had invaded Cleveland penniless, but in ten years became king of its real estate operators, one of its foremost citizens, and, latterly, a factor in Eastern enterprises—all while still in the thirties.

They digested Gaston's ideas along with their food. And the \$1,000 incorporation, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, was chartered within two days.

Gaston hurried aboard the Lusitania three days later. He was after war orders.

And he got them—by the millions, first from one government and then from another.

George A. Gaston, William H. Williams and James A. Wigmore worked—worked, worked. They have gathered round them stars in every department, paying gigantic salaries. From a \$1,000 one-room company they have developed in eighteen months into a mammoth corporation of 300,000 common shares (of no par value) and \$3,000,000 notes outstanding, with the prestige conferred by the name of Charles H. Sabine, president of the Guaranty Trust Co., as chairman—Mr. Sabine, with keen discernment, having backed up the trio early in their endeavors.

Today Gaston, Williams & Wigmore are the largest exporting and importing firm in the United States. They are expert salesmen. They are merchants at the rate of more than \$30,000,000 a year. They have done more since the war began to conquer new commercial fields than any other half-dozen concerns.

They are filling more American pay envelopes than any other exporting firm in the United States has ever known.—B. C. Forbes in Leslie's.

Undesirables.

Corporal John Robinson, of the British army, Irish by birth, an exchanged prisoner by the accident of war, testified yesterday in Old Bailey, on the trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason, that:

Casement visited 300 Irishmen in his camp, offering \$50 to each one who would desert the British.

"About fifty of the 300 Irishmen accepted the offer and enlisted in the German army."

"His testimony was corroborated by that of John Cronin, another exchanged prisoner."

"Cronin said they were promised that if Germany emerged from the war defeated the German government would pay their transportation to America."

These fifty soldiers were not conscripts or pressed men, but volunteers who entered the British army without compulsion. They undertook the dangers of a soldier's life of their own free will. Their violation of their oath and enlistment against their country, to fight the men with whom they had stood side by side, are therefore peculiarly abhorrent, and the possibility that their present employers may eventually transfer them to that portion of America embraced within the boundaries of the United States is a matter of serious import to this country.

The United States does not want them. It has no room for them. If Germany considers them good enough to wear her uniform, they should be good enough to wear her citizenship; and certainly this nation should offer no asylum to such as they.—New York Sun.

A Truly Desperate Plight.

When did a political party ever approach its national convention in any such hopeless condition as the Republicans of 1916? They have no candidate of any considerable degree of popularity, and have only passed the length of time ago, and will wreck them again, if they do not nominate him. He has enthusiastic supporters and enemies. It looks as if it would be about equally fatal to them to nominate him, or not to nominate him. Root is a very able man, but nobody cares very much for him; he is old, and he is even older in his political ideas than he is in years. Justice Hughes is an eminent person, but the only reason for the special clamor for him is that he has been on the bench for several years and therefore was out of politics in 1912, and hasn't been talking about the great war. This is vitally important to the Republicans, who are reduced to the extremity of denouncing the President for not assuming a more aggressive attitude toward Germany, and at the same time conciliating the German-Americans and assuring the country that a Republican success would not involve the country in war. This is worse than riding two horses; it is riding three horses—Philadelphia Record.

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

STRIKES AND CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

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More and more the attention of the country, and even of politicians, was being drawn away from the South to the forces of change which were playing through the whole nation, to the determining alike of policy and of party fortunes.

The four years of Mr. Hayes' term in the presidency with their restful discontinuance of party legislation, afforded not only a time of calm in which thoughtful men could look about them but also a clear stage upon which it quickly became evident that new scenes were being set.

It was significant that the first summer of Mr. Hayes' reign of peace was marked by labor disturbances of a magnitude and difficulty hitherto unknown in America.

On the 14th of July, 1877, strikes began among the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New York Central railroads, the chief trunk lines between East and West, which for a time assumed almost the proportions of an armed insurrection.

Thousands of miners at the coal mines of Pennsylvania left their work along with the railway men, until there were presently, it might be said, a hundred thousand men not only idle, but bent upon mischief also, determined to hold the business of the railways at a standstill and prevent all hazards the employment of others in their places.

Not until troops of the United States had been called out to aid the militia of the States was order restored and the property of the railway companies secured against pillage and destruction. Railway traffic had been held still in a sort of paralysis for two long weeks, property whose value was estimated at ten million dollars had been destroyed, and the country had been given a startling demonstration of the power of the labor organization.

Such outbreaks were undoubtedly a sign of the times and showed very plainly the new, unregulated economic forces which were in a future near at hand to exercise a potent influence on politics and the business of the country. But they were at least gross, tangible, susceptible of being handled by counter force and sheer authority.

There were subtler economic forces than these at work, harder to handle, which it was feared would be rapidly gaining ground in the ranks of all parties, which seemed likely, if unchecked, to break party lines athwart in novel confusion and turn the government as from some of its oldest, best established lines of policy. They chiefly concerned the currency.

Congress had met the extraordinary expenses of the war by measures which had in fact revolutionized the

financial policy of the government. Taxes had not yielded enough, loans could not be had fast enough, and early in 1862 it had begun the issue of notes from the Treasury, the first of which were for the time irredeemable, but which were nevertheless made legal tender in the payment of debts.

Late in 1861 (December 25th) the banks of the country had suspended their payments. The paper of the government became almost the only currency, and its bulk rose steadily from million to million.

War and the depreciation of the currency brought in their train an inflation of prices. Farmers had been getting little profit from their crops when the war began. The cost of transporting them to market over the railroads had lifted the cost of their production quite to the level of what the merchants would give for them. Many planters used their corn for fuel. But the war made grain exceedingly valuable. The purchases of the government raised the whole face of the market. Money was once more easy to get, the paper money of the Treasury, and could be used at its face value as well as gold itself to pay the mortgages of which the older time of stress had piled up.

The "greenbacks" of the government became for the agricultural regions of the North and West a symbol of prosperity.

Conservative constitutional lawyers had doubted from the first the legality of these issues. Every serious student of the times in which the constitution had been framed, and of the dominant motives of its framers, was convinced that one of the chief objects of the statesmen who led the convention of 1787 had been to put government in America once for all upon a solid footing of sound financial policy.

The constitution explicitly forbade the issue of paper money by the States, and the right to issue it was not to be found among the enumerated powers granted to Congress. It was known to have been intentionally omitted; and in 1865 the Supreme Court had decided that the treasury issues of the war time were, as legal tender, unconstitutional and void.

For a little while it had looked as if the law of the constitution was to be made a permanent bar to financial experiment. But the decision of the court had been reached by only a single vote, changes in its personnel occurred almost immediately, and in 1870 the decision was reversed.

Congress was at liberty to make what experiments it pleased.

From the recent winners' examination the following successful candidates have been appointed non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Lawrence W. Trumbull in eighth section, Sergeant Carl E. Veit in eighth section, fourth section, and Sergeant Louis J. Campbell in eighth section. The following corporals have been assigned to the various sections: Corporal Charles W. Dwyer, Corporal James H. Reinhard and James E. Stuebs.

Leut. News reports a fair turnout Thursday night when the men were put through riot movements and a standing sun drill.

Capt. Shannon, formerly of this battery, dropped in Thursday evening to pay his respects to the boys.

A two-days' hike is being planned for next Saturday down through the Virginia section, where everything is lovely.

The "soldierette" camp at Chevy Chase was taken by storm last Sunday, when several of the men, led by Lieut. Shilling, dashed up on their fiery steeds right into their very midst, where they were treated to a most interesting talk.

Charles L. Lynch and Allan E. Lerman were sworn in as recruits in this battery Thursday night.

The summary court is keeping the United States courts busy bringing in delinquents. Five are being imprisoned and in a few cases sentence is being suspended on a promise to attend drills regularly.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1916, is granted Capt. Harry D. Tobey, Infantry.

First Lieut. Harry C. Blair, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty on the Southern Department, to take effect on or about May 15, 1916, and will proceed to his home. Lieut. Blair is relieved from duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in review from the War Department this date.

Leave of absence for two months and twenty days, to take effect on or about May 15, 1916, is granted Capt. Thomas I. Frewell, United States Army, relieved from duty on or about May 15, 1916, and will proceed to his home. Capt. Frewell is relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps at that post.

Mr. Zebulon B. Vance, U. S. A., relieved with his family, to take effect on or about May 15, 1916, and will proceed to his home. Mr. Vance is relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps at that post.

Leave of absence for four months on purpose of discharge is granted Capt. Edmund T. Tobey, Infantry.

College will report to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty, retaining station in this city. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Order, No. 3, War Department, January 7, 1916, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for three days, to take effect on or about May 21, 1916, is granted Col. Henry D. Bruce, Infantry.

Mr. Roger Brooke, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect June 1, 1916, and will then report to this city and report to the Surgeon General of the army for assignment to duty as attending surgeon in this city.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted First Lieut. Dana H. Criss, Quartermaster Corps, May 3, 1916, is granted. The name of Mr. John M. Palmer, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Order, No. 3, War Department, January 7, 1916, is extended one month.

Mr. Henry T. Ferguson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now attached to the Ninth Infantry, will see the Twenty-fifth Infantry at its station in the Southern Department, to take effect May 15, 1916.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
 Annapolis, Md., May 15. The USS Annapolis, U. S. N. 10, is ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., May 15. The USS Annapolis, U. S. N. 10, is ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., May 15. The USS Annapolis, U. S. N. 10, is ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., May 15.

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NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTIRE

Special Commissioner of the Washington Herald, New York, May 16.—(Special Correspondent) The New York Herald has taken over the management of the Century Theatre. The Century was just a bit too artistic. Its millionaire patrons soon tired of it and were slipping away from the highbrow performance. The Century was taken over by a chorus girl who stays away from rehearsal without notifying the manager.

The new leases are to make it into a musical comedy house. It was a terrible come-over from the dramatic. The Century was a bit too artistic. Its millionaire patrons soon tired of it and were slipping away from the highbrow performance. The Century was taken over by a chorus girl who stays away from rehearsal without notifying the manager.

Time after time the Century has struggled on the brink of oblivion. Not long ago New York's greatest opera singer, with a host of admirers, and a rich Irish prince as an angel and opened the theater. The rich Irish prince put up a fortune or so and then came on to see what it was all about. He took one look and the next day he was gone. The Century was a bit too artistic. Its millionaire patrons soon tired of it and were slipping away from the highbrow performance.

There are an odd lot of things being sung in the park, the Broadway, the streets and in the various parks these days. The new leases are to make it into a musical comedy house. It was a terrible come-over from the dramatic. The Century was a bit too artistic. Its millionaire patrons soon tired of it and were slipping away from the highbrow performance.

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

By E. B. JOHNS.

Plattsburg military camps are given an official status by Section 34 of the army reorganization bill. This provision has all the essentials of Section 26, which was known as the Volunteer Army Provision, with the exception that the business men and students who take the training will not receive pay. They will serve without pay, but their transportation to and from camp, their uniform, and their medical attendance are provided for in the bill.

The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe the courses of instruction, training and the terms of enlistment. The authorities who have given the section a casual examination have about reached the conclusion that the President could organize a volunteer army under it. Some of them are inclined to believe that it is an improvement over the system for raising volunteers in time of war that was provided for in the Garrison continental army plan or in Section 36 of the Senate bill.

It is argued that the training camp section, as finally agreed to, places this service on a higher plane than that of the camps to be implied by patriotic motives. They will be giving their time to the country without pay and it is thought this may attract a higher class of young men to the camps than if those from Virginia, W. H. Buracker, of the Plattsburg students, were opposed to pay for those who entered the camps and the provision as adopted, it is said, comes nearer carrying out the Plattsburg camp plan than the volunteer army section of the Senate bill.

This part of the bill is very elastic in that it gives the Secretary of War the authority not only to prescribe the terms of the enlistment, but the length of the period the camps shall be held. Thus he can arrange the different camps to suit local conditions and the convenience of the students. He is authorized to use military reservation for the camp and to assign regular officers and enlisted men as instructors.

Seven Presidential appointees, eight from Maryland and five from Virginia, are included in the list of candidates for the Senate. The names are: William H. C. Bryant, of the mental examination on April 15. The standing of the cadets were not given out at the department, but they were arranged alphabetically.

It is probably the largest list of candidates that has ever passed the examination, there being over 400 candidates. The Presidential appointments were A. V. Holmes, A. W. Pence, R. H. Shumaker, Jr., H. B. Tilling, N. S. Tobery, W. E. Crist, J. A. Diggins, R. H. Haggerty, W. E. Mullan, J. M. Plankitt, P. E. Volnot and G. F. Sanderson.

Members of the class of 1916, United States Naval Academy, are arranging to have a dinner in New York City on the same date as the Naval Academy Graduates' Association dinner in Annapolis, early in June. The dinner is given with the idea of maintaining the class spirit formed during the years of the acad-

ARMY ORDERS.

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