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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

A HEALTHY RESOLVE.

I'll never turn my back upon
The wondrous glories of the sun,
To waste my hours of daily light
On thoughts of Doubt, and Fear, and Night;
And when night comes, why even then
I'll think upon the sun again,
And let my soul be gay and glad
Because of blessings I have had.

(Copyright, 1916.)

The New York police captured an automobile filled with armed men. It is supposed they were on the way to the front to relieve a man who had been holding on to his bank roll too long.

"When I give a man an office," says President Wilson, "I watch him carefully to see whether he is swelling or growing." The trouble is those of the swelling kind are very likely to fool even a President at a little distance.

Fashion decrees that this summer women are to wear stockings so short that they will just meet their abbreviated skirts. At least let us hope that this meeting place is not to be so changeable as the waist line was a few years ago.

President Wilson, having been responsible for Mr. Martine's election to the Senate, is now to use his influence to get him out, according to report. And come to think of it President Wilson is in the White House today because of a similar proceeding on the part of another President.

If the revelations that are being made in New York regarding the extent to which official and supposedly legal telephone wire tapping has been carried on are true, it behooves the citizens of the Metropolis to weigh the words they pour into the transmitter as carefully as though they were addressing an audience in a hall.

Austria-Hungary has sent a note to the central powers, protesting against the torpedoing of a vessel alleged to have carried passengers, but which the French claim was a transport. The note characterizes the deed as "deliberate murder," and it would be interesting to know whether Germany concurs in this indictment by her ally.

The equipment of the Seventh Regiment armory, New York, where the national convention of women's clubs is to be held, will include 100,000 hairpins and an unlimited supply of powder puffs, needles, pins and smelling salts. A harmless assortment compared with the supplies that will have to be laid in if ever there is a national convention of men's clubs.

Convicts will become newsboys and sell copies of the Ohio Penitentiary News on the streets of Columbus, to advertise a ball game between penitentiary and Standard Oil teams, for the benefit of a children's hospital. The warden says he has studied the men and knows he is taking no chances in letting them out. But has he ever studied newsboys?

"If I cannot retain my moral influence over a man except by occasionally knocking him down," says President Wilson; "if that is the only basis on which he will respect me, then for the sake of his soul I have got to occasionally knock him down." Recalls the days of the Colonel's regime, when some of his visitors used to approach the White House in trepidation.

With Uncle Joe Cannon an active member of the House of Representatives at 80, Chauncey M. Depew, delegate to the Republican national convention and taking a keen interest in public affairs at 82, and Levi P. Morton, though in retirement, enjoying good health and finding much to interest him in life at 92, the suggestion that Elihu Root, full of mental and physical vigor at 71, is too old for the Presidency seems rather far fetched.

In his address to the National Press Club President Wilson told of the difficulty he experiences in finding out what the people want him to do. "I am not here to do what I please," he said, emphasizing his view that his duty is merely to carry out the people's will. This would seem to be a sufficient answer to those who have criticised the President as "a leader who does not lead." The President admits it, and explains that he has a different conception of what the duties of a President are.

Mme. de Thebes, the French seeress, says the crown prince of Germany visited her incognito shortly before the war and she predicted that he would meet with defeat at Verdun. "After reading his hand," she relates, "I told him: 'You will have a heavy fall on the ground from which you will rise disfigured for life.' He thought I meant a fall from horseback." It would seem that he might have interpreted that prophecy as meaning almost anything except the repulse of the flower of the German army at Verdun.

Not the People's Choice.

Whatever else they may show or fail to show the Presidential preference primary in Vermont and the election of delegates to the Republican national convention in Pennsylvania prove that there is nothing of the heroic in the political mood of the people of the East at any rate. Col. Roosevelt must realize by this time that there is no irresistible popular demand for him for President. He is not to have the nomination upon the terms he laid down when he returned from Trinidad, because the people, of the East at least, have indicated wherever they have expressed a choice, that they prefer another, or even several others, to himself.

If he is nominated to oppose President Wilson for re-election it will be by a process altogether in conflict with the conditions which Col. Roosevelt stipulated must prevail if he is to make the race. If chosen he will not be chosen by the people but as the result of intimidation or political strategy. His acceptance of a nomination thus procured will compel him to enter the campaign confessing to the people whose votes he asks that his heroic pose of a few weeks ago was for effect only, that he merely struck an attitude that he hoped would appeal to them before the convention and that his high sounding prospectus was no more sincere than this pledge solemnly, formally and voluntarily given on the day of his election in 1904:

On March 4, next, I shall have served three and one-half years, constituting my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Voters, however, appear at last to be taking the Colonel's pledges more seriously than he does. While in Pennsylvania—the Roosevelt stronghold in 1912—they were not called upon to express a preference for President, they sent to Chicago uninstructed delegates representing the Penrose faction, rejecting the candidates of the Brumbaugh element who presumably were favorable to Roosevelt's candidacy. In Vermont there was a fair test of strength between Hughes and Roosevelt, the voters themselves placing their names upon the ballots; and Justice Hughes won by nearly two to one.

Col. Roosevelt's yearning for popular acclaim is not to be gratified; nowhere is it in evidence beneath the foam. In fact it appears slowly to be developing that he would be a very weak opponent of President Wilson at the polls. It only remains to be seen how far he will pursue his attempt, against the interests of the Republican party, to gain the nomination. That he will permit his thwarted ambition to make a wreck of his public career, which would be the result of his opposition to the choice of the Republican convention, no one will yet believe.

Luxuries in Greater Demand.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that there will be an increase of 10,000,000 gallons in the consumption of distilled spirits this fiscal year over the consumption last year. The commissioner in his last annual report, found that there had been a decrease of nearly 15,000,000 gallons of spirits withdrawn from the bonded warehouses, as compared with the preceding year. He attributed that decrease, in large measure, to the prohibition laws enacted in many States. Other economists saw in the commissioner's report the beginning of the end of the liquor traffic and the reign of prohibition in this country. Seven more States have passed under prohibition law since last July, but instead of a further decrease in the consumption of liquors, there has been an increase almost equal to the decrease then recorded. If the conclusions of last year are to be followed this year, the new prohibition States have added to the consumption, and it must be conceded that prohibition does not prohibit.

It is possible that prohibition laws had little part in either the decreased consumption last year or the increased consumption this year. There was a more important economic law operating to produce both results. The latter part of the year 1914 and the early part of 1915 was a period of slack business, reduction of work and wages, and there was a necessary reduction in consumption of all food products, particularly those looked upon as luxuries. The market basket had to conform to the pocketbook, and economy had to be practiced all down the line. But the allies began to purchase munitions and food products in this country last July, and there was an increased demand for labor with large increases in work and wages. The export trade in the last ten months has been the largest ever known. There has been a boom in production of every character and larger increases in wages than ever before known in a like period. The people have had more to spend than they had in the previous year and they have spent their money as they pleased, regardless of the advice of economists or prohibitory laws.

The increase in the consumption of liquors in the last ten months simply shows that it is not safe to fix specific causes for particular changes in the sale or consumption of any particular product. It is a common practice of mankind to cut the garment according to the cloth and that has been our teaching since the days of Ben Franklin. The prosperous man cannot resist the temptation to smoke good cigars when he is prosperous, and he cheerfully goes back to his pipe in the days of adversity. A cocktail or a highball is not a necessity and can be dispensed with when a man is counting the nickels in his pocket. Last year a good many thousand men were counting nickels and it was reported that several million men were without remunerative work. There has been a marked change in conditions since last June, and quarters are more plentiful now than were nickels then. The quarters are being spent, not only for cocktails and highballs, but for candy, pink ribbons, ice cream, the movies and other luxuries. It is not a new development, but is in accord with the old rule of economies. Every man's expenditures vary with his income, and we should have little development if it were otherwise. Moving picture shows are now operating at grand opera prices, where last year the "ten, twenty and thirty" shows were looking in vain for patrons. It is useless to try to regulate the expenditures of the people by any other rule. This is a free country, and in nothing is this freedom so much exercised as in spending one's earnings. The only law against spending is that of not having the money to pay the price. Neither the prohibitionists nor the opponents of other extravagances can change this old rule of life.

In the beginning of the European war, we heard much about how England was reducing the drink bill by prohibition laws, but now we are informed by the British Weekly, a church paper in London, that the drink bill in Great Britain was $90,000,000, greater in 1915 than in the year before the prohibition laws went into effect. So it has been in this country. The States that have prohibition laws complain that the people still buy and consume liquors. The only cure for these extravagances of the people so far found is hard times, and not even the prohibitionists favor that remedy.

Germany and the Presidency.

We have demanded of Germany an abandonment of her submarine warfare against merchantmen; the most that she has offered in return is a suspension.

We therefore do not agree with the President that Germany has acquiesced in our demands; and we also therefore believe that even on the ground which he himself has stated Germany has given us good cause for breaking off diplomatic relations with her. On this point we believe public opinion in this country will remain divided.

On one point, however, public sentiment will be overwhelmingly with the President. In its reply to Germany our government states, in effect, that the United States cannot allow Germany to shift to Great Britain responsibility for German misconduct. Whatever dispute we may have with Great Britain is our business, not Germany's. The neutrality of the government of the United States is in its own keeping. The United States cannot allow Germany to make the safety of American citizens against German outrages conditional upon what some other nation may do.

As the situation now stands, we are just about where we were before. At any time Germany may resume what she calls her "complete liberty of action," a German submarine may attack a peaceful merchantman, American lives may be lost. Will that mean the severance of diplomatic relations or will it mean more investigations and more notes?

The German government has been carrying on a war upon noncombatants. What the German government now proposes in its reply is an armistice. There is no doubt in our mind that the reason for this armistice is that the German government is watching the course of the Presidential campaign. If the political situation favors Mr. Wilson, the German government knows what policy it will pursue. If it favors Mr. Root, it will pursue a different policy. If the political situation favors Mr. Hughes, it will pursue another policy. And if the political situation favors Mr. Roosevelt, the German government, which knows Mr. Roosevelt, will pursue a policy different from either of the others. The German government has managed to maintain itself in outwardly friendly relations with the United States and can now watch the course of events.—The Outlook.

Labor Stream Flows East.

For the first time within the knowledge of the State Labor Commission, Eastern railroads are combing Missouri and Kansas for laborers to reenforce their construction gangs. In ordinary times, the commissioner states, there is likely to be an excess of rough labor in the East, due to the steady stream of immigration, and these men make their way West to find work. The reversal of the stream is no doubt due primarily to the stoppage of immigration by the war, together with the increased emigration arising from the same cause. There must also be a pressing demand for labor in munitions plants, largely concentrated in the East, and that would tend to force the railroads into new fields for the labor supply.

Nobody can be sorry that the laboring man is getting a share of the war prosperity, but there are likely to be some incidental inconveniences in the West before many weeks. Outdoor work on the farms and in the cities will soon be calling for men, and as the season advances this part of the country is not unlikely to find itself struggling against a labor shortage which will not relax until re-established peace has been followed by a return to normal conditions.

Just what the next year has in store for the United States is, of course, largely a matter of speculation, but whatever happens is likely to be abnormal, and the perception of this perhaps may account for the noticeable silence of those who were crying, not many months ago, for laws which would exclude from this country a large part of such labor as was then coming here to find useful work.—St. Louis Republic.

Boy-Ed's Decoration.

We have said several times that Boy-Ed served his country in the United States with enthusiasm and devotion. He put his heart into his work, and while the limitations of his official station robbed him of the opportunity to risk his liberty and his life for the cause to which his talents were given, he contributed liberally to imperilling the lives and liberties of others. We have never known, among all the men who eagerly subscribe to projects endangering the comfort, property and persons of others, a man less fearful of consequence or more contemptuous of possibilities.

The circumstance that Boy-Ed's activities did grave injury to his principals is not to be cited against him. He followed the course superior command decreed, and on it, not on him, rests responsibility for the ill-feeling and suspicion Boy-Ed was the immediate instrument of arousing in the United States. He carried out his orders with a racial efficiency that left nothing to be desired. It is true that he was caught in the act and ignominiously expelled from the country in which his work was done; but his recorded contempt for the individuals therein domiciled leads us to believe that even this disconcerting incident was not without its compensations.

So Boy-Ed earned his decoration; and we are glad that he is in Germany to receive it.—New York Sun.

The Naval Wine Mess Order.

Admiral Fiske's suggestion in his letter to Secretary Daniels about the wine mess, of a possible danger from cocaine, was not altogether fortunate, because there wasn't any real danger that naval officers would take to cocaine. But neither was there a real danger from the wine mess. If our naval officers were men of so little self-control that they were not safe with wine on the table, then they would indeed have been in danger from cocaine if deprived of wine.

The pith of the objection to the abolition of the officers' wine mess was concisely stated by the admiral when, observing that what made most for efficiency in the navy was the spirit of the service, he went on to say:

"Without this spirit no amount of regulations can avail. To hold our officers up to the country as a body of men lacking in the self-control necessary for the performance of their duty, which would be done by making an order of the kind suggested, would be to strike directly at their dignity as men and lower their pride in themselves and their calling."—Life.

What's the Matter With Penrose?

Rumors that Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, the justly celebrated political purist and reformer, is in secret alliance with Mr. Roosevelt excites no wonder as to the Colonel's frame of mind, but nearly everybody wants to know what is the matter with Penrose.—New York World.

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

THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION.

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Thoughtful public men saw that the business interests of the country rendered it imperative that by statute, if not by constitutional compulsion, specie payments should be resumed by the government, the redundant currency of the country contracted, and money transactions put once more upon foundations that would hold fast.

Gold had been made the single standard of value in the United States by an Act of Congress passed in 1853. That Act had said nothing about the silver dollar of the earlier coinage, because it had in fact passed out of circulation. The Act of 1873 had simply recognized that fact and dropped the 412 1-2 grain silver dollar from the list of coins.

An Act of January 14, 1875, had provided for the resumption of specie payments by the government on the 1st of January, 1879. Every promise of the government was on and after that date to be redeemable in gold.

By 1876 an extraordinary fall had taken place in the value of silver. It had been coming in augmented quantities from the mines; Germany and even the states of the Latin Union, associated by treaty for the express purpose of maintaining a stable ratio between gold and silver in their exchanges, had suspended the coinage of silver; the demand for it had greatly fallen off at the very time that its quantity had increased, and the price of silver bullion fell as it had never fallen before.

The real functions of money, the real laws of its value, the real standards of its serviceability, its real relations to trade and to industry have always been hidden from the minds of men whose thought in such matters has not been trained by the actual experiences of the open markets of the world, in actual exchange, or in the actual direction of the financial operations of governments.

The coincidence of high prices and eager markets with floods of paper poured from the Treasury of the United States, coupled with the indisputable fact that the return to slacker demand, lower prices, and a greater scarcity of money had been accompanied by a considerable contraction of the redundant currency and by laws which were soon to bring about a return to specie payments, a turning back from "cheap" money to "dear," confused the thinking even of some men who had long been in contact with public affairs; and those who could not go quite the length of the "Greenbackers" turned to silver for relief.

Gold was not abundant enough, they said, to serve as the sole basis of the country's expanding business, get the farmers' crops to market, or settle the varied balances of trade. Silver was both cheaper and more abundant. The obligations of the United States had been made payable "in coin"; why must they be paid in the dearest of coins? Why could they not be paid in the old silver dollar of 412½ grains, until 1873 the undisputed standard silver dollar of the national coinage?

It was in part the suggestion of the owners of the silver mines of Colorado in Congress, but they alone could have created no determining opinion in the matter. The real force of the sentiment came from the uneasy economic conditions of the country.

The farmers found themselves at the mercy of the railways in getting their crops to market; prices had fallen; money was not easy to get as it had happened to be when abundant issues of paper came pouring every month from the government's treasury; the gold which Congress had sought to make the sole basis of the country's business was in the hands of the great eastern bankers; the railways were in the hands of the capitalists of the East; whom the bankers served.

If the bankers set themselves against every proposition to provide an irredeemable paper currency again or even a fresh coinage of silver, there was the more reason to believe that paper or silver was the only real "people's" money.

The sentiment grew within Congress and without and concentrated itself upon the question of a silver coinage. Reason had not established it and reason could not check or dislodge it.

It took hold upon Republicans and Democrats alike, and within a year of Mr. Hayes's accession to the presidency had won majorities in both houses which were large enough to override the President's veto.

Tomorrow: The President and Congress at Odds.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is being besieged by the friends of officers who were retired by the plucking board. This is due to the provision in the naval appropriation bill which authorizes the President to restore Capt. T. J. M. Potts, Capt. John H. Gibbons, Capt. Frank A. Hill, Capt. Armented Rust and Commodore Ten-Eyck De W. Veeder to the active list.

The friends of a number of other officers who were plucked insist that their cases are as meritorious as the five that are included in the naval appropriation bill. It is insisted that the committee should give the other officers a hearing since it has assumed the function of a court of appeals for the plucking board. Some of the members of Congress argue that the only fair policy for the committee to pursue is to provide for the appointment of a special commission if it cannot find the time to review all of the cases submitted to it.

Among the more meritorious cases that have been called to the attention of the committee are those of Capt. John M. Ellicott who has been on active duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard and Capt. John M. Quinby, who is now residing at Virginia Beach, Va.

* * * *

The work of formulating the naval appropriation bill will be completed today when the whole committee votes on the building program. It will be the climax of the longest and at times the stormiest session of the naval committee. For over four months the Naval Affairs Committee has had the bill under consideration and the records of the hearings it has conducted will make a small library.

As has been previously stated a majority of the committee will vote for at least four battle cruisers. The more agressive advocates of a larger navy are confident that the committee will report out two battleships in addition to four battle cruisers. If this program should be defeated in the committee the fight for it will be taken up on the floor of the House and again in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. It is believed that the larger navy advocates will receive more support from the administration than the adequate army forces did in their fight for the War College program.

The advocates of a large number of submarines are not so insistent as they were at the beginning of the session. Official reports from the European war indicate that the effectiveness of submarines has been somewhat overestimated. It is generally recognized that submarines have won a place in a well-balanced fleet but no one is now contending that they will take the place of battleships. The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet, and the submarine becomes one of its most important auxiliaries.

It is believed that the committee will report out twenty submarines. There will be some contest over the type that is to be authorized but twenty is about the limit of the number that will be in the bill.

* * * *

Among the officers who visited the War Department yesterday were Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, Maj. H. L. Leonard, A. G., and Col. M. R. Livermore.

Big Field Guns in War.

The French army is now using howitzers of the 370-millimeter (14.6-inch) type against the Germans for the first time since the war began, according to the War College division of the General Staff of the United States army, six or eight having been recently completed ready to be sent into the field.

A recent memorandum of the War College division describes the new weapons and those pitted against it belonging to the artillery of the Central Powers, with some lessons drawn from the use of big field pieces thus far in the course of the war. The French 370-millimeter howitzer, it is stated, was under study when the war broke out, and is comparatively simple in construction. Its trials have given most satisfactory results.

At the outbreak of the war the mobile artillery of France consisted substantially of the 65-millimeter (2.6-inch) mountain, 75-millimeter (2.92-inch) field gun, and the 155-millimeter (6.1-inch) rapid fire Rimailho gun. About one month before the outbreak of the war six regiments of 105-millimeter (4.1-inch) guns were authorized, but the guns were not ready for issue at the outbreak of the war. Since then these regiments have been furnished these and other calibers have been introduced. 105-millimeter (4.1-inch) Schneider rapid fire howitzers; 305-millimeter (12-inch) howitzers; 305-millimeter (12-inch) navy gun, mounted on railway carriage; 340-millimeter (13.4-inch) navy gun, mounted on railway carriage.

The memorandum refers to the effectiveness of the German 420-centimeter guns, and adds that "it is claimed that the Krupp Company has now perfected the 42-centimeter (17-inch) gun, with a range of thirty-eight miles. The Austrians, according to a report quoted in the War College document, are using their large guns up to the 42-centimeter type against field works, field guns, storage depots, railway stations and villages where troops are quartered, and to destroy entanglements.

"These uses," says the report, "are made because the guns are available. The writer has seen the effect of fire of the 305-centimeter and 420-centimeter mortars on semi-permanent earthworks. The craters on the hill in the rear of the line of works were twenty feet deep and thirty feet in diameter."

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Alvin C. Voris, Twenty-second Infantry, is attached to the Signal Corps and will proceed to Columbus, N. Mex., and report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Second Lieut. Howard Elgee, Fourth Field Artillery.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Florida arrived at Southern Drill Grounds, May 16; New Hampshire arrived at Zamboanga, May 16; New Hampshire arrived at Boston yard, May 16; San Francisco sailed for Newport, May 16; Utah arrived off Capes of the Chesapeake, May 16.

The active divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, Atlantic Fleet, have been reorganized as follows:

Fifth division—Brown, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Warrington, and Paulding.

Sixth division—Wadsworth, Caldwell, Cummings, Ericsson, McDougal, and Winslow.

Seventh division—Rabb, Aylwin, Cushing, Benham, Nicholson, and McCall.

Eighth division—Cunningham, Tucker, Duncan, Jacob Jones, Wainwright, and Porter.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Commander Cleland Davis, placed on retired list of officers of the navy from May 22, 1916; to home.

Commander P. N. Olmsted, to command Salem.

Lieut. Commander G. B. Landenberger, to Florida as navigator.

Lieut. Commander T. J. Johnson, to command Dubuque, June 15, 1916.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Snyder, to Naval War College, July 1, 1916.

Lieut. Commander R. C. Cooke, to Delaware as navigator.

Lieut. Commander L. R. Sargent, to West Virginia as executive officer, August 1, 1916.

Lieut. Commander Robert Henderson, to Alabama as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander H. W. Osterhouse, to Arkansas as navigator, June 20, 1916.

Lieut. Commander R. B. Wygant, to command Tucker.

Lieut. Commander F. T. Evans, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 1, 1916.

Lieut. W. R. Van Auken, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. H. W. Kessler, to Salem.

Lieut. H. L. Pence, to Texas as gunnery officer.

Lieut. R. S. Culy, to St. Louis.

Lieut. W. B. Decker, to Salem.

Lieut. Commander S. W. Bryant, to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., repairing Allen and in commission when commissioned.

Lieut. G. P. Brown, to Louisiana, May 20, 1916, as navigator.

Lieut. F. M. Perkins, to flotilla engineer officer, Atlantic torpedo flotilla.

Lieut. F. H. Sadler, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. C. Gill, to Oklahoma.

Lieut. R. L. Ghormley, to Nevada.

Lieut. A. B. Cook, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1916.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. E. Snow, to Mayflower.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. H. Crosby, to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

SEEN AND HEARD
BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

New York, May 16.—One of the most picturesque men in the Wall Street district is Mr. Charles Isham, of the distinguished family of that name and Robert Lincoln's son-in-law. Although only a man in middle life, he affects the neckwear of seventy-five years ago. The high, straight points of his white collar and the old-fashioned stock make him a marked man. In general appearance and manner he is a cross between an English country squire and a fellow of the Royal Academy.

This is all purely misleading, for he is in fact an extraordinarily shrewd business man. We came down on the Montreal train together recently and he told me of the great difficulty he had just experienced in getting labor on his country place. There seem to be two jobs for every carpenter and mason and gardener who want to work, while ordinary labor is also at a premium.

No Reason for Tramps.

"There is no reason for tramps this spring," said he, "and still I've seen a number of them up in New England. I hope we are not getting the English class of unemployed. That is one of the biggest curses a country can have. I was down South recently and a friend who has a large plantation told me that he finds it more difficult every year to get the negroes to work on the farms. They all itch to be in the cities and towns.

"He told me of the plan he uses to get them to work all day long. At noon he gives them a big dinner and then at night he pays them off. The dinner is, of course, just a lure to get them to work. For all that, a lot of them will quit every day after dinner and sacrifice their morning's pay. They are as full as they can stuff and that's all they care for.

"What I noticed particularly in the South, outside of the growing prosperity, was the passing of the old-time Southern fire-eater. I don't believe that sort of character exists any more except in the persons of some old men. The young and middle-aged men of the South today are not at all fire-eaters. They are hustling, common-sense business men like their cousins up North."

Frightened by Mme. Jumel.

We were skimming along the Harlem river then and as we rolled by the famous old Jumel mansion Mr. Isham said:

"When I was a boy my father had a big place up there on Washington Heights and used to drive down to the city every day. The roads were not very good either. The upper part of Central Park was not finished, but they let us drive through it as it was a shorter cut. He would put his horse up at Thirtieth street and drive back in the evening. I used to accompany him on a pony and one day I was going to her mansion Madam Jumel came out and stopped me. She wanted to know who I was and all about me.

"I think she was the most repulsive looking old woman I ever saw, and she frightened me. She looked vicious and vindictive. I got away as soon as I could and I took pains not to ride that way again. I used to ride a mile out of my way to avoid going by her house. It was the only time I ever saw the famous beauty and it made a lasting impression on me."

It was not so very long ago that in a dirty little, second-hand shop I saw an enormous painting of Madam Jumel. The frame must have been six by ten feet, and as a work of art it was hideous. It was too atrocious for any one to hang and how it ever found its way into that second-hand store I can't imagine. That is, I can't imagine how any one would be foolish enough to pay money for it or expect to sell it.

Why Not Burn Them?

I suppose when Gen. Earle bought the mansion he had it sent away, for although he was no art critic, the general was too sensitive a man to live in the same house with that monstrosity. How it happened to get by the Jumel heirs and they did not burn it up is also a mystery. I notice that in a good many wills now days that is being stipulated and it seems to me a very sensible idea. Nobody wants ridiculous pictures of themselves or their relatives to be hawked around auction rooms and sold to strangers who will make fun of them. Of course, it frequently happens that amateur friends will attempt one portrait, and, of course, you cherish it as a token of good will. That's where it should stop.

Keeping it for posterity is a low-down trick on posterity.

BREAKING OUT ON FACE AND HANDS

Became Solid Eruption. Did Not Dare to Wash Hands. Face Was Awfully Disfigured.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When I was in ill health my impure blood caused my face to break out, and also my hands. The general appearance of the breaking out was small blisters accompanied by itching. I could not rest day or night for a good while and the scratching of my skin made the blisters become a solid eruption. I was told it was eczema and I did not dare to wash my hands or face for every time I did it, it seemed to get worse. My face was awfully disfigured.

"It lasted three months and I used —— Salve, and other remedies but they did not amount to much. I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I did so. I used them according to directions and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Estella Cooke, 525 6th Ave., Columbus, Ga., July 30, 1915.

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