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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 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.

THE TONIC.
 Now Joy with me's so tonic
 I strive to make it chronic,
 And that is why every day
 With love and peace is bright and gay,
 And blissfully symphonic.
 (Copyright, 1914.)

We may be certain of one thing at least; if Justice Hughes is nominated he won't enter the campaign with a worn-out voice.

A Denver couple have decided to separate until the wife learns how to cook. By that time she probably will be able to get a better job.

It is announced that the G. O. P. platform will be built chiefly on Americanism, which is nothing short of audacity in view of the fact that the party is looking elsewhere than Oyster Bay for a man to stand upon it.

After carefully analyzing the warning, "take me or you will get Wilson," a lot of Republicans at Chicago seem to be of the opinion that the word "and" should be substituted for "or."

A New York pastor advocates hanging the men who recently burned the American flag in that city. If he could only deprive them of notoriety they would either pine away and die or commit suicide.

That first Berlin dispatch announcing a naval victory bears about as much resemblance to the account of what actually happened as the first draft of a tariff bill does to the one the President signs.

The mystery as to why the Germans did not capture Verdun weeks ago is to some extent cleared up by the Berlin accounts of the naval battle. It can't be done by the compiler of official reports single-handed.

It would seem that those expressions of confidence by supporters of the rival candidates were, to say the least, premature, coming before the contest over the District of Columbia delegates had been decided.

A New York woman horsewhipped her husband in the lobby of a hotel. If only a few determined husbands would organize it might be possible to start a movement that would finally induce wives to confine their chastisements to more appropriate times and places.

A town in Virginia reports the case of a man who ran around in a circle until he dropped dead. The dispatch says that "doctors are unable to determine what malady killed him." There seems to be reason to make a mystery out of the case, however. The poor fellow was probably a Progressive.

A Berlin newspaper has "faked" an interview with Ambassador Gerard on the subject of peace. When the times comes for the German people to learn the truth about events since the war began they will be in much the same position as a man deaf, dumb and blind for years, who suddenly has his senses restored.

Because the attorney for the plaintiff in a damage suit against Eldorado City, Kans., said to the jury that the city had "money to throw to the birds," the city, which lost the case, has been granted a new trial. Here may be a clew to some of the \$320,000,000 a year which it is alleged is withheld from the government by income tax dodgers.

Even the Kaiser in his telegram to the Prussian Diet made no mention of a naval victory. He contented himself with the statement that the German fleet had proved itself an "even match for a superior enemy." Just what might have been expected of a conflict under such conditions seems to have happened.

Germany having gained control of the sea, according to Berlin, let us have done with the agitation about the closing of German markets to our cotton, the withholding of milk from the German babies and the unfairness of our trade in war munitions with the allies. The blockade, of course, is off, and the freedom of the seas, being in control of Germany, is not a subject for further discussion.

"To be perfectly respectable is a great handicap nowadays, especially for a woman if she aspires to be among the liberators of her sex or the leader of any social or economic or political movement which is to result in the immediate redemption of her race." President Charles Alexander Raymond, of Union College, told the graduating class of Vassar in the baccalaureate sermon. Still, he would probably admit, a very large number of women engaged in such work as he describes easily overcome the handicap of respectability. And if we count all those who do not aspire to be liberators we need not be alarmed at the early disappearance of perfect respectability.

Many Plank Bearers.
 The platform of the Republican party will be the first important business before the Chicago convention. The platform has always been adopted before the candidate was named. It will, no doubt, be so at Chicago, and the candidate will be selected to stand on the platform. There are said to be many representatives of isms gathered in Chicago trying to secure recognition for their specialties in the platform. The same people will go to St. Louis next week to present their wares to the Democratic convention. These promoters do not pretend to belong to either party, but are ready to use both for promotion. It is not a new situation. The preparers of political planks to fit any party platform are always about at convention times, and they have no hesitancy in demanding recognition for any idea they may have, be it national or local. The resolutions committee will, no doubt, guard against planks that will weaken rather than strengthen the party. There will be experienced men on the committee who have frequently met the special plank promoters in the past.

These members will probably recollect Lincoln's advice in 1860, when there were men from New England with radical abolition planks; men from Ohio loaded down with know-nothing resolutions; men from Indiana who demanded the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and men from other States who had just the kind of resolutions that would carry their particular States. Lincoln said they had enough explosives to destroy any political party, and he advised confining the platform to well-recognized national issues on which Republicans from every section could agree. That advice was followed in 1860 and the Republican party won its first national victory. It was materially aided to victory by the divisions in the Democratic party as to what constituted national issues.

If the Republicans in Chicago follow the advice of Lincoln they will make a Republican platform that will be recognized by Republicans in all parts of the country, and they will send to the scrap heap the resolutions of those general promoters who have no credentials to speak for Republicans and who recommend their resolutions as vote getters in some particular State. It is a safe rule to make platforms fit the parties they represent, and in this day of many political parties it is not safe to shoulder up an outside issue to secure votes of people who are not of that party and then have a separate party come along with a candidate representing that particular issue. "No entangling alliances" is good advice in making political platforms as well as in foreign relations.

Can't Obstruct Preparedness Parade.

On Flag Day, one week from tomorrow, the Capital of the United States will witness an inspiring patriotic demonstration in favor of preparedness for the nation's defense. The spectacle may displease those few members of the House of Representatives, advocates of peace at any price, who imagine they are placing obstacles in the way by blocking legislation to govern traffic and to make the day of the great pageant a legal holiday, so that everybody, including the government clerks, may witness it or take part in it. But, as a matter of fact, such legislation is not absolutely necessary; it was suggested with the idea of making the celebration truly national, and it was never doubted that Congress would be eager to give it full recognition in a joint resolution. If two or three members of the House are able to frustrate this plan it will not much matter. The success and impressiveness of the celebration will not be impaired in the least.

Fortunately the President and his Cabinet have authority to close the executive departments for the whole day or part of the day, and the working hours of the rest of the people of Washington are regulated by public-spirited citizens whose co-operation may be depended upon. As for traffic regulations during the hours of the parade, it is the duty of the District Commissioners to provide the proper safeguards, and they may proceed to do this with the assurance that all possible assistance will be given them by the transportation companies and owners of vehicles of every description.

However, Congress still has the opportunity to brush aside the two or three obstructionists and by a vote, which no one doubts would be almost unanimous, make Flag Day and Preparedness Day in the Capital a truly national event. If it fails, then the executive authorities of nation and District must use the ample power at their command to accomplish the same end, and the only difference will be that Congress has missed an opportunity.

A Disappearing Campaign Asset.

Progressive leaders are using as a weapon against Justice Hughes the fact that Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for President has been placed on the blacklist of the German-American Alliance, while Justice Hughes has not. What they are demanding in effect is an expression from Justice Hughes as to whether, in the event of his election, he would serve the interests of Germany or the interests of the United States. The demand is almost as insulting as it is ridiculous, and those who are making it know quite well that it will be ignored by Justice Hughes. Advanced for effect on the convention, it will fail in that, too. No delegate will withhold a vote for Justice Hughes because of any doubt of his Americanism.

If the members of the German-American Alliance were possessed of any sense of humor, it would be appealed to by the remarkable change in the political situation, so far as they have any influence upon it.

Not so many months ago President Wilson's friends were concerned about his possible loss of the German vote, and it was boasted that this vote would play an important part in the selection of the next President. Now we have the spectacle of all the candidates, except those jubilant ones who have been publicly blacklisted, in dread lest the German support be thrust upon them. However, the failure of the German-American Alliance to include Justice Hughes in its list of undesirables will not impair his prospects at Chicago, and if he is nominated it will rest with him to make sure that he will lose no American votes because he is not antagonized by the German-Americans.

We imagine that the man who is having the most fun out of the Republican campaign this year is Prof. Taft, who is only a spectator.—Detroit Free Press.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 5.—In marked contrast to the unfortunate incident that marred Mr. McAdoo's visit to Peru, when he failed to attend the luncheon party given in his honor at Lima, is a story that Senator Rafael Carrillo tells of Mr. Elihu Root's visit to Mexico when Diaz was president.

"Mr. Root left Mexico City for the city of Puebla," said Senator Carrillo, "in the early hours of a certain day just after attending a great ball given in his honor. I was at that time commissioned by the governor of the State of Puebla to meet him on the road. After I had greeted him in the name of the state which he was to visit, he retired to his private car for a much-needed rest.

"I was chatting with the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the American ambassador, and Lieut. Porfirio Diaz, jr., son of the late president, on the platform of the observation car when we passed through the station of Zacateco, a little Indian village. In the station, a score of Indian women with bouquets of fresh flowers were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Root's party.

"The train passed through without stopping and the Indian women looked astonished and dismayed. Mr. Thompson asked Co. Diaz why the train did not stop.

"Col. Diaz answered that it was not an important place and that as Mr. and Mrs. Root had not slept at all the night before and had only one hour of rest that night he did not believe it right to awaken them.

"The ambassador replied that in spite of all those facts the people who were waiting should not suffer such a slight as a reward for their kindness.

"Col. Diaz explained that he was escorting Mr. Root under his father's instructions and wanted to take him back to the capital not only alive, but in good health, and, as he was not very strong, he would easily get ill if he had no rest, and so he did not like to take the responsibility of waking him.

"Ambassador Thompson would not have that at all. 'I don't know if he will get back dead or alive,' said he, 'but what I do know is that he must fulfill his duty toward those people who are waiting for him, and I am sure he will be pleased to do so as well as disappointed if he knows afterward that we did not make him aware of it. Please order the train to go back to Zacateco and have Mr. Root awakened. If you hesitate to do it then I will do it myself.'

"Col. Diaz did so accordingly and the train, which was already a few miles beyond the station, went back to it. Mr. and Mrs. Root and their daughter, in the kindest manner, received from those poor little Indian women the gifts of beautiful flowers with which they filled their car. Afterward they were cheered and welcomed by that humble people.

"When the train finally drew out it left there the most pleasant remembrances, which I always have had not only in my mind, but also in my heart as a Mexican."

There are other ways to win control of the Latin-American people than by spitting lead at them.

The refusal of some of the Texas National Guard to do duty when called upon by the Federal government has created such a scandal and aroused such a storm of condemnation and abuse that a thorough investigation and reorganization of the entire guard will probably follow.

The total strength of the organized militia, according to the adjutant-general's report last November, is 134,692. Nevada has no militia organization, but as there is one in the District of Columbia and one in Hawaii there are forty-nine altogether.

New York, of course, leads numerically, with 17,013; Pennsylvania, second, with 10,910; Ohio, third, with 7,526; with Massachusetts and Illinois practically tied for fourth place, with a little under 6,000. Delaware has the smallest number—430—with Utah almost as small. Far-off Hawaii has 2,066, which is more than the total enrolled in twenty-seven states, but the Hawaiian guardsmen will not be called upon for duty in Mexico.

The three border States whose organizations were called out have 4,681 militiamen all told. California will probably be next if any more are called. She has 3,681 militiamen.

There are four Southern States with notably large organizations in proportion to population, each of which has more militiamen than Texas. These are Alabama, 2,968; Georgia, 3,043; North Carolina, 3,203; and Virginia, 3,297. This makes a total for those four States of 12,495.

All this sounds like quite a little army, but supposing they take a tip from Texas and refuse to go? If the Texas precedent is to be followed, the National Guard figures and statements are worthless.

Nobody could tell just how many tin soldiers there were in the lot.
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Roosevelt's Chances.

Although he will little fear that the country would "swap horses crossing the stream," yet there would be some room for uncertainty regarding the results if the Republican convention should nominate a candidate in whom the country felt confidence, and against whom no considerable part of the voters entertained a just and consuming thirst for revenge. But the country is not eager to get into two wars, and there are tens of thousands of Republicans who remember that Mr. Roosevelt's bolt four years ago made the success of the Republican party impossible. Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, of New Haven, writes to the New York Sun: "I speak for myself alone, but I suspect that I voice the belief and resolution of many. The certain way to re-elect Wilson is to nominate Roosevelt."—Philadelphia Record.

Indians Scouting for Uncle Sam.
 The services of the Apache scouts with the American troops in Mexico are not to be measured by the casualties inflicted upon the enemy in their brush with a troop of Villistas near Bachineva—one bandit killed and one wounded—but by the skill with which they followed the trail and the effect which their unwavering and undeviating pursuit has upon the refugees. These Indian scouts read a trail in the mountains or the desert more accurately than some of their white brothers read the printed page; and it is good to have them campaigning with Uncle Sam and not, as once, against him.—New York Sun.

An Ally of the Colonel.
 The adhesion of J. Ogden Armour to the Colonel's cause must mean that the lord of the beef packers has come out for social justice.—Springfield Republican.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
 All history of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
 Playing to the Galleries.

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The Whigs, from whom chiefly the Republicans took their political lineage, had stood always for a sound and stable currency; but so broken party history since the days of Mr. Jefferson himself. The difference between them had been hardly more than this, that the Whigs wished to instrumentalize a national bank in the management of the public finances, while the Democrats, rejecting a bank, had sought to make the Treasury in all things independent of private business interests.

The Democrats had sought to break all connection between the Federal government and the banks, but they had never thought to touch the credit of the country with the hopeless demoralization of a depreciated and fluctuating currency by any imprudent law of coinage or by any substitution of a body of paper issues for the accepted monetary metal.

General Jackson had come perilously near to wrecking the whole fabric of credit in order to put all payments to the government upon a gold basis.

No doubt it was the questionable decisions of the Supreme Court in the United States in the legal tender cases which had opened the minds of politicians to rash experiment in the field of financial legislation. Those decisions justified the government in making its own mere promises legal tender in the payment of both public and private debts.

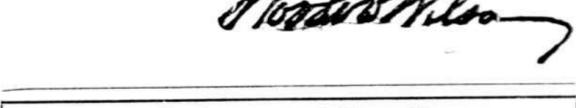
The immense issues of the war time were made in their reasoning to seem compatible with the ordinary processes of public finance. Legislators got a novel and misleading sense of power in the creation of values.

The country was ready to believe that such measures as the Bland Silver Bill of 1876, passed through Congress by votes drawn from both parties, might come from either party, should the movement of opinion in that direction be strong enough. The Democrats, it might be thought, nearer to the mass of the people in such matters, had undoubtedly drew their chief strength from the West and South, where the new opinions showed themselves strongest and most aggressive; but the Republicans, though they drew their support chiefly from the industrial and commercial centers of the country, showed also an uneasy fear lest they should lose the influence of the Act, but it could not be kept up. The law of supply and demand was not checked in its operation. It governed the value of the metal as of all other things bought and sold in the market. The Government could set the efficacy of that law aside.

The experience of the one-time monetary union of the Latin countries of Europe seemed to make it unlikely that even international agreement in matters of coinage could keep the values of the two metals to a fixed and stable ratio.

Mr. Sherman and his colleagues both in House and Senate must have been conscious that they were playing to the galleries.

Tomorrow: The McKinley Tariff Act.



The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

Surg. Gen. Braisted, U. S. N., has completed plans for inaugurating a correspondence course in medical instruction among the officers of the naval medical reserve corps.

The "school" will have its headquarters at the Naval Medical School here in Washington and the "term" will begin next October. Literature will be mailed to all the participants in the form of the naval medical manual and the naval regulations governing the treatment of disease and epidemic under varying circumstances.

The school will cover two periods of from six to seven months each. The first course of correspondence school study will be devoted to the regulations and instructions of the Navy Department as they pertain to shore duty and the inspection of recruits.

The second course will be started immediately upon completion of the first and will cover the study of a naval surgeon aboard ship. Work will be covered in a period of three weeks will be assigned to various officers in different points about the world, examination papers will be sent them and question and answer sheets required.

All officers on active duty, who have not taken a course at the Naval Medical School will be required to take up the correspondence method of study.

The Lewis machine gun, invented by Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, will be given a try-out in airplane duty with the United States forces on the Mexican border, according to an announcement of the ordnance department of the War Department.

Already arrangements have been made with an American arm company, which is now manufacturing the Lewis rifle, to furnish the army with three of these machine rifles and a big supply of the British type of ammunition which is being sent to Columbus and tried out by the aero squadron in actual service.

The board of army officers which tested the Lewis gun at Springfield Armory reported that the gun is not any better than the Vickers-Maxwell rifle now in use by the army, and the board also reported that the Lewis weapon was not superior to the Vickers rifle, which was also adopted; but the ordnance department is nevertheless anxious to give the Lewis gun the fullest possible test, especially in connection with aero work.

In the airplane service there is no demand for long-continued firing, as is the case on land, and it may be that the Lewis gun will prove superior for this type of work.

The navy has decided to store its oil fuel supplies underground, where they will be more safe from attack in time of war. An enemy would strike promptly at a fuel supply and the navy wishes to be prepared in this respect.

Under the present plan, the naval authorities have decided to build two great underground tanks, one at Newport and another at the Guantanamo naval station. Plans for the two structures have already been prepared.

The largest of the two tanks will have a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons of fuel oil. The tanks will be covered by a protective roof, which will also be protected by several feet of earth. Naval experts believe it will be a much easier matter to defend the oil supplies in case of attack.

ARMY ORDERS.
 Maj. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, to Panama Canal.
 Orders to First Lieut. William McE. Edwards, Medical Reserve Corps, revoked.
 First Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, Fifth Field Artillery, to his regiment.
 Capt. Charles Abel, Fourth Infantry, to Fort Sill, Okla.
 Capt. Walter M. McCaskey, Quartermaster Corps, to South Bend, Ind.
 Belief of Capt. Virgilus E. Clark, aviation officer, revoked.
 Second Lieut. James P. Byrom, Nineteenth Infantry, to San Diego, Cal.

NAVAL ORDERS.
 MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
 Albany arrived at Manzanillo, June 1; Cleveland

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY
 By O. G. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
 New York, June 5.—Here are some peeps into the complex life of New York as noted by a breezy westerner. New Yorkers do not seem to notice them and it takes the Man-from-Home to discover the curious. At a Long Beach hotel there is a checking room for dogs.

It costs \$100 a month to keep a dog at a certain ultra-ultra hotel. Bones for dogs in any hotel where they are permitted cost 25 cents each. There is a two-cent moving picture theater on the East Side.

Cigarette girls in cafes make from \$5 to \$10 a night on their tips alone. Pretty young squids walk along the curb on Broadway to be picked up by automobile "blasts for 'Joy rides.'" The man who owns a shop next door to George M. Cohan's theater never saw Cohan and didn't know he was an actor.

The largest barber shop in town is in the Equitable Building on lower Broadway. It has sixty-two chairs and every article is immediately sterilized and wrapped in sanitary paper before being used. The New York Times is not edited or printed in the Times Building but in the annex a block away.

There is a table d'hois restaurant where the proprietor feels insulted and will not allow you to come again if you leave your red ink. His dinner is 50 cents and the "red ink" you can drink is free from a faucet at the edge of the table.

A dainty young thing was talking to a gentleman at the Waldorf. He gave her his phone number; she lost it. She wanted to talk to him, so she asked one of the operators at the hotel if she knew it.

"He is tall, good looking and is a big Wall Street broker. I have lost his name and phone number. Do you think you know his number?"

"Flushing" was the snappy rejoinder: "Four-flushing."

New Yorkers love the flag but do not know how. The flag bedecked city on Memorial Day showed that a few lessons are needed in etiquette of the Stars and Stripes.

About one in 10,000 of the spectators who lined sidewalks as the parade passed knew enough to remove their hats as the regimental colors went by. Resolutions provided that on Memorial Day the flag is at half staff until noon. Then it is raised to full staff.

Not a single flag in the city was accorded the respect of being put on the city hall set a bad example to other public buildings. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were still half staffed.

When Bud Fisher, the cartoonist, was out frolicking with the Friars he associated with a fellow-actor who had only recently become a proud father. They were in Atlantic City and stopped at a lunch counter along the Boardwalk after the performance.

The actor took out his watch and looked longingly at a photograph pasted inside. He was away from home and lonely for his family. They had put his watch away and looked into space. A waiter approached. "Do you wish anything else?" he asked.

It did not jar the actor out of his dream of his family with a smirking waiter and prattled: "Dinner, a drink of wa-wa." Then he rushed out in search of an ocean breeze to fan his flushed brow.

"DRY" SERVICES PLANNED

Prohibition forces will attack the city tonight from all points with arguments in favor of a "dry" National Capital. The attacks will be made from the following points: The Washington Presbyterian Church, Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Columbia road, near Fourteenth street northwest, with Rev. James Shea, Montgomery and Representative Henry T. Heigerson, as speakers. West Street Presbyterian Church, D street, near Thirty-first street northwest; Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington; Rhode Island and Avenue M. P. Church, First Street and Rhode Island avenue northwest; Representative Charles H. Randall, of California; and North Carolina Avenue M. P. Church, Eleventh street and North Carolina avenue southeast. Rev. J. W. Wardman, Moderator of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii.

Called for Guam, June 1. Denver arrived at San Diego, June 3. Kansas arrived at Newport, June 4. Kentucky arrived at Washington, June 5. Maryland arrived at Washington, June 5. Michigan and Minnesota arrived at Newport, June 5. New Hampshire arrived at Rhode Island, June 5. Oregon arrived at Portland, June 5. South Dakota arrived at Portland, June 5. Utah arrived at Newport, June 5. Vermont arrived at Newport, June 5.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
 Capt. W. W. Turner, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, Wash., to detached naval yard, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. W. O. Spear, detached North Dakota to Eastport, Wash.
 Lieut. J. H. West, detached command, Fort to Minnesota, Minn.
 Lieut. John G. G. H. Lord, detached, Newport, Va., to Norfolk, Va.
 Lieut. John G. D. E. Kemp, detached Washington to Dallas, Tex.
 Lieut. Junior grade, O. L. Wallard, detached Missouri to Newport, R. I.
 Lieut. Junior grade, O. M. Huerford, detached Utah to staff, commander, Seventh division, Atlantic Fleet, to Bureau, (Executive), Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 Lieut. Junior grade, W. R. Hodge, detached, to San Diego.

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