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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 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.

EXTERNALS.
When ills beset me and my face
Begins of Age to show a trace,
And my bent form once lithe and bold
Gives signs that it is growing old;
When here and there a line appears
On cheek and brow to prove my years,
I do not sigh to find them there,
Grim tokens of life's wear and tear,
For deep within there dwells in truth
The spirit of abiding youth.
And in my soul lurks ne'er a doubt
'Tis but the case that's wearing out.
(Copyright, 1916.)

A Kansas woman has asked the court to appoint a receiver for her husband, which is an out-and-out confession that she has fallen down on her job.

Holland's war bread is giving the people indignation and will have to be changed; but it is possible that the real remedy would be to give them more of it.

Police instructions for Preparedness Day overlook the most important thing of all. The pacifists were not advised to stay at home and keep their mouths shut.

A New York pastor has quit the pulpit for politics. Unfortunately and distressing, of course, but an isolated case should not be held against the clergy as a profession.

King Alfonso of Spain will be urged as a candidate for the 1916 Nobel peace prize. Evidently the field of contestants will be limited to those who were too scared or too proud to fight.

The administration is not worrying over the prospect that President Wilson will be renominated at St. Louis on a Friday. What happened at Chicago on a Saturday is causing it a great deal more concern.

If a fight over the woman suffrage plank and the nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate are the only attractions the St. Louis convention has to offer, the hotel keepers may be expected to vote the Republican ticket.

The skeleton of a dinosaur, 135 feet long, with a neck sixty-five feet long and thigh bones more than three feet in diameter has been unearthed in Utah. Every precaution should be taken that posterity may not be misled into believing that they are the remains of the Bull Moose that perished in 1916.

The price of gasoline is to decline, it is explained, because a period of overproduction of crude oil, which brought about the low price of gasoline more than a year ago, is about to be experienced again. However, it will not be easy to convince automobile owners that the world overproduction is properly applied.

In Philadelphia a man has been acquitted of the charge of stealing "sacred scrolls" containing the Ten Commandments and other writings of Moses, valued at \$200. Had he been found guilty it would have meant conviction of a double offense, since he could not have stolen them without breaking one of them.

"I have read your statement," Chairman McCombs wired to a sorrowing Moose leader. "It appears that Colonel Roosevelt has attempted to send his former enthusiastic followers stumbling along to destruction. The progressive Democracy cordially and sincerely offers them safety." Such a palpable attempt to catch the jilted one on the rebound!

It is announced that moving pictures are to be used in the campaign to dispel the idea that Mr. Hughes is more of a thinking machine than a "regular human being." If dispelling that idea will gain votes the plan is all right, but it must be borne in mind that a very large number of persons believe that the country is greatly in need of a thinking machine just now.

Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, in a search for campaign material for use against Mr. Hughes, dug up the latter's views on the income tax and had them inserted in the Congressional Record. A perusal of them suggests that the Republican National Committee will make a mistake if it does not endeavor to obtain Representative Harrison's services for its literature bureau.

Mr. Bryan "reported" the Chicago convention and will do the same thing to the show at St. Louis, and it develops that Mr. Hughes would have been delighted to write up the Republican performance had not "relatively unimportant" work in Washington detained him. No very brilliant reportorial achievements were recorded at Chicago, but those who read Mr. Bryan's accounts must have been glad that the professionals were on the job. Also there is a suggestion of sarcasm in the declination of the honor proffered a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Artificial and Illogical.

There is no necessity for Mr. Hughes to define his attitude toward the German-American Alliance or the German vote. He said on the day he was nominated: "I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native, or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance." And he said yesterday: "My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism, and anybody that supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy, absolutely nothing else." That should be quite sufficient for any American, and Mr. Hughes has no one else to consider. If the hyphenated are able to discover any encouragement in either utterance there is no reason why any American should begrudge it. Mr. Hughes will not state his attitude toward the German-American Alliance or the German voters because he has no attitude toward them. He is an American asking the support of Americans only.

Unfriendly quarters efforts are being made to create an artificial demand for a specific repudiation of the hyphenated vote by the Republican candidate. Col. Roosevelt is represented, falsely we believe, as awaiting a repudiation in so many words before announcing that he will support Mr. Hughes. There is no evidence anywhere of an honest and sincere demand that Mr. Hughes should say anything on the subject. What he has said is quite sufficient to discourage any expectations of any one in this country not loyal to the United States that he will favor the interest of any nation save his own. To that extent he has repudiated the German vote. He can scarcely go further unless he announces that in the event of his election he will regard it as his duty to discriminate against Germany and in favor of the allies. Is that what his self-appointed mentors and critics want him to do? That is the course which their clamor logically suggests.

As the campaign progresses the country will become better acquainted with Mr. Hughes and his policies. He may find it necessary to confound a few false witnesses, but he cannot make his Americanism any plainer than he has made it already. The hyphenated voters have not now a shadow of reason to believe that Mr. Hughes' neutrality will lean in the direction of Germany. In the next few months they will have opportunity to study his words, and if they discover promise of more generous treatment of Germany by Mr. Hughes than by President Wilson they will vote for the Republican candidate. But it is not to be believed that they will. They have President Wilson's deeds with which to compare Mr. Hughes' words, and the hyphenated voters will not all be so credulous as to prefer the promises of the latter. If unforeseen conditions should arise later in the campaign, making it necessary for the German voters to be told that they are not to control the White House, similar announcements coming from either candidate will not be surprising.

The National Spirit Revives.

The people of the Capital today will give expression to their will that the nation, founded and maintained by valor and sacrifice, shall be armed to defend the things which are its own, bought with the toil and the lives of departed patriots. That the people have united in a manifestation of approval of a policy, too long delayed in its formulation, that is to give this nation of 100,000,000—the richest on earth—an army and a navy adequate to protect it and to sustain its responsibilities as a world power, is in itself evidence of what may properly be termed our sound national business judgment. But that is not the inspiration of the event of today, which is to surpass in magnitude any demonstration for a cause ever witnessed in Washington.

The demand for measures for self-preservation will be impressive, but the greater cause, which every American will discover, for rejoicing is the convincing proof of a revival of the national spirit, the spirit which we were told was decaying and which a few would have us believe would be better dead.

Today in the contemplation of a living, moving, triumphant Americanism many will realize for the first time that the nation has been in danger, that only now is it recovering from the poisonous doctrine disseminated by a cult that has forgotten patriotism and reads in its country's history only a record of disgrace. An amazing influence was wielded, even though for a short space of time, by those who placed peace and easy prosperity above the national honor. Their craven preachments spread like the green and yellow gases of the trenches and many, who succumbed for the moment, with cleared vision today will look back in horror as upon a narrow escape from death. Viewing the marching hosts, the recent past, when the men who boldly preached the meek surrender of an unarmed people at the first demand of a covetous foe and were honored for it, will rise like the vision of a bad dream.

Washington is not alone. Everywhere in the land the march of countless thousands sounds the knell of the pacifists, who have made the word hateful to American ears. The republic is not in danger of "fatty degeneracy," as the Secretary of State feared. The national spirit revives and calls the people to arms.

An Industrial Hero.

Coolness and resource in danger can be found in industrial life as well as in war. L. H. Beck, of Berkeley, Cal., as reported, was caught in some revolving machinery. Finding himself being dragged slowly into the cogs, he seized a knife and severed his mangled foot, thus freeing himself. He then applied a tourniquet and directed his transportation by launch and hand-car to a hospital.—Outlook.

Universal Military Training.

If universal military training does not mean the enrollment, organization and training of the 13,000,000 or more males of arms-bearing age in the United States, and of that age each year, more boys who arrive at that age each year, what does it mean? The new army law plan requires the enlistment of about 135,000 men each year as regulars and guardsmen, and provides for the training of as many more as may volunteer to go into training camps. If there is another way of preparing an organized armed force, which, excluding trained but unorganized reserves, will approximate three-quarters of a million men in strength at the end of the six years, the shouting critics should disclose it. There is a way—namely, conscription—but this the vociferators take good care not to mention loudly. Soft speaking always goes with the "big stick."—Philadelphia Record.

The Graduate's Opportunity.

By OLIVION SWETT MARDEN.
Dr. Felix Adler, of New York City, in an address to graduates of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, reminded them that their only hope for the larger success to which every true artist aspires lay in holding a high ideal of their profession, in regarding their calling as a sacred one. He cautioned them against the temptation to think of it merely as a means of getting a living and nothing more, but rather as a great opportunity to serve society; that they should hold a very high ideal of the art itself, the object of which is to hold the mirror of life up to the people.

Apart from its moral and ethical influence, multitudes of theater-goers learn about all they know of the lighter side of life at its best—how to behave, how to dress, how to act socially—at the theaters. They get much of their life color there. Some of them are reared in a wretched home environment, in the midst of low-flying ideals and all sorts of sin, and in the make-believe life on the stage they get glimpses of what should be. Here they imbibe the spirit of heroism, of courage and daring, of nobility, of honesty, of truth, of purity and justice. And they get awful object lessons of the misery and suffering that follow wrongdoing, the fearful unhappiness, the physical and mental suffering which result from living immoral lives.

In other words, the stage is very close to the pulpit in its influence upon the masses, and millions are influenced by the theater who never see the inside of churches. Thus the calling of the actor has immense possibilities of service.

We are all actors on life's stage, and every one of the thousands of graduates coming out of all our schools and colleges this year have roles of supreme importance to play. Their high mission is to carry forward the work of human betterment; to lift men a rung higher on the ladder of ascent.

You have a commission from the Almighty to do something out of the ordinary for your fellows. The torch of learning has been put in your hand that you may spread the light among your less fortunate fellows. You have received a message which carries freedom for people enslaved by ignorance and bigotry, and it is your business to deliver it. No matter what calling you may enter, your education, if it means anything, is an increased obligation to live up to the level of your gift, to the height of your superior opportunity.

If your long years of schooling have not given you such a view of life and your relation to others, your time has been wasted. If your college course has made you feel superior to those who have not had your advantage; if it has bred in you a contempt for drudgery and a hatred of the common, ordinary paths which lead to success; if you think your diploma will take the place of hard work and grit; if you imagine your education is finished instead of just begun, then you are not educated, and, before you can hope to succeed, you will have to begin your training all over again.

It is your business to uplift the common tasks, to show the dignity of any form of honest work. Your education should have so broadened your outlook as to bring you into closer fellowship with all men. You should not have a narrow view of your own vocation, or of that of any other. The living-getting side of it is merely incidental. The biggest thing in a vocation is its educative possibilities.

It is a low, mean, stingy view of a vocation to regard it from a living-getting point of view only, or as a means of scraping together dollars. It has a larger, subtler meaning than that. The making of a man and not the mere sustenance of the animal side of man is what his life's work really means.

It was not intended that men and women should slave all their lives for something to eat and to wear and a comfortable place to live in. We were not sent here for any such object. We were put here in this grand kindergarten of God, in this great manual training school, not alone to make strong, vigorous, stalwart men and women, but to develop souls, to make spiritual beings of a high order. To spend life catering to the animal part of us, giving only the scraps of our leisure, when we are too fatigued to earn money, for the development of our higher life is treason to ourselves, an insult to our Creator.

The superb chance to make good in the highest sense which now confronts the graduate was not given him to be used for mere selfish ends. He should look upon himself as the trustee of an infinitely sacred trust in the administration of which no selfishness or greed should take part.

A Strange Omission.

I don't want to give any one a bad shock, but the truth must out. Though there are monuments at San Juan Hill, and though bronze arrows point to where this and that and the other general or colonel had his headquarters, and though there is what appears to be a complete description of the battle on the spot, in no place (prepare for a jolt), on the monuments or on the earth, did I find so much as a reference to the name of T. R.—Rev. Arthur R. Gray in the Churchman.

Tariff and Living Cost.

The Democratic platform of 1912 declared "the high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home," and proceeded to "charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up." On May 29 the Department of Labor issued a report showing that the prices of staple foods in the United States increased on an average of 1 percent from February 15 to March 15 last. According to the same report the average advance in prices for the year March, 1915, to March, 1916, was 8 percent, while on March 15 last food prices averaged 5 percent higher than for the entire year 1915. The purchasing power of the dollar is away below what it was at the beginning of 1915. And prices continue to rise. All of which is about as complete refutation of the Democratic claim that high prices are due to high import duties as is possible to find. The Underwood-Simmons law has been effective more than two and a half years. It has not caused the cost of living to drop nor has it produced sufficient revenue for the government. It has been a failure in both of the particulars in which its sponsors claimed it possessed merit. The tariff is still an issue and it is certain the people in the coming election will express their disapproval of the Democratic blunder. Incidentally, what trusts and commercial conspiracies handling food have the Democrats broken up?—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

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

A President Without a Party.
Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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For the first time since the war with the United States, the Democrats controlled both houses and the presidency, and yet Mr. Cleveland seemed like a President without a party.

Some attributed it to his lack of tact, his aggressive independence in action, his too confident initiative, his way of using his power as if he were under no obligation to his party associates to consult or consider them.

He regarded in fact, hold upon occasion very strictly to the literary theory of the constitution, the theory which the makers of the constitution had accepted from M. Montesquieu. He regarded the legislative and executive departments of the government as by intention set apart from each other and meant each to exercise an independent judgment and discretion in the performance of the duties which fell to it, co-operating, indeed, but not coming under the terms of agreement, system, ministry and majority, but the balanced checks of a carefully devised mechanism of legal action.

He had never had the point of view with regard to executive functions which is natural to a member of a legislative body. As mayor, as governor, and as President, he had always conceived it his function to check legislative action rather than guide it, had thought of himself always as an administrative officer, not as a party leader.

It was noticeable that he made up his cabinets about that theory. In his first cabinet there had been men like Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Mr. Louis Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Mr. William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, who had been chosen in accordance with well recognized precedents in such matters, because of their service in party councils, but the rest were men, so far as might be, of his own personal selection, whom he chose, not for their influence among politicians or in political canvasses, but because he knew their efficiency as men of business.

In his second cabinet the element of personal choice was still more noticeable. The Secretary of State had been a distinguished federal judge, and had been in the cabinet of Mr. Arthur—had but the other day turned from his former Republican associates to support Mr. Cleveland, a fresh recruit in the Democratic ranks.

The Secretary of War had in his previous administration been Mr. Cleveland's private secretary.

The Postmaster General had been his partner in Buffalo in the practice of law.

The Attorney General was one of the leaders of the bar of Massachusetts, no politician, a great lawyer merely.

His party was not with a party council, but with capable heads of departments. No doubt he seemed to members of his party in Congress a trifle too separate and absolute. He did not seem to regard any part of his constitutional business as to be forever granting agreements between the Executive and the houses. He held to a very strict principle of duty in every matter upon which he was approached, deeming his connection with pending as long as he served the President, in order that he might serve the country as a whole without any too sensitive scruples as to the effect of his decisions upon coming elections.

It was inevitable since he held himself so and swung free of party advice when he pleased, that he should seem to put his own judgment above that of the congressman who approached him. Some of his party would patiently confer, persuade, and come to terms of agreement, but at other times he would decline, and a noticeable touch of impatience to take any part in the arrangement of legislative plans, and in effect bid members of the houses go their own way while he went his.

But his action in such matters grew out of the situation in which he found himself as much as out of his theory with regard to his office and his natural temperament in dealing with men who did not act upon fixed conviction, as he did, but rather upon considerations of political or personal expediency.

His party was in fact going to pieces and his way from him, under the compulsion of forces over which he had no control.

The business of the country had fallen dull and inactive because of the financial disaster of the time. A great poverty and depression had come upon the western mining regions and upon the agricultural regions of the West and South. Prices had fallen, crops had failed. Through swept the western plains a clean of their golden harvests. Farmers in the districts most stricken could not get their crops to market, and went and laid in the stacks into which they had put their grain had and their feet wrapped about with pieces of coarse sackcloth for lack of shoes.

Men of the poorer sort were idle everywhere, and filled with a sort of despair. All the large cities and manufacturing towns teemed with unemployed workmen who were with the utmost difficulty kept from starvation by the systematic efforts of organized charity.

In many cities public works were undertaken upon an extensive scale to give them employment.

At present there is only one officer awaiting promotion in this manner. He now stands at the head of the list of first lieutenants of cavalry, and the date does not expire until after the July 1 promotion, incident to the new army reorganization act.

The punishment meted out to this officer for his failure to pass the last examination was necessarily severe, for at a conservative estimate nearly 20 first lieutenants of cavalry will "jump" him and go into the next grade before he has another chance at the advancement examinations.

At present there is only one officer awaiting promotion in this manner. He now stands at the head of the list of first lieutenants of cavalry, and the date does not expire until after the July 1 promotion, incident to the new army reorganization act.

The office of the surgeon general of the army is expected to suffer from the new army legislation, which provides that persons hereafter commissioned in the Medical Department shall be between the ages of 22 and 30 years. Under the old system, a man who was 30 at the time of his examination for commission was regarded as eligible, but that seems to have been cancelled by the new law.

According to the new legislation, it would appear that a candidate for commission must be between the ages of 22 and 30 at the time he is commissioned. It was learned that some ten or twelve candidates for admission to the corps have been notified of the change and that such change would probably bar them from commissions.

There is another hardship, officers say, inasmuch as the officers who will be ineligible for commissions have been preparing themselves for appointment for several years, at the expense of only to be faced with the prospect of having their work for nothing, unless they practice their profession in civil life.

Hampshire arrived at Block Island, June 12. New York arrived at Blockport, June 12. Ohio arrived at Culebra, June 12. South Carolina arrived at Newport, June 12. Utah arrived at Block Island, June 12. Vermont arrived at Newport, June 12. Wisconsin arrived at Culebra, June 12.
ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Rear Admiral De Witt Coffin, detached commander, Sixth division, Atlantic Fleet; to second in command, Atlantic Fleet, and commander battleship force, Atlantic Fleet.
Rear Admiral H. O. Juhn, detached commander, Fifth division, Atlantic Fleet, to commander, Division 6, battleship force, Atlantic Fleet.
Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, detached commander, Commander, Division 6, battleship force, Atlantic Fleet.
Commander L. C. Palmer, detached, New York; to chief of staff, second in command, Atlantic Fleet.
Commander D. W. Todd, detached commander, Director to assistant superintendent, Naval Radio Service, Radio Va.
Commander De Witt Blumer, to command Birmingham and chief of staff, torpedo boats, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Commander R. F. Zogbaum, detached Naval War College; to works of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out Davis and duty in command when commissioned.
Lieut. (junior grade) G. F. Parrott, detached Jack Jones; to Naval Academy.
Ensign E. R. McCracken, detached Kentucky; to Maine.
Chief Machinist Frank B. King, detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet and given one month's leave.
Ensign R. F. Mearns, detached Wyoming; to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY
By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
New York, June 13—Bonnie Glass, the dancer, has danced her way into the center of ten million exquisite dollars, which even in the day of war babies is considered considerable. Bonnie at one time was very much interested in Al Davis, who married Eugenia Kelley.

But when Davis married, she did not move around. She went merrily on her way, and now she is the bride of Ben All Haggin, the artist who recently came into a fortune of \$100,000. He has built a castle at Roslyn, L. I. for her and they will live there.

Bonnie Glass in real life is Miss Helen Roche. She is applying on the stage and the cabaret and is well known to the Broadway set. Haggin is the grandson of James B. Haggin, the famous turfman. He is divorced and he once got into a dispute with Charles Dana Gibson over his first wife.

It was at the time the "Gibson Girl" became popular. Mr. Gibson declared the real Gibson Girl was his wife and was the most beautiful girl in the world—a sweeping statement. Bonnie, who is Haggin's modestly disputing his claim and said that Mrs. Haggin was the most beautiful girl in the world, but in the meantime a big murder trial came along and the papers dropped the dispute.

Al Johnson has a new song he calls "You're a Dangerous Girl" which he wrote with a bet with Jimmy Monaco and Grant Clark. They were seated in the terrace restaurant, and Jim Monaco said that no person had been able to write a song that suited him.

Monaco and Clark declared they could do it—just like that. A wagger of \$100 was made. Six or seven weeks the song was delivered, all wrapped up and tied in pink baby ribbon. Johnson tried it over once and the next night he was singing it at the Winter Garden and the next day the song writers got the check.

Here is a part of it. Try it on your piano. I love your eyes, I'm fond of your kissing. But my heart cries, "Stop! Look and Listen. You're wonderful, just marvelous. But you're a dog-eared dangerous girl."

It might be said without the least fear of contradiction that the season is open at Coney Island. Two have been shot in a gang row on Surf avenue. This is the average selected by the gangsters to hold their playful little shooting affairs.

The soldiers who were made because the avenue is always crowded with innocent little children, who may stop the bullets. For years the gang shootings at Coney Island have been a public scandal. The ringleaders always get away.

When Leonard, the Lumbago terrorizing peaceable merchants on the East Side and turning the squealers to Coney to shoot them up, the police always promised that he would be caught. He was finally, and sent up the river to do his bit, but his followers remain on the job and break out just as much as usual.

An opium party over on Seventh avenue was reported last night and was a splendid. The burks were silk lined and the attendants wore the finest black and gold dragon robes that money could buy. It was supposed to be the last word in opium parties, but it didn't last long. In fact, it was only running twenty-four hours when the Narcotic Squad swooped down upon it.

The police, through a "stool pigeon" had known all the time the place was going to open, but they desired to catch them with the goods and succeeded. Three beautiful young girls were in the place, lured to stupefaction by the process known as "bitting the pipe."

When it was the first offense, but the police knew better.

FAY WOULD DIE IN BATTLE.

New York, June 13—Have me departed to Germany. Mr. President I would rather be fighting for my country in the hell of Verdun than pine away eight years in an American Federal prison.

Robert Fay, self-styled "lieutenant" in the German army, from which he admits he deserted in the early part of the war to come here to wreck ships carrying arms and ammunition to the allies, has written a letter to President Wilson, concluding with the above plea.

FOR SHAVING TENDER SKINS
CUTICURA SOAP IS ALWAYS BEST
Because of its super-creamy emollient properties. Full directions for sensitive shaving without mug with each cake.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Add 14c. Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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

Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N., is planning to terminate a nine-year stretch of duty in the Panama Canal Zone, where he has been attached as one of the engineers in charge of terminal construction.

It is altogether likely that Engineer Rousseau, who spent nearly a decade in the tropics, will avail himself of a long leave of absence before he is given another assignment. Like Col. G. W. Goethals, he believes that the tropics is no place for a white man after a certain length of service and it is altogether probable that he will be given an assignment in the United States.

Civil Engineer F. H. Cooke, who was assistant engineer in charge of terminal construction, plans to remain on the isthmus until the Congress has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the construction of the submarine bases there. Such construction on the isthmus will probably remain under the direction of Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, jr., superintendent of the mechanical division.

Commander H. I. Cone, U. S. N., will doubtless assume control in connection with wireless telegraph and other plant construction.

There is another important billet to be filled by the Navy, that of officer in charge of public works in Haiti, to which an officer of the Navy's engineer corps will be designated. At the present time, the selection apparently rests between Civil Engineer R. Gayler, now on duty at the Washington yard, and Assistant Engineer Ralph Whitman, now on temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

Civil Engineer A. L. Parsons, attached to the bureau of yards and locks of the Navy Department, will have charge of all public works under the construction and will also have charge of maintenance of roads, sewers and harbor improvements.

In line with promotions, it is said that First Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews and Second Lieut. George W. Van Hoeser are due for advancement, owing to the death of Capt. H. J. Hershinger, who died in Santo Domingo on June 12.

Additionally the newly-enacted law, which increased the officer quota of the Marine Corps, to provide officers to assist the Haitian gendarmes, also provides for the promotion of the following officers:

Captains, James C. Breckenridge and Arthur T. Marx; first lieutenants, Arthur E. Randall, Arthur A. Racicot, Jr., Frederick B. Barber, Tom A. Barber, Hermann T. Vulte, Edward W. Sturdevant, Andrew B. Brum, Victor I. Morrison, Maurice E. Shearer, Harry G. Bartlett, Charles A. Lutz, Calhoun Daniels, David B. Randall, and Holland M. C. Smith, and second lieutenants, Arthur J. White, Lester S. Wass, Charles D. Barrett, Edmund H. Morse, Robert P. Pierce, Oliver Floyd, Gerald A. Johnson, Harry Schmidt, George D. DeNeale, Albert R. Sutherland, Roland E. Brumbaugh, Earl C. Long, Harry L. Smith, William M. McVain, Roy D. Lowell, Selden B. Kennedy, Miles R. Thacher, Daniel M. Gardner, Jr., Marion B. Humphrey, Lloyd W. Williams, George B. Sullivan, George W. Martin, George B. Shuler, David L. S. Brewer (both of Washington), David S. Barry, Jr., Tracy C. Hunter, Jr., Bernard F. Hickey, John L. Dosey, John A. Gray, Richmond

Bryant, William C. MacCrone, and Chas. A. E. King.
These promotions amount simply to an earlier advancement, due to the passage of the Haitian bill, than would otherwise accrue as a result of the passage of the naval appropriation measure.

A situation of extraordinary embarrassment seems to confront a certain number of army officers whose promotion from one grade to another has been suspended, owing to their failure to qualify. The same situation applies to those who may fail in the coming examinations for advancement.