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SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 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 RETURN.

The world is vast and life is strange,
And problems vex each point of view,
But in despite its varied range
The world you live in is but YOU!

We make each day; each passing hour,
In woe that kills, in joy that lives,
In want or plenty, weakness, power,
Returns to man but what he gives.

Wherefore if love you seek or cheer,
Whatever be the storm or stress,
With courage bold confronted fear
Give out the thing you would possess!

(Copyright, 1916.)

The new pool schedule of the municipal baths fails to mention the hours reserved for wearers of the Annette Kellermann thrill.

A local tire company offers a tube free with every purchase. How about some firm offering an automobile free with every tube?

The text of Secretary Lansing's note has been withheld from the Mexicans, probably upon the theory that it would compel the more intelligent of them to recognize what a hopeless failure Carranza is as a President.

A German submarine has captured a British steamer and taken it to the German base at Zeebrugge; indicating that civilized methods of warfare are not impossible as we have so often been asked to believe.

Heavy-weight Frank Moran has invited Col. Roosevelt to be present next Thursday night when he fights Jack Dillon. It is rather too much to expect the Colonel in his present mood to sit tamely by as a mere spectator of hostilities.

Five hundred men and women went on strike in Lynn, Mass., rather than work with a girl who refused to salute the American flag. The girl was dismissed without saluting and the workers returned to their tasks. All of which vividly recalls a certain incident at Vera Cruz.

A messenger boy who declared he was bound for a newspaper office to buy "extras" was arrested on a charge of violating the speed regulation and forced to deposit collateral of $5 to insure his appearance in Police Court. Would the police have been as quick to act if the boy had been speeding in a limousine?

Today is visitors' day at the camp the militiamen have established at Radio. With a fair proportion of the Capital's fair population due for an invasion of the military precinct, it may be safe to assume that some of the young men who believe they are bound for Mexico will utter the few words necessary to increase Washington's lot of "war brides."

Senator Ashurst has given some good reasons why the authority of law should not be given to the Postmaster General to require any periodical to be transported by freight in his discretion. There is yet to be advanced a sound reason why, even though it be conceded that an occasion may arise rendering desirable or necessary the shipment of certain periodicals as freight, the designation of them should be left to the will of a single government official rather than be prescribed by fixed rules and regulations. Also, it is difficult to understand why any government official should desire to be placed in such a position.

Disinterested citizens of Washington have been making earnest appeals to the Senate Committee on Appropriations in behalf of various important projects and useful institutions not provided for in the District bill as it was passed by the House. The District's revenues are ample for the maintenance of necessary existing institutions and to provide for reasonable expansion and improvement, if supplemented by a fair contribution from the Federal Treasury, but the House measure does not contemplate such fair contribution. It provides for the expenditure of all the money raised by taxation in the District and a meager sum in addition, leaving many important projects unprovided for, to the detriment of the Nation's Capital. The present situation justifies every apprehension of disaster to follow the abolition of the half-and-half system without the adoption of a substitute.

Military Appropriations.

In the military appropriations bill as reported to the House provision is made for the pay of 105,000 enlisted men in the regular army, exclusive of the various staff corps. This would not fall short of the actual requirements of an enlisted force whose peace strength five years hence would be 175,000 men, exclusive of troops attached to the commissary, signal and medical services, which are treated as detached corps. The troops of the line could not possibly exceed 105,000 in the number of enlisted men during the ensuing year, even if the expectations of the recruiting officers should be fully realized. There is no need of providing pay for more men than you can get. The criticism of the bill on this score is merely a manifestation of insincere, or worse, partisanship.—Philadelphia Record

Recruits.

"Did you mean it Flag Day?"

This is the sign hung in the window of one of the recruiting stations which sprang up like mushrooms following President Wilson's call to the colors.

Evidently some of those who paraded did. Latest figures from militia headquarters show that to date 784 men have been mustered into service—an average of a little more than 112 men per day.

Even these figures fail to represent the patriotism of the District's citizenry fairly. They stand only for the chosen ones. They give not even an inkling of the several thousand men who have tried to enlist, but have failed through no fault of their own—rejected because of some physical defect.

Among those who have succeeded in passing by the microscopic eyes of the examining physicians it is noteworthy that practically all are representative of the very best the city has to give.

Many of them are not yet able to vote—boys of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty. The enlistment of these stands for a double patriotism—their own, and that of their parents, whose written consent is required by the authorities. Of the several hundred minors accepted thus far, there is record of only one case where that parental consent was withheld.

In the case of the more mature recruits two facts stand out. Instead of using the opportunity as a makeshift to be supported by the government, practically all of them are leaving positions, and many of them positions of responsibility.

Aside from the fact that they may be offering their lives, their enlistment means, from the very outset, a big financial loss. Ninety per cent of the more mature men who have answered the President's call probably earn more in one week in their private business than the government will pay them for a month.

And certainly there can be no comparison between the kind of work they have been doing and that which, as soldiers, they will have to do. The glory of combat, the thrill of defending your flag, of sacrificing your life gladly, if need be, for that flag, is all very well. But that, after all, is only a small part of the business of soldiering.

There are heart-breaking "hikes" to be made, for who shall say that marching under a blistering sun, weighted down with some fifty-odd pounds of equipment, for mile after mile, without even definite knowledge of one's ultimate destination is not heart-breaking?

There are trenches to be dug, ditches to be dug—almost every conceivable variety of manual labor to be performed—and in exact ratio to the things that have to be done, there exists an almost total absence of even ordinary comforts.

There is no secret about any of these things. The officers in charge at the recruiting stations make no effort to hide them. They admit, frankly, that soldiering is real work—"man's work."

Yet several hundred men have deliberately thrown their regular positions into the discard and enlisted just the same.

That is real patriotism.

The second noteworthy fact gleaned from the enlistment figures is that perhaps 75 per cent of those recruits over 21 years of age are married, and in many instances have families.

Some of these do not have to worry about money, but most of them do. In a majority of cases the husband is the sole source to which the wife can look for support.

Yet, barring exceptions so few they can be counted on the fingers of one hand, these wives, while they may not have urged their husbands to enlist, yet have at least done nothing to hold them back.

"Go if Uncle Sam needs you and I'll manage somehow," has been the general attitude of these wives.

Yes, on the whole, the men of Washington evidently did mean it on Flag Day. Very much so!

And so did the women!

The Mexican state of Tamaulipas has declared war against the United States. Analostan Island, however, has decided to keep out of the struggle.

Though the policemen recently arraigned in Police Court on a charge of invading a private home without warrant of law were acquitted, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of "so-called" vice raids since the raiders were haled into court.

Westerners Visit the East.

"Westward Ho" was the trend of the "See America" campaign last year. This season the direction of summer travel is reversed. Westerners are coming East. Judging from inquiries made of this department, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara, the Evangeline Country and the Thousand Islands are the points of principal interest to this season's prospective travelers. The section covered by the scope of the inquiries embraces a territory rich in historical lore and scenic beauty, and it would seem that the desires of the most exacting traveler would find satisfaction in almost any portion of the great Atlantic seaboard.

While the West may boast of scenic grandeur second to no other region, still there are other places that satisfy the great body of travelers in America. True, in the East, there are no marvelous canyons, wonderful geological attractions and glaciers, but there are rivers and lakes in which abound as gamy members of the finny tribe as ever will be found in the West; it has mountains as rugged as most people would care to climb on a summer outing, and views from their peaks unsurpassed in the West, albeit the beauty is of another quality; shore lines that are the envy of the artist, ranging from the weird, ever-changing sand dunes of Virginia to the pine-clad, rockbound coast of Maine, with waters dotted with hundreds of beautiful islands, the rendezvous of regular summer colonies. This is the very heart of America. It first pulsed with the throbs of the Colonial settlement and the Revolutionary War that sent the blood of life, growth and development into the remoter regions of the country. Well do we owe it allegiance. It should always be a source of pride to an American that he knows the East as well as the West, the South as well as the North, for without seeing all sections of the country he cannot loyally say that he has "Seen America First."

The railroad and steamship lines, with their usual foresight, have planned to meet the demands of the Westerners with many attractive trips to the East.

In the East, welcome and hospitality await the Westerner and he may count on returning home as well satisfied as Easterners were last year with the rich rewards of their journey to the Golden Gate.—Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.

SEEN AND HEARD
BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 24.—Senator Lodge says that in November, 1874, the elephant was introduced in Harper's Weekly by Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, to represent the Republican vote, which at that time appeared to be timid and unmanageable. It made an instantaneous hit with the public generally, as did most everything Nast drew, and was adopted as the party emblem soon after.

Nast not only created the elephant as a party symbol, but the tiger also and the Democratic donkey as well. The caricaturist is said to have adopted the donkey in January, 1870, basing the selection on the Democratic party's reputed ability to do the wrong thing so carefully and persistently.

The tiger as an attribute of Tammany is shown by unofficial records to date from Tweed's downfall, in 1871. Engine Company No. 6, of which Tweed had been a foreman, carried a stuffed tiger on its engine, though nobody now seems to know why. So Nast, during the crusade against the Tweed ring, having in mind Tweed's connection both with the volunteer fire department and with Tammany, symbolized the latter in his cartoons as a tiger.

It is well to bear in mind that the original tiger was a stuffed one. I know several people who assert that the present tiger is of exactly the same breed, but that's a matter of opinion.

* * *

Miss Anna Held, who is in fact an Englishwoman, as she was born in the East End of London, has been making speeches at the allied bazaar in behalf of the wounded French soldiers. Her English is getting worse every year. The more she speaks it the more Frenchified it gets. I suspect that if she keeps on talking English much longer she will forget it entirely. That just shows you what surroundings will do, for it so happened that Miss Held spoke English before she ever did French.

She showed me a German paper which reveals a curious state of affairs in a certain part of the Kaiser's domain. It seems that the worship of the "fashion devils" of Paris and London on the part of German tailors and their fair customers is a thorn in the side of the pan-German press, which denounces it as unworthy of patriotic Germans. The paper she showed me, which was the Hamburger Nachrichten, reproduced the following advertisement published by a tailor in Hanover:

"No lady can continue wearing last year's fashion, because of the great changes in the modes. As most of my German assistants have joined the army, I have engaged first-class tailors from the prison camp at Holzminden.

"Your toilets will be cut by Poles and Frenchmen who belong to the first London and Paris establishments. I beg you to take note of this."

Commenting upon this, the Nachrichten says: "The war, with all its bloody sacrifices, has thus been for nothing in so far as affecting feeling in Germany. We are just as we used to be, and continue worshiping the fashion devils of Paris and London."

It does seem odd for a German merchant in Germany to be lauding French and English costumes at the present moment. I'll bet they are not booming German costumes in Paris or London. They have even barred sausages in the East End of London as being an allied enemy's food.

* * *

An Englishman who is recently over from London tells me that the war has really had the effect of lessening crime in the Whitechapel section of London, surprising as that statement may seem. In Hoxton, for instance, he says, rowdyism is now a thing of the past and the police compare the neighborhood to a well-regulated suburb. Gangs with Wild West titles are not heard of any more, and even the most notorious corners are lacking in any "larrikin" element.

A mild sort of prosperity, he says, has descended upon the district. Women whose husbands are at the war are better off than at most times; elderly men who used to make a precarious living by doing odd jobs are now in regular employment, while there is an ever-increasing demand for boy and girl labor. In the window of almost every factory the notice, "Girl Hands Wanted," is conspicuous.

In this part of London generally, it seems there is more work than people to do it. The absence of German competition has given an extraordinary impulse to the toy industry. The cry is ever for more girls to fill the toys and work the automatic machines that turn them out.

The wholesale jewelers, who are largely located in the Old street zone, he says, are doing well owing to wartime prosperity and the consequent demand for all kinds of jewelry. A considerable business is done in collecting residues of metals. This district is the great clearing-house for old platinum and gold dental plates.

Anyway, the conversion of the rougher quarters of London into peaceful havens of law and order is a striking change. The street stall keepers say that business is normal, including those who supply seeds for amateur gardeners. If you express surprise at this the huckster will explain it by saying that the wife has taken on the care of the garden.

There are few fried fish shops going now, for fish is so dear as to be scarcely profitable, but, he says, there are as many cookshops as ever.

The Obscure Heroes.

Twelve boys took an abandoned hand-car and placed it on the Lackawanna tracks near the Paterson Station. By chance the station agent saw them speeding by and telegraphed to a towerman a mile away at Paterson Junction to stop them. The towerman knew that an express was just behind the boys and opened a switch throwing them and their stolen car down an embankment, then he closed the switch as the express came around the curve behind them, and little they knew that they had thrown dice with death and won, thanks to the foresight of these two men on the job.

These are the heroes of peace, these obscure, unknown men, doing their duty practically 365 days out of the year. In the news account the name of the towerman is not even mentioned, but he has twelve lives to his credit, and twelve homes have been spared from mourning, and twelve boys are given another chance to finish their careers. We get so accustomed to the men on the job that we forget what part the integrity of the workman plays in the mechanism of modern life, from the man in the tower to the trackwalker, from the engineer to the chief dispatcher. If all these cogs were not true and working in unison every minute in the hour, where would the safety of our lives be? These heroes of peace, who wear no ribbons and medals and no service colors, give the lie to those who say human nature is not essentially honest.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

A herd of fine milch cows is badly needed at the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Col., if the consumptives under treatment there are to receive the grade of milk which their condition requires, according to the report of Medical Director George H. Barber, U. S. N., recently submitted.

Medical Director Barber has represented to Surg. Gen. Braisted the need of the purchase of a small strip of land near the hospital where pasturage could be obtained and where dairy buildings could be erected. The milk supply for the Las Animas hospital during the past year cost over $12,500.

The director believes he could purchase a small group of Holstein heifers with one or two blooded bulls at a very reasonable price, and with this nucleus, start a herd which would, in time, grow to the necessary proportions and which would also cut down the hospital's milk bill.

Dr. Barber, aside from being a medical director, is also a graduate of an agricultural college and is an authority on agricultural questions. The hospital is almost entirely supported with money from the naval hospital fund which comes from the pay of the enlisted men, and inasmuch as the expense of the institution has not been laid upon Congress, the director believes it is but reasonable for the House and Senate to agree on a measure which, if fixed at $25,000 in one lump sum, would be sufficient to cover expenses and would, in time, lower the hospital's milk bill by $8,000 a year.

* * * *

Considerable criticism is heard in army circles of the detailing of former Senator John R. Thornton, of Louisiana, as civilian member of the army board of ordnance and fortifications. Although this gossip does not reflect upon the appointee in any measure, it is directed at what is considered a farcical custom.

It is claimed that neither Thornton nor any other civilian without training in the technical side of ordnance and fortification questions can hope to be of the least value to such a board. For years, it is said, the position has been occupied by someone with pull enough to acquire a $5,000 post.

Some of the former holders of the position have been punctilious in their attendance at meetings of the board, but none of them has imparted any ideas worth serious consideration, officers claim. It is said that the work of the board requires about one full week of the civilian member's time every year, for which the government pays highly. Officers have long hoped to see a man appointed who would have some idea of technical ordnance or fortification engineering, but such men, it seems, are not appointed.

* * * *

Army officers are deeply interested in the report of an army board recently convened in the Canal Zone, which recommends the acquisition of more land in the zone. Both army and navy officers who have been attached there believe the ten-mile-wide strip across the Isthmus should be increased to a strip from thirty to forty miles wide.

With the lands within a few miles of the canal itself owned by foreign powers, it is impractical as well as almost impossible, officers say, to execute plans for the defense of the canal which will really defend it.

The board of officers which recommended the acquisition of a wider strip of land on the Isthmus gave a number of reasons for their recommendation. It is extremely desirable, they say, to exclude all foreigners from the areas which are certain to be scenes of military activity in case of war, and in which it is proposed to install elaborate defensive works.

Furthermore, the board deems it advisable to be free to take, in time of peace, all measures necessary to provide for the defense of such fortified areas, such as the construction of roads and trails, installation of information lines and the like. The land is also needed, these officers say, for the development of coast artillery land-defense projects, which will include target practice with seacoast guns, heavy howitzers and mobile artillery.

They would also acquire additional land to provide unrestricted maneuver areas for troops stationed at the Canal and the elimination of native villages, which are called "reservoirs of infection." It would also be desirable, says their report, to insure the secrecy of all defensive measures which may be taken either now or in the future.

* * * *

The rank and file of the navy are greatly interested in the personnel of the commission of five naval officers who will be appointed, under pending naval legislation, to make an investigation and report on the advisability of establishing two additional navy yards, one on the west coast and one on the east. The officers will also report on the wisdom or folly of abolishing any existing yard.

The provision in the appropriation bill which specifies this commission restricts its personnel to officers of the active list, not below the rank of commander. Officers believe it would have been a wiser move to have eliminated this restriction, as there are many men, it is said, now occupying places on the retired list, who could be of great value in such work. There is no criticism, however, of the restriction, insofar as it applies to officers not below the rank of commander.

There is a strong belief in the navy that the President should have been allowed to name the commission and place any officer he pleases on that board. By virtue of their experience, it is said, there are a number of officers on the retired list who should be selected for this duty. Their acquaintance with navy yard conditions, it is believed, would be of almost invaluable help.

The sentiment against this restrictive clause in the pending bill, it is believed, may have the effect of amending the bill in the Senate, so that the President may select the commission.

* * * *

The Secretary of War has resolutely set his face against any legislation which seeks to prohibit the use of timing devices in government arsenals. So satisfied is he with the results of the system at the Watertown Arsenal that he has issued the following statement:

"As I am not in any sense personally responsible for the work which has been done at the Watertown Arsenal, I can be permitted to say, that, in my judgment, it represents an achievement of which both the legislative and executive branches of the government can be justly proud. The reproach is often made that the public cannot conduct an economical and efficient industrial enterprise, but no such charge can be brought against the Watertown Arsenal, and I think it would be a grave misfortune to the public service and to the employes of the government there engaged, if any action were taken prejudicial to the system which is working so well, without a special investigation of the arsenal itself—which would make a comprehensive study of the results of the system, both in output and upon the operatives. * * *"

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Marshall W. Wood, U. S. A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty. He will report by telegraph at once to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the physical examinations of the Idaho National Guard at mobilization camp.

First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, infantry, is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor with the National Guard of Oregon and is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Nebraska. He will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., and take station at that place for duty accordingly until the arrival of Capt. William B. Wallace, Twentieth Infantry. Lieut. Williams will report his arrival at Lincoln by letter to the governor of Nebraska and the chief, Militia Bureau.

Leave of absence to and including July 1, 1916, is granted First Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Field Artillery.

Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed at once to Laredo, Tex., for temporary duty to take charge of temporary advance base depot at that place.

First Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed as an acting quartermaster and will take charge of property and funds pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Charles F. Craig, Medical Corps, will repair to this city and report to the commandant, Army Medical School, for temporary duty.

Capt. Robert I. Rees, Third Infantry, now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., will report to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for temporary duty in his office.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted First Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Sixth Field Artillery.

Col. William O. Owen, Medical Corps, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for assignment to duty as curator of the Army Medical Museum in this city.

Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the procurement of engineer equipment.

Maj. John Stafford, United States Army, retired, in addition to his other duties will perform temporarily the duties of Federal disbursing officer for the State of Louisiana, under the provisions of section 2, Army Regulations 455.

Capt. Charles L. Hall, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Sam Huston, Tex., and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with the Punitive Expedition, United States Army.

The quartermaster, Central Department, or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed to Gridley, Kans., for the purpose of making a preliminary inspection of hay to be delivered under contract with the Carlisle Commission Company for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Medical Corps, will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 141, War Department, June 17, 1916, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

By direction of the President, Capt. Walter S. Grant, Third Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect July 21, 1916, vice Capt. John B. Christian, Signal Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect July 20, 1916.

Paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 140, June 16, 1916, War Department, relating to Capt. Charles S. Blakely, Fifth Field Artillery, is revoked.

Capt. Charles S. Blakely, Fifth Field Artillery, inspector-instructor, will proceed about June 29, 1916, to Columbus, Ohio; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and Grayling, Mich., for the purpose of instructing the Field Artillery of the National Guard of those States, and upon the completion of this duty will return to New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, aviation officer, Signal Corps, will proceed from this city to the places hereinafter indicated for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics: Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Great South Bay, Long Island, N. Y.; L. W. F. Engineering Company, Long Island City and Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, N. Y.; General Aeronautic Company, New York, N. Y., and Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.; Sturtevant Aeroplane Company, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Leave of absence for eight days, to take effect on or about June 26, 1916, is granted Capt. William F. Hase, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps, is transferred from the One Hundred and Twenty-second to the Third Company.

Maj. Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers, will proceed at once to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty in charge of the Engineer Depot to be established at that place.

So much of paragraph 25, Special Orders, No. 144, June 21, 1916, War Department, as relates to Maj. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engineers, is revoked. Maj. Smith will report by telegraph at once to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the depot purchasing officer at San Antonio, Tex.

So much of paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 133, June 7, 1916, War Department, as directs Maj. Max C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., is revoked. Maj. Tyler will proceed without delay to El Paso, Tex., and report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty in charge of the Engineer Depot at that place.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Capt. Thomas Snowden, to hydrographer, Navy Department.

Lieut. Commander J. J. Hyland, to Arkansas.

Lieut. J. M. Poole, to North Dakota, as gunnery officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. Hulings, to Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Aylwin, Benham, sailed for Eastport, June 23; Birmingham, arrived Eastport, June 23; Buffalo, arrived Topolobampo, June 23; Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, arrived Eastport, June 23; D-3, arrived Philadelphia, June 23; Eagle, arrived Eastport, June 23; G-2, sailed for New London, June 23; Hancock, arrived Guantanamo, June 23; Jason, sailed for Tiburon, June 23; Jenkins, arrived Eastport, June 23; K-7, arrived Honolulu, June 23; Maryland, sailed for San Diego, June 23; McCall, McDougal, Melville, arrived Eastport, June 23; Milwaukee, sailed for Mexican waters, June 23; O'Brien, arrived Eastport, June 23; Ontario, sailed for Gloucester, June 23; Orion, sailed for Boston, June 23; Patapsco, Patuxent, sailed for Gloucester, June 23; Porter, arrived Eighty-fourth street, North River, June 23; Solace, sailed for Port au Prince, June 23; Sonoma, sailed for Gloucester, June 23; Texas, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, arrived Eastport, June 23; Whipple, sailed for Mexican waters, June 23; Winslow, arrived Eastport, June 23.

MUNITION MAKERS SUFFER.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, June 24.—The high pressure under which the production of munitions has had to be performed has brought with it destructive maladies. These are particularly noticeable in connection with the manufacture of high explosives. Thus in handling trinitrotoluol after a prolonged period one becomes drowsy, suffers from frontal headache, loss of appetite and many even become afflicted with a distinctive eczema. Unless the operative takes a rest in time jaundice may supervene, with decided danger to life. In a few instances death has been directly traced to the handling of the explosive.

Tetryl throws off a slight dust, which unless timely precautions are taken leads to troublesome eczema. Another medium inimical to health is the varnish with which the wings and bodies of aeroplanes are treated. Tetra-chlorethane enters largely into the preparation of this varnish, and this throws off a noxious vapor which produces drowsiness and loss of appetite, and if work is persisted in ultimately jaundice, liver complications and coma. In this case an alternative varnish has been discovered which is free from the evil constituents; but it has not come into general use for the simple reason that there are insufficient supplies of the necessary ingredients to meet demands.

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If we can be of any assistance to you in any way don't fail to call upon us just as though we were all right here in Washington.

E. C. Rogers
BUSINESS MANAGER.