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MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

Already at War with Mexico.

Whether it is admitted or denied by government or individual the exact truth is that the United States and Mexico already are at war. War between the two nations actually began when the first shot was fired at Carrizal. The de facto government of Mexico, through Gen. Trevino, warned the United States government that the movement of its forces in Mexico in any direction but to the north would be interpreted as an act of war and would be resisted by armed force. The warning was disregarded, the United States committed the act of war and the first battle of the war was fought at Carrizal. Which side fired the first shot makes no difference; presumably it was fired by the Mexicans, though the Americans might as well have fired it since they courted battle. The actions of Americans and Mexicans at Carrizal were the actions of their respective governments, by both of them acknowledged.

The diplomatic course of the Washington government, therefore, may be assumed to have two objects—to gain time for preparation for a war that already exists and to give Carranza opportunity to end the war by yielding the point upon which he has made it. It is difficult to attribute any other purpose to the so-called ultimatum from Washington, demanding the release of the American cavalymen who have been made prisoners. Nor is there the least reason to expect action by Carranza that will prevent further hostilities. The mere release of the American prisoners could have no such effect, unless it were accompanied by an agreement to permit the United States forces to move at will in Mexico, a complete surrender, in fact, of the contentions upon which Carranza has made war. What he is demanding is that the United States troops be withdrawn from Mexico, and this demand the Washington government has refused to comply with. Because of this the two nations are at war. Release of its soldiers alone cannot satisfy the United States unless the United States is to make the surrender that will avert further hostilities, by withdrawing its army from Mexico. There is little reason to believe that Carranza will respond to our ultimatum by releasing the prisoners, and even if he does the situation will not be altered until he goes much further. In this country we are expecting tidings of another battle at any moment. Setting the cavalymen free will not and should not bring us any false sense of security. Our ultimatum at this time is not important as bearing upon the situation between the two countries; its real foundation is the contention that has brought about war. It belongs to the period before the fight at Carrizal. Not only have we no reason to expect that Carranza will surrender, but we must know that the Mexican forces in the field are beyond Carranza's control. No other conclusion is possible, therefore, than that the two countries already are at war, and that the one thing possible of accomplishment by our ultimatum is the gaining of time for preparation for operations upon the large scale that will be necessary, before the formal declaration of war.

Since it is war, why try to blind ourselves to it? We must make war as we have in the past, united and with all our energies and resources. It may be a long war, because we are not prepared, but never was war more just or triumph more certain.

Railway Men Should Explain.

Unless the railway employees wish to jeopardize whatever of public sympathy may be theirs in their wage dispute with the companies they should hasten to explain the reasons for their refusal to submit the controversy to inquiry and arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Doubtless there are reasons which the men regard as satisfactory and sufficient, but the public is not aware of them, and as the demand for wage increases, which the companies assert will aggregate \$100,000,000 a year, is of vital concern to the public, which will have to pay the increase if it is granted, the public will want to know all the facts.

The announcement is formally made that the conferences between representatives of the men and the companies have failed to harmonize the differences, that the companies have offered to refer the whole question to the Interstate Commerce Commission for inquiry and decision, but that the men have refused to agree and have begun to vote on the question of a nation-wide strike that would be nothing short of a calamity. The popular impression is that nothing could be fairer than the proposal for adjustment by the Federal tribunal which has at its disposal all the machinery and information necessary for such an undertaking. Eventually the Interstate Commerce Commission will play an important part in the settlement, because if the case of the railroads has been truthfully presented the commission must give its approval to plans for increasing operating revenues before wages can be increased, even though the men should go to the limit and strike, at enormous cost to themselves and injury to the nation's industries. So that after all it would seem to rest with the commission to say whether the public is to provide the money for the large addition to the item of wage expenses that is asked. It will be argued that the railroads must be operated, but the future welfare of the employees will be greatly influenced by the decision of the commission upon questions involving the proper relation of operating expenses to revenues and wages to operating expenses. The employees may win their strike but gain little if the commission decides that the public should not be called upon to pay higher rates for the service rendered.

Under such conditions it is difficult to understand why the employees should contemplate resorting to a strike in preference to seeking adjustment by the tribunal whose decision eventually will determine their fate to so large an extent. If they have reasons they should set them forth clearly, in order that the public may judge of their merits. It is almost staggering to contemplate the effects of such a strike no matter what it might accomplish. Surely it will not be resorted to until all other methods have failed.

Work Ahead for Kansas.

What with the attractive high wages in the munition plants and the attractive low wages in the army, it looks as though the Kansas farmers might have to quit playing golf and harvest their own wheat this year.—Boston Transcript.

Notes and Self-Speaking.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.
 I was recently talking with a poor man who, frankly, and without shame, confessed that he had such a hard time getting a living that he sold his vote at the last presidential election for five dollars. For years, indeed, he said, he had always voted the way the boss wanted him to and that his boss was the man who would send for him, take him to the polls and pay him the most for his vote!

While he admitted that he didn't like to have people generally know that he habitually sold his vote—the pledge and sign manual of his manhood—to the highest bidder, yet he didn't see anything very wrong in the transaction.

How many men who are not bought on the bargain vote counter in this crude way for a miserable five dollars yet sell their vote, and their manhood and character with it, to the political party whose policy will best forward their self-interests.

How many smug, self-righteous politicians and voters will do this at the coming elections in November? And, like the poor slum "floater," they have been doing it so long their consciences are, to a certain extent, deadened. They don't see anything wrong in it.

But, no matter how they may brazen it before the world, these smug gentlemen are mere whitened sepulchres who long ago lost their most precious possession—their self-respect. In spite of outward appearances all is not well within.

The Chinese say it never pays to respect a man who does not respect himself. If the world sees that I do not honor myself, it has a right to reject me as an impostor, because I claim to be worthy of the good opinion of others when I have not my own. Self-respect is based upon the same principles as respect for others. The scales of justice hang in every heart, and even the murderer respects the judge who condemns him; for the still small voice within says, "That is right."

What others think of you is not as important as what you think of yourself, for others may be deceived by appearance, or by cunning, deceitful language, but your estimate of yourself is a pretty accurate one. The great human plan is built upon truth lines, honesty lines and you cannot think well of yourself if you are not square and clean and true.

The moment you are conscious that you are doing a mean thing, an unmanly thing, you begin to deteriorate, for you cannot successfully fight against the protest of your ideal; you cannot ignore the voice within which condemns your act. You must have the approval of yourself complete, unquestioned, or you cannot hold up your head and look the world in the eye. Every mean, contemptible act, every dishonest act, takes away confidence in yourself, because you condemn yourself for it, and in order to do the best thing possible to you, you must have your own unqualified approval.

When you begin to tamper with your self-respect, to drop your standards, to allow your principles to sag for the sake of some temporary advantage, no matter what your present material gain, you have taken the first step toward ultimate failure. Just a little compromise with your conscience, just a trifling departure from the line of honesty and truth, may go diverging until manhood is lost.

It is an admirable thing to cultivate in children a lofty respect for themselves. To make them understand that they are in a very real sense made in the image of God, and that in stooping to any low, mean act they are not only soiling themselves, but the God in them, will prove a saving grace, keep them from a multitude of temptations.

English Character.

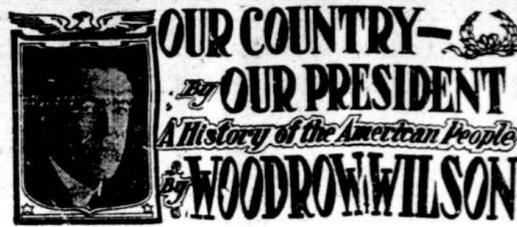
If the war goes on long enough, a considerable number of people scattered up and down the world will have learned that when they wished to know what Englishmen have accomplished, the worst person to ask is an Englishman. If an Englishman is asked what his personal deeds or merits are, he will understand them or disguise them. He has been trained to believe that this habit is required by modesty. It is possible that he is often mistaken.

A foreigner who asks an Englishman just what he is capable of probably hopes to be accurately informed. He does not appreciate what is intended to be modesty, but might just as easily be called affectation. It is misleading, Englishman's manner of talking about himself is matched by his manner of talking about those who govern him. He is first and last a disparager. Although this trait has run through many generations of the English character, it has not been recognized abroad except by a few. We say something about ourselves—that we are a wretched set of bunglers and slackers, for instance—either in our conversation or in newspapers and books, and the foreigner takes us at our word. "Bunglers and slackers? Of course they are. Why, they admit it themselves."

If a Frenchman gravely told us that his country was tottering toward a fall, we should believe him if we knew him to be a reasonable and observant man. It would be natural, as it would also be courteous, to do so. If an American told us a like thing of his country, we should also believe him under the same conditions. In most cases we should be right, for we are not characteristic of Frenchmen or Americans habitually to traduce themselves or their system before others. You may take their criticisms and estimates as attempts at accurate evaluations. But if the foreigner believes what the Englishman says of himself, he is at once hopelessly at sea. The Englishman does not mean to be dishonest. When he measures his own performances he wants to avoid the deadly sin of boasting; and when he disparages those who rule over him, he speaks out of a little sense of independence which has, one supposes, to be continually gratified lest it should die of disuse.—London Spectator.

At 70 and Over.

"Elihu Root is 70," remarked a British weekly, "and men grow old much faster in America than in Europe." This is doubtless a general belief that Americans consume energy at a headlong pace. We know the array of facts cited against us. Palmerson was premier at 81, Gladstone at 83, Metternich and Bismarck were driven out of power at 75, Talleyrand was a force till his death at 84, Guizot till 86, Von Moltke till nearly 88; Ranke began his history of the world at 80, and wrote twelve volumes before he was 91, while Buffon and Goethe were active octogenarians. Grant, Sheridan, McClellan, Hancock, Pope, Jackson, Hood, Hill, and others began civil war service before they were 40—yet look at the age of recent European generals, of Oyama and Kuroki. But we forget the other side. Let admirers of Gladstone and Bismarck look into the lives of J. Q. Adams, Bancroft, Jefferson, Jackson, and Clay, not to mention minor figures like Thurman. As for Goethe and Buffon at 80, was their energy more remarkable than that of Howells and Burroughs? Our generals are mostly of a peaceful sort, and the average age of our army grew old so fast that they have to leave off work.—New York Evening Post.



WAR WITH SPAIN
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The 11th of April, 1898, the President asked Congress for authority to put an end to the hostilities in Cuba, and on the 18th Congress declared the Cuban people free and independent and authorized the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States to compel the government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in the island.

It was the Spanish minister at Washington who asked for his passports, all diplomatic relations between the two governments were broken off, and on the 21st of April formal declaration of war was made.

The resolutions agreed to by the houses in authorizing the President to drive Spain from the island had concluded with this solemn statement of the purposes of the United States: "The United States hereby disclaims any interest in the island to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Intervention had come, not for the material aggrandizement of the United States, but for the assertion of the right of the government to succor those who seemed hopelessly oppressed, to recover the peace and order of its coast, to free its trade from the trammels put upon it by a war to which there seemed no end, to quiet the thoughts of its own people in order that they might turn again without distraction to the work of the world.

It was the great impulse, as any one might see who noted how unprepared the country was for what it had suddenly undertaken. The regular army of the United States numbered but 28,000, officer and men, its field volunteers numbered but 118,000 men and six thousand officers had been mustered into the volunteer service, chiefly from the militia of the States, and had been equipped and distributed among the various camps of preparation in which they were to be made ready and await their orders.

Congress authorized the increase of the regular army to 65,000 men, and by the end of August more than 50,000 men had been mustered. The volunteer force, by that time grown to 216,256 men, crowded into the ranks from every quarter of the country.

It was noted how eagerly the southern States pressed forward for service. Eager men who had been officers in the armies of the southern Confederacy asked for commands, and got them, under the act of indemnity passed but two years before. The country was thrilled with a new sense of union and of enthusiasm for a common cause.

There was no longer any thought of

difference between section and section when the flag was in the field. Those days together in camp and battle set the war between the States another full generation back, into a past now left at last for historians, not politicians, to take care of.

Before the first season of enthusiasm had gone by the war was over. It was ended before the ranks were full, only war was not out before the American troops had their will in Cuba and Porto Rico, and Spain had proposed terms of peace. By the middle of August Manila, in the Philippines, had been taken; no Spanish force anywhere resisted the arms of the United States; only the full terms of peace remained to be agreed upon.

The navy of the United States had been the first to give the Spaniard a taste of its quality. It had been a question of making it ready for war. It was outnumbered by many of the great navies of the world, but its officers were professional experts trained to proficiency by as thorough a schooling and experience in arms as any were always at hand; and their ships were of the most modern type and equipment, built where the best steel and the best machinery were to be had. Every stroke that they made told.

On the 1st of May, in the gray of the early morning, Commodore Dewey, commanding the squadron of the United States in eastern waters, attacked the Spanish fleet in the bay of Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, and a noon had utterly destroyed it, his own fleet suffering little damage, and without the loss of a single life on his ships. He had entered the great bay under cover of the preceding night, his steamship lay sunken, burning, and abandoned. That done, the city, with its old-fashioned walls and ancient defenses, was at his mercy.

It had been a gallant exploit gallantly undertaken, against unknown risks and dangers which he could only guess, against a force whose real power and equipment were not known, and executed with a business-like thoroughness which caught the imagination of every man who loved thoroughbred service and daring. Congress sent the Commodore increase of rank with its thanks, and troops were hurried to the transports at San Francisco to act with him in the capture and occupation of Manila.

Tomorrow: The Blockade at Santiago.

The military authorities of the United States are anxious to obtain Congressional authority for permitting the use of army transports for the carrying of the commercial products of this country to the Philippines. This regulation is the outgrowth of an actual crisis which affects the pineapple shippers of Porto Rico, who have been unable to get sufficient space on the limited number of freight carriers to insure the export of their produce. The desire to use the army transports for this purpose and the army desires the proper authority to allow the use of transports.

A similar condition is said to exist in the Philippine Islands, and within the limit allowed by the army regulations, the military authorities have endeavored to alleviate this condition as much as possible. Under existing circumstances, unused space on transports returning from the Philippines is placed at the disposal of the Philippine Islands products to be taken to the United States.

Private shipping interests have made no complaint of this seeming competition of the army, because it is realized that there is much more work than private shipping interests can do. At the same time, transport officials are extremely careful to avoid the slightest competition with private interests, where it is apparent that cargoes brought on transports would crowd private bottoms over the same route.

Under the new course of army instructions recently prescribed, there seems to be a growing interest in the cavalry branch in the use of the saber. This interest was revealed by the persistent reports of broken sabers received at the War Department. These reports led officials of the department to order an investigation into the cause of the broken sabers and it was found that cavalrymen have been drilling so constantly with this weapon that a certain percentage of breaks was inevitable. Considering the amount of saber training involved, it seems that the breakages, while apparently many, were really few, when the continued use of the weapon is taken into consideration.

Where broken sabers have been reported it was generally found that they were due to the trooper missing his aim and striking some hard, unyielding portion of the target frame work, or due to the horse falling upon the blade and snapping it. Another cause of breakage is the improper holding of the arm when it pierces the dummy.

The ordnance department of the army, however, is perfecting the quality of steel for the sabers and in the future there will be a more uniform temper in the steel, which should greatly reduce the number of broken weapons.

Defective vision seems to be one of the most prevalent causes of rejection of applicants applying for admission to the United States navy, according to a report received by the Surgeon General, covering the physical examination of 1,880 applicants. Of this number, it seems, 90 less than 1.0% were rejected for all

causes, though most of the applicants were deficient in vision.

Underweight was found another cause of rejection, no less than 12% of the total number of applicants being turned down for this reason. Lack of proper height caused the rejection of 6% of the applicants and flat feet knocked out 5%. Although 32% were disqualified for lack of the proper mental attainments.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lowell, who made the report, said it would require much analysis to determine the approximate mental condition of each applicant, as many were turned down before they reached the mental test—the "third degree."

Generally speaking, he says, the applicants for enlistment, generally between the ages of 17 and 25, show the necessity for advocating more physical training in the public schools throughout the country. While competitive athletics are good, he admits, such an athletic system is designed for the few, and invariably leads to the creation of special school specialists, without doing any special good for the rank and file. He advises a course of physical exercise in the public schools which would last for at least thirty minutes each day.

Within the past fourteen days, the quartermaster general of the army has awarded contracts of clothing and equipment, chiefly for soldiers on duty along the Mexican border, to the amount of \$7,000,000. Prices paid for these articles are appreciably higher than they were a year ago, especially with regard to fabrics of all kinds.

All bids for slickers, it is announced, were rejected because of the almost prohibitive prices placed upon such articles and it is planned to invite new bids which will probably result in a material reduction. No bids were received for signed undershirts and all bids for mosquito bars were rejected on account of the high prices demanded. Bid for mosquito head-nets were rejected, because of the high price and because of the existing stock on hand at San Francisco.

By way of contrast to these high prices, it is interesting to note that the bids received by the surgeons general of the army and navy from medical establishments were noticeably lower, despite the alleged high prices for drugs due to the war. It was explained that the schedules of "war prices" maintained by drug firms was for the current market, but that in the event of war, these establishments are willing to do their bit by giving the army and navy the advantage of lower quotations on their products.

The Secretary of War has received a communication from the United States Commissioner of Pensions expressing the appreciation of the War Department of the extraordinary care and skill of army recruiting officers in selecting men for Mexican or border duty of the highest physical standard. Every acceptance of a recruit for duty means a pension in the

event of war, and a man whose physical standard is low thereby becomes eligible for a pension, even though he was forced to drop behind early in the struggle.

The Commissioner of Pensions expresses appreciation of the fact that the army recruiting officers, in their haste to complete the complements of the various National Guard organizations, never drop below the rigid standard of physical examination in effect during less strenuous times.

This strict adherence to a rigid physical standard for recruits has, of course, vastly lowered the number of men admitted to the service and has even given rise to criticism in some quarters. Army officers point out that while it would be very easy to increase the number of enlistments by a slight lowering of the medical standard, it is an advantage which the Adjutant General of the army refuses to take.

Secretary Baker drafted a note of thanks to the Commissioner.

A board of ordnance officers of the War Department has been appointed and ordered to meet at the Sandy Hook proving grounds on June 25, to make recommendations for the detailing of officers to the ordnance department, in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant. The board will consist of Col. William S. Pierce, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, and Maj. Edward P. O'Brien, Leroy T. Hillman and William I. Westcott.

Those officers found eligible for detail to this duty, it is said, will be officers now serving in the ordnance department, and those found qualified from the army at large. In this latter connection there will be considered those officers examined in January, who have not yet been detailed.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

June 25.—Among other cruelties that the war has imposed might be mentioned the loss of Jack Hazard's mustache. In lieu of a more marketable commodity, it was auctioned off at the Allied Bazaar for \$15. From any point of view it was a swindle—but go on with the story.

Hazard entered the Bazaar nonchalantly. All actors are nonchalant, you know. Margaret Mayo spotted him from afar and balled her. "What am I offered for that?" she asked. Hazard's mustache, several assistants grabbed Hazard and carried him to the platform. "What am I offered for this mustache?" repeated Miss Mayo.

"Five cents," came from a bystander in the crowd. "It ought to be more than that," declared Miss Mayo. "I have counted them; there are thirty-three little by little the bids increased. At this moment a Broadway reporter from a heavy dinner, entered the room. "I bid \$15," he shouted. It was knocked down to him.

Then Hazard was held while the struggling man was removed by a pair of manure scoops.

"I am being cheated," the Broadwayite complained. "Hazard, you should throw in an eyebrow" and forthwith he plucked one.

Irvin Cobb tells the following story on the writ of these little chronicles in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Certain New York correspondents used to be city editor of a paper in Cincinnati. One of the star reporters on the paper was a pale young man of studious mien who held himself aloof from the rest of the staff. He wore a flowing tie and horn-rimmed glasses and his assignments revolved in the pages of Shavian plays and Ibsen tales.

He was sent one night by the city editor to cover a big musical festival, and it resulted in a most interesting story the next morning for the first time since he had been on the paper.

"Floating into the office as if wadded by a gentle breeze," he added up the copy desk and said to the editor:

"Boys, I'm positively drunk with rhythm!"

As an addenda to Mr. Cobb's story it might be said that the pale young man is now a soldier in the European trenches. He has been wounded twice and only recently went back for the third time. So it is that one can never tell about a man's true nature from where he sits. Also flowing ties and horn-rimmed glasses are not an indication of a lack of courage.

The engagement of W. K. Dick to Madeline Force Astor furnished the real thrill of the past week in New York. Mr. Dick is not the type to inspire worldly romantic enthusiasm and the fact that he had many rivals only makes the marriage more interesting to society. The rise in sugar, due to the war, has doubled his income, but he is said to have nothing but what his father left him.

The saddest blow of all is said to have been to Mrs. Force, Mrs. Astor's mother, for now the doors of the great gray palace are closed to her. As Town Topics aptly remarks, Mrs. Force like Cardinal Wellesly, might well exclaim: "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness."

However, with all the sympathetic flapping there are many people who admire Mrs. Astor for the step she has taken—even if her husband or family are not permitted in the social register. It seems that many people in New York think the name of Astor entitles a person to a seat in Heaven, enthroned with the Olympian gods.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

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