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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. HANDLING TROUBLE. When Trouble comes of course I rue it.

If the administration keeps the country out of war with Mexico the votes that it will gain may be lost by keeping Col. Roosevelt in the Presidential campaign.

A bag of flour costs \$300 in Mexican money in Mexico City. If they pay their grocery bills by the month there it must look like moving day whenever a family settles up.

Tens of thousands of citizens have been called away from home and occupation, and we are to have a war debt; yet if we are fortunate Carrizal may supply the principal casualty list.

American soldiers crossed the border line into Mexico in pursuit of a deserter from their ranks, whom they captured. He will be punished, of course, but not so severely as if he had not been caught.

The administration's advocacy of preparedness no doubt has the policies of its successors in view. The country must be convinced now that the present government will never have any use for fleets and armies.

A woman who wants the court to annul her marriage to a professional ball player, declares she was dragged before the ceremony was performed. And yet there are persons who still insist that the awful effects of drugs are exaggerated.

Hetty Green left \$5,000 to her daughter's husband to show her appreciation of his action in waiving any claim to his wife's property at the time of his marriage. Evidently she regarded that as about the greatest and noblest sacrifice a man could make.

The bill to grant pensions to the widows of all veterans of the Spanish-American war, regardless of the manner of the taking off that made them widows has been sidetracked in the Senate. Certainly it would seem that at least self-made widows ought to be barred.

It is reported that 100 machine guns and 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition bought by Germany in the United States to prevent the allies getting them have been turned over to the Carranza government. It would be interesting to know when and how they were delivered.

A lone highwayman on a motorcycle held up five motor-driven coaches filled with tourists in the Yosemite Valley and relieved them of \$400. Except that gasoline has taken the place of horses no progress seems to have been made in this industry since the days of Dick Turpin.

Hetty Green left practically all of her vast estate to her son and daughter, the will providing that they shall not be required to account in or to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court. Neither charity nor the church are to get anything, and the outlook is for mighty slim pickings for the lawyers.

The United States gunboat Annapolis, loaded with refugees, was fired on by a Mexican warship, but it is reported that, in accordance with orders from Washington, the fire was not returned. Thus the country may be kept out of war, but it will be recalled that we practically went to war because the details of returning a salute at Vera Cruz could not be arranged.

"Married men spend more time in the saloon than do single men," says a bulletin of the New York health department. "Twice as many married men go to the saloon as do single men." Presumably the single men are busy trying to find wives so as to have an excuse for going into the saloons.

Complaint is heard from American refugees that they were compelled to shovel coal, clean pots and pans and perform other menial tasks on board the United States steamship Dixie, because the vessel was improperly manned. It will be recalled that many similar complaints were heard from refugees arriving from Europe at the beginning of the war. After a while people who run ships will learn that a refugee is not the sort of traveler to tamely submit to having his comfort and convenience neglected.

Paying Uncle Sam's Bills.

The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is illuminating as to who pays the bills of Uncle Sam, and it ought to help Congress in its efforts to so legislate as to increase the revenues and at the same time make more equable the distribution of the burdens of taxation. But it will not.

Last year the total collections of internal revenue amounted to \$312,749,769.58, and \$409,751,031.37 was collected in twelve States, while slightly more than \$100,000,000 was collected in the other thirty-six States. The customs revenues amounted to \$211,000,000, making a grand total of \$724,000,000 as the revenues of the Federal government.

The State of New York collected \$105,529,668 or more than one-fifth of the entire internal revenue; Illinois collected \$65,287,550; Pennsylvania collected \$44,817,504; Ohio collected \$33,743,476, and Kentucky collected \$37,266,657, making a total of \$287,000,000, or more than one-half the entire amount of internal revenue, to be collected in five States.

The one district including Maryland and the District of Columbia paid more internal revenue than did the combined districts which include Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Utah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Neither Maryland nor the District of Columbia are considered very important parts of the Union by some of the Senators and Representatives from these fifteen States which paid less revenue into the Federal Treasury, especially when it comes to appropriations; but this small section stretching along the northern bank of the Potomac was very important in supplying revenue to be appropriated for the benefit of these fifteen large agricultural States which have been so successful in securing appropriations for their dry rivers and creeks, to teach the farmers how to farm, to eradicate the boll weevil and the Southern cattle tick, to cure wild ducks in Utah which have become afflicted with sore throats from drinking salt water, to stamp out hog cholera, to kill chipmunks and mountain lions, to teach how to pull stumps in logged-over States, and to improve rural sanitation by securing new models for cow stables, pigpens and adjacent structures.

Next year Maryland and the District of Columbia like New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, will be more important as revenue producers, because the income tax is to be doubled. Some of our rural statesmen are afraid that the government is drifting toward a general pension system. It is. But the pensioners are the States which are so engrossed in reforming themselves and the rest of the country and securing appropriations from Congress, that they have neither time nor inclination to help foot the bills of the Federal government.

A Wrong that Should Be Righted.

A year's trial has proved beyond question that injustice, hardship and discrimination have resulted from the operation of the amendment which Representative Borland succeeded in fastening upon the last District of Columbia appropriation bill, and which the House has made a part of the appropriation measure for the current year. The effect of this amendment is to compel the owners of property on either side of the streets of the Capital City, title to which is vested in the United States government, to pay one-half the cost of paving such streets. The provision, which is indefensible on any standpoint, is one item in the mass of destructive legislation originating during the District-baiting orgy in the House last session that the Senate failed to kill, and for which no blame attaches to it, in view of the tremendous task imposed upon the Upper House in reconstructing the hodge-podge that was sent to it in the form of a District bill.

There are a dozen valid objections to the Borland amendment, which obviously is wrong in theory. Especially does it discriminate against and impose injustice and hardship upon wage-earners who by thrift and economy have managed to acquire titles to modest homes in the suburbs. They are called upon to contribute more than their fair share to the cost of building up the Nation's Capital. Last year the amendment imposed an increased expense of \$150,000 upon the taxpayers of the District, and this year they will be called upon to bear an added burden of \$250,000, most of it falling upon property owners in the unfinished suburbs. The amendment should not have been adopted at all; certainly there was no shadow of justice in adopting it without giving due notice so that persons in moderate circumstances, when investing their savings, might do so with a full knowledge of the obligations they were assuming and not blindly involve themselves beyond their means.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations and other civic organizations have advised the Senate Committee on Appropriations of the iniquities and injustice resulting from this wholly unnecessary legislation, in the hope that it will be stricken from the pending bill. It should not be difficult to convince fair-minded legislators that the amendment is discriminatory and inimical to the Capital's best interests.

A Savage Superstition.

In the course of testimony given before an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, counsel for a railroad company, averring that abuse of commutation privileges causes serious diminution of the road's legitimate income from that department of its business, suggested that commutation tickets should carry photographs of the passengers to whom they belong. Cannot the railroads devise some means of protection that will not cause a social revolution? The old superstition of savages that making a picture of a person takes away something of his personality survives in the modern prejudice against finger prints and counterfeit presentations as agencies of law and authority.—New York Sun.

Our Forty-eight Little Armies.

Some day the country may learn that forty-eight little armies, each under a State government, some with equipment and some without, some with training and some without, do not constitute an effective force in a modern war.—Kansas City Times.

AGUILAR, NOTE WRITER, AS SEEN BY MINER

New York, June 6.—As statesmen go, Senor Aguilar, who is Carranza's secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs, is the biggest joke that any ruler ever had around him since kings gave up the habit of having jesters.

In comparison with Aguilar, Col. Roosevelt would probably say that William Jennings Bryan was like a combination of Bismarck, Gladstone and Disraeli.

Most any man in looking at Aguilar would say that he was a combination of cheap Italian barber and Spanish waiter dressed up to go to a bull fight. He is the most insignificant looking little man that you can find anywhere outside of a musical comedy chorus.

For some unknown reason he thinks he is a sort of Beau Brummel and so is always highly perfumed and powdered and oiled. His straight black hair is greased down on his head until it shines like patent leather. The ends of a very diminutive mustache are coaxed into a cute little curl. He is not five feet tall and weighs 100 pounds, but he stands up so straight that he almost falls over backward. That is his method of being dignified and important.

Clothes, however, are his weakness. That's the gauge of his mind. Since he has had a hand in the public crib he has just reveled in clothes. It is stated that he has more suits than any two other men in Mexico. I know that I have seen him in at least three different business suits in one day.

When he was in the army he simply let his inclinations run riot in uniforms and invented a whole lot of special ones for himself. One was made of buckskin almost entirely covered with gold embroidery. If you wanted to pay him a great compliment it was only necessary to beg him to put on that embroidered buckskin uniform. He'd put it on, too, just as fast as he could change and then pose before you for the hour so as to let you have a real good look.

The last time I saw this greaser dude he was wearing a slate colored suit of clothes with a fine blue stripe in it and he had on a yellow shirt with a white collar and a purple necktie. His shoes were black patent leather and his socks white. His Panama hat had a fancy band on it, but I forget the color. All I remember is that it was gaudy and his whole makeup like a rain-bow.

Now this precious little fellow who has been writing notes to our State Department and the heads of foreign nations was originally a burro mose, that is to say, a donkey's valet. In the United States we would call him a stable boy in a mule stable. That, of course, is nothing to his discredit, be he Mexican or be he anything else. But he tries to cover it up even in the present barefoot government of Mexico and succeeds as of gentle birth.

I must give him credit for ambition and a certain amount of shrewdness for he decided that the quickest way to get advancement in politics in a government where half the officials could neither read nor write was to learn typewriting and be somebody's secretary. He would then be in touch with people and somebody would be a ladder for him to climb up on.

Well, that's just what he did and he got away with it and now he is secretary of state. He is very pompous and haughty and although he is always crazy to be interviewed and see his name in print he tells all correspondents, even the representatives of the official government, that they must put all their questions in writing and submit them to him for consideration.

Moreover if you are a newspaper man and he meets you he insists that you interview him, whether you want to or not. That is he invites you to submit to him a list of questions. Joe de Costa, who is down there as an alleged correspondent of the New York Times, but who is really on Carranza's pay roll as a department clerk, was practically ordered by Aguilar to interview him at least once a week if he wanted to keep from having Article 33 read to him.

I had a run in with Aguilar on this very line myself. I was introduced to him along with all the other cabinet officers and he immediately informed me that he wished me to put my questions in writing. I wasn't on to his game then and did not exactly know what he meant. So I merely bowed and said nothing as there was nothing I wanted to talk with the little snipe about.

A day or two later, he met me and demanded to know where the questions were and why I had not turned them in sooner. Naturally I went up in the air a little way, and told him a few wholesome truths, but like all truths they were not appreciated. So we had quite some Mexican fireworks and I know there is one Mexican anybody who hates the gringo that is writing this.

It was Aguilar who had charge of the army that occupied Vera Cruz when Funston evacuated it. Since then Aguilar has always told how he drove the gringo army out of Mexico and onto their ships. He makes quite a conquering story of it.

A Romany Revolution.

With elevators in the pyramid of Cheops and an auto bus line running to Mecca, we are prepared to hear, and we do, from Kansas that the gypsies have abandoned their ancient friend, the horse, in favor of the gasoline wagon. A photograph shows a Romany band in a high-power truck, the sides of which are emblazoned with the garish colors loved by the nomads, while the chief and a part of his family are seen in a handsome seven-passenger touring car.

From time immemorial the gypsy and his horse have been inseparable. It was his means of locomotion and his medium of exchange, but now, we presume, he will swap cars instead of horses, and woe to the man at the other end of the bargain.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS, Author of "New News of Yesterday," Etc.

ANYTHING TO OBLIGE A FRIEND

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When James G. Blaine was a lad and afterward when a student at the university in Western Pennsylvania from which he was graduated, he took keen interest in all that he heard of the political dexterity, the high and subtle art of party diplomacy and of legislative leadership which caused Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania to be esteemed one of the great American politicians for twenty years preceding the civil war.

Mr. Blaine used to say to his friends that one of the qualifications of Simon Cameron for conspicuous political leadership, and especially for the manipulation of politics and the control of political bodies, was the swift and intuitive operation of his mind, especially at times when brilliant opportunity suddenly opened to him.

This quality was especially serviceable to Simon Cameron shortly after James K. Polk was in 1845 inaugurated president of the United States. At that time, James Buchanan was one of the two representatives of Pennsylvania in the Federal Senate. Buchanan was extremely cautious and conservative in his attitude, but he was also recognized as a man of unusual gifts of which he

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

The pre-Dreadnought battleship is little more than a memory, the Dreadnought itself is a second-rater among battleships while the super-Dreadnought is in the ascendant. The future, according to the opinion of certain naval authorities, will be a superlatively-Dreadnought—a great mass of steel displacing 50,000 tons, mounting fifteen 15-inch guns and tearing through the ocean at a speed of 25 knots an hour, according to farseeing naval officers.

Officers declare that the rapid passing of older types of battleship construction augurs strongly for the coming of the superlative-Dreadnought, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, one of the foremost big navy advocates in Congress, is said to favor the building of such a ship with the name "U. S. S. United States."

The argument of naval constructors in favor of the superlative-Dreadnought is based upon the fact that battleship construction has steadily progressed, not by notch, year after year, each year's work being a decided improvement upon the last. Why, then, they argue, jump six notches in one year and outstrip the world in battleships of daring and massive construction.

It has only been a few years since the 12-inch guns of the Oregon were considered invincible. Today those same guns are obsolete and the trend of sentiment in the navy favors the mounting of 15-inch weapons. The Oregon's size, 10,000 to 12,000 tons, was considered little less than gigantic and her speed of 13 knots, marvelous.

The President's call of the National Guard, entirely to the spirit and intent, worked a great change in the sentiment of the American people, insofar as relief work is concerned, and this change of sentiment, based on the old theory that charity begins at home, has resulted in a new and more generous attitude toward the real need of gifts to American soldiers who had become incapacitated by reason of the service in Mexico.

The calling out of the National Guard, however, entirely changed the character of all the vigor which had formerly found an outlet in European relief work, was almost immediately diverted into domestic channels. Incidentally, this relief work took a very practical form. Instead of relief measures being carried directly upon the Guardsmen, persons with the good of the National Guard at heart immediately undertook measures to alleviate the distress of the wives and other dependents of Guardsmen who had been called to the colors.

The campaign in Mexico has meant the passing of the regulation army shoe and while this model of footwear will be retained for lighter service conditions, the army has adopted a souped up, more serviceable model for conditions in Mexico. Nine hundred pairs of this new model are undergoing trials at the present time.

This makes it necessary to issue two pairs of shoes to the soldier, one pair for garrison work and the heavier service shoe for conditions in the field. The army shoe is said to be one of the most perfect shoe models ever devised and this fact has been recognized by a number of shoe manufacturers who are turning out a shoe modeled along the lines of the army type, for civilian wear. The new service shoe will be similar to the garrison shoe in formation, except that it will be tougher. The smooth side of the leather has been turned to the inside, thus eliminating the lining, a prolific source of sore feet in the service. The sole is hobbled and the heel is iron bound.

The application of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. Army, for retirement, is in the hands of the President and will probably be approved as soon as a successor to Gen. Goethals' post as governor of the Canal Zone can be selected. For some time it has been known that Gen. Goethals has recommended Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, of the Engineer Corps, as his successor. Former Secretary of War Garrison was understood to favor the appointment of Col. Harding, but Secretary of War Baker has not pressed his opinion.

In fact, it is reliably reported that great political pressure is being brought to bear upon the administration, looking to the appointment of a civilian to the post, and with election so close, the administration may not be able to resist. Among the eminent Democrats who have been mentioned as possible civilian successors of Goethals, is Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. If it were not for the belief on the part of the administration that it would be charged with introducing politics into the Canal Zone, the Government, it is said, would not be delayed.

The various companies of the Coast Artillery Corps have ceased to exist as legal units under the terms of the

arrived Brooklyn, July 4; Jackson, Kansas, arrived Newport, July 4; L. L. L. Macdonald, arrived for New London, July 4; ...

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, July 6.—Charles Menz, who hails from Sandusky, Ohio, has a new idea to end the world series in Europe. It is simple and scintillating. For ten months prior to the last final game of Harper's Weekly, Mr. Menz managed edited that publication.

There is a pompous nouveau riche, who has just married a girl and whose palace on upper Fifth Avenue will be turned to flashy sartorial creations and his wife is adorned with jewels like a chandelier. He is notorious for disowning poor relations.

"No," he is not," said the indignant flunky. "Not in?" he said with an air of disappointment, which was also conveyed by the byplay of his friend.

"According to the New York Tribune this is the way every woman reads the current news of the day to friend husband."

"Turn that hellish invention off quick," he shouted. In the case of the cleaner was looked like might be a spot of blood. It wasn't. It was the southeast corner of the gentleman's sock. He pulled and yanked and finally it came out.

To Many Anxious Inquirers: No, I am not the Mysterious O. O. mentioned in the Rae Tanager case. Just because a man has foolish initials it is no reason for the world to be misled and always under a cloud of suspicion.

TO SHOW "CAPITAL PREPARED"

Trade Bodies Will Present Film at Poll's Next Week. That the National Capital is a wonderful "prepared" city, and that its army and navy and governmental units generally are in the best of the world, is spectacularly set forth in the film "The National Capital Prepared," which has been prepared and will be produced by a joint committee of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Retail Merchants' Association, beginning Monday night at Poll's Theater.

Distinguished men in public life will be present at the premier performance. In the event that President Wilson does not return to Washington in time for the opening performance, the film will be presented at Tuesday night's showing of the film. Arrangements to this end were made at the White House yesterday with Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty by Col. Robert H. Taylor, chairman of the National Capital Prepared, which has been prepared and will be produced by a joint committee of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Retail Merchants' Association, beginning Monday night at Poll's Theater.

In the annual report of H. E. Rogers, statistical secretary of the governing body of the Seven-Day Adventists of North America, with headquarters in Takoma Park, issued yesterday, a gain of over 87,000 is announced. The total amount collected during 1915 was \$1,377,810.23, which makes a grand total of \$17,000,000 for the last ten years.

Land Condemned for Streets.

Land valued at \$118,670.28 has been condemned for the extension of Calvert street and other thoroughfares in the vicinity of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, according to a report made to Justice McCoyle yesterday by the condemnation jury. The jury was made up of A. Geary Johnson, C. J. Gockeler, J. E. Henderson, George Newton, and William P. Lipscomb.

EVERY ONE visiting Washington wishes to take something as a remembrance of the visit to the Nation's Capital, or as a gift for friends and relatives. It is the aim of the National Remembrance shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit. NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP (Mr. Foster's Shop) 14th Street, Opp. Willard Hotel.