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TWO PRAYERS. My heart shall never cease To yearn for things of peace, And pray forevermore From dreadful things of war The world shall find release.

The nation now is undergoing the calm before the political storm. The British report daily advances, but the heat wave seems to have been temporarily halted.

O. Hell has been rejected as a recruit, but not because Gen. Sherman said they had enough of that in war. The latest recorded political bet is that Mr. Hughes will dispose of his whiskers before he enters the White House.

France and England have promised Russia both sides of the Dardanelles at the end of the war, but who is going to get Berlin? And now England has ordered a cell on the Island of St. Helena swept out and fumigated for the Kaiser. Why overlook Von Tirpitz?

One of our leading humorists says if the cost of living keeps going up the restaurant proprietors will be cutting ham for sandwiches with a safety razor and running it through a clothes wringer.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, acme of dignity, finds himself opposed by a candidate who mixes his political arguments with song. Johnny Fitzgerald may not win a Senatorial toga, but he will at least make the senior Senator from Massachusetts realize that popular elections mean reaching a popular level.

The United States is about to tell Britain to pay more respect to neutral rights in adopting military measures against the central powers. Most of the people in this country will not get very much excited until Britain carries her disrespect of neutral rights to the point of killing said neutrals.

If the number of persons killed by sharks this summer should be stacked up against the number drowned while bathing, the toll of the man-eaters would look even smaller than the American casualties in our present "war" with Mexico when compared to the casualty lists of Europe. We hear little of accidental drownings, because they are common, and we hear much about deaths from sharks because they are unusual.

President Wilson may not find great satisfaction in the enthusiasm with which the postmasters welcome his speech. They are all officeholders by the grace of his word and their opinions are thus discounted as perhaps a trifle prejudiced. Nevertheless they are an intelligent body of men, anxious to do everything to enhance the value of their branch of the government service and after all sincere Americans. The Chief Executive is undoubtedly glad to record them as among his most devoted followers.

The Pennsylvania coal operators find that they will not be able to rebate to the consumer the millions that the Keystone State has been compelled to turn back to the mine owners as illegal tax tribute. It would require too much book-keeping, they say, and yet bookkeepers are not rated as expensive employees.

Recent announcement by the Commissioners that the construction of the proposed new fish market would soon be commenced is gratifying to some extent, to say the least. No greater menace to the health of a community ever existed than this "eyesore" which is a veritable nuisance. For thirty-five years the old shacks have been the receiving station of four-fifths of the city's supply of marine products and during all this time the slime and liquids from fish, oysters, clams, etc., have been constantly absorbed by the earth under them. Let the good work proceed.

An Efficient Police Department.

A contemporary has editorially called attention to the merits of the Capital's police department and joined the ranks of those who long have been urging upon Congress the need for an adequate system of pensions for members of the department and their dependents.

There are none, perhaps, in Washington who will deny that the lack of adequate pensions for policemen and firemen long has been one of the shames of the government of the District, but among the residents of the city as well as among the members of Congress may be found many different opinions as to the efficiency of the police department.

Statistics will show that the National Capital has one of the most efficient police departments in the country. But a study of statistics also will show that because of peculiar conditions in this city we should have the most efficient police department of any city in the country.

Washington's population is formed of diplomats, members of Congress, the idle rich, about 40,000 government employes and their families, and those in business here. About the only attention given these people by the police is when they violate a traffic regulation or fail to sweep off the snow.

In slums and immigrant residents Washington is poor. The city almost is without slums or immigrants, and in New York and Chicago the police say crime is bred in slums and among immigrants of a low class. Washington has a large colored population that is remarkably law-abiding.

Viewed as an American city, Washington is practically free from crime, but yet a few crimes are committed here. To estimate the efficiency of the police department, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain how the police handle the crimes that are committed. A review of some of the violations of law of recent date is interesting in estimating police efficiency.

These law violators in some instances are out-of-town criminals, who have visited Washington, committed crimes and vanished. Such was the case in the recent robbery of a downtown store, where a thief or thieves walked away with \$15,000 worth of lace and other valuables. No arrest has been made in this case.

No arrest has been made for the murder of a white man in Brookland, D. C.; the murder of a colored man in the southwest and the murder of a colored woman in the northwest, all of recent date. The police have not found the men who entered the Chaconas store in Louisiana avenue, dynamited the safe and escaped with a rich haul in cash and jewelry.

A band of thieves or a number of men working individually have been robbing apartments over a period of many months, but no arrests have been made. The police have not caught the negro who tried to rob the home of Police Sgt. Edwards, of the Fifth precinct, and attacked his little daughter. Fortunately the child was not badly hurt.

At Christmas pickpockets worked so boldly and in such numbers that one police officer declared: "The dips are tearing the town wide open and getting away with it." The pickpockets who worked so daringly among the throngs at Arlington on Memorial Day still have not been seen inside of a Washington police cell. The flimflammers who robbed a number of visitors to the Capital of large sums by matching coins and other tricks, have not been caught.

"After You."

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. Some time ago New York newspapers gave an account of the death of a man who was asphyxiated while alone in his apartment in a large apartment house. At the inquest which followed, a lady who lived on the same floor with this man said she had heard him groaning, but that he had always been so very rude to women, she did not make any effort to see what the trouble was.

About the same time another news item appeared, stating that a wealthy woman left in her will to an employe of a big trust company of which she was a patron, a hundred thousand dollars, to mark her appreciation of his devotion to her interests and comforts, "as well as his un-failing courtesy, honor, and promptness!"

Each item tells its own story. But for his habitual rudeness and lack of courtesy the life of the first man might have been saved. Because of his habitual courtesy and kindness, the second man won a large fortune.

We never know what will come of courteous conduct—our kindnesses, smiles, or little attentions to people whom we wait upon or come in contact with in any way; but we do know the immediate effect upon ourselves. We cannot hold a kindly attitude to others, we cannot be courteous and helpful without feeling better ourselves.

The gracious "Thank you," so often neglected, the pleasant smile, the suppression of rude, hasty words that are sure to give pain, the maintenance of self-control, and an agreeable expression even under the most trying conditions, the attention to others which we would wish accorded to ourselves—how easily life can be enriched and uplifted, made cheerful and happy, by the observance of these simple things! And how they help us to get on in life!

Unfortunately in large cities where there is perpetual crowding and hurrying, the example of seeing everybody pushing, crowding and trying to get the most comfortable seat or secure the place of advantage tends to encourage the development of the most selfish human instincts.

We are all familiar with public hogs, especially the "end seat hog," who gets on a car, takes his seat on the outside end, and compels everybody who boards the car after him to stumble over his feet to get past him. I have seen youths forcing their way through a crowd, nearly knocking people down, trying to get into a car first so they could monopolize the best seats.

"I recall an interesting anecdote of the value of politeness in history that should be of especial interest to Americans," said a noted Frenchman in a lecture on good manners, translated for a New York newspaper. "The Marshal de Rochambeau, who fought bravely for the Americans in the War of Independence, was one of the many good men condemned to the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. One morning he and a crowd of others were led out of prison to a cart which conveyed the victims to execution. Among them was a priest. The Marshal de Rochambeau and the priest were the last of the party. The old soldier, wishing to show respect to religion, begged the priest to enter first into the vehicle. Removing his hat and bowing with graceful politeness, as if he were totally unaware that they were in the presence of death, he said:

"After you, Monsieur l'Abbe." "The priest, seeing that the Marshal, who was eighty years old, was much older than himself, did not wish to go first, but, bowing with equal politeness, said: "After you, Monsieur le Marechal."

"After they had exchanged courtesies for some minutes the jailor interfered, pushed the priest into the cart and said to the Marshal: "Stand back, old Marshal; there is no room for you today."

"This very day saw the end of the Terror; the Marshal was released from prison and spent his last days in peace." "After you" will unravel a crowd quicker than any vulgar, selfish pushing and crowding to be first. The world itself makes way for the kindly, pleasing, gracious personality. People will involuntarily stand aside and let a polite, well-bred person pass when the unattractive, rude, boorish hustler, however able he may be, must elbow his way and push through the crowd. His boorishness antagonizes all with whom he comes in contact.

The "After you" attitude is especially desirable in the hot season when tempers are more easily ruffled than in cooler weather. A little courtesy and consideration for others will go a long way to allay the discomfort of crowded cars and boats, and to make life generally more agreeable in the vacation months.

Mr. Hughes' ideals of the character of public service are not surprising. His career has proved that he does not hold them lightly or keep them as the rules to be obeyed in Fourth of July speeches. They are the rules by which his own official life was guided. It was his courage, his sanity and his disinterested public service which caused millions to turn confidently to him and ask him to lay aside the achieved honors coveted by his profession and take up new work for the nation's weal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

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

HOW JACKSON PULLED THE WIRES.

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Martin Van Buren was chief among the leaders in that famous political group of the early years of the past century which was known colloquially as the "Albany Regency." He was a very warm supporter of William H. Crawford for the presidency in the election of 1824. Van Buren greatly admired Crawford's course while serving as secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President James Monroe. Moreover, Crawford was a conspicuous representative of what used to be called "true Jeffersonian Democracy." This appealed greatly to Martin Van Buren.

Through Van Buren's influence, Crawford received enough electoral votes in New York's legislature to make it certain that his would be one of the three names before the house of representatives when the time came for that body to elect the president. As there were four candidates for the presidency that year, it was deemed certain by Van Buren, and, in fact, by all the politicians that the electoral college would not give a majority of votes to any one. Therefore the election of president would go to the house and the vice president to the senate.

Van Buren's leadership made it possible for Crawford's name to be one of the three. The other two being Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams. Henry Clay did not receive electoral votes enough to enable him to supplant any one of these three. It was always claimed that by an understanding between the

Secretary of War Baker has finally adopted rules and regulations governing the conduct of correspondents in the field with the organized militia, which throws considerable light upon the costs and difficulties of such news gathering in the day and generation of military activities.

The permission can be granted to a correspondent to accompany troops, the sum of \$1,000 must be deposited with the department to be drawn against for equipment and maintenance. Furthermore, the newspaper or news organization to which the correspondent is accredited must give bond in the sum of \$2,000 for the good conduct of the writer, and it is specified in case of an infraction of the rules this sum will be forfeited and given to any charity the Secretary of War may care to name.

Employers of correspondents are required to show that the men assigned to work with the army in the field are regular working members of the newspaper, and not merely "free-lance" adventurers.

Correspondents from foreign newspapers will find the regulations even more rigid. These men must have had experience in other war campaigns and must first of all be recommended by the military board at Camp Seward, Philadelphia, and also letters from their Ambassador at Washington.

The adjutant general's office of the army has again gained meritorious distinction for its work in connection with the preparedness movement and the Mexican border trouble. The latest achievement of this office which reflects great credit upon it is the preparation of more than 2,000 nominations involving the promotion of line and staff officers of the army in accordance with the terms of the army reorganization act.

This work was performed in a remarkably short period of time and the quickness and accuracy in preparing the nominations attest well for the efficiency of the adjutant general's clerical force. Some idea of the work necessary to prepare these 2,000 nominations can be gained from the fact that each promotion of a colonel involved five other promotions down through the service.

The promotions in the infantry alone required clerical work which covered forty typewritten pages in finished, tabulated form. The lists were made out for the adjutant general's office by July 10 and sent to the Senate on July 10. Other nominations were submitted the following day. Now that the Senate has confirmed nearly all these nominations, with the exception of those indefinitely postponed, it is necessary to begin the work of engrossing the commissions.

The present expert engaged on the work cannot engross more than thirty or thirty-five a day, and at this rate it is not until several weeks in an effort to catch up with added duties due to the army reorganization act and this work, of course, has been done without extra compensation. Added to this labor, has been the work resulting from the mobilization of the regular army and the National Guard along the Mexican border. While there seems to be an extraordinary need of extra clerks in these departments, Congress has refused to see the situation in that light.

So far, the Secretary of the Navy has been in no hurry to announce the successor to Rear Admiral Rupert Blue, in the post of chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. Admiral Blue is expected to terminate his present term of duty in that post as soon as the navy appropriation bill has been signed and in the meantime, speculation is keen as to what officer will be named in his place.

Capt. Volney O. Chase, on duty in the office of chief of naval operations, has been recommended to the Secretary by Rear Admiral Benson and it is believed that Capt. Chase may have an excellent chance for selection, though others "prominently mentioned" are: Capt. J. S. McKean, assistant for material in the same office; Capt. F. M. Bennett, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard; Capt. William R. Shoemaker, recently commanding officer of the Arkansas; Capt. R. L. Russell, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Commander William A. Moffett, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

There are a number of Senators who have recently become convinced that the idea that a badge of the War Department bureau should be placed on an identical footing as to rank, pay and allowances, and this idea was evidently fo-

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTYRE. Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, July 20.—The police have decided to clean up "Bug House Square" in the city. It is Madison Square and several days it has been the rendezvous of godless orators and sex killers who have been allowed too much liberty of speech, it is declared. In fact these long haired ranters have given the square an atmosphere as foul as the vapors that arose from decayed matter.

Birth control bill is discussed before young boys with care-free abandon. Police allowed them to go on with the feeling that they were absolutely harmless. The bill regarding the law subjects that are brazenly discussed by men and women that they have decided to do a little something.

Every night, rain or fair weather, these nondescript "drag out their little soap boxes and, if they have the cash, a gasoline torch and begin the tirades against trusts, millionaires and almost every one who has succeeded in life. Some of them blaspheme the Creator—all in all it is a jumble of nothingness from depraved minds, but it has been allowed to go on too long. They do not take up any collections. A Square cop expressed it: "Most hop and come out here to cuss the world. They expect a living but will not work for it."

Winsor McKay's son is a member of the State militia encamping at Van Cortlandt Park. Young McKay is known to perhaps every child in America—that is they have seen him even if they did not know who he was. He was the model for the original "Little News" in the comic supplements.

Young McKay has always been interested in soldiering. In fact it is rumored up and down the Rialto that he furnished the idea for the song "Soldier Boy," which is the reigning hit of the summer season in music land.

Just when the Hawaiian tunes were dominating all the other kind of songs, the war cloud in Mexico had to bob up and now every music publishing house is in a fever of activity to get out a military song. The "Soldier Boy" song has made a fortune in one month's time.

A rather daring physician in New York has come out with the statement that he is killing more children than the actual disease of infantile paralysis. He says that in one home he has visited two of the children were actually paralyzed with fear from reading the accounts of the disease in the neighborhood. He had the children removed to the country, talked to them and soothed them and he says that in three days they were running around as well as ever.

The restoration of Thomas Mott Osborne to the wardenship of Sing Sing has been a great satisfaction to New Yorkers, who as a whole believed in him. Osborne triumphed over his enemies and not one charge of immorality has been proved. He got a clean bill of health in every particular.

A regular he actor who fairly itches for publicity every minute of the day has had a long electric sign erected at the end of Long Acre Square. His name appears in the lights and under it reads: "Will return in three weeks. A string of colored lights sign around the sign."

It can be seen from the office of Martin Beck, a few days ago Mr. Beck was called to a whole believed in him. Osborne triumphed over his enemies and not one charge of immorality has been proved. He got a clean bill of health in every particular.

START MILLION-DOLLAR HOTEL. Structure to Be Started at Sixteenth and Crescent Streets. Ground was broken yesterday for the excavation for a million-dollar hotel to be erected on Sixteenth street at Crescent street. The building will be constructed of brick and stone and will be surrounded by the magnificent structures surrounding it. Kennedy Brothers and H. L. Rust are promoters of the enterprise. The name of the new hotel will be "Meridian Hotel."

The building will be seven stories high and will be erected on an irregular strip of land comprising 7,000 square feet with a frontage of 130 feet on Sixteenth street, 50 feet on Crescent street and extending some distance to Kalamazoo road.

PENALTY FOR BACK TAXES. Assessor Notices Property Owners of Danger. Unless property owners fill out personal property schedule for 1916 within the next 10 days, a penalty of 20 per cent will be imposed. The schedules are required to be filled out in July. The tax are payable next May.

Employees of the District Assessor's office have been busy for the past few days distributing notices to this effect. It is expected that within the next few days the police will be called upon to assist in the distribution.

ROAD MARCH FOR TROOP A. Mounted Militia Will Make Noon-Day Camp. Troop A of the District Militia, will take an all-day "road march" today. Mounted on horses from the regular army, the "Federal Express" leaves the Union Station at 1:30 o'clock. The express will be operated on a weekly schedule and will leave Washington every Friday afternoon. The same train will leave Boston on Sunday evening.

Newman to Be Honor Guest. Commissioner Oliver P. Newman will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given at the Raleigh Hotel this afternoon in celebration of his appointment to a second term as District Commissioner. Conrad H. Syme, Corporation Counsel, will act as toastmaster. A committee in charge of the celebration is directed by Donald J. Donovan, secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

EVERY ONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance. The National Remembrance Shop, located in the National Capital, or as a gift for friends at home. The aim of the National Remembrance Shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic value. The National Remembrance Shop, (Mr. Foster's Shop) is located at 14th Street. Opp. Willard Hotel.

