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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 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 INNER GARDEN.

The garden that's neglected yields A woeeful crop of weeds, And lushly irrigated fields Untilled will run to weeds.

But with a little care the plot O'errun with weedy blows Will be transformed into a spot Transfigured by the rose.

So with the garden of the soul— Keep it without cease— Stamp out the choking weeds of dole, And gather blooms of peace.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Commissioner Brownlow's idea is that Socialist street meetings are all right so long as they remain social.

From the way Congress is piling up work for the Federal Trade Commission, that body soon will have to give consideration to the proposition of an eight-hour law for itself.

Miss Marianne de la Torre, grand opera artist, sang to swell the fund for the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, but the critics did not make light of her singing.

If Representative Gardner is correct in his figures which credit navy gunners with 57 hits out of 754 shots, Clark Griffith will have to look elsewhere than in the navy to strengthen that outfield.

The District policemen and firemen are gratified that a start has been made towards an efficient pension system and the gratification will be general if Congress enacts the District bill before adjournment.

"Moose Leaders Urge Wilson On," blares a headline. If he has a keen recollection, President Wilson might cast his mind back over history and learn what happened to a few other people the Moose leaders have urged on.

Every time somebody fixes a definite date for the adjournment of Congress somebody else arises with a proposition that delays the date. Predictions of adjournment date soon will be regarded like predictions of the end of the war.

What has become of our old-fashioned friend "Coal Famine Threatened?" This line was in the habit of showing up on the front pages regularly about August 15, or as soon as the annual hay fever convention notices had all been printed.

At the moment when supporters of woman suffrage propose a test vote in Congress, it is learned that most of their champions have left for home. This is another indication that votes of men still are more important than votes for women.

From all the discussion of the railroad strike it would appear that the sort of arbitration these trainmen really need is the sort that mother was in the habit of applying to little Willie when he came home with his hair wet after she'd told him not to go in swimming.

Uncle Murray Crane and Brother Bill Barnes may be right—Candidate Hughes might not know much about politics, but a glance at his picture on straight would indicate that he has the art of candidating down to a fine point.

"Mothers Hold Reunion and Feature Program," proclaims a headline. Most mothers hold a reunion three times a day and the way the family howls if the bell for the tri-daily reunion doesn't ring on time would indicate that she "features program" on those occasions also.

Right in the midst of strikes and wars and the militia on the border, Bergen Point, N. Y., gets all worked up as to whether it is proper for little boys to whistle hymns! They might as well have held this off until after election—or until they heard a small boy whistling a hymn!

In a manner of speaking, and after watching the painful efforts of Congress to increase the army, President Wilson tells the House by his veto that he doesn't care to have the retired officers retired quite so much, and at the same time he wants to be able to keep them as retiring as officers on the active list.

A news paragraph states that the "tug James O. Carter arrived at Alexandria with fertilizer laden barges and left Georgetown with light barges," etc. That is about the most sensible length of tow rope for fertilizer barges one could think of. Which only goes to show how far this scientific management stuff can be carried when a tug boat captain takes it up.

The Railroad Trouble.

The problem of settling the differences between the railroads and their employees is large enough without complicating it at this time by the injection of politics.

President Wilson has called the executive heads of all the large railroads into conference and is discussing with them the demands of the brotherhood leaders, representing the employees.

Above all the discussion and the general public interest in the developments comes the discordant note that the railroad officials will remain adamant because to yield will mean to advance the candidacy of President Wilson to the detriment of Charles Evans Hughes.

Those who thrust forward this assertion or attempt to sustain it do a grave injustice to the railroad executives and their genuine hope to settle the existing differences by mediation. Few will believe such an assertion.

The eight-hour day for the trainmen means a straight increase in salary of 27 per cent for the majority of the employees. To the railroads, it means an immense increase in the appropriation for payrolls and a revolutionary adjustment of the time schedule for the majority of the employees.

Punitive overtime and other minor matters in dispute, it is suggested by President Wilson should be left to an arbitration board, the members to be selected by him.

As the representative of 100,000,000 people the President occupies a most important place in these negotiations. Few will dare intimate that he will do other than what he conscientiously feels is for the best interest of the country and its people.

The same standard of judgment ought to be applied to the heads of the railroads. They are facing the greatest problem that has come in their careers. To comply with the demands of the men in many cases will bring certain unprofitable lines to the verge of bankruptcy. It means more to many than the success or failure of any candidate for President.

At all times the railroads have been willing to submit their differences to an impartial arbitration board. The employees have not been disposed to accept this solution of the problem. These facts are cited merely to show that the big men of the railroads were willing to have the points in dispute considered by a board long before there was any thought of retarding or promoting political candidacies.

The whole country hopes that the question will be settled without a strike that will damage the general public, cripple business, delay mails and cause untold havoc. It is unfair and unpatriotic to feel that the railroad men would bring about a national disaster merely because they hope to aid a man to reach the White House.

"I Am Not that Man."

In a recent interview the Kaiser again denies that guilt for plunging Europe into bloodshed rests upon his shoulders. He reiterates that the war was forced upon him, and calls upon his antebellum reputation for loving peace to support his contention that he struggled for peace until his enemies were at his throat and self-defense was his last resort. In the interview he says:

"I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his shoulders. I am not that man."

There have been numerous similar statements from the Kaiser. In fact, ever since the beginning of the war he has been making declarations that "he is not the man." But he has not gone into the facts. He has not given to the world his explanation of the events of those days when Europe hung on the brink of the greatest war in history, and finally was pushed over by Germany's declaration of war against Russia.

A man of royal blood was assassinated. Then Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. But still Europe was not at war. No world power had unleashed her armies. The great war now raging had not started. But Germany's declaration against the Czar and the rush of German troops over the frontiers of Poland threw the scales out of balance, and the great war was on.

But even if the great war's beginning should be traced to the Austro-Hungarian breach of the peace, the Kaiser may find difficulty in escaping blame. Is there doubt that Berlin's hand guided the Austro-Hungarian course before the dual monarchy declared war? The insulting note that was sent Serbia seems to have been written with a confidence that could be born only of the strength of Germany's armies. Serbia was given but 48 hours in which to reply. The entente's plea for an extension of time was not granted. Germany's armies were mobilizing. Serbia replied with all the humbleness that a nation could put in writing. Austria-Hungary recalled her diplomatic representative two hours later. The entente's pleas for a peace conference were ignored. Arbitration was treated likewise. Austria-Hungary showed that she intended to war.

The Kaiser, apostle of peace, offered no reasonable peace plan. Now after seeing his handling of Austria-Hungary through two years of war is there doubt that he could have guided his ally as well in peace?

There is no doubt that Germany was ready to strike. There is no doubt that the entente was not ready. And it matters little how deep the facts are probed; they always seem to point accusingly to Germany. To these facts the Kaiser must give a better answer than: "I am not that man."

When Dr. Taylor of the staff of the American Embassy at Berlin, physiological chemist and food expert, was investigating the alleged milk shortage in Germany, he investigated food conditions in general, among the rest the food supply of the British prisoners of war. He found that of proteins and carbohydrates the prisoners at Ruhleben were receiving only about three-fifths of what is absolutely needed. Of fats they were diet continued means slow but sure starvation. Food scarcity in Germany may justify a diet reduction for prisoners of war to the limit of what is necessary to support health. To go beyond that is murder if persisted in. If prisoners cannot be fed they should be exchanged or released. They must not be put on a starvation diet.—Fall River News.

There is a comparatively level plateau leading down from Gorizia to the rear of Trieste. There is no doubt that the move on Trieste will be also that an Italian army will at once begin a push in the direction of Vienna. The Austrian capital is nearly as far from Gorizia as Pittsburg is from Baltimore, and mountain barriers cross the route. But Austria is in no situation to move a defensive army to the protection of this southward approach. And neither is Germany in position to rush aid to her ally.—Baltimore American.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, Aug. 18.—Probably there is no one in the United States who knows more about the titled families of England than does Mr. Cunliffe Owen. He is also very well informed concerning the aristocracy of the other European countries as well.

He comes from a titled family himself and, in addition to that, he was for many years in the English diplomatic service. That put him wise. However, he now finds it more profitable and pleasant to write articles for the papers. Naturally his wide knowledge and acquaintanceship are valuable to any paper, and so his writings are always in demand; so much in demand, in fact, that he keeps two secretaries, to whom he dictates, busy all the time.

He told me the other day a bit of war news that had not got into the cable dispatches on account of the strict censorship and was only published as a brief official dispatch in the London Gazette. It seems that some months ago the Turks made a very determined but unsuccessful attempt to seize the island of Perim. The attack was defeated by a force of Sikh hunters under the command of Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, that formed the garrison of the island.

"If the Turks had been successful," said Mr. Owen, "no end of trouble would have resulted therefrom. For Perim commands the southern entrance to the Red Sea and is so strongly fortified that if the enemy had managed to establish himself there in force he would have been able to hold up all traffic from the Orient to Egypt, Italy, France and England via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. It was a bold coup of the Turks, and if successful would have been a great feather in their cap and a source of no end of trouble to England and her allies.

"This island of Perim has a most interesting history. The English first took possession of Perim during the occupation of Egypt by Napoleon, and abandoned it after his return to France.

"In 1857, when Ferdinand de Lesseps secured his concession for the construction of the Suez Canal from Said Pasha of Egypt, Napoleon III made up his mind to secure possession of Perim so as to be in a position to control, from one end to the other, the route from Europe to the Orient via the canal and the Red Sea.

"Accordingly he dispatched a cruiser around the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean for the purpose, it being impressed upon the officers that their mission was of a confidential character and that the utmost secrecy was to be observed as to its object.

"In due time, the warship arrived at Aden, where her officers were most hospitably entertained by the English governor at a banquet followed by a dance. During the course of the evening, one of the French officers, whose tongue had presumably been loosened by good cheer, happened to reveal the fact that on sailing the next day they were bound for the island of Perim, which was about 100 miles away.

"The news was quietly and quickly communicated to the governor, who acted with decision and promptitude without waiting for instructions from home. Long before daybreak, before even his French guests had left his hospitable roof, a couple of British gunboats had quietly stolen out of the harbor and had steamed off at top speed to Perim.

"When the French cruiser arrived, late on the following afternoon, to hoist the French flag on the island its officers found the English already in possession and the English colors fluttering from a mast which had hastily been erected on the highest point of the island. The English officers who blandly welcomed them and invited them to partake of refreshments were the very men with whom they had spent the previous evening at Government House at Aden.

"Had it not been for the presence of mind and decision of character of the governor of Aden in 1857, France, instead of England, would today command the southern entrance to the Red Sea, and Great Britain's control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, may even her possession of Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar, would be useless in so far as the mastery of the route to India is concerned. For the guns and defenses of the island of Perim are so powerful and the strait so narrow that no hostile craft can get by in time of war."

It took Cunliffe Owen to dig that item out of that dreary official organ and see the real importance of the events behind it.

Reports from the West indicate that when Mr. Hughes touches upon the tariff and states the Republican position his remarks are enthusiastically received. This confirms the view of Republican managers that a majority of just about 1,500,000 of the voters believe in a protective tariff. In 1912 the combined Republican and Progressive vote exceeded that received by President Wilson by upwards of 1,300,000. There were some Democrats who voted the Progressive ticket, and many Republicans who, being opposed to Roosevelt and feeling Tait could not win, voted for Wilson. But taking it all in all, the estimate of 1,500,000 majority of protectionists is what the G. O. P. claims. Assuming this to be true, and knowing the unswerving advocacy of protection for American workmen by the Republican party, the Republican managers figure that every Democratic or unidentified voter who is won on the issues of alleged Democratic incompetence, Mr. Wilson's foreign policy, his "invasion" of Mexico, and so on, means an addition to those who will naturally vote for Hughes on the square-toed issue of protection. Furthermore, the G. O. P. managers find considerable measure of confirmation of their view in the efforts of the Democrats to pre-empt a small corner on the protection bandwagon, Mr. Wilson's conversion to the creation of a tariff board, etc. In due time, the Republican orators will make a drive on the tariff, accompanying their arguments with analyses of the Underwood tariff bill and its effects.

Statistics are the biggest liars extant. One set proves that the driest town in the country has the largest number of murders and another set proves that the wettest town has the smallest number. If we still want to believe figures we must convince ourselves that there is little connection between homicides and highballs.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

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

GRANT'S SPEECH FOR GARFIELD.

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Colonel Frederick Dent Grant was fond of talking with his friends about his father, often relating some anecdote containing a simple incident which nevertheless threw an illuminating light upon the character of the great soldier. Colonel Grant often spoke with great frankness of details in the general's life, and it was always observed that, like his father, if he could not speak in a friendly or appreciative way of any one then he did not speak at all.

I asked Colonel Grant, shortly after his return to the United States from Austria, if he ever heard his father make any comment about the failure of the Republican national convention in 1880 to nominate him for president for the third term.

"There was always a misapprehension," said Colonel Grant, "about my father's relations to that third-term movement. He knew absolutely nothing about it until it was well under way. I know that at first it was his disposition to say to his friends that they must give the job up, and for two reasons—first, because he believed in the unwritten law which limits a presidential service to two terms, and second because he felt that others in the Republican party, which have recently been so recognized as the nomination for the presidency gives. He was, however, over-persuaded by friends, who told him that if the great party leaders

were sincerely anxious to nominate him in 1880 he should not stand in their way.

"Of course, as the day for the meeting of the convention was near at hand, father had a natural pride in the matter. He, in fact, had a great deal more feeling about it than he had in 1880, for he would not have greatly cared that year whether he had been placed in nomination for the presidency or not. But in 1880, if his friends made a great campaign for his nomination and were engaged in a desperate struggle to secure it, he naturally enough did not want to fail. But this was not because he cared for another term in the White House.

"After the nomination of General Garfield was made and the convention had adjourned, father made two comments. In one of them he said that it had occurred to him that his friendly relations to that third-term movement. He knew absolutely nothing about it until it was well under way. I know that at first it was his disposition to say to his friends that they must give the job up, and for two reasons—first, because he believed in the unwritten law which limits a presidential service to two terms, and second because he felt that others in the Republican party, which have recently been so recognized as the nomination for the presidency gives. He was, however, over-persuaded by friends, who told him that if the great party leaders

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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Preparations are being made by the War Department to organize the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as provided for in the National Defense Act. Plans for the creating of an officers' training camp will shortly be made public by the chief of staff.

Orders of promotion which have recently been issued by the Corps of Engineers for the formation of the Engineers' Officers' Reserve Corps which will, it is understood, also be adopted by all other departments and corps of the army.

As long as the regular troops are on the border it is probable that the hospital train which will start for the border in a few days from Chicago will become a permanent addition to the medical equipment of the army. It will at least be operated between the larger hospitals in the Southern department and the West coast. Hot Springs and Walter Reed Hospital, in this city.

The ten cars which comprise the train will be equipped with the most up-to-date hospital facilities, including electric fans, and in fact every equipment for taking care of patients, is installed on each car.

One or two trains may be equipped by the Medical Corps later for service on the border, as it is not thought that one train will be sufficient while the National Guard is stationed there.

An order issued by Brig. Gen. J. A. Parker, U. S. A., commanding the Brownsville district on the Texas border, August 9, has attached fifty-six second lieutenants in the National Guard regiments stationed in the Texas border. The names are from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Virginia and North and South Dakota.

The Sixth or New York division is the only one on the border now that is practically complete, only the division supply train being needed.

Great progress has been made toward the completion of the Pennsylvania or Alabama division, it is understood that the efforts to organize the New England troops as a Fifth division has been abandoned. This policy will also be carried out in connection with the troops of the New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which were to compose the Eighth division.

It is now understood in some army quarters that the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., who sailed for Panama on the Ancon August 10, will remain governor of the Canal Zone for another year for the purpose of straightening out the relations between the government and the republic of Panama. Though no satisfactory explanation as yet has been given out from either the White House or the War Department, regarding the retirement of Gen. Goethals, it is understood that the matter has been indefinitely postponed. This will in the meantime hold up the proposition for creating a department of the army of the Canal Zone until General Goethals' retirement.

It is reported that General Goethals will represent the State Department as well as the War Department in conducting negotiations with Panama. It has been admitted by the State Department that Panama has failed to keep up the "gentlemen's agreement" with the United States in regard to recent bond issues and other financials.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Arthur MacArthur, detached command San Francisco, to command South Dakota. Commander T. J. Senn, detached North Annapolis, to assistant to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Commander Ralph Earle, detached Naval Academy, to inspector of ordnance in charge of Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Commander D. W. Wurtzbach, detached aid to Secretary of Navy, to home and wait orders.

Commander Robert Henderson, detached Secretary of Navy, to command Florida One, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet, Navy Department, office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Commander C. M. Tuser, detached command South Dakota, to command receiving ship at Puget Sound. Commander A. M. Procter, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to command Florida One, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet. Commander Robert Henderson, detached Secretary of Navy, to command Florida One, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet, Navy Department, office of Chief of Naval Operations.

C. Moore, Capt. James A. Riddle, Capt. J. J. Blair, Capt. Charles A. O'Connor and Capt. Charles H. Hall. Leave of absence for fourteen days, to take effect on or about August 25, 1916, is granted Capt. William H. Merry. Second Lieut. William R. Fenwick, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Orders relating to First Lieut. Paul E. Bowen revoked.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTIRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, Aug. 18.—The Lady in the Black Mask has been creating a flutter of excitement around New York the past week. When she alighted from a train at the Grand Central she was dressed in the most elaborate suit, a striking hat, and a neat tailored white blouse was hidden. She was stopped three times by policemen on her way to her hotel, as it is against the law to mask the face in Gotham, although there are many who would improve their looks by resorting to this expedient.

The she masked-maraud had difficulty in being admitted to the fashionable Maelastic, but three well-known New Yorkers vouched for her, and she has been appearing on the bridge path in the shopping districts and in the cafes in the city.

It is her claim that she is a California society girl who wishes to hide her identity from her parents. But she let the secret out when she brought with her two fine Western horses.

It was just a little press agent stunt to accumulate more publicity for her than the rest of her sisters who appear at the cowboy and cowgirl stampede at Sheepshead Bay.

A little man stood out on the lawn at the Saratoga putting out a big cigar. He had the butt end of it and he had the face of a man of 40 and he had the rest of her sisters who appear at the cowboy and cowgirl stampede at Sheepshead Bay.

It was Tod Sloan, the greatest jockey that ever lived, and he stood unnoticed on the lawn of race track at Saratoga. He was the scene of some of his greatest triumphs. The name of Sloan is linked with a thousand romances of the turf. He made more dollars than some jockeys made cents. He is now left now but memories. Even his glory is forgotten.

Frank Parker Stockbridge, managing editor of The Mail, has been up at a mountain resort on his vacation and incidentally taking off about 40 pounds of flesh for the tango tournaments that fall—for he is a fox trotter of distinction.

George Woods, of his staff, went up to visit him. Being a city chap, he took a taxi cab at the station and when he arrived was presented with a \$20 bill. Along the way he picked up a rough looking customer who was trading along whiskers around a flannel shirt and looked like a true king of the road.

Woods was so angry over the taxi cab bill that he didn't tell his new found friend good-bye. But when he came down for dinner that night at his hotel he saw him. "This was a nice little ride you gave me today, George," he said. "You have guessed it—it was none other than Stockbridge."

Here is an O. Henry yarn in the news of the day in Gotham. Joe Cook asked Oscar Basco appeared before Magistrate Duesi and said they were dope fiends and wanted to give themselves up.

They said they had been using cocaine and heroin for more than six years and herein for the complaint of a magistrate. The magistrate thanked them for their honesty.

"You are aiding the city," he said. "All the police are kept busy and you have saved them the trouble of arresting you. I want you both to go to Bellevue and tell them I sent you."

The drug fiends walked out of the courtroom in arm-in-arm—but they did not appear at Bellevue.

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