

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 425-427-429 Eleventh Street, Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES: THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY, New York Office, Tribune Bldg., Chicago Office, Tribune Bldg., St. Louis Office, Third National Bank Bldg., Detroit Office, Ford Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, 30 cents per month; Daily and Sunday, \$2.50 per year; Daily, without Sunday, 25 cents per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday, 35 cents per month; Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per year; Daily, without Sunday, 25 cents per month; Daily, without Sunday, \$2.00 per year; Sunday, without Daily, \$1.00 per year.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 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.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY. Whatever woes may chance to be, You'll get no groans or frowns from me, For groans and frowns are sorry stuff, Of which already there's enough, And it were foolishness to try To swell an over-large supply, And turn one's hand To making things with no demand.

Don't waste paper!

"Quit while the quitting is good" is one way to interpret that Funston recommendation.

The man who says he didn't suffer from the heat yesterday would have a hard time convincing an honest jury.

President Wilson seems to have overlooked a bet in not trying some of the Bryan peace treaties on those railroad men.

We now may expect those Mexicans to point out that Gen. Funston's recommendation for withdrawal came with the discovery of infantile paralysis in Mexico.

Was Julian Pierce's statement that he intends to have Chief of Police Pullman arrested for making a speech without a police permit a joke or a press agent story?

The Germans are being accused of starting the infantile paralysis plague in Australia. About the only thing the Germans have not yet been accused of to date is the recent eruption of Mt. Aetna and a charge that they were at the bottom of this may be expected in the very near future.

It is easy to understand why there should be such a wide difference of opinion between the people of Mexico City and the people of Washington. It is not difficult to understand why there is a wide difference in the opinions of people in London and people in Berlin. But one must ponder a moment to gain a clear understanding of the difference in the opinions on the Presidential campaign expressed daily in the New York World and the New York Sun.

Theodore Dreiser has written a novel, "The Genius," which John S. Sumner, successor to Anthony Comstock as censor of New York's morals, is trying to suppress without advertising. In other words, Mr. Sumner is seeking to suppress the work without the publicity that would create a demand for it. Mr. Sumner is apt to find the task difficult because nearly everybody in a position to give the work publicity furnishes news that is interesting. Censorship in this country is in the stone-age and censorship probably never will be properly effective until it is raised to present standards of art. It is at once ludicrous and sad to see the workings of a form of censorship in this city, such as that of a policeman picking moral flaws in a work like the Ballet Russe.

The railway presidents and managers say it is impossible to operate their properties on an eight-hour day. The Big Four unions say otherwise. The President insists that the railways concede the eight-hour day and put it in operation on the 225 railroads involved as a test to see whether the eight-hour rule is practicable. While this test is being made the other issues, it is proposed, shall be settled by arbitration. It has not been made clear who is to finally determine whether the roads can operate under the eight-hour day. Suppose, after several months' experiment, the roads say they cannot operate and the unions say they can. What then? It is probable that government officials would be charged with the duty of observing the test but there is no government agency equipped for properly watching operations on 225 railroads. It has been suggested that a few railroads be chosen for the eight-hour trial so that most of the roads may be operated without the inconvenience and expense of disarranging their systems. This suggestion sounds reasonable, especially with the railroads handling more traffic than ever before and the day of moving crops at hand. If a few railroads were selected for the test, the Interstate Commerce Commission could properly observe the operations and probably would submit a report acceptable to the railroads and their employees. An agreement might be reached that the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission must be accepted as final and an end of the dangerous situation might be hoped for.

Roger Sullivan, who will not be consulted in the management of the Democratic campaign, probably will agree with Tom Taggart that statesmanship no longer has any show in politics.—Kansas City Times.

Stop, Look and Listen!

The engineers of America are being stampeded by a convulsion of Man. No convulsion of Nature has ever stampeded them. Floods, fires, tornadoes, earthquakes, or even the eruptions of volcanoes find them calmly facing the danger, and very shortly after the first shock of surprise is over, intelligently proceeding to stop the trouble, or repair the damage; hence it is singular that this convulsion of Man should not be met by them in the same rational and effective way.

What then is the difference between these two convulsions which so differently operate upon our energies?

All the natural catastrophes have causes unconfined by national boundaries, being just as apt to happen in Guinea as in Germany or in any other place on this little globe of ours. Consequently when they do occur the cause of the trouble is never obscured by that befogging and miasmatic mist called "Patriotism," and the engineers of various nationalities can and do work together harmoniously to minimize the distress. But this man-made catastrophe called "War" is based, founded, supported, propagated and maintained almost entirely by that selfsame mist, which is of two main varieties, namely—Patriotism for Profit, and Patriotism for Pride, and neither of these, when truly analyzed, has a worthy cause for its foundation.

Before some of your younger brothers break into the argument with their question of what about the Patriotism for Principle, they are here reminded of the fact that any outbreak founded on that cause has always had a different and less lofty name applied to it, being universally called "Rebellion" by all governments of all countries against which it has been directed.

There is also another kind of patriotism which need not dwell upon, the mere name of it carrying its own analysis, as any one will realize when we mention Patriotism for Presidency. Engineers are constructors by the very nature of their calling, and to employ their talents in destructive work is incongruous. Yet here and there throughout our broad land they are banding themselves together to help our government arm itself with handy tools for destruction and murder.

Why not band together for a more useful purpose?

When capital wants to build a railroad here, or a great industrial plant there, the engineers are called upon to say how the worthy object can best be accomplished. Their first act is to make a preliminary survey of the situation, for the purpose of pointing out the faults of one plan and the advantages of another. Consequently it would be eminently in order for these banded engineers to make a preliminary survey of this monstrous enterprise called War, so they may know definitely what causes it, and what its faults are, and having done this, point out clearly and convincingly a better plan of action.

An admiral of our navy, French E. Chadwick, and one of our leaders in finance, Jacob Schiff, have each made such a survey of the whole world and have reached a like conclusion; the admiral saying:

"Restricted rights in trade are at the bottom of all the trouble. You have got to give every nation the same rights that every other nation enjoys. For example, you have got to let Germany and all other foreign nations trade with Missouri on just the same footing that Maine has."

The financier says:

"World wars will never cease as long as custom houses exist. This war is an economic war. The endeavor to find new markets, to go into new countries and fight for them, will never stop until we have world-wide free trade."

These two men have had wide opportunities for observation; each has been in the thick of things in a different way, each has reached a conclusion contrary to that which his whole life has represented, and their exactly similar warnings should make the engineers remember their own most familiar sign—stop, look and listen.

Every engineer making a true survey for himself will find his final stake must be driven into the same ground.

Our association calls upon its members for papers, and regretfully many of us have failed to comply because we felt we had no message of importance. But this war in Europe has created a message which is imperative, and which it is a duty to deliver, no matter what its reception may be; therefore it goes to you, with the hope that it will indicate the most useful, the most helpful, and the most beneficial of all the constructive work which can engage the attention of earnest engineers.—By Frank S. Ingoldshy, Member of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis.

The Tariff Commission.

In an interview that appears today in The Washington Herald, Mr. Gross, president of the Tariff Commission League, makes a strong plea for a tariff commission of the first rank instead of one of the "jitney" brand. His organization has created a country-wide campaign that has brought out as never before the necessity for substituting business needs for political expediency in the enactment of tariffs.

In this movement Mr. Gross has the support of the press and the public to an extraordinary degree. It was the psychological time for it as we are facing a world-wide readjustment in which the tariff will play the leading part. If we are to have a tariff commission it should be permanent and of the highest rank and personnel. No other will meet the situation.

With this in view the cutting of the salaries of the members of the commission from \$12,000 to \$10,000 and then to \$7,500 seems indefensible. This figure is 25 per cent less than the Rural Credits Commission thus created by practically the unanimous vote of both Houses. It is nearly 40 per cent below the pay of Federal Reserve Board. Unless the salary and the rank of the Tariff Commission is restored the President probably will find great difficulty in getting the kind of men the position requires, men who will satisfy the public. His friends ought not to put him in that position.

The attitude of the legislature toward the Guard must be changed. It must make the welfare of the militia its special care. It must be prepared to effect without hesitation or quibbling whatever changes are needed to make a stronger, better, more efficient organization. It must be able to make the best use of the splendid personnel already enlisted and to increase the enrollment. And this big work is not to be left to a few. It should be the personal concern of every law maker or administrator.—Spokane Chronicle.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

Off Alacran Reef, Gulf of Mexico, Aug. 21.—We have twenty returning Americans on this ship. They are going back to their work and interests in Mexico in a really jubilant spirit. Are they afraid? They are not. On the contrary, the only feeling they express is one of indignation that the State Department pulled them away from their operations and gave them an enforced vacation. They are mostly from Campeche and Tabasco, as comparatively few Americans have invested interests in Yucatan.

Mr. Fred C. Riggs, of Galveston, has a large hacienda in Tabasco which he is simply itching to get back to after two months in the States. "They simply dragged us out of Mexico," said he, "and forced us to get aboard the refugee boat Summer. Believe me, we had to rough it aboard of her. We had to sleep on the deck and get along as best we could, and all for nothing. There is no danger down in this part of Mexico and hasn't been."

Mr. Charles F. Lane, of Philadelphia, is another passenger. He is the manager of the great Laguna corporation, which operates a vast estate in Campeche, covering an area as big as the State of Delaware. With him are a number of men who are heads of departments and superintendents in his business. "The State Department has cried 'wolf' so many times," said he, "that we have begun to lose all faith in the warnings it sends out. We have been ordered out of Mexico so many times in the last few years that it is getting to be a joke. This playing the role of a human shuttlecock palls on one after a while."

"I suppose," he continued, "that when I get back to Laguna the first thing I will have to do will be to clear away the jungle from the right of way to our railroad. We have been away two months now and vegetation grows so rapidly down there that the tracks are probably all overgrown by now, unless the natives had the good sense to keep them clear, which is more than I hope for. You know they say down there that whenever you start a railroad train you must send a gang of laborers ahead of the engine to cut away the jungle. He's not so far wrong either."

Accompanying Mr. Lane is Mr. G. C. Synman, the son of Gen. W. D. Synman, the famous Boer general and friend of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Synman is the manager of a large cattle-raising company which has just been organized with Canadian capital. The fact that Mr. Synman is about to buy 3,000 head of cattle to stock the ranch with is proof positive of his confidence in the future of the country and the stability of the present government. For several years, he has been interested in mines in the northern part of the republic, but the depredations of Villa's bandits became so great that he had to abandon them. "But," said he, "please take notice that even that experience did not drive me away from Mexico. I came right down here to the Yucatan peninsula, where I am sure investments are safe and property will be protected, and will go into business again on a large scale."

Among the other returning refugees are Mr. C. P. Rundell, manager of the Frontera Transportation Company of Frontera, Tabasco. Mr. Rundell comes from Buffalo, N. Y., but he has lived in Mexico for a number of years. Also there is Mr. Michele di Benedetto, who is associated with C. C. Mengel & Brother, of Louisville, Ky., and who is returning to look after some mahogany interests he has near the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. None of these men, all of whom have lived in Mexico for years and are thoroughly familiar with the country and its people, is howling for war. They are all opposed to it and are perfectly satisfied with the present government. All they ask is that the financial situation be straightened and the money put on a stable basis. I have not heard them say anything but kind words of the Mexican officials.

One refugee told me that conditions on the relief ships were very trying. As, for instance, they were hustled aboard a boat at Vera Cruz and kept there for eleven days without a change of linen and then allowed to go ashore. Refugees never are grateful, especially if they have been saved from what turns out not to have been danger. Since Health Officer Woodward returned from his vacation he has labored unceasingly in an effort to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis in this city. But his labors, like those of all physicians, are somewhat in the dark for the plague is as much a mystery as was yellow fever just a few years ago. When the relation of the mosquito to yellow fever was discovered, physicians no longer feared the disease and today yellow fever is numbered among the things about which we need worry but little. It is hoped, and in some quarters expected, that a discovery soon will be made that will give physicians the upper hand in combating infantile paralysis. But today they are working under a big handicap, and must resort to extraordinary methods. Dr. Woodward has taken many wise steps and one of these is the calling of a conference of local physicians to procure unity in fighting the plague. This conference is not expected to develop the facts about the disease that all physicians are seeking, but is called so that the physicians of this city may work together and according to the best rules in their campaign. The conference may begin where the conference of public health surgeons ended last week, with the statement: "Frankly, gentlemen, we don't know how the disease is transmitted, or its cause."

There is published on unimpeachable authority the calculation that the entire \$4,300,000,000 (more or less) of the United States' exports to all countries in 1916 is less than 10 per cent of the country's aggregate volume of production. Again, the excess of \$1,350,000,000 in exports of our normal export to those countries, represents only 3 per cent of our total industrial production. Therefore, upon this calculation, 97 per cent of our aggregate volume of production and around 97 per cent of our total industrial production are quite at our own disposal.—San Antonio Express.

Mr. Hughes thinks that the claim made for President Wilson that he kept us out of war is a false one because our marines seized upon Vera Cruz, and "that was war, very ignoble war." The man who says this was once an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court and trusted to pass upon the greatest issues of right over the concern of men, while his argument against Wilson is distinctly pettifoggery.—Mobile Register.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

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

DANIEL WEBSTER'S VALEDICTORY.

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Frederick W. Seward thought there was no part of his father's career in the United States Senate which was more interesting than his share in the great debate in the Federal Senate in the spring of 1850. William H. Seward had been a member of the Senate only two years. When he first took his seat there remained some of the illustrious statesmen who had given to the Senate prestige and who were recognized as men of great attainments, pure and honorable in statesmanship and at the same time of intense personal feeling, especially on the issue of slavery. It was practically the last session of Congress in 1850 when all three of the distinguished leaders—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—were present. Clay, who had been Calhoun died before the session ended and some months later Webster resigned to become Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Fillmore. "My mother often recalled the vivid impression which she received when sitting in the gallery of the Senate and listening to this great debate," said Mr. Seward. "She was especially impressed by the appearance of John C. Calhoun. To her he seemed almost like a living corpse, so pallid was his complexion, as faint his features and so transparent was his skin through which the veins could be plainly perceived. My mother thought that Calhoun would probably never again speak to the Senators, and in that opinion she was correct. "My mother heard Webster's famous speech about an hour after the close of the Calhoun after an interval of two or three days. It was a speech for which Webster was accused of having betrayed his principles upon the slavery question for the sake of securing the favor of the Southern Whigs so that he might obtain the Presidential nomination two years later. "My mother was especially attracted by Webster's personal appearance. He was faithful to the style of swallowtail coat which he had for years worn not only in the Senate, but even upon the street. It was a dark blue broadcloth. It was ornamented by copper buttons, each one about as large as an old-fashioned penny. It had a broad, rolling collar. Underneath was a buff waistcoat. In one of the armholes of which Webster placed one hand and kept it there during the entire speech. He was very grave, even solemn. He was not animated at all, excepting that toward the close of the speech he brightened up a little. It was delivered, however, with great effect. Webster using his splendid voice as well as he ever did, although he was then an old man. Mother used to say that he commanded the attention of the entire Senate and that there seemed to be a feeling that it was to be Webster's valedictory, as in fact it was."

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

Examinations for admission to the Army Medical School will be held next month. A large increase in attendance is expected by the officers in charge. Conservative estimates fix the probable number of student officers at seventy. Seven candidates for appointment for the medical corps qualified at the examinations held in January and thirty-four qualified in the examinations just completed. Although there is a lack of medical officers for duty at the school, necessitating some changes in the assignment of work, it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in the conduct of the course. The only change in faculty contemplated is the detaching to the institution of Capt. P. W. Huntington, who now is at the Pittsburgh camp and who has been the attending physician in New York. He will have special charge of the X-ray work. Important work recently has been accomplished at the school in the preparation of typhoid vaccine. In the course of a single month there was made and sealed in ampules and shipped what would be equivalent to two-thirds of a year's supply, aggregating more than 5,000 liters of this vaccine, an amount sufficient to meet the demand from the regular army and from the mobilized National Guard.

The names of twenty-five lieutenants of the army have been sent by the chief of ordnance to the adjutant general of the army on recommendation of a board of officers convened to consider qualifications of officers for detail as students in the ordnance establishments of the army, with the suggestion that fifteen be selected for the ordnance department. The students will be given a two-year course of instruction similar to and along with the course given officers newly detailed to fill vacancies in the Ordnance Department. This year will be taken up at the Sandy Hook proving grounds in theoretical instruction in the design, construction, and operation of ordnance material, and the second year the officers will be given practical shop work as one of the specialties as machinists, molders, and armfitters. A number of the officers that now are on the Mexican border will be given several weeks' instruction in that locality by the methods of transportation, supply and distribution of ordnance material before taking up the work at Sandy Hook.

Competitive tests of Benel-Mercier, Colt and Lewis pistols were made at Springfield Armory, which were to have commenced on August 15, but have been called off. These tests were to have been run before a board of officers consisting of Maj. William R. Smedberg, of the cavalry; Maj. Gilbert H. Stewart of the Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, of the Seventeenth Infantry. The Savage Arms Company, the manufacturer of the Lewis piece in this country, had been invited to send a representative to attend the tests. The company declined this invitation, on the ground that Lewis guns out of stock manufactured for the British government and chambered for British ammunition were to be used in comparison with the other pieces chambered for American ammunition. The Savage Company in its letter stated that it would be glad to submit Lewis machine rifles chambered for United States ammunition for such tests as might be designed in the future.

The office of the adjutant general of the army received large numbers of applications for examination for appointment as second lieutenant. Those applications received after August 15, however, were not considered for the examination scheduled for yesterday. It was impossible to designate the men for the examination and forward their papers to the examination boards by the date of the test. All applications received after August 15 are being held and will be considered in connection with the next examination, which probably will be held early in 1917. Approximately 900 applicants were designated to take the examination held yesterday. Even if they all are successful there will remain about 800 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to be filled by the next examination. Of those designated for the examination yesterday, about 200 were enlisted men of the army.

ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of First Lieut. Charles Barber is accepted. The resignation of Maj. William H. Tule is accepted. The resignation of Second Lieut. William L. Bailey is accepted. The resignation of First Lieut. William T. Heusinger is accepted. Capt. Frank Hopkins will report to the Eighth Field Artillery. Orders amended to direct Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds to report to Southern Department. Orders relating to Second Lieut. John McD. Thompson is revoked. Each of the following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon his arrival in the United States will proceed to the headquarters of the Coast Defense Institute after his name: Capt. Frederick W. Plafater, Puget Sound; First Lieut. Thomas G. Callahan, San Francisco; Second Lieut. Frank R. Sedgwick, San Francisco; and Second Lieut. Randolph T. Fiedler, Delaware. Maj. George T. Patterson will proceed to Fort Rowan, Va. Sgt. Frank H. Lynch will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass. Second Lieut. Thomas Daniel, jr., will proceed to Fort San Houston, Tex. Maj. Alexander M. Davis will proceed to Kansas City, Mo. Leave of absence is granted Second Lieut. Sidney S. De Costa. The resignation of Maj. Frank S. Elliott is accepted. The resignation of Capt. Leslie R. Fomer is accepted. The resignation of First Lieut. Henry F. David is accepted. The resignation of Second Lieut. Newton W. Armstrong is accepted. The resignation of Second Lieut. Eugene J. Ormiston is accepted.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS. Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. Commander Hayes Ellis to Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. John Grady to New York, N. Y. Lieut. (junior grade) E. D. Langworth to base. Lieut. (junior grade) P. L. Stewart to base. Lieut. (junior grade) Ames Leder to Peper, Nar. Com. J. O. Gwinn to New York, Mare Island. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Alabama arrived at Port Post Bay, August 19. Annapolis left Port Post Bay, August 19. Kearsarge arrived at Newport, August 20. Kearsarge sailed for Melville, R. I., August 20. Maryland arrived at Baltimore, August 19. Memphis arrived at San Domingo City, August 19. Missouri sailed for Block Island Sound, August 19. New Orleans arrived at San Diego, August 20. Oregon sailed for Block Island Sound, August 19. Oregon arrived at San Pedro, August 19. San Diego arrived at La Paz, August 19. San Diego sailed for San Diego, August 19. San Diego sailed for San Diego, August 20. Wisconsin sailed for Block Island Sound, August 19. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan and Minnesota sailed for maneuvers, August 19.

EDUCATIONAL.

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SAYS COMPTROLLER

KEEPS STATE BANKS FROM MONEY SYSTEM

J. J. Earley, president of the Bank of Valley City, N. D., and former treasurer of the North Dakota Bankers' Association, has made public a letter written July 10 to John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, of which the following is a copy:

"Your twelve-page pamphlet entitled 'Decision of the Comptroller of the Currency on the Application for a Renewal of the Charter of the Riggs National Bank,' bearing your official seal, printed at the Government Printing Office, distributed at public expense under your franking privilege, and addressed to the president and board of directors of this bank, has been carefully read and considered by the undersigned. "As this bank is accordingly not under Dakota law and is accordingly not under your jurisdiction or control, I assume that a copy has been mailed at government expense to all the banks of the country. State as well as national, and that therefore in mailing it at the expense of the government I assume moreover that your real intention in giving your labored explanation of what you call your 'Decision' was to inform us of the fact that you were not in such a position as to be able to withhold the secrecy and high cost of ink and paper, is in the nature of a stump speech, setting forth ex parte your side of the legal controversy between your office and the Riggs Bank recently terminated in the bank's favor. "I also understand that your so-called 'Decision' to grant a renewal of the Riggs Bank charter was the direct result, in important measure, of the pressure brought in the legal controversy referred to, although the decision last referred to must have been highly satisfactory to the officers and directors of the Riggs Bank, as it was in substance generally throughout the country. I do not anticipate that you will deem it necessary to circulate the banks of the country, as you have done, even though you might offer them the use of the government printing press and the mailed purpose of placing their side before the public. They are not in politics and you are."

"I can assure that the bankers of the country and the people generally are sufficiently informed at present as to the respective merits of the controversy. Any lingering doubt remained of your personal and political animus in the matter in controversy between your office and the Riggs Bank, your pamphlet distributed so widely at the expense of taxpayers would remove such doubt. Moreover, it furnishes final and conclusive proof that the decision of Mr. Justice Mc Coy was a fair and clear reflection, not only of the law, but of the equity in the case, but of public opinion as well. "The bank of which I am president is one of the few State banks in North Dakota with sufficient capital to be eligible under the law for admission into the Federal Reserve System. In banking capital, less investments in real estate, it is in third place among the more than 60 banks now operating under our State law. The officers and directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Ninth District have repeatedly invited and urged us to join and have frequently asked our connection to joining. We are fully conscious of the great benefits to credit, industry and investments, as well as the business of banking specifically, that are possible as a result of the Federal reserve system. If administered wisely and in the interests of the public, it would, in our opinion, be a great benefit to the State, and we would gladly pay our pro rata share of the expense of maintaining the system, which is now being borne by the national banks exclusively. "The decision of Mr. Justice Mc Coy, as all must be, including yourself, that the reserve bank system will not reach its full measure of usefulness while more than three-fourths of the country's banks remain outside, and we look with mingled anxiety and concern at the numerous conversions of national banks into State banks now taking place throughout the country, which must result in a further weakening of the Federal reserve system. There must be good and sufficient reasons for these numerous conversions that are taking place, and there must also be reason why eligible State banks, except in a very few isolated cases, are not joining."

"The writer of this letter is a Democrat, his predecessor in the office of president was a Democrat, and four of our nine directors are Democrats, which is a larger proportion than is usual in this overwhelmingly Republican State. We give full credit to the present Democratic administration for placing the Federal reserve law on the statute books and for the honest and patriotic intention of President and Mr. Wilson to make the system a success. "But we have no present intention of joining the Federal reserve system, nor of converting into a national bank, and our principal reason for desiring to remain outside, and of our willingness to operate as a State bank is John Skelton Williams, the present Comptroller of the Currency, from whose authority we are now happily and wholly free, and we intend to remain so."—Wall Street Journal.

Boyd Crumrine Dies.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 21.—Boyd Crumrine, author of a large list of legal and historical works died today at his home here after an illness of several months. Mr. Crumrine, who was seventy-five years old, was the head of the Washington County Bar Association for many years.

The EDUCATIONAL Bureau OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD Is a Proven Success—Not an Untried Experiment Each year at this season The Herald offers the Washington public the services of its Educational Bureau for the purpose of aiding in the selection of THE school for son or daughter. These schools have been arranged under the various classifications listed below. Fill in this blank and the bureau will furnish you with literature and any detailed information desired of all the schools in this vicinity that give instruction in the course or courses indicated. WASHINGTON HERALD EDUCATIONAL BUREAU Please furnish full information concerning schools checked below. (Check classification desired.) BOYS: Preparatory, Military, Technical, Commercial, Musical, Religious, Law, Medical, Veterinary. GIRLS: Preparatory, Seminary, Musical, Commercial, Social Instruction, Domestic Arts, Religious, Law, Medical. Special classification: NAME, ADDRESS.