

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, 20 cents per month; Daily and Sunday, \$5.60 per year.

ORDER THE HERALD MAILED TO YOU. To keep in touch with home matters while you are away from Washington for a long or short period during the summer, order The Herald mailed to you.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 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.

FORTUNE.

'Tis said that Fortune's but a fickle jade Who plays with man like some flirtatious maid, Holds back her favors, and her smile denies, Despite the invitation in her eyes.

Believe it not! Th' indictment is not true, For Fortune's just a woman thro' and thro', Who knowing well her favors to be good, Insists that to be won they must be wooed.

Only seven days more before the oyster season.

The Deutschland arrived at Bremen with a cargo of \$1,000,000 in nickel. No, not in nickels.

Women say that the waistline will be higher this fall. Is this designed to avoid a collision with the ankle line.

The millionaire who used a cane on a society man for saying sweet things to his wife did not use a sugar cane.

Those familiar with the calculating ability of Roumania's statesmen probably are satisfied that a victory for the allies is not far off.

Our idea of zero in gifts is the seven-foot shark which has just been presented to William Zeigler, jr., the Connecticut millionaire.

The average man will not find that section of the proposed corrupt practices law which limits individual political contributions to \$5,000 one of life's worries.

Judging by reports from the rival political camps, the Democratic women and Republican Progressives had better pair on the Presidential vote and be done with it.

There is one important difference between the white slaver and the poisonous snake. The law prescribes no penalty for the physical annihilation of the latter pest.

From the way both Democrats and Republicans disclaim any intention of spending large sums of money in the coming election it properly can be called a poor man's campaign.

A civil war veteran announces that he will vote for Hughes because both he and the Republican nominee wear whiskers. But that does not account for the actions of the Woman's Party.

The individual who succeeded in passing worthless checks on Speaker Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan must have arguments that would make him a good political campaigner were his talents applied in that direction.

The latest from Germany is to the effect that this year's crop is 70 per cent larger than last year's. Before long they probably will be complaining that the allies' "starvation" blockade is interfering with the exportation of food-stuffs.

We are a \$2,000,000,000 country, meaning that our annual appropriations for peace, prosperity and maintenance exceed that figure. It is a stupendous sum, but the country has reached it by a more desirable method than those countries across the Atlantic that are now spending much more.

A favorable report, without amendment, in the Senate of the fake auction bill, ought to insure its passage before Congress shuts up shop. There is a unanimity of opinion as to the necessity for this legislation and the Retail Merchants' Association deserves congratulations for making it possible.

The fact that Col. George Harvey has decided to cast his lot with Gov. Hughes for the Presidency is not surprising. Time heals all things, but it will apparently take longer than four years for the famous editor to forget that his support was called embarrassing by the present occupant of the White House.

Reading the latest review of the military situation from London gives scant encouragement to those who are hoping for a speedy end of the European conflict. "Our superiority in the field," says the expert of the London Times, "is not yet adequate since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance necessary for victory. Next spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the central powers, and as we can last so long, or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands." Not much comfort for the dove of peace in the above lines.

Another Railroad in Trouble.

Again we are likely to be witnesses of an apparently paradoxical situation in railway matters. The Boston and Maine system, which is now at the very zenith of its prosperity and has \$8,000,000 in its treasury, is in danger of going into the hands of a receiver. That, too, despite the fact that it is now making money to a degree that is little less than abnormal.

The trouble seems to have arisen on account of the shortsightedness of the owners of a public utility in saddling the road with a burden so wildly extravagant that the money to meet its existing obligations cannot be earned even in this period of transportation prosperity. Everything goes to show that the affairs of the system have been carried on in the most reckless manner. One instance in point is that subsidiary properties have been bought and leased to the larger company, which guaranteed rentals of 6, 8 and even to 10 per cent. And now the consolidated system has fallen a victim to the legislatures of four States and the result is a muddle.

By this time, the American public has become familiar with the plight of a railroad when it falls into the hands of several conflicting State legislatures. When these august bodies disagree there is small hope for outsiders. Without the slightest responsibility as to the outcome, they proceed to order a remedy which sometimes proves to be worse than the disease.

That seems to be the present predicament of the Boston and Maine. Four legislatures split evenly as to a plan of reorganization of the system. If the affairs of the railroad were not in so critical a situation such a legislative entanglement might prove to be more annoying than it is under present conditions. In fact, legislative interference may serve to distract attention from the fact that the road is loaded with obligations which are four times greater than the capital stock, and has a floating debt of \$13,500,000, some of which has been renewed eight times. In such a financial extremity as this, legal interposition would seem to be the only remaining possibility.

An Unfortunate Misstatement.

In their recent bulletin relating to the present condition of the railroad business in the United States, the contesting brotherhoods have been the victims of some very misleading statistical errors. The charge that the railroad authorities have been guilty of misrepresentation in the statement that the greater part of the stock of American roads is owned by persons of small or moderate means is not borne out by the facts.

Take, for example, the Pennsylvania system. There are 93,768 stockholders, with an average ownership of only 106 shares. That must stand as a sufficient refutation of the charge that the stock of that corporation is owned mainly by its members. A still more convincing illustration of the point is furnished by the records of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. There are 26,106 holders of the stock of that railroad, of whom 12,008 have individual holdings of from one to ten shares, and each one of 9,455 others owns less than fifty. Nearly half of the stockholders of the road are women.

In 1915, the whole number of railroad stock owners in this country was 626,122. Those figures show plainly how widely the ownership of railroad stocks is distributed. It must be remembered, also, that there are a great many individual owners of railroad bonds. American insurance companies hold \$1,500,000,000 of these securities, and they form an essential part of the protection of more than 30,000,000 policy holders. The savings banks also hold these securities to the amount of \$600,000,000.

So, while it is not conceivable that there was any intent on the part of the four brotherhoods to permit a misstatement in their bulletin, it would be well for them to exercise a little more care in the preparation of similar future publications. There are sufficient merit and force in their contention as it stands today to carry it to a successful termination without any resort to misstatement of any kind.

Nepotism An Old Issue.

As long as human nature is constituted as it is and blood is thicker than water, nepotism must play its part in politics.

This disposition to assist relatives by putting them on a government, State or municipal payroll is an ailment that affects Republicans, Democrats and men of all political faiths and parties.

The Secretary to the President, Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives and others whose words are supposed to weigh heavily with the administration find themselves in the list of those who have helped deserving relatives to enroll as Uncle Sam's servants.

No national campaign would be complete without the list of relatives, near relatives and best friends of those in high office, who have been assisted to their hold on the government Treasury by their influential members of the administration inner circle.

In municipal affairs recent history tells that the worst set-back Mayor William Hale Thompson, of Chicago, has received since his inauguration was due to his exertion of influence for a relative.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, found his first administration a failure partly because his six brothers were accused of sharing the mayoralty honors with him.

The late Mayor Gaynor, of New York, was severely criticised for what was credited as an overfond desire on the part of the department heads to help their relatives.

And the list might be prolonged indefinitely. It does not mean decadence in politics, but rather that human nature whether in high or low office is much the same.

Nor does it indicate a particularly deplorable condition. Unless these relatives or best friends possess as their only redeeming quality an immense pull and unless they displace much more competent employes they can hardly be blamed for capitalizing their influence.

The raising of nepotism as an issue is a reminder to everybody that campaign times really are here. Nepotism was an issue in 1908, it bobbed up serenely in its proper place in 1912, and now it is here again. If it does not appear in 1920 and 1924 then it may be safely said that a new political era is in our midst.

We shall have more confidence in 100 per cent patriotism when we find a preparedness shouter welcoming an increase in his income tax.—New York World.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

Merida, Yucatan, Aug. 25.—"President Wilson is one of the greatest men that ever lived."

So spoke Gen. Salvador Alvarado, governor of Yucatan and commander-in-chief of all the Carranza troops in the southeast of Mexico. It was a remarkable tribute coming, as it did, from a man who is the governor of the most important state in Mexico, an ardent supporter of the de facto government and one of the most distinguished generals in the Mexican army.

It was not so remarkable as a tribute to Mr. Wilson personally as it was a tribute to the highest official of a nation that had just been on the verge of war with Gen. Alvarado's country. Any one, be he Democrat or Republican, must admit that.

With practically all the American troops available massed along the Mexican frontier, and with only a few weeks having elapsed since Gen. Alvarado himself was raising troops here to resist an American invasion, this leader of Mexican affairs and Mexican thought and Mexican soldiers voluntarily paid the highest kind of compliment to the President of the nation toward which he had good reason to feel antagonistic.

It was not a grandstand play either. It was an honest expression of opinion, for the governor was not addressing a delegation of Americans and soothing them with soft words. Not a bit of it. He was addressing the officers of his army, and I was the only American present. Of the three or four hundred officers there nearly all of them were veterans who have been fighting since the revolution started, five years ago, and every one of them would take the field gladly if war should come between the two countries. So there was no need for Gen. Alvarado to say complimentary things about any official of the United States to these men. Praising Mr. Wilson makes no hit with them. They don't care whether he is a big man or not. All they know is that he is the head of a country they came pretty near hating to fight.

These remarks by Gov. Alvarado were made in the course of an address he delivered at a banquet he gave his officers last night. It is his custom to give these dinners every now and then for the express purpose of having an unofficial and heart-to-heart talk with "his boys," as he calls them. He tells them exactly what is going on in Mexico and in the world at large so far as it relates to Mexico and also outlines the aims the Mexican government is striving to accomplish. Likewise he points out to them their duties as officers, good citizens and honorable men. He does not believe in keeping his army in the dark and hiding things from them, for he abhors ignorance of any kind.

"It is more of a school than a dinner," he explained to me when he was so kind as to ask my attendance. "I do not make a speech. I preach a sermon."

Last night the governor's "sermon" was largely devoted to sketching the history of the United States and explaining how it had expanded and achieved the great power and prosperity and wealth that are now ours. He then pointed out how the opportunity is now at hand for Mexico to be assured of a similar happy future by adopting American methods of enterprise and endeavor. Peace and prosperity is his slogan. He wants to see the country interested in business rather than in battles, for, be it known, Gov. Alvarado is quite as energetic a business man as he is a valiant soldier.

His statement concerning President Wilson, which I have quoted, occurred in his assertion that a great deal of praise was due Mr. Wilson for keeping the United States out of the European war and also for his coolness and deliberation in preventing war between the United States and Mexico, which would surely have come about had he yielded to the excitement of the moment and the clamor of an interested money clique. At the same time, he maintained, President Wilson had upheld the dignity and sovereignty of his country.

Those serious, brown-faced officers in white uniforms listened with rapt attention to every word he said. At the finish, they applauded vigorously.

Note that. Those 300 Mexican officers applauded words of praise of the United States and of the President of the United States. If that does not prove that the Mexicans have nothing but friendly feelings for us I don't know what does. It also proves what I have maintained in everything I have written about Mexico since I visited the country last winter. That the people of our sister republic are not antagonistic to us as a nation; that the only Americans they dislike are those who have come here and done them a wrong. And, believe me, they are a pretty long-suffering race.

Do we reciprocate? Are we as generous and kindly and forgiving in our sentiments as are the Mexicans? I am afraid not.

If the governor of an American State addressed a roomful of our army officers and praised Mexico and Senor Carranza would he arouse tumultuous applause?

I know he would not. So who is the dog in the manager? Who is showing the antagonism? Hadn't we better stop throwing stones and take a leaf from the Mexicans' book of broadmindedness and humanity if we expect to develop those big commercial relations with and interests in Mexico about which so many American business men are now talking?

Herr Ballin, the director general of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Heincken, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, have been directing the attention of neutrals during the past few weeks to the great program of merchant ship construction which, in addition to war work, has been carried out by the German yards. In this connection special mention has been made of the Bismarck, of 20,000 tons, the largest liner in the world, as well as of a number of other passenger and cargo boats.

I learn, however, that not one of these vessels has been launched since the outbreak of war. Several were, in fact, well on the way toward completion then, and in the circumstances it would be surprising if they were not ready for service by now. I also hear that, quite apart from more stringent competition which is expected from British, French, Russian and Italian companies, German ship owners have good reason to fear the competition of neutral, especially Scandinavian, countries. For this reason they are now, I understand, considering the question of combining their interests on a big scale, and several conferences with this object in view have, it is known, been held of late.—Manchester Guardian.

The next great reform which political parties ought to compete for the privilege of instituting is an arbitration law which will render a situation like the present row impossible.—Chicago Herald.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

The new navy personnel legislation will require the Secretary of the Navy formerly to designate assistants to the chiefs of the two naval bureaus. For many years there has been urgent need of these assistants, according to the naval authorities.

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Chief Engineer A. L. Parsons will be the assistant to the bureau. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Naval Constructor Robert Stocker will be designated as assistant.

An assistant also is authorized for the Judge Advocate General. It is expected that Lieut. Commander Columbus Smith will serve in that capacity, as he is senior officer on duty under Capt. Ridley McLean.

The Senate has received from Secretary of Navy Daniels, a statement of accounts made by the Atlantic battleship fleet in division and battle practice in 1915-1916, as they appeared on the screen target at sea.

In individual practice the Virginia, out of 120 shots, scored 22 hits; Nebraska, 15 hits, 20 shots; Louisiana, 107 shots, 13 hits. Those were the highest scores made. Of the low scores, the Arkansas, out of 71 shots, scored 3 hits; Delaware, 70 shots, 3 hits; Louisiana, 71 shots, 1 hit; and Kansas, 76 shots, 2 hits.

In division practice, the Texas, with 70 shots, scored 10 hits; Utah, 70 shots, 10 hits; Arkansas, 76 shots, 6 hits; Delaware, 70 shots, 3 hits; Louisiana, 71 shots, 1 hit; and Kansas, 76 shots, 2 hits.

With a view to preventing the introduction of the United States of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases from Mexico, public health officials are advocating the acquisition of a parcel of land on the military reservation at Eagle Pass, Texas, for the establishment of a fumigation plant. This proposed site is the only suitable one on the border, it is said.

The commanding officer at Eagle Pass and the department commander have master of the project, and the quarter-master reported that the project has no objection to it. It is not possible, however, to transfer the tract to the Treasury Department, in view of the fact that lands comprising the military reservation were acquired by purchase under authority of Congress for military purposes only, and it is not the power of the War Department, without the sanction of Congress, to transfer title to any portion of the reservation to any other department.

Permission, however, may be given the Treasury Department to occupy and use for the purpose contemplated a suitable tract of land on the reservation, the exact location to be fixed after consultation between the commanding officer of the reservation and an official of the Public Health Service.

Although the keels of the new battleships California and Tennessee, construction of which was authorized in the naval bill of March 3, 1916, have not been laid, work on the construction of the vessels is well advanced. Material has been ordered and is now being delivered. The keel of the California will be laid at the navy yard at Mare Island as soon as sufficient material has been fabricated to warrant it—probably about September 15. In the case of the Tennessee at the New York navy yard has been caused by the fact that the New Mexico cannot be launched for some months yet. It has been planned to begin work on the New Mexico, beginning in early spring, in order that she might be launched in September or October. Due to the unprecedented demand for labor in shipping trades, which is being sprung up, it has not only been impracticable to procure sufficient skilled workmen to work shifts, but also difficult and at times impossible to obtain one full shift.

The work, however, has been materially expedited. From April 1 to August 1 there had been 30 per cent greater progress made on this vessel than upon one of its sister ships building by private contractors, and 112 per cent greater than on the other during the same time.

Work on the fabrication of the Tennessee material will proceed as the material is delivered.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Leonard E. Tolson will report by letter to the Southern Department. Second Lieut. William Grant will report at Fort Jay, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. William E. Welch will join his regiment. Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty will proceed to Birmingham, Ala.

Loss of absence for fourteen days is granted Capt. Charles F. Martin (vacant). The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. Eugene S. Boudinot is extended twenty days.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Henry P. Wells is accepted. The resignation of Second Lieut. Walter L. Willis is accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. Henry R. Altick, Jr. is accepted. The resignation of First Lieut. Willis G. C. Kimball, Jr. is accepted.

Second Lieut. Carl C. Stevens will report to Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, I. S. A., for appointment. The resignation of First Lieut. Roland M. Lane is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Thomas B. Lane is accepted. The resignation of Capt. Harry C. Elwood is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. John Baez is accepted. The resignation of Maj. Chauncey Mallock is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. George T. Patston is accepted. The resignation of Capt. Henry B. Orton is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. Karl J. Schumann is accepted. The resignation of Capt. Joseph L. Shaw is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. Alphonse W. Weiner is accepted. The resignation of Walter A. Ryan is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. John F. Hildreth is accepted. The resignation of Second Lieut. Robert B. Hall is accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. Dwight D. Guilford is accepted. The resignation of Capt. Bernard J. Glyn is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. Arthur H. Furlong is accepted. First Lieut. Walter A. Frankland will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y.

The officers appointed in paragraph 28, Special Orders, No. 10, is dissolved.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Frank P. Lakin, First Lieut. Herbert A. Dargatz, First Lieut. Frederick J. Smith, First Lieut. Joseph P. Truax and Second Lieut. John C. P. Bartholl is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. The following named aviators are to be present: First Lieut. John C. P. Bartholl, Second Lieut. Howard C. Davidson, Second Lieut. Maxwell Kirby and Second Lieut. William A. Robertson.

Maj. James M. Petty is assigned to the Twelfth Infantry as captain. The name of Capt. Robert I. Rees, Third Infantry, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands.

The following named officers, at the request of the officers concerned, as announced: Capt. Paul Hurst, Third Infantry, to the Nineteenth Infantry, and Capt. Charles S. Frank, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Alan C. Woods will proceed to Fort Buzard, N. Mex.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS. Capt. John Hood, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I. Commander Hilary Williams, to New Hampshire.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS.

When Three Famous Senators Took the Oath.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

Although Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice President in the administration of President Lincoln, administered the oath of membership of the Senate to some who became of great influence, two or three even being sure of permanent fame, nevertheless it was as a witness from his seat in the Senate of the swearing in of three Senators in 1850 that he saw what seemed to him perhaps the most interesting ceremony of that kind of which he was ever an observer.

This interest, great as it was at the moment, was enhanced by the personalities and careers of the three Senators who were at the first session of Congress in 1850, admitted to the Senate. Ohio had made choice of Benjamin F. Wade as Senator, whose service was to begin at the session of the Senate. Wade had already gained State and even national attention by reason of his remarkable aggressiveness, his moral courage, and physical as well, for he was not afraid to engage men even in physical encounter with some of those who threatened to attack him.

Wade was a person of powerful physique. His features were strong and rugged. His eyes had flashes of what seemed like illumination revealing the great mind that lay behind them. Had President Johnson died in the latter part of his administration, "Ben" Wade, as President pro tempore of the Senate, would have succeeded him. There was very striking contrast between Wade and the senior senator from Ohio, who, being the junior senator by the arm, advanced to the desk of the president pro tempore, Millard Fillmore, who had been President, having a few months earlier succeeded to the presidency through the death of President Taylor.

It was Salmon P. Chase—who eleven years later, became Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln and afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—who introduced Benjamin F. Wade to the President pro tempore and asked that this junior colleague be sworn in as Senator. Chase was of noble physical proportions and there never sat in the Senate chamber a man whose head was of finer outline. It was sometimes said of him that he had the head of Apollo. His was the perfection of quietness and grace of manner, thereby offering a strong contrast to the rugged personality of Benjamin F. Wade.

Then there followed the taking of the oath by Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, who, unexpectedly to himself, had been elected Senator through a coalition or fusion of parties in the Massachusetts legislature. Sumner had already gained high repute as a scholar and as an orator. He was spoken of as the perfect type of the intellectual aristocracy of Boston. He was on terms of familiar intercourse with many of the great men of Europe. What impressed many of those who saw him then was a remarkably beautiful head of hair, never to be lost even when Sumner arrived at old age. It was a profusion of silver locks, kept with what seemed to be carefullest care. His figure was erect. His eyes were solemn as he walked down the center aisle, leaning on the arm of his sponsor, who, curiously enough, was none other than Louis Cass, of Michigan, who, three years earlier, had been defeated for the Presidency by General Taylor. Cass never wore a topknot behind him, but the careers of the others who on that day became Senators and of the men who introduced them really began upon that momentous occasion.

Hannibal Hamlin never forgot the occasion. (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Arrest Edison Employe for Theft. Orange, N. J., Aug. 25.—John Simpson, head of the machine department of the Thomas Edison plant in West Orange, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Charles Edison, son of the inventor, for taking articles from the factory, and was held in \$1,000 bail by Recorder McLaughlin. At his home more than \$500 worth of goods were found which he said he had taken there for experimental purposes.

LARGE BLISTERS COVERED BODY. Itching and Burning, Could Not Rest at Night, Scalp Scaly and Sore. Hair Came Out. HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT.

"My skin began itching and burning, and soon my entire body was covered with large brown blisters which were covered with small white ones. It was impossible to stop scratching them, and I could not rest at night. My clothes rubbed and irritated the eruptions and this tormented me most of all. My scalp was affected, and was scaly and sore and my hair became dry and lifeless, and came out.

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After applying them four times I could rest at night, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed. (Signed) Miss Bessie May Maynard, Luther, Ohio, March 29, 16.

Sample Each Free by Mail. With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

EDUCATIONAL.

LINOTYPE INSTRUCTION. Learn the profitable trade; products guaranteed; day and evening classes. WASHINGTON LINOTYPE SCHOOL, 1006 H ST. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

WASHINGTON HERALD EDUCATIONAL BUREAU. Please furnish without obligation full information concerning schools checked below. (Check classification desired.)

BOYS. Preparatory Drafting Military Technical Commercial Musical Religious Law Veterinary Pharmacy.

GIRLS. Preparatory Seminary Musical Commercial Social Instruction Domestic Arts Religious Law Medical.

Special classification. NAME. ADDRESS.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. LARGEST EDUCATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON. COLLEGE PREPARATORY ARMY & NAVY. ACCOYANACY COMMERCIAL, GRADE SCHOOL, SPANISH, DICTATING, ETC. DAY AND EVENING. FREE BULLETIN. THOS. W. WALTON, M. A., DIRECTOR, V. M. C. A., 154 G. N. W.

NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, Aug. 25.—Broadway's gay lights has lured another chicken. Pretty Thedo left her happy home for the uncertain life of the swinging doorn—and it was the same old story.

Somewhere in the heart of the Metropolis, now under an automobile, now darning from the path of surface car, sweeping under swinging doors, with an amazed cluck is a white hen whose name is Thedo. She is one of the best trained but silliest hens in the East.

For two years Thedo has been the property of William Lud, a motion picture actor, and has lived and thrived in the back yard of a big boarding house near the Gay White Way.