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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 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 FRIEND.

If some one's friend it is my lot to be— And friend I am to more than two or three— I hope he'll find when trouble cometh by That I am nigh, And ready stand.

Clark Griffith now knows just how the Kaiser feels.

Judging a man by his auto is becoming almost as risky as judging a girl by her dress.

Talk always has been cheap, but this campaign has knocked the bottom out of all former low levels.

By the time the war ends it looks like Europe will have several thrones without kings. T. R. will please note.

Mr. Hughes is a nominee without an issue, shouted the Democrats. Then along came Mr. Fairbanks, dragging the tariff.

Why don't the railroad stockholders demand higher dividends, threaten a strike and take their quarrel to the White House?

There is one friend we always desert once a year and then welcome again as a bedfellow—that warm, honest and sincere old blanket.

If we had had a little snow and a Presidential inauguration in Washington yesterday we would have been thoroughly convinced that winter is among us.

Local high school papers may have to suspend publication on account of shortage of paper, says a news story. Will the white paper shortage eliminate examinations also, or will they all be oral?

About the only job now open for King Constantine of Greece, is on the vaudeville circuit in the rich American cities where they are willing to pay real money for a peep at any famous has-been.

Some Republican critics declare the President handled the railroad trouble so as to gain votes for himself. Some Democratic critics declare the President must have figured that he had about 1,000,000 votes to throw away.

As a dignified dissertation Mr. Wilson's acceptance speech may be a classic, but as an old-fashioned campaign document it probably will not soar far beyond the dime novel class. It was the address of a President but not that of a politician.

In a certain roof garden in our fair National Capital the orchestra blares "The Star Spangled Banner" while the waiters go about and inform patrons it is 12 o'clock midnight, that all seats must be vacated and that drinks must be left standing. That is only one of many ways to misuse patriotism.

The Republicans are on the qui vive, tip-toe, and topmost pinnacle of eagerness to see how Mr. Hughes will create a new issue from the material that Mr. Wilson offered in handling the railroad trouble. And if Mr. Hughes does not find a real issue in that even staunch Republicans must admit that he is "a candidate without an issue."

With the collection of garbage in the early morning the peaceful, defenseless and sleepy citizens of the northwest are treated to a tin-horn concert. The music apparently is sanctioned by the District heads on the ground that the garbage men must have a horn to make known the glad tidings that the garbage is going away. The residents, however, are rapidly reaching that stage of desperation where they may demand that the District give the garbage men free instructions in the art of extracting music from a tin horn.

Vance McCormick says: "When I was a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania Teddy endorsed me and came through Pennsylvania whooping it up for me, and they made a great fuss about him. I wasn't elected. That shows just how strong his influence with the voters is." Mr. McCormick then asserts that Roosevelt's speech in Maine will be of little aid for Hughes. Perhaps that Pennsylvania campaign would have resulted differently if Mr. Hughes had been candidate for governor instead of Mr. McCormick.

Freight Rates and Living Costs.

Reports from all sections of the nation indicate that only labor unions and Democrats blinded by partisanship approve of President Wilson's method of preventing the railroad strike. There seems to be a widespread belief that Mr. Wilson was confronted by the most difficult problem of his administration, but this belief has not served to lessen the criticism of his action. Many hold the opinion that Congress bungled in its treatment of the President's plan.

There is no doubt that the problem yet remains to be solved. Congress has passed a law granting the trainmen the eight-hour day, but the law will not operate to establish the eight-hour day. The law, however, will give the trainmen an increase of about 25 per cent in wages. The real purpose of the law was not to grant the eight-hour day or a wage increase. The real purpose was to prevent a railroad strike.

If the Supreme Court of the United States holds that the law is unconstitutional—and many declare that it is—the situation will be almost identical with the situation prior to the time that President Wilson intervened between the railroad and their employes. If the law is held to be constitutional the nation must face one of the greatest economic upheavals in its history.

It will be months before an opinion from the Supreme Court may be expected. These will be months of uncertainty and worry. The whole nation will be deeply concerned. It probably is no exaggeration now to say that no man can accurately predict what may be expected. President Wilson may have a definite plan of action, but Congress has shown it is not always willing to follow the plans that he lays down.

There is no doubt that Congress has gone just far enough to make more legislation absolutely necessary, and if statements from railroad heads are to be credited the fight has only begun. The men at the heads of our vast systems of transportation show in their public utterances that they feel they have been treated very unfairly, and in some of their statements may be discerned a determination to make the fight a fight to the finish. The trainmen have been guaranteed a 25 per cent raise in wages, but the railroads have been guaranteed nothing except an inquiry into the effects of the wage increase.

It seems almost inconceivable that the government should have allowed itself to be caught in the trap in which it found itself. Months and months ago the probability of a strike loomed up, but the men in Congress sat still and allowed the cloud to grow darker and darker without making a move for protection. In self-defense, some members of Congress may say they had believed the President could handle the situation if real danger threatened.

Now Congress well knows what the danger is. The real strength of the trainmen has been revealed. It is the duty of Congress to enact legislation that will protect the nation for all time against such danger.

One of the pledges of the party in power was to reduce the cost of living. Since Mr. Wilson has been in the White House the cost has slowly but surely crept higher. The action of Congress in granting the trainmen the wage increase is certain to do more to raise the cost of living than any act during this administration.

The railroads annually pay the trainmen about \$100,000,000. The wage increase granted is about one-fourth of that sum, according to conservative estimators. The railroads must get the money to pay the additional wages by increasing freight rates. Experience has shown that where a penny is added to freight charges on foods three pennies generally are added to the price that the consumer must pay. And this additional cost to the consumer follows on everything on which freight charges are raised. It is estimated that the higher freight charges on shoes probably will increase the retail price of a pair of shoes 25 cents.

When the people feel this jump in the cost of living and fully understand the cause there is likely to be a protest that cannot be ignored. It is all right to shout for peace at any price, but when the time comes to pay a very high price different words may be found in the chorus. The increased cost of living will not only fall on the trainmen who forced the issue, but on other railroad employes and on all classes of working people.

It will be remembered that Wall Street did not appear much worried because of the strike threat. But now Wall Street is worried. The men there are looking ahead and they see real danger. Some of them declare they foresee a readjustment in practically all industries in this country. What the effect of the readjustment will be is a big question.

Capital has seen the principle of arbitration discarded, only temporarily, perhaps, but without doubt discarded. Capital had been relying on arbitration in the hope of treating with labor. Capital now waits to see the principle of arbitration restored to its former level.

The Tariff Commission.

Congress is finishing a notable session. Within the next day or two it will dispose of the revenue bill that carries with it the Rainey tariff commission measure. All parties are fully committed to this feature for which there has been and there is an insistent and country-wide demand. The Rainey bill as it was reported by the Ways and Means Committee fully and fairly met the need of the government and the demands of the people. It carried with the approval of the President, of the general public, and practically the entire press a permanent appropriation of \$300,000, one that by the terms of the bill would automatically go on from year to year until changed by an act of Congress.

Hence in all discussion of this body the word permanent attaches. When we recall the experience of the Civil Service Commission in its early career, how it was badgered and mauled about and its appropriation held up and its life made a burden by political pressure coming from all sides, the need of protecting the tariff commission with a permanent appropriation is apparent.

There can be no doubt that the country wants a tariff commission of the highest rank, and as well paid certainly as other commissions. It looks to the President and the Democratic party to fully and fairly meet the obligation. To discredit and demote this body in creating it will raise the question of good faith. The proposition to cut the salaries of the tariff commission from 25 to 40 per cent below other boards

created by this administration is unjust and indefensible. The psychological effect will be to discount in advance the standing of the commission and belittle its work. To attempt to justify this cut from \$10,000 to \$7,500 on the plea that this is all the members of Congress are paid is insane and pointless. No member of either House would admit he was serving for the salary. The tariff commission is a man-size job, it calls for the best talent available and the public is ready to pay the bill. The Republicans should aid in restoring this measure and not content themselves by throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery.

Protecting Working Girls.

By JOHN D. BARRY. We were speaking, Murray and I, about the kinds of work that were particularly dangerous for women, not only physically, but morally. "Have you ever thought about waitresses?" asked Murray.

Murray is a police reporter. What he doesn't know about everyday social conditions in this part of the world hasn't been discovered. "Well, I feel sorry for waitresses," he went on. "They have long hours and hard work. Think of the strain of lifting these heavy trays and keeping up the pace when the rush is on. No wonder some of them go to pieces. And naturally the attractive ones are always exposed to temptation. Every man who patronizes the places where they work can speak to them without being introduced. And there are always men who will take a mean advantage. Of course, if a man becomes too familiar the waitresses can complain. But it isn't easy for them to know just where to draw the line. A certain amount of disrespect they have to endure whether they want to or not. And, in any case, they hate to make trouble for fear of getting the proprietor down on them. To me the marvel is that so many of them resist temptation. Occasionally one of them will get worn out and disgusted with her life and start on the flowery path. In most cases it means that she goes to perdition. But I happen to know a case where a girl made a false step like that and then went back to being a waitress. The fact was that she didn't find the flowery path so flowery, after all. When she realized that it meant late hours, drinking, dangerous associations, not to mention other horrors, she had sense enough to quit."

"How long do they last when they don't quit?" I asked. Murray shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, about five years," he said. "At the end of that time they are played out. Drink gets most of them and disease. A few of them marry. It would amaze most people if they knew how many men married women of that sort. They often make good wives, too."

"Then there are the girls in the department stores," Murray went on. "Their condition is improving. But it's still bad enough. Getting just enough to live on isn't real living for any girl. But our lawmakers aren't alive to that fact yet. Even the employers have more sense. They are beginning to provide some of the other things that are needed, little comforts and even amusements. Most of the big stores in the larger cities are encouraging what they call 'welfare work,' to help the girls take care of themselves. Some of the women that do this work are paid high salaries and show a good deal of ability and common sense and understanding. But I, personally, believe that the money that goes to those women might be better spent in raising the girls' wages. However, that's a matter of opinion. Anyway, the welfare work is a sign of the times. It shows the employer realizes the need of protecting girls and keeping them in a good mental and physical condition. Some of those welfare workers have helped many a girl from going to the bad after she has turned down the wrong street, so to speak."

"How about stenographers?" I asked. "There's a big difference among 'em," Murray promptly answered, as if used to dealing with this subject. "Most of 'em are hard workers and earn fair pay. A few earn big money. Usually, though, they are the ones that have several other girls working for them. They're the exploiters. But the average intelligent stenographer that knows how to do her work can earn a pretty good salary. If she's pretty she's almost certain to meet the advances of the fresh guys, and if she's shy on common sense she may get into trouble. She isn't looked after much, unless she has a home and is on good terms with her family. She's about as independent as any of the women workers and she works in pretty close association with men. She's got to learn to take care of herself."

At this point Murray started off on a tangent. "I'll tell you what's a mighty dangerous influence just now. That's the dancing craze. It makes it easy for girls who work and have a certain amount of freedom to get acquainted with strange men and it throws them into a very quick kind of an intimacy. The girl that doesn't know the new dances thinks that she's out of it. On the other hand, the dancing craze has provided a good many girls with a very lucrative occupation as dancing teachers."

I wanted, if possible, to get at the philosophy of this practical student of life, who relied less on theory than on everyday observation. "What do you think is the solution of the problem of protecting girls that work for a living?" I asked. "There's no solution," he replied, "except putting 'em in the way of protecting themselves. And that way lies in treating them fairly in business. Nowadays, in most lines of business, girls are paid less than men and most of the men are underpaid. Give both the men and the women fair wages and a lot of our sex problems will clear up themselves."

It is a subject of national patriotic congratulation, irrespective of partisanship, that the army and navy appropriation bills have become law. The imperative need of strong and sufficient national defense on land and sea was no proper material for the cavils and squabbles of politicians maneuvering for the campaign. Both parties were slow to realize and accept the facts. Both have been roused, largely by the war abroad, to the necessity of preparedness.—New York Times.

Five days' time is barely enough in which to clothe the President or some resolute and fearless commission with authority to forbid this strike or, if the strike comes, to compel the operation of trains, to draft men to run them, to keep the lines open and to preserve order. But in five days it can at least legislate compulsory arbitration for this, particular case and provide adequately for the consequences to whichever side might refuse to obey.—Baltimore News.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Encouraging reports have been received from the War Department concerning the demonstrations given the twelve Curtiss R-2 biplane aeroplanes in the hands of the first aero squadron at Columbus, New Mexico. Each is equipped with a Lewis machine rifle. The machine is operated by qualified pilots of the aviation section and observers are taken from the line commands. Arrangements have been made whereby a first reserve of twelve machines ready for use and the equivalent of disassembled parts of twelve machines as a second reserve will be available for this squadron immediately. Nothing more than preliminary arrangements yet has been done toward the organization of the third aero squadron at San Antonio, Texas, and no final decision has been reached as to the type of machine with which this squadron will be equipped.

Following the organization of this squadron, the fourth aero squadron will be organized. This squadron probably will be equipped with battle aeroplanes of the type of which six have been ordered for use in the field and are being tested at Columbus. These machines have two 90-horsepower engines driving two propellers, and each will be armed with one machine rifle and two Winchester automatic shoulder rifles.

In addition to the six already ordered, twenty-four more will be required to give the squadron twelve machines in active use, twelve as a first reserve, and twelve as a second reserve. Plans have been made for the development of an efficient commission and enlisted aviation reserve force, which will be employed in active service in a manner similar to the employment of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps in time of peace, and the reserve force will be used largely in organizing the personnel of the aero units.

Plans have been made for the organization at Fort Sill, Okla., of a lighter-than-air unit for operation of captive balloons as soon as the balloons can be obtained. This unit will include about four commissioned officers and a number of enlisted men. It will have about four balloons.

Experiments are about to be conducted over the aviation field at Mineola, Long Island, with the dropping of bombs of various sorts from aeroplanes, including tests of bomb-dropping devices.

Early this week Secretary of the Navy Daniels is expected to designate the three line officers and two staff officers who will compose a commission called for by the new naval appropriation bill "to inquire into the expediency of the necessity, desirability, and advisability of improving existing or establishing an additional yard or naval station on the Atlantic Coast south of Cape Hatteras, or on the Gulf of Mexico, or in the Caribbean Sea of a character adequate for the proper naval defense of that portion of the country."

The report will also deal with all the information of like character as to the Pacific Coast. The commission also will investigate and report as to the necessity, desirability and advisability of establishing submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Coasts, and other possessions of the United States, and as to the cost and location thereof.

The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission, including drafting, technical and clerical assistance in the Navy Department or elsewhere. The commission is also expected to touch upon the necessity of an additional naval academy, the establishment of a school for the remainder of the proposed by Midwestern and Western politicians.

New York, Sept. 3.—Fearful lest his Presidential campaign get dyspepsia, Republican National Chairman Wilcox has issued a general order that neither Mr. Hughes nor Mrs. Hughes shall be invited to formal luncheons for the remainder of the campaign. Chairman Wilcox says that Mr. Hughes gets enough to eat and proper food without accepting it from State chairmen and political and civic leaders.

Mr. Hughes may go to Oklahoma City October 2 and 7 and speak at the State fair. His New York itinerary is incomplete. September 11 he talks at the Syracuse State fair.

New York, Sept. 3.—All the heavy artillery at the command of the Republicans will be concentrated upon Maine this week. The army of spellbinders will be headed by Presidential Candidate Hughes and Vice Presidential Candidate Fairbanks. Included in it will be Senator Warren G. Harding, who is chairman of the Republican national convention; Raymond Chandler, who is chairman of the Progressive national convention; Senators Weeks and Burton, rivals of Hughes for the Presidential nomination; James R. Galvin, former Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt; former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw; Senator Wadsworth, of New York; Senator Norris, of Nebraska; Senator Borah, of Idaho; Representative "Nick" Longworth, of Ohio, and Medill McCormick, of Illinois.

DUSTIN FARNAM AT LOEW'S.

In Feature Photoplay Called "Parson of Panamint." Dustin Farnam in "The Parson of Panamint" is the feature photoplay at Loew's Columbia for the first half of this week. It may be confidently asserted that it is some time since picture patrons have enjoyed a film of such perfection so thoroughly good in all respects. It is a very human story, easily followed and interesting; the atmosphere of a Western frontier town has been caught to perfection; the characters born of the soil and the leading role, that of a parson typifying muscular Christianity, Dustin Farnam has the best vehicle of his screen career.

When the story opens there is nothing left of Panamint but heaps of rubbish, the remains of what was once a thriving town. Old "Chuckwalla Bill" tells the story of the rise and fall of the community—how when he was elected mayor on a platform calling for a church, a schoolhouse and a jail, he went to San Francisco in search of a parson and returned with Philip Pharo, and how the hard-hitting preacher proceeded to introduce practical Christianity in Panamint.

The fire scene in which Dustin Farnam climbs to the belfry of a burning church is highly spectacular; but the real appeal of the picture lies in the sound characterization and the adroit mingling of pathos, drama and comedy.

VISITORS AT ORDWAY.

Although a large number of the Guardsmen of Camp Ordway spent yesterday in the city, the camp did not lack visitors. Fair ones predominated. At the evening services in the Y. M. C. A. tent, the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, with G. A. Schott as organist, sang. Miss Lockett sang soprano solo, and a double male quartet was on the program.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS

Some Mid-Century Representatives.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS. "It is always interesting when a new Congress meets and the members are sworn in. I take notice of new members, for it sometimes happens that a state will send four or five new members unknown to the country at large who have conspicuous and sometimes eccentric or peculiar careers before them."

This remark was made to me by the late Judge Noah Davis, who was for many years a close political observer. When he took his seat in Congress in the late sixties, he looked about him so that he might discover, if possible, the promise of great careers in some of the new members who began their first service in Congress at the time he did.

"I think the most extraordinary group ever sent by a single State to the lower house of Congress was the one which in part represented New York State in the House of Representatives at the beginning of the Congress that met in December, 1833," he continued. "Only one of these men had gained any reputation outside his home. He represented the district of New York State outside the city of New York. The Troy district sent a young man who was well known as a politician in Congress. Neither in appearance nor in anything that he accomplished did he attract any attention. And yet he was to gain national-wide notoriety, at least as an example of the capacity of a young man to rise to the top of the lower house of Congress."

"There was another new member among New York representatives in the Congress that began in December, 1833. He represented the district in the southwestern part of New York. He was not known outside of the State. He made little or no impression in the house because he was a man of very quiet ways, not at all aggressively ambitious in Congress. But afterward he was to be elected governor of New York and then to be chosen United States Senator from New York and again for a time commanding interest in American politics in that State. He was Reuben E. Fenton."

"New York City sent two men who were real types of rought-and-ready political life. One of them afterward gained notoriety as a malfactor, and while he was sitting as judge he was tried before me, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was William M. Tweed. The east side of New York City sent a rough diamond in Congress, a man of great personal aggressiveness and force, a very effective speaker of the rough-and-ready kind and for years a bitter opponent of Tammany Hall—Mike Walsh. Curiously enough, when Garibaldi was living on Staten Island and he became much interested in Walsh and entertained him at his home many times. Both Tweed and Walsh were usually absent from their seats in Congress. (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)"

CRANKS' CONVENTION

IN "SUNNY NUTLAND"

Special to The Washington Herald. Sunday, Sept. 3.—The queerest people in the world gathered here today to indulge in the first "cranks' convention" ever held. Delegates were called to order by Dr. Leroy H. Fry, of Los Angeles, who presided over the convalescence. Every drink will be given a chance to address the assembly of "queer" delegates on that particular theory or subject that has made a rank of him.

The convention will last several days. No limit has been set. Accommodations were furnished by good people of Sunderland and Little Falls, two communities noted on Idealistic principles.

Some of the delegates are the operators even went so far as to refer to this place as "Sunny Nutland." There were no women cranks, although feminine delegates were invited.

WAGS TAIL, REMOVES WATCH FROM POCKET

Special to The Washington Herald. Allentown, Pa., Sept. 3.—A hearty draught horse enacted the role of pick-pocket today—the first time it is believed that this feat ever has been performed by a member of the equine family.

The discovery was made by the driver, Wayne Wenner, who while driving along the street saw a gold watch and chain dangling from the animal's tail, and the theory is that as Prince switched his head he kept off the flies his caudal appendage, determinedly extracted the trinket from the vest pocket of a pedestrian who was passing by.

NAVY YARD 'MILK' MADE OF CHALK AND WATER

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Sept. 3.—"Right from the sprinchose, eh, Thaddeus!" was the greeting of Lieut. Rens Clark in the navy yard yesterday when Thaddeus Strachan, negro messenger, brought him a bottle of milk.

Thaddeus got his early training on a dairy farm. He eyed the beverage with the scorn of an expert. "I'll never 'do' his job," said he, "an' that spring is right convenient to one of these yere chalk banks, too."

WHEEL BISHOP IN CHAIR TO SEE DAUGHTER WED

New York, Sept. 3.—In an invalid's chair the Right Rev. Francis K. Brooke, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oklahoma, who wheeled from a hospital across the street to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in order that he might be present at the wedding of his daughter, Miss Louisa Brooke, and Mr. Thomas Catechry Jones, of No. 54 Morningside Drive.

After the officiating clergyman had pronounced the couple man and wife the bishop evoked a blessing upon them. Bishop Brooke was dressed in his episcopal robes. After the ceremony he was wheeled back to the hospital, where he will remain several weeks.

COUNT GREECE IN WAR.

German Papers Prepare Public for New Enemy. London, Sept. 3.—"German newspapers," says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, "are preparing public opinion for the entry of Greece into the war. It is stated that the German government, in order to prevent a civil war, must join the Allies."

NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, Sept. 3.—Sometimes it happens that the Black Sheep returns and shows up the rest of the flock. James W. Douglas was the dark spot on the family escutcheon. He was sent to college to learn mining—all of his progenitors were miners and they had made fortunes at it. But Douglas, it appeared, frittered away his time in other pursuits.

And then he began to lead a nomadic life—here today and tomorrow in Europe. Two years ago he disappeared from the haunts of Broadway. His cronies drank their libations to him and then shook their heads. The story was told that he stopped into a small town in the West and for the want of something to do, he went into a church. The minister read: "We have here a lesson on the things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

Douglas dropped into a pew with a slight relief and muttered: "Thank heaven, I've found my crowd at last." The truth was that Douglas was wending his way Westward and stopped off at Jerome, Ariz. He awoke to his possibilities and put his mining education to use. Not long ago he returned to New York. His old haunts saw him no more. Life in the West had tempered him and brought out his true mettle.

He secured capital and bought the United States Extension copper mine for \$600,000. The other day he reported that he had been offered an offer of \$20,000,000 for the same mine.

And with Douglas has risen another genius in George Graham Rice, who learned his lesson at West Hill after heartbreaking difficulties. Two months ago Rice and W. B. Ridgely, former comptroller, took over the affairs of the Arizona Copperfields Company. The market value of the stock is now reported to be worth more than \$15,000,000. And thus it is that it is possible today for men who have hit the bottom to come back with a wallop as ever it was.

John Nicholas Beffel, lately of the Evening Sun, has been home in Illinois this summer writing a novel, but is soon expected back among his comrades in Gramercy Park. Beffel sometimes writes verse, but he is not a poet. He has been a vacation, just after breaking into a Chicago newspaper with his first "pome." Proudly he showed the clipping of the poetry to some of his friends.

She read the lines diligently. "John," she said finally, "do you print these things for nothing if you send 'em in?" Samuel Untermyer, one of the legal brilliants, was once retained with Joseph M. Choate in a famous law case in New York. After the case had been won, Untermyer decided on the fee that should be presented jointly by them.

Choate looked it over and thought it was entirely too small. He urged Untermyer to permit him to present the bill in person, believing that a much larger fee could be secured. It was agreed. The next day Untermyer returned and slapped a check down on Untermyer's desk. It was for three times the amount that Untermyer had first suggested. He looked at it for several minutes and then took it to Choate.

"That almost persuadeth me to be a Christian," he said.

At the beaches now the women are putting their arms. There is an ordnance against bathers going to stockiness so a point that would not wash off was secured and they are being worn by hundreds. A chemical solution after the bath removes the color.

The motifs are in that blue shades of stripes, bars, and plaids, depending on the idea which the fair one would wish to express—the bars giving the limb an appearance of plumpness and the stripes of leanness.

The following is the "Special Cuticura Treatment" for the hair. Make a parting and rub it gently with the Ointment. Continue partings until whole scalp skin has been gone over. Use morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and free from dandruff, and promote natural hair-growing conditions. Cuticura Soap has also proved most valuable for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

"My little girl was three months old when her head began to break out with little pimples which itched awfully. We had her treated but the humor spread all over her head, and in a few days there was not a particle of hair left. Her head was inflamed and as red as scarlet. She was fretful and could not sleep but a few minutes at a time.

"I noticed Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I got one box of the Cuticura Intention. I used the Cuticura Soap. They seemed to cool her head, and in three weeks she was entirely healed." (Signed) W. C. Truman, Fordville, Ky., March 27, 1916.

For Trial Free by Return Mail Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

COLONIAL BEACH

WASHINGTON'S ATLANTIC CITY. Steamer St. Johns LABOR DAY SCHEDULE Leave Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, 9 A. M. Returning: Leave Colonial Beach, 6 P. M. Home Arrived Sunday, 6 P. M. Saturday, 8 P. M. Good to return any day. Other days, 80c. Good day only. Children, half fare.

LAST EVENING DANCING TRIPS. Wednesday, Sept. 6; Thursday, Sept. 7, and Friday, Sept. 8. Special Colonial Beach Trips—Saturday, Sept. 9, and Sunday, Sept. 10. Stope Made at Alexandria on All Trips.

Battleship Fleet in Hampton Roads AND VICINITY LOW WEEK-END RATES TO OLD POINT AND NORFOLK ROUND \$4 TRIP

NEW YORK and BOSTON BY SEA (City Ticket Office, 781 15th St. N. W., Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.)