

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 425-427 Eleventh Street, Telephone MAIN 3200.

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

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 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.

Life is a tangled sort of skein. Some of the knots are full of pain. But all the same there's lots of fun. When each day's work at last is done. To put our stock of cares aside. And see how many we've untied.

Maine now is in the throes of the morning after.

The cool weather apparently has put roof garden managers up in the air.

Well, no one can now deny that the Republicans have the Maine chance.

In view of the Maine results the voters may expect a little more than watchful waiting from Shadow Lawn.

Apparently those Germans in front of Verdun are beginning to realize how the British must have felt in the Dardanelles.

The Mexican Peace Commission still is making peace, it is reported. Late accounts say the members are resting comfortably.

It is true that there has not been much pepper in the Republican campaign, but Mr. Hughes probably believes that voters, like birds, may be caught with salt.

Some students of human nature aver that the best way to win a woman is to keep her guessing, but apparently this method is a failure as applied by President Wilson to the suffragists.

Pointing to the decision of Maine, a Republican triumphantly calls attention to the fact that the porch speeches planned by Mr. Wilson may be dignified but that dignity has not been raised as an issue in this campaign.

Out in Ohio a man and his wife each about 80 years old, have announced that they want to be divorced. It should be granted. Both of them have had ample time to find out that they are not suited to each other.

As a result of the Maine elections many of those who are betting on Mr. Hughes already are spending the money they are going to win. They should not forget that old adage about not counting your eggs until you break them open and smell them.

Washington's crop of fall hats may be said to be well in advance of the regular season. And if the cool weather keeps up the man who waits for the "gun to go off" before discarding his dingy old straw may find the choice part of the fall crop already bought up.

Carranza's demand for \$200,000,000 indemnity for our invasion of Mexico, following the disclosure that it cost \$100,000,000 to chase Villa to the tall timbers, creates the impression that the peace of which the Democrats boast is costly enough to be considered a luxury.

Some Democrats say that the Republicans were put in office in the Maine elections because the people of the State want the prohibition laws enforced. But it is a pretty safe bet that some of those prohibition Republicans were guilty of many violations of the prohibition laws when they read the election returns.

Six convicts have escaped from Sing Sing in six weeks giving the merry ha ha to Warden Osborne, the Mutual Welfare League and the new-fangled ideas about how to treat murderers and burglars. However, the fugitives may be caught and then Mr. Osborne may be able to learn whether the men were dissatisfied with their food or whether they did not like the vaudeville.

In the sorrow which now threatens him, President Wilson has the sympathy of the whole nation. He is known as a man who is devoted to his family and the grave illness of his sister has awakened sympathy wherever the news has gone. The people take a keen interest in the private life of their Chief Executive and his sorrow is their sorrow as much as his joy is their joy. They join him in his hope that the bereavement which now is impending may be averted.

At the time of his election Wilson was chosen by a greater number of votes than up to that time had been obtained by the different Presidents who had succeeded to the White House. The two defeated candidates took their defeat with philosophy. Roosevelt exclaimed: "The triumph of a man or a party is nothing; the essential is to draw from it the political lesson which it carries." Taft felt little bitterness over his defeat, and congratulated Wilson warmly over his success.—Paris Journal.

The Railroad Issue in Maine.

Because of the cross currents of local issues, it is very difficult to ascertain with a safe degree of certainty how Maine voted on national issues. The elections presented the rather common sight of a Republican State giving a clean sweep to the Republican party. Therefore, in the face of local issues, Maine voted for the things for which the Republican party and its nominee stand.

Maine voted against the Democratic tariff, the Democratic shipping scheme, and the Democratic Mexican policy. This was to be expected. But the fact must not be overlooked that Maine also voted against the administration's treatment of the railroad quarrel. As the vote was cast the people of the State are on record against the President's course in one of the most serious situations that the nation has faced in years.

The railroad issue was cast into the fray by Mr. Hughes at the eleventh hour. If reports from political headquarters are to be credited, Mr. Hughes was advised against this action by some of his most influential advisers. Apparently he told them gently but firmly to attend to their business and that he would attend to his. He believed that Mr. Wilson had made a serious error and he said so.

There was no hesitation or vacillation in the course followed by the Republican nominee. He did not put his ear to the ground to try to find out what society sanctions. He believes that a man at the head of a party like the man at the head of a nation must lead, not follow. Therefore, Mr. Hughes denounced the action of the President and Congress in granting the trainmen higher wages and demanded the defeat of the men affiliated with the party responsible for the blunder. The Democrats were defeated.

Their defeat in this connection is more significant in view of the fact that no less a labor leader than Samuel Gompers stumped Maine and asked indorsement of Mr. Wilson because Mr. Wilson as a friend of labor had forced Congress to grant the trainmen's demands. Mr. Gompers' activities in Maine gave signal importance to the railroad issue. It is doubtless true that Mr. Wilson is a friend of labor. It is likewise true that Mr. Hughes is a friend of labor.

But as Maine cast her vote, it is difficult to find indorsement of the theory that friendship for labor may be used as an excuse for such a course as that followed by Mr. Wilson.

The result probably will be that those who advised Mr. Hughes against forcing the railroad issue to the front will fade into silence, and that Mr. Hughes will devote even more time and importance to this issue as the campaign progresses.

Thomas L. James.

Death has written finis to the earthly career of Thomas L. James, but his memory will live long. To the many friends that he won in a long and fruitful lifetime he probably will be remembered most for his kindness and his strong personality. But to the majority of people he will be remembered primarily as an American citizen and as the man who made two-cent postage possible.

Mr. James was a business man. His first work for the people was accomplished when he was appointed postmaster of New York by President Grant. In this position Mr. James exhibited an ability for administration that seldom is surpassed in our government. He served eight years and later was appointed Postmaster General by President Garfield. Mr. James previously had declined this high post when it was offered by President Hayes.

As Postmaster General, Mr. James accomplished what probably will be called the most important work of his life. The first step that he took was to introduce some of the business methods that he had used so effectively in New York. He discovered fraud and eradicated it. He held up the merit system as a model and reduced politics in the postal service to a minimum. He installed an economy system that accomplished what was considered marvels.

It was largely through this economy that he was able to advocate the reduction of postage from 3 to 2 cents and the millions of persons today who can send a letter across the continent for 2 cents may look to Mr. James as the father of this cheap postage. This was perhaps the most notable achievement of the short period that he served as head of the Postoffice Department.

Mr. James resigned from the Cabinet shortly after the death of President Garfield. Mr. James then took charge of the Lincoln National Bank in New York and served it with high efficiency for many years.

Courtesy and Searchlights.

Courtesy is one of the mainsprings in our urban life. It is a small thing to give but a big thing to receive. Without it life in our big cities would be robbed of its pleasures.

Washington has a large share of courtesy when compared to other large cities. It is not uncommon to see a score of acts of courtesy on a trip through the city. Visitors to the city comment on the fact that the men here generally pay marked deference to courtesy.

There are many kinds of courtesy but they may roughly be divided into two classes, necessary and unnecessary courtesy. It is pleasant but it is not necessary for a man to remove his hat when in an elevator with women, to offer his seat to a woman in a car or to stand aside and allow women to board a car ahead of him. Such courtesy adds to the pleasure of life but accomplishes little more.

The courtesies that may be called necessary are many. It is necessary to observe the "move-up-front" courtesy on a street car. It is necessary to offer your seat to an aged and infirm person who is unable to stand in a street car. It is necessary to stop your auto so that persons alighting from a street car may safely reach the street curb.

This courtesy of stopping your auto is very necessary, but was not observed by a large number of autoists at one time. Their lack of courtesy caused the police to frame regulations compelling the halting of an auto a certain distance from a car taking on or letting off passengers. It is similar to the courtesy of shutting off auto searchlights so that the glare will not blind a passing autoist.

This courtesy seldom is observed. It was not observed several nights ago on a Maryland road near Beltsville. An autoist was blinded by the glare of the searchlights on a passing machine

and an accident followed in which four persons were hurt, two girls sustained serious injuries. It will be profitable to autoists to pay attention to the searchlight courtesy. Observance of it may prevent the Maryland legislature from barring searchlights from Maryland roads.

Good Manners and Success.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. "Can you write a good hand?" asked a merchant of a boy who had applied to him for a position.

"Yaas," was the answer. "Are you good at figures?" "Yaas." "That will do. I do not want want you," said the employer curtly. "Why don't you give the lad a chance?" remonstrated a friend, when the applicant for a position had left the store, "I know him to be an honest, industrious boy."

"Because," replied the merchant decisively, "he hasn't learned to say 'yes, sir' and 'no, sir.' If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer customers after being here a month?"

There are thousands of young men and young women in the country today who, like this youth, are handicapping their efficiency and queering their chances of success by their rude manners.

Perhaps nothing besides downright honesty contributes so much to a young man or woman's success in life as a courteous manner. Other things being equal, of two persons applying for a position, the one with the best manners gets it. First impressions are everything. A rude, coarse manner creates an instantaneous prejudice, closes hearts and bars doors against us. The language of the face and the manner are the shorthand of the mind, easily and quickly read.

Thousands of professional men without any marked ability have succeeded in making fortunes by means of a courteous manner. Many a physician owes his reputation and success to the recommendation of his friends and patients, who remember his kindness, gentleness, consideration and, above all, his politeness. This has been the experience of hundreds of successful lawyers, clergymen, merchants, tradesmen and men of every class and every walk in life.

John Wanamaker attributes his prosperity largely to kind and courteous treatment of his customers. "Out of the experience of fifty-six years in the banking business," said a noted banker, "it has been borne in upon me almost daily that courtesy is one of the prime factors in the building up of every career."

There is a premium everywhere on courtesy and good manners. They are taken into consideration just as much as general ability.

Courtesy is to business and society what oil is to machinery. It makes things run smoothly, for it eliminates all jar and friction.

Every sort of business institution is beginning to find that courtesy pays. Big business and little business alike are realizing that human nature is so constituted that people will often put themselves to great inconvenience, will even put up with an inferior article or with discomforts, rather than patronize houses that treat their customers rudely.

The courtesy and affability of clerks in one store will put thousands of customers right by the door of rival establishments where the clerks are not so courteous and accommodating. Everybody appreciates courtesy, and a little personal interest goes a great way in attracting and holding customers.

A New York business man who has been eminently successful in establishing a large number of stores says that "Thank you" has been the motto on which he has built up his enormous business. He once sent a telegram to every one of the firm's thousands of clerks, which read: "Did you say 'Thank you' to every customer you waited upon today?"

There is no other single expression in the English language which does so much either in business, in the home or in public intercourse to oil life's machinery as "I thank you." There is no day in our lives unless we are absolutely alone when we cannot use it to great advantage many times. "I thank you" has made a way for many a poor boy and girl where better ability has failed to get on.

The revenue bill which has just passed the Senate contains one provision which will make it a landmark in American financial legislation—the inheritance tax. This tax, as it stands, is not as heavy as it should be, and its gradations appear rather clumsy. But these faults can be corrected later; the big thing is to get any sort of inheritance tax incorporated in our financial policy.—Chicago Journal.

The people of the United States are not going to be put off with information as to what the President did to avert a strike and to prevent a threat of future strikes. We have reason to believe that the full revelation of what he did, what he tried to do and what he nearly succeeded in doing in the White House conferences would put such a face upon the matter that Republican efforts to make an issue of it would fall entirely flat.—New York Times.

Already throughout all the States of the Union there is no other question than the Presidential election in November. The campaign is at its height, and each one is weighing the chances of the candidates: Hughes, former Judge of the Supreme Court, and Wilson, which of the two will win? That is the question to which the future will respond. What is certain is that to the one elected will fall the formidable honor of accomplishing a task the most overwhelming, the most arduous that has ever devolved on the Chief of the State; the re-establishment of peace in Europe.—Paris Journal.

"Was it possible," say Mr. Wilson's adversaries, "for a great power to remain passive in the sight of a series of crimes without demanding and obtaining vengeance?" And they believe that Mr. Wilson's "watchful waiting" policy resembles cowardliness. But, on the other hand, Washington knew what armed intervention in Mexico meant; that it would not be any police raid, but long and costly bloodshed which the United States was not prepared to undertake at the time. They also knew that in the eyes of the South American republics American intervention might be unfavorably considered, and that if it should occur such a measure might put an end to the attempt to form a pan-American federation, which preoccupies the imagination of American statesmen. There were motives for anxiety, and since 1910 the parties who governed the United States, Republicans or Democrats, were perturbed. Neither the one nor the other succeeded in having an unbiased policy. They could never decide upon resorting to or abstaining from an armed intervention.—Le Progres, Lyons, France.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

The Naval Medical School here will reopen for the annual session on September 29. Seventeen student officers will attend. During the next few weeks some changes in the faculty are expected. Surgeon Gen. Braisted has under consideration important changes in the length of the course and matters connected with the form of instruction.

Under the school will be placed the United States Naval Correspondence Course, the director of which will be Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry I. Dollard, U. S. N., who has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He has had much to do with the correspondence course since its origin. Practically all the members of the Medical Reserve Corps and the majority of the medical officers of the naval militia have signified their desire to be included in the benefits of this course.

Officers of the aviation section of the Signal Corps are developing plans for the new army aircraft experimental plant and proving ground. The estimated cost of the building is \$165,000, and the annual maintenance is placed at \$120,000. An appropriation of \$300,000 has been made for the purchase of a site.

The following memoranda describe the purpose of the plant and the proving ground.

Testing aeroplanes made by manufacturers throughout the country for climb, speed range, controllability, stability, etc. Correcting faults and weaknesses in such aeroplanes brought out by tests, general development and improvement.

Testing aeroplane motors on the stand for power, endurance, reliability, fuel economy, etc. Correcting defects in power plants brought out by tests.

Testing aeroplane motors in flight in standard and experimental aeroplanes for general suitability and correcting the faults developed.

Developing inventions pertaining to aviation when inventors cannot afford to do so.

Testing in flight instruments and accessories pertaining to aviation made by manufacturers throughout the country.

Making from designs of full-scale aeroplanes exact models and testing them in the wind tunnel for aerodynamic coefficients, resistance derivatives, and rotary resistance derivatives. From which the degree of symmetric and asymmetric stability (static and dynamical), may be calculated.

Designing, constructing, testing, and developing by progressive remodeling aeroplanes of various types, designing new types and improving old types. It is entirely possible that as results of such work complete factory drawings of service aeroplanes could be made that would permit, in an emergency, furniture manufacturing shops to make all parts of these machines, ready for assembling.

Designing, building, testing, and developing radio equipments for aeroplanes.

Designing, building, testing, and developing machine gun mounts, bombing devices, etc. An office of the ordnance department should be detailed to help in this work.

Designing, making, testing, and developing instruments and accessories pertaining to aviation.

Testing, making, testing, and developing balloons, captive kites, dirigibles, etc.

Instructing and training inspectors who later will reside at factories where machines are being built under order of the Government.

ARMY ORDERS

1st Lieut. James F. Hall will proceed to Fort Williams, Me. Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott will proceed to Baltimore.

1st Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn is assigned to the Eighth Field Artillery. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn is accepted.

1st Lieut. Ernest B. Dunlap is assigned to the 1st Cavalry. 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Woodley will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla.

2nd Lieut. Richard P. Kahn will report at Eagle Pass, Tex. Capt. Albert H. Acher will proceed to San Pedro, Cal.

1st Lieut. Fredrick S. Young will report to the Southern Department. 1st Lieut. Craigie Kraenbuhl is now serving in the Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Tobin will proceed to Haysburg Barracks, N. Y. 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Dunlap is assigned to the 1st Cavalry. 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Woodley will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla.

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AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

A Rule that Worked Both Ways.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"Prince" John Van Buren, called "Prince" first by Thurlow Weed because he seemed to possess, mentally and physically, the qualities which are ideally associated with a true prince, was for some years a warm friend of C. C. Clarke, who for more than forty years was intimately associated with the Vanderbilt family in the direction of their railroad properties.

"Prince" John began friendly relations with Mr. Clarke at a time when the latter was deputy state treasurer of New York, an office in which Commodore Vanderbilt found him. "Prince" John was attorney general of New York, and although his fees were good nevertheless he was a neophyte, almost a child in handling money. The result was, he was almost always in need of small sums, and found in Mr. Clarke a convenient friend who relieved his embarrassment.

Some years ago, Mr. Clarke said to me that "Prince" John, while in conversation with him, denounced the two-thirds rule of Democratic conventions, a rule which makes it necessary to secure two-thirds of the delegates in order to obtain a nomination for the presidency.

"Prince" John said that had it not been for President Jackson he never would have been elected. He said that the Democratic national convention of 1844, and surely would have been elected. For Martin Van Buren had in that convention a clear majority of a little over twenty, but he could not secure a sufficient number of delegates to give him the two-thirds vote. "Prince" John denounced Democratic leaders, saying that they made use of the two-thirds rule to defeat the nomination of his father, and that the rule ought to be abrogated.

"I reminded 'Prince' John," said Mr. Clarke, "of the fact that it was at the time of the first adoption of the two-thirds rule that his father secured the nomination for President. I think he had forgotten the fact, but it was the truth."

"Andrew Jackson was the author of the two-thirds rule. I remember Silas Wright, who himself declined the nomination of Vice President in 1844, saying that President Jackson determined that his successor should be Martin Van Buren. In order to compass Van Buren's nomination, Jackson caused an agreement to be made that it should require two-thirds of the delegates to the convention—which was one of the first to be held to nominate a candidate. Jackson believed that a rule of that kind would prevent the nomination of any other candidate than Van Buren. He was right in his view. Van Buren probably could not have been nominated to succeed Jackson but for the two-thirds rule."

"So I reminded 'Prince' John that if his father lost the nomination for the Presidency in 1844 through the operation of the two-thirds rule he secured a nomination and gained the Presidency through the first enforcement of that rule." (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

VERDUN FILMS SHOWN.

National Press Club Members See Donald Thompson's Films.

Donald Thompson, the first American photographer to reach the fighting line at Verdun, at the National Press Club last night showed two reels of war pictures, which, after official inspection, were purchased by the Army War College. These films, which pictured the actual explosion of shells in a full-bore trench, bore the official stamp of the French war office and were the "closest" battle pictures ever shown in America.

Mr. Thompson, whose bandaged head, injured by artillery detonations, testified that the pictures were one of the first to be taken by the official war photographer before Verdun. He has been on every European battle front with the exception of Roumania.

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NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By O. O. MONTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, Sept. 12.—Charles Mitchell, of Mitchell House, Hove, Sussex, England, is in town for a few days, stopping at the Woodstock Hotel. He is stopping to you, it might be said that Grandfather Charley Mitchell, landowner over an estate of 7,000 acres in the South Downs, is here.

But anyway, he is the same Charles Mitchell who fought John L. Sullivan in the original Madison Square Garden back in 1881. But not one of his friends recognized him. He weighs 186 pounds—just forty-three pounds more than his fighting weight. He is now an English farmer, with a waist line unaltered by his build, and he has a general round and benevolent look. Nothing seems quite the same to him. The knapper old crowd—such as are left—are now mostly gray heads or bald heads, and many stout around with cancer. Some have barrel bodies, and some are bent and many broke.

Harry Hills, where he was first introduced in 1914, and Billy McGilroy's and John Morrissey's and other places have long since faded away. The Mitchell farms in England are dotted around the South Downs, each with its tenant. There are between sixty and seventy houses on the estate, enough to form a hamlet if they were together in one neighborhood. The agent handles the farms, and all Landlord Mitchell does is enjoy a life of luxury.

It was at Jack's and the hour was 4 a. m. A party of six came in. Five of them were New Yorkers. It was easy to be seen by their tired look, but the sixth was a young country-fed girl—a breath from the West and she was just beginning to be alive. The crowd was noisy, and she, too, entered into the spirit of the place. Finally she stood upon a chair with a glass aloft and shouted:

"I'm a wild prairie flower, Growing wilder every hour, Nobody ever cultivates me, I'm wild!"

Horticulture note.—An Ohio woman found a gold ring on a live radish, and Frank J. Price, the bustling city editor of the Morning Telegraph, says he had a similar experience when he saw a gold ring on a "dead beat."

Just when it seemed certain that the occult movement in this nation would lose the last trace of philosophical and scientific teachings, as exemplified by the teachings of the Canfield and the Dorado Can, the son of old man Can, formerly King of the Toltec tribe of Mexico.

With tears in his eyes, and his hair in braids, the hierophant of the mysteries of Isis frankly tattled on the early Christian fanatics, describing their disorderly conduct regarding ancient culture and hermetic science. They ripped up the teachings of the ancients and tossed them down the latrine dust chute.

Fortunately the great, great, great, great, great granddaddy of Hach Mactain El Dorado Can nailed some of these teachings, and hid them in his garage. They descended through the ages as the property of the Can family and, after years and years and years, New York is to get them verbatim.

In other words, although the occult movement is shunning the Can family, Rudolph and Egon blame it on Broadway. Hush, dear reader, the hierophant is speaking: "I am the King of the Toltecs. Tomorrow I could ascend the throne. I fear nothing. Ah! I see the Giants tied Boston today."

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