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SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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.

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?

What's your hurry, Mister Man? Slow down somewhat if you can. Life's no sprint by swiftness won.

But a lengthy Marathon, And the prizes of the race Go to him of steady pace.

With the long and sturdy stride O'er life's gleaming countryside.

Stop your hurry! Heed this rhyme! You'll be old before your time.

Using up your strength and powers Pushing on the worried hours.

And tho' prizes may be had Tho' this pace so swiftly mad.

What's the use of prizes won With the zest of laurels gone?

(Copyright, 1916.)

A hen who laid 315 eggs in her pullet year has died.

Another argument for birth control, perhaps.

Shortly after being petted by President Wilson, a dog went mad and ran amuck.

That's just what happened in the case of Villa.

There is one matter which is worrying some baseball magnates that Washington officials will not worry about—how to handle those world series crowds.

Infantile paralysis has passed along and typhoid takes its place in the serious maladies that afflict us.

Diseases, like sports, apparently must have their season.

With the Democratic Campaign managers demanding "ginger" and the Republican campaign managers demanding "pep," there is not much room for grape juice.

An Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on a Venetian church. We may expect to hear next that the city hall of Venice has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Educators aver that the system of teaching arithmetic is standard throughout the country, but reading the predictions of campaign managers leaves room for a doubt.

When 30,000 turn out to sing songs in the New York parks, it is time for John McGraw to acquire a singing instructor for the flock of athletes performing at the Polo Grounds.

The fact that Secretary of Commerce Redfield is prominent in the blower industry, does not account for his demand as a campaign orator or his mention for a place on the new tariff commission.

Those convicts, hopeful of pardon, may be excused if they pass a resolution of sympathy for former Gov. Cole Blease, of South Carolina, who has just been defeated because of a record of 1,500 pardons in two terms.

The Republican Club of North Yakima, Washington, held a banquet and charged each candidate for office \$1 for every minute of his speech. This is the kind of a banquet which will never be popular with William Jennings Bryan.

President Wilson says he never felt better in his life and Candidate Hughes says he feels immense, so the hospital population will not contain statesmen of great prominence unless something unforeseen develops before November 7.

It is reported from New London that the Mexican peace commission is making very favorable progress. It is stated that "circumstances are favorable to an understanding with Mexico."

When that understanding is obtained we will welcome news that an understanding with Villa also is in sight.

A German writer complains of the effect of the war in enlarging woman's sphere, as follows: "The masculine character of the German state and its flourishing condition are cause and result, and the general effeminizing that is going on will mean its fall."

After all of Bernhardt's talk of the beatific effect of war upon masculine virtues, Germany finds that it is making her effeminate. Norman Angell must have been right when he called war "The Great Illusion."

Public opinion is a difficult thing to gauge. The most astute politicians from the conception of the American government have endeavored to feel the pulse of the nation with varying success.

Modern students of politics are not sufficiently advanced to feel flattered that they have solved the problem. States Attorney Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, who prosecuted Leo Frank, has been chosen by such a substantial majority for governor of the State as to leave no doubt that the people of the Commonwealth endorse his official record.

On the other hand State Attorney Ralph Dady, who prosecuted Will Orpet, in Chicago, and Fred Wolfe, of Adams County, Illinois, who prosecuted Ray Pfanzschmidt, accused of murdering his father, mother and sister, fail of renomination. What is the answer?

Railroads and Prosperity.

Newspapers and men who believe that President Wilson acted with wisdom and justice in granting the trainmen an increase in pay point jubilantly to the prosperity of the railroads as an indication of the roads' ability to pay higher wages.

One of the newspapers which apparently has gone to the extreme limit of partisanship in support of President Wilson is the New York World. This powerful newspaper says editorially:

The net earnings of the principal railroads of the country increased only 26.6 per cent during the last fiscal year. The total net revenue of these roads was only \$1,176,804,000, an increase over last year of only \$305,969,000.

These are the railroads that are about to be ruined by an eight-hour day which will add to their operating expenses \$60,000,000 a year, according to the railroad presidents, and \$20,000,000 a year according to the brotherhood chiefs.

Taking the railroad figures as a basis, an eight-hour day would decrease the net revenue to a paltry \$1,116,804,000, which in turn would be barely \$245,969,000 in excess of the total net revenue of last year.

It ought to be plain enough to anybody that the railroads are sure to be ruined by an eight-hour day. No wonder they appealed to the unfortunate shippers to intervene and prevent the government from pressing this crown of thorns upon the brow of Wall Street.

Such a picture of railroad poverty and destitution as the reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission present ought to furnish a new inspiration to the Hughes eloquence.

There is no doubt that the railroads are prosperous. A common word used by railroad heads in attempting to describe the enormous volume of traffic flowing over their lines is "unprecedented."

Never before have the railroads known such prosperity. The business of the nation has grown in leaps and bounds and the railroads are reaping big profits.

The figures made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission and interpreted by the World seem to show that the roads are able to pay the trainmen higher wages. But figures may be used to prove almost anything.

Statistics are without doubt the most deceiving arguments extant, and statistics in the hands of a skillful juggler may be made to tell lies.

It is not difficult to recall conditions in the railroad world prior to the outbreak of the European war. The business of the nation, made timid by the advent of the Democratic administration after years of Republican control, became stagnant.

Capital grew cautious and decided to wait and see what the Democrats would do. In short, there was a serious business depression. It was registered by the railroads just as a thermometer registers temperature.

The railroads, in fact, were among the first to feel the slack. The future of the roads loomed black. Then came the freight rate increase, granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission with the "sanction of society."

Then came the war and American industries hummed as they had not hummed in years. Just as the railroads first felt the depression of business, so were they first to feel the boom in business and the figures showing the big profits of the roads represent that period wherein the pinnacle of prosperity was reached.

While this prosperity continues the roads may be able to pay their trainmen a few score of millions more a year, but will the roads be able to continue the higher wages when business recedes to a normal level? Experts answer "No" and their answer makes another increase in freight rates seem inevitable.

The World seems to base its arguments on the theory that a corporation may justly be forced to raise its salary scale to any height if the corporation is earning enough to do so without going bankrupt. This is but an extension of the theory that it is all right to rob a rich man, but this theory has been relegated to the junk heap a long, long time.

Fire and Police Pensions.

When Congress, just before adjournment, wrote into law a firemen's and policemen's pension fund act providing sufficient revenues to pay the pensions of superannuated and disabled members of both departments, there was general satisfaction at the just recognition given these public servants.

Now that the law is about to be put into effect, there is some misgiving on the part of members of both departments as to just how the District Commissioners will interpret the broad powers granted them under the act.

The Commissioners have had placed in their hands the right to retire members of the departments who have given twenty-five years of service and have reached the age limit of 60 years. The amount of pension to be granted is also left with the Commissioners, with a proviso that it does not exceed 50 per cent of the salary received at the time of retirement.

Some doubt exists as to whether the Commissioners will grant the maximum amount to pensioners and whether they will force members of the department from the active to the pension list. There should be no doubt about the matter.

Commissioner Brownlow and his associates are fair-minded men and have no disposition to work an injustice on any member of the department. They have been given wide discretionary power in the enforcement of the pension law and they will use it wisely, as Congress intended.

If a man is vigorous and capable of performing to the full the duties of a policeman or fireman, there is no good reason why he should be placed on the pension list, even though he has reached a certain age. Fitness alone should count, and we believe that fitness will be the main consideration with the Commissioners in deciding the question.

And in the matter of the amount of pension to be granted, the Commissioners must be fair. There is no good reason for the belief that a penurious policy is to be established in the enforcement of the law and the pessimists who are prone to feel this way probably will find themselves mistaken.

Congress has remedied a law that was entirely inadequate to meet the purpose for which it was created. In the new draft it has placed power in the hands of certain officials and those who are skeptical about the manner in which it will be used, should take courage in the knowledge that Congress still has the authority to take that power away.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 15.—Skimming over the beautiful roads of New England in a competent motor car is a joy long to be remembered. There are ever-changing scenery, long stretches of rolling sand dunes with wide yellow beaches, an iron and rock bound coast where the waves break angrily, the peaceful, wooded foothills of the Berkshires and the gorges and fastnesses of the White and Green mountains.

In a three or four days' run you can get all this, and he would be a hard person to please who would not be satisfied, for the roads are nearly always in splendid condition.

You can touch at the famous seaside and mountain resorts and, believe me, you will be touched also. You need not go to the famous ones for that experience, either. Every hotel-keeper in New England this summer knows how to charge better than they do in New York. It's their fat and golden year after a number of lean and leaden ones, and they have been making the most of it.

Every little inn in every little hamlet has a summer rate now in force that it would not dream of asking a few years ago. I found that the little gimcrack, dirty, ill-kept roadhouse and the small summer hotels which are little more than boarding-houses charge just as much for rooms as they do in the big and famous hotels in the well-known resorts. Even in the cities which are not summer resorts, but are in a summer resort district, they have run their prices away up to the top notch.

For instance, Worcester, Mass., is a nice, bustling little city, with a pleasant farming country all around it, but it is no more a summer resort than is South Brooklyn. The hotel there charged me \$7 a night for my room. To be sure, it was a very good room and handsomely furnished, but those were also seven very good dollars and handsomely printed that I paid for it.

It seems to be the idea of the modern American hotelkeeper that if he gives a patron about 19 cents worth of souvenirs he is entitled to charge some \$2 or \$3 extra for the room.

This Worcester hotel was a fair type of that class of hostelry. I did not even kick over the bill, for I knew I had it coming to me. The articles placed in my room as gifts from the management—and which I was supposed to take away, although I did not want them in the least—consisted of a large pamphlet of half-tone views of New England, with the name of the hotel conspicuously advertised on the cover, a pretty little match box holder with the name of the hotel printed on the gilt frame, so that if you did take it along nobody would believe it was handed to you all wrapped up in a box and would be sure you stole it, two face cloths in paraffin cases with the name of the hotel stamped in big letters all over them, a brown strip of cotton flannel to polish shoes with and a brown cotton bag to wrap them in with the compliments of the hotel embroidered conspicuously on them in big letters, and a half a dozen orange-wood nail cleaners. These were so small that there was no chance for the hotel to get its name on anywhere. They were the only things not labeled. I took those.

The other souvenirs struck me as not only a cheap attempt at trying to seem generous, but also a very presumptuous effort to get an outrageously overcharged patron to give the hotel free advertising by carting these knick-knacks around the country and to his home.

Hotel people tell me that this custom of presenting travelers with little keepsakes is done to try to stem the inclination that many people have of stealing hotel property. It is on the principle that a lot of people think they pay so much for their room that they are justified in swiping anything they can get away with, and that if they are given these valueless little articles their criminal craving will be satisfied and they will leave the towels and blankets alone.

In many of these modern and handsomely furnished hotels there are a number of expensive articles in each room that some foolish people try to get away with. For one thing, there are thermos water bottles. In some hotels these are very elaborately mounted affairs, costing from \$5 to \$10 each, and can be easily taken away in a handbag. I mean easily put in a handbag, but not taken away, for no sooner has a guest taken his baggage out of a room than a maid slips in there and makes a quick inspection. If anything is missing she telephones down and the departing guest is asked to step into a private room where he is requested to open up his baggage and disgorge.

Hotel managers say that hardly a week passes that some seemingly well-to-do and respectable person is not detected in this petty larceny work. The hotel people never have them arrested, for the humiliation is quite enough punishment, but, of course, even so, the hotel makes an everlasting enemy of the culprit. He will never go to that hotel again for very good reasons, and that's why the hotel managers dislike to catch these thieves just as much as they dislike to be caught.

Many times, if it is only a small theft, like a towel, they let it go, and if the thief is a regular patron or well known or wealthy they will let him steal all he wants to and not say a word about it, but they put it on his bill. Not as a separate item, to be sure, but, like the drummer's suit of clothes in his expense account, it's there just the same although you can't see it.

As a rule, a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 in Maine has been considered favorable to the Republican chances in the nation. In recent elections the Republican party has been so shot to pieces in that State that an abnormal majority was not to be expected, and the Republicans are entitled to all the satisfaction they can get from a majority which, if much less than they have received in other years, is more than they could expect.

The vote in Maine does not decide Presidential elections, and, save in landslide years, is no great indication of their decision. Even in landslide years, as was demonstrated in 1908, it is no safe barometer. Such comfort as this election does give, however, is Republican comfort. It remains to be seen whether in other States the Progressives will return as generally as they did in Maine, or whether, as in 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1908, Maine has merely shown that she was out of step with the nation.—New York Times.

A generation ago it was supposed that the learned professions offered the best chances for making money. But it is coming to pass that there is many a struggling professional man whose gross income is less than that of a member of a powerful labor union. Meanwhile, if Mr. Root will tell us just how to make justice and equity within the reach of the thinnest purse the information will meet with acute attention from the general public.—Boston Advertiser.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Four or five types of rolling kitchens, suitable for use with troops in the field, are soon to be given a comparative test at San Antonio by a board of army officers detailed by Maj. Gen. Funston.

One of these special subsistence vehicles is of the Buzzsaw pattern, a vehicle which was demonstrated here recently with favorable results. Another is a vehicle that has been developed by the quartermasters at Jeffersonville depot.

Two other types are the McLeary and Major machines, which are understood to have been used in the Canadian service. A fifth is the Illitz rolling kitchen, designed by an enlisted man of the Army Hospital Corps in the Philippines.

These rival types possess, in general, a similarity in what they aim to accomplish, the main purpose being the furnishing of a hot stew and coffee. One of the types, the Buzzsaw, is more pretentious, and a varied menu is possible under reasonably favorable conditions.

The addition of a rolling kitchen as a part of the outfit of the army in the field depends, of course, upon the judgment of line officers, and involves the question of additions to the system of military transportation. It may be determined that the advantages derived from this obtaining hot food for troops that are separated from the permanent cooking apparatus of garrisons or camps are not sufficient to justify the expense of acquiring more vehicles, with corresponding difficulties that in the inevitably encountered in such a system.

The Medical Department of the army has supplied every need and request along the border, according to reports coming from army officers being the recently inspected the troops in the Southern Department.

Base hospitals have been established at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Tex., in addition to the very small hospitals at minor posts along the border. Base hospitals have been authorized and now are being supplied with personnel and equipment at Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Nogales and Fort Crockett. The hospital at Fort Crockett is now in progress of organization. Should it be necessary to establish this hospital, it will occupy the buildings of the post.

There are also hospitals at Forts Huachuca, Clark, McIntosh, Columbus, Cap Douglas, Maria, Del Rio and Delimita. In addition there are seven field hospitals with the troops on the border, each with a capacity of 25 beds. This does not embrace the field hospitals of the organized militia now on the border. Field hospitals, while mobile hospitals, are always available to take care of the sick with troops until they can be transferred to base hospitals.

The Federal government has expended large sums of money in constructing new hospitals and increasing the bed capacity of the hospitals already built. The Southern Department has at its disposal, in addition to the money already expended on hospitals, \$300,000 to be used at the hospital at Fort Crockett as commander. In addition, the department has organized, and is now having completed, a hospital train for the transportation of the sick and wounded from the border stations to the base hospitals.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. Louis A. Beard will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Major George C. Harshbarger is detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, 1st Regt. Cavalry, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Warner is assigned to the Constabulary Academy, Baguio, Philippine Islands.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Maj. Robert S. Smith.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Eugene Warner is accepted.

Chief Philip Yost's retirement from active service is announced.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. John A. Brooks.

Orders relating to First Lieut. Henry N. Sumner revoked.

Capt. George A. Taylor will proceed to Proctorville, R. I.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. David H. Biddle.

Capt. Carl H. Miller, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Capt. William C. Higgins.

Cpl. Nathaniel F. McElroy will report to the commanding general, Central Department.

Capt. Halbert P. Harris will report to the commanding officer, Leitchman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. Pine W. Smith is relieved from further duty on recurring service.

The resignation of Maj. James M. Hanko is accepted.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Walter H. Spaulding is extended fifteen days.

Orders relating to First Lieut. Charles G. Sturtevant revoked.

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter will proceed to Shafter, Cal.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Allen W. Williams, Medical Corps, and First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, 400 Louisiana avenue, northwest, this city, for the purpose of conducting the physical examinations of such oficers as may be required to appear before it.

Orders concerning the acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. Albert J. Hoskins, revoked.

Maj. John C. McArthur will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., relieving Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, who will report to the commanding officer.

Maj. Jens Bugge will proceed to his home.

Capt. Eugene G. Northington will proceed to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

An Interesting Coincidence.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

Among other interesting events of which Hannibal Hamlin long had vivid recollection which occurred while he was serving his first term in the United States Senate was the appearance of John M. Clayton and Edward Everett before the presiding officer of the Senate to take the oath as Senators.

There was no Vice President, Gen. King, of Georgia, who had been nominated for Vice President on the ticket at the head of which stood the name of Franklin Pierce, died shortly after having taken the oath of office in Cuba, whither he had gone to regain his health.

The president pro tempore, in administering the oath of office to Mr. Clayton and Mr. Everett, seemed to Senators to be especially impressed by the extraordinary coincidence which the appearance of these two distinguished statesmen in the Senate chamber suggested.

It was without any precedent that two men who had served as Secretary of State should later and upon the same day have appeared in the Senate before the presiding officer to take the oath of office.

Mr. Hamlin was acquainted with both of the statesmen, although he had a closer acquaintance with Mr. Clayton than with Mr. Everett. He was brought into touch with John M. Clayton shortly after he became a member of the Senate and while the latter was serving as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taylor.

After the death of President Taylor, his successor, Millard Fillmore, reorganized the Cabinet and made choice of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, as secretary of state. Before the end of the administration of President Fillmore, Webster died. The President named Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as Webster's successor in the office as secretary of state. A few weeks before the expiration of President Fillmore's term, Massachusetts elected Edward Everett United States Senator.

John M. Clayton, while Secretary of State under President Taylor, negotiated with Sir Henry Bulwer, the treaty which became traditionally known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was not changed until, under John Hay, as Secretary of State, a new treaty relating to the isthmian canal was negotiated. Here, then, were two distinguished statesmen—Everett, deemed by many the most scholarly of American orators, and with high record of public service and who had served as Secretary of State, and John M. Clayton, whose name will always be remembered as one of the authors of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, who was also Secretary of State twice before Edward Everett entered upon that office.

Naturally the appearance of these two men before the presiding officer of the Senate and the extraordinary coincidence that both should have been Secretaries of State between 1849 and 1852 made the ceremony especially impressive. It was one which long lingered in Hannibal Hamlin's memory, and forty years later, he spoke of it to one of the members of the Senate, who was a Senator which he should never forget.

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NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON RETURN OF THE MILITIA

Philadelphia Press.—The National Guard has spent a long, hot summer under tropical conditions and we have no doubt that they are eager to return home.

Philadelphia Record.—They have not served in vain. Their presence at the border was the means of making the Carranza government amenable.

The men have received a three months' military training which will be productive of more efficiency than they could possibly have obtained by six years of drilling in their armories.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—There can be no doubt that by mastering into the service of the national government of these bodies of citizen soldiery has been productive of valuable results.

Buffalo Commercial.—There is one feature about this return of the troops which will strike military observers as unfortunate. The first chance afforded in many years for war maneuvers on a comprehensive scale is thus tossed away.

Savannah News.—It appears reasonable and safe to begin a gradual withdrawal of the civilian troops.

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NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By G. O. MCINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 15.—The growth of the movie, and the appeal the film drama has with the public, is ably illustrated by the sale recently of the Dramatic Mirror. At one time it was the actor's Bible, almost as they looked forward to it as they did to holidays, and to regular three-meal-a-day fare.

Not long ago it dropped its vaudeville