

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

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.

ON LAND AND SEA. If a chap falls in the sea And he calls to you and me Asking help, why doubtless we Quickly lend a hand;

Steel Hits 109—Headline. Whoever Steel is, he can probably get a job in Clark Griffith's infield.

Mr. Daniels is to trail Charles E. Hughes in Illinois and Michigan. Wonderful luck Hughes is having.

Greece has sent an ultimatum to the Kaiser. Ultimatum means last word. It is time for Greece to stop talking.

Nothing permanent was ever achieved by force, according to the President. Respectfully referred to the four brotherhoods.

A Greek garrison was kidnapped by the Germans, which reminds us that it is only in the United States that the Greeks shine.

"The handkerchief brigade" is what the West is calling the Wilson entourage. And the West is not referring to red bandanas, either.

"Get an oil painting free with your meat order," advertises a Duluth caterer. Perhaps a picture of a sirloin cut goes with each siver of round steak.

"I'm coming back," is the defiant message sent to Carranza by the retreating Villa. Judging by Pancho's past performances in the art of "coming back," we are inclined to believe the bandit will make good his threat.

Secretary Baker is quoted as saying that he has discovered the army is opposed to war. Any reader of the news from Europe who confesses a desire to seek hostilities with any nation hasn't sense enough to be a soldier.

An Eskimo has arrived in New York and offered to tell just how and by whom the North Pole was discovered, provided that he be given \$1,000,000 for the information. We are anxiously waiting to see which New York paper will get the scoop.

Because Miss Claire Cassell, of New York, is an actress and has given skating exhibitions for pay, she has been ruled off the amateur tennis courts as a professional. Interpreting the neutrality laws seems to be having a widespread influence.

The hyphen entails no physical defects, according to the United States Health Service, basing its conclusions on a survey of school conditions in Porter County, Indiana. The report says the brightest, healthiest and strongest children are those of German, Scandinavian and Polish parents.

Mexico's commissioners at New London are quoted as expressing a desire that the American people re-elect President Wilson. Villa's precincts have not reported a similar sentiment at any relatively recent date, although there was a time when Wilson was popular where Pancho held sway.

Officials accompanying the Russian army invading Bulgaria, who were to administer conquered territory, have been captured by the Teutonic forces and put to work on the highways. The idea might be adapted to the needs of some American communities. Then the officials would be of actual use.

Sealer of Weights and Measures Hartigan, of New York, has discovered that the purchasing public pays \$1,000,000 a year for paper and string weighed with ham and bacon. The New York custom appears to have been putting the ham on the scale with its paper wrappings and twine and charging the purchaser on the gross weight. The individual tribute to this deceitful practice was small, but in the aggregate it put many dollars into the dealers' pockets. Some time ago, Western shippers of chickens were found to have connived with butchers in the metropolis and the live fowl in transit were fed with gravel that filled the crops and added substantially to the weight of the birds without adding in any way to their value to the ultimate purchaser. This practice was stopped and unscrupulous dealers lost hundreds of thousands through the vigilance of the authorities. Apparently eternal vigilance is the price that must be paid to guard against the trick in every trade.

The Professor and the Colonel.

Well, it's to be "Bill" and "Ted" again. Prof. William Howard Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose little disagreement some few years ago served to elect Mr. Wilson as President have agreed to let bygones be bygones and be friends again.

The scene of reconciliation is to be staged October 3 at the Union League Club in New York City, with Elihu Root as master of ceremonies. Mr. Root will be assisted by Joseph H. Choate and Chauncey M. Depew. It is announced with an obvious attempt at facetiousness that all arrangements have been completed except the granting of moving picture rights. However, even though this detail is overlooked, the newspapers may be depended upon to give detailed and accurate word pictures of the reunion.

The significance of the meeting of Prof. Taft and Col. Roosevelt is interesting. Of course, there is the element of the personal but the primary purpose of the meeting is political. The quarrel between Prof. Taft and Col. Roosevelt elected Mr. Wilson, and, therefore, Republican and Progressives hope the ending of the quarrel and the renewal of friendship will defeat Mr. Wilson.

The reunion probably marks the last step in the cementing of Republican and Progressive forces to defeat the Democrats. With the exception of some stragglers, the Progressives in all sections of the nation seem to have been converted to the view that their hope lies in Mr. Hughes, and they are working accordingly. It may be assumed that the affair at the Union League Club will serve as a strong argument toward the conversion of the stragglers.

There have been numerous explanations of the quarrel between Prof. Taft and Col. Roosevelt, but there is a belief on the part of those nearest to the two men that the real reason for the break never has been imparted to the public and probably never will be. After Col. Roosevelt appointed Prof. Taft as Secretary of War the men were almost inseparable. They were "Bill" and "Ted" and their friendship was strong. The Colonel's support of Prof. Taft for the Presidency was one of the strongest factors in Prof. Taft's election.

Then came the Chicago convention of 1912. The nation heard the Colonel denounce his friend for "base ingratitude." The breach grew so wide it seemed that the two men never could call each other "friend." But that is history now and the Professor and Colonel are going to shake hands. Mr. Hughes is to be congratulated.

Tea for the Peacemakers.

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, the most accomplished member of the Cabinet, is under suspicion of having made a breach in Secretary Daniels' wine mess order. Mr. Lane is now acting chairman of the commission which is considering our differences with Carranza. It is unfortunate that there should develop any domestic difficulties at a time when Mr. Lane is relied upon to straighten out the Mexican tangle, but Mr. Daniels is responsible for the discipline of the navy and the wine mess order is his peculiar personal copy, and he naturally resents any interference with that order, even by his friend and colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. Lane.

It is known that President Wilson loaned Secretary Lane his yacht, the Mayflower, to carry himself and the other American and Mexican commissioners from New York to New London where they are trying to find a basis for agreement as to what Carranza should do to enable Gen. Pershing to come home. Some one has reported to Secretary Daniels that there was something stronger than grape juice on the Mayflower during this short cruise, and Secretary Lane answered that it was tea.

It is possible that the Mexican commissioners, having heard of the wine mess order, stocked their suit cases before they sailed from Vera Cruz, without any suspicion that the sacred right of foreign diplomats to bring in their baggage without inspection would be suspended.

It is unfortunate that this suspicion of violating the wine mess order should develop at this particular time. The Mexican troubles are grave enough without disrupting the commission before it has got down to work. Secretary Daniels might, in the interest of international amity along the banks of the Rio Grande, hold in check his strict discipline on the President's yacht until Mr. Lane has had a chance to employ his diplomacy in straightening out the troubles which began when the wine went to Vera Cruz to compel President Huerta to salute the flag. If Mr. Lane does not succeed better than did Secretary Daniels in getting the flag salute, then Secretary Daniels may bring him to account. But just now Secretary Daniels ought to be lenient with Mr. Lane, who is an able Cabinet member, if he is not a good naval officer thoroughly amenable to discipline and fond of grape juice.

A new problem play has for its title, "What is your husband doing?" That is a hard one for any wife to answer, unless he is doing sixty days.

The Mutual Welfare League Bulletin of Sing Sing announces that it will not publish poetry. Now let the scoffers at the efficacy of Osborne's reform schemes hang their heads and acknowledge that they are beaten.

The action of the Senate in ratifying the Danish West Indies purchase puts the United States in a good position to insist on the Monroe doctrine. When we say, as we do, that a European power holding possessions in the Western Hemisphere may not transfer those possessions to another European country, we must, in all fairness, be ready to buy the colonies ourselves if they are for sale. We have met this requirement, and even if the sale is blocked on the other side, we have earned the right to veto the disposal of these islands in any other fashion.—Chicago Journal.

It has been arranged for the Republican candidate to make a second tour through the North-west and West in October. That is a wise move because we believe the real battle of the campaign will be in October this year as it was eight years ago. The personality of Charles E. Hughes grows on the people; the cordiality of the people he has addressed in his recent tour would change to enthusiasm on his second appearance.—Syracuse Journal.

Prices are soaring but salaries remain at a standstill. When the price of luxuries advances there is not much to be said in defense or against the advance, for luxuries can be dispensed with, but when the staff of life falls into the hands of the bread trust then an evil day may be said to be at hand. For the sake of public health and welfare the present standard should remain unchanged.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Sept. 22.—Theo Carew was an American actress who was just reaching stellar distinction when she met and married the Marchese Marcone, head of the Italian noble family of that name. When Italy entered the war, the marchese went to the front and the marchesa became a Red Cross nurse. In a letter I received from her yesterday, she throws some interesting sidelights on the great conflict.

"The marchese," she writes, "is under arms somewhere in Italy (or Paradise) and I'm dying for a visit to New York where there are no fleas.

"Would like to write you much of what I see, but only the censor would read it and the scissors cut out the most interesting part. One chap here has been in bed one year this July, with a bullet in his spine. A visitor sent him a chop. He ate it, sucked the bone for an hour. When asked what he did so for, he said:

"I hope to get the little piece of bone I lack for my spine."

"The humor of the soldiers seems to increase with their amount of wounds. Another of my patients has had 120 pieces of shrapnel taken out of him, and although he lacks one leg, one arm, one eye and is deaf, he is as happy as a lord.

"I had to read a postcard to an old mother the other day, and as she handed it to me her hand trembled with eagerness. It was from her boy. She knew that much, as it bore no stamp coming from the front, and as I read her face underwent all the changes of joy, fear and grief. The three lines were:

"I am returning Saturday—blind—but let me hear no sound of weeping when I enter my house."

"I've seen so much of life, its heights and depths, that I've gained a wonderful perspective, and when one knows enough no longer to take the relative for the absolute he is on the right road."

And then the Marchesa Marcone proceeds to read the American public a very caustic lecture on its taste in theatrical affairs. Maybe she is right, but so it makes it all the more pleasant.

"I read reams of trash in New York," she says, "and found nothing worthy of production. Not that I've much respect for the American public's theatrical taste—it does not recognize art from its counterfeit—but one needs something to appeal to his palate, as they have imaginations not elastic enough to understand anything but what is served 'American style.' I've seen little genius in one act over here, but they need brains to understand and enjoy them.

"We stand for all sorts of scandalous trash in our American journalism that the very shadow of would not be tolerated on the stage. Perhaps it's our Puritanical heredity and our very uncosmopolitan education which influence our taste in America, but certainly I found very little flexibility in its intelligence in things theatrical.

"I remember Guy de Maupassant writing: 'The critic ought only to appreciate the result according to the nature of the effect, he ought to search for everything which least resembles the works already given.'"

"Instead of which, we have for variety 'Within the Law,' 'House of Ideas,' ad lib., so how can a public judge new ideas while holding to traditional standards? Cold reason cannot judge works that spring only from feeling, and for that reason the lovely and charming shades of emotions in these European plays would fall on deaf ears in the United States. And now that I have relieved myself of this treatise on the undeveloped taste of American audiences I will to earth come, as the Kaiser would say it, and remark that life here is too saddening for a long spell. After six months of it, I feel that I must return to where folks are sane and relinquish my job of picking bullets out of soldiers."

If the marchesa contemplates going back on the American stage again she will certainly get a warm reception if she persists in this line of talk in the interviews she gives out. I suppose she argues that a pretty woman, especially if she be an American, has a right to say anything and it will be overlooked.

The London correspondent of one of the big New York dailies has returned to this city after a number of years on the other side. He was asked to come over here by the proprietor. As soon as he landed, he was discharged, for the paper was being reorganized and expenses cut down.

The bringing of him back to America instead of discharging him in London may seem like an act of generosity and kindness to the uninitiated, but it wasn't. If he had been discharged in London the proprietor would have had to pay him a year's salary even though he had no contract of any kind. Had he been an assistant instead of in charge of the office or a subeditor, he would have been entitled to six months' salary. An ordinary reporter or any kind of a newspaper employe can recover three months' pay when discharged. Such is the English law and there is no getting away from it. Certain American newspaper proprietors are shrewd enough to get around it by bringing their men back to this country before letting them out. They have been unpleasantly stung in the past by forgetting that English law.

Does Candidate Hughes favor universal compulsory military service? Roosevelt in his speeches for Hughes favors it, and Hughes goes so far as to congratulate Roosevelt on his speeches. But the candidate in the long run will find it more satisfactory to speak for himself. Roosevelt, being taken largely as a joke now, can say pretty much what he pleases, but Candidate Hughes cannot commit himself to any of Roosevelt's vagaries without being held to it seriously.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

We shall probably get little real light in the immediate future as to the decisions of the conference in Berlin. We may or may not see early changes in the battle fronts, but there is no mistaking the fact that at a grave hour Germany and her allies are taking account of stock. They all know now that the war is lost, in the large sense; actually the conference is to decide how the defeat can be restricted. It can only be restricted if the allies, now that victory is in sight, surrender a cohesion and mutual trust hitherto not surrendered in the darkest hours of the war.—New York Tribune.

Post-election palaver proves one thing at least. It proves that Maine is as flexible as a horse- whip in its prophecies. He is a poor Democrat indeed who cannot see in the State's 14,000 Republican majority a rainbow promise for November's election. By the same token he is a poor Republican who cannot see in the Maine returns a distinct prophecy of a return to Republican power. Meanwhile Maine chuckles, satisfied with her own knack of pleasing everybody regardless. It is no mean accomplishment.—Buffalo News.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Unofficial reports brought ashore from the super-Dreadnought Wyoming several nights ago were that the vessel had led the Atlantic Fleet in individual ship firing during the target practice on the southern drill grounds, according to dispatches from Newport News, Va.

The Wyoming, which came into Hampton Roads on Wednesday, was taken to the target grounds by the naval consulting board to the drill grounds, was said to have scored 61 hits out of 70 shots with her 12-inch rifles, and 101 hits out of 150 shots with 8-inch guns.

The ship was reported to have been firing at long distance, but the range was not given. These records are considered remarkable and naval men here are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the reports.

During the remainder of the calendar year there will be no promotions to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander in the navy. Vacancies which had not transpired by August 29 will not be filled.

It has been decided that promotion by selection must apply to officers advanced from the grades of lieutenant commander, commander, and captain beginning with the date of the approval of the naval appropriation act, which provides that "hereafter all promotions to the grades of commander, captain, and rear admiral of the line of the navy, including the promotion of those captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who are, or may be, carried on the navy list as additional to the number of such grade, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of the board of naval officers as herein provided."

Naval officials declare there appears to be no other construction of the law possible by virtue of the phrasing of this clause, which is specific and definite in excluding, beginning August 29, promotion by seniority.

This will evidently prevent the advancement to the next higher grade of Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the "Hull" at Boston, and Lieut. Commander Earl P. Jessop, on duty at the New York navy yard as engineer officer. Those officers were eligible to advancement to the grades of rear admiral and commander, respectively, prior to August 29, but they were not nominated and confirmed by the Senate before the President approved the naval appropriation act. Commander Jessop's promotion for promotion was due to Capt. J. H. Glennon's advancement to the grade of rear admiral, action having been taken on the report of the latter's examination and that officer having been promoted. The result probably will be that those officers will not be promoted, unless they should be recommended by the board of naval officers, which will not meet until December.

Seven warrant officers and chiefs recently competed in the annual examination for appointments as ensign in the navy. These officers were examined by boards at points where they were serving. The papers are being graded here by the naval examining board.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. David Dale, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to his home. Dale is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him.

Leave of absence for two months granted First Lieut. David Dale, Medical Reserve Corps. Capt. James B. Hutchison, Philippine Scouts, relieved from active duty and detailed for general reception at a board of officers, at Atlanta, Ga., for instruction for a period of ten days in the methods of examining recruits and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., to receive instruction. Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Davis, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to El Paso, Tex., and report for assignment to duty as quartermaster of one of the regiments with headquarters at El Paso, Tex. Maj. Perry Willis, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the steamer to sail on about October 5, 1916, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report for assignment to duty. Capt. George E. Thompson, Quartermaster Corps, in addition to his other duties will report to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty as quartermaster of that post until the return of Capt. Charles J. Nelson, Quartermaster Corps, or until relieved by another officer.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. William H. Morris, Jr., Ninth Infantry, detailed to the War College, at Washington, D. C., at the Agriculture and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex.

The name of Maj. Fox Conner, Field Artillery, removed from the list of officers detached from their proper commands subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911.

Leave of absence for one month and ten days granted First Lieut. Avery J. French, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. William R. Van Sant, Infantry, promoted to the grade of captain, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant of infantry by reason of disability from the service, his retirement, by the President, from active service as a first lieutenant is announced.

Capt. Owen S. Albright, Signal Corps, will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty. By direction of the President, First Lieut. Bernard Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect October 5, 1916, and will proceed to join his regiment.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Samuel J. Turner, Second Infantry, on account of sickness, is extended two months.

Paragraph 22, Special Orders, No. 137, War Department, August 19, 1916, relating to Capt. Frederick S. Hill, Medical Corps, revoked. Maj. Frederick S. Macr, Medical Corps, will report to Col. Charles Richard, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of major. Leave of absence for the days granted Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers. By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Ralph Harrison, cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. Lieut. Col. Harrison will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report for duty as assistant to the adjutant of that department. The stations of the following named second lieutenants of the Quartermaster Corps having been at the places indicated opposite their respective names at the time of their acceptance of appointment. The officers are announced as holding station at said places from the date of their acceptance of appointment: Henry Hostetter, Jr., Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; Charles B. Edelev, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; David Nicholas, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; Edwin Neide, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; Selma B. Edelev, office, depot quartermaster; William A. McKel, office, depot quartermaster; William A. McKel, office, depot quartermaster; Franklin C. Keane, office, depot quartermaster; temporarily at El Paso, Tex.; Clarence M. Edelev, office, Quartermaster General; Thomas S. Pugh, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; Frank C. Keane, office, depot quartermaster; temporarily at Brownsville, Tex.; Lote E. Collier, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; William A. McKel, office, depot quartermaster; General, temporarily at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Orva E. Beesley, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster; Edwin F. Ely, Washington, D. C., office, depot quartermaster.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS. Commander W. H. Standler, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Lieut. W. C. Frel, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., October 16, 1916. Lieut. R. C. Grady, to office "Naval Ordnance," Navy Department. Lieut. E. H. Brown, to office "Naval Ordnance," Navy Department. Lieut. N. W. Post, to gunnery officer, Louisiana. Lieut. (junior grade) E. K. Laig, to Cheyenne. Lieut. (junior grade) J. P. Dalton, to navy recruiting station, New Orleans, La., October 18, 1916. Lieut. (junior grade) C. S. Roberts, to home and wait orders. Lieut. (junior grade) O. C. Badger, to temporary duty on the ship at New York, connection fitting out of the ship. Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. D. Lamon, to Virginia. Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Rutter, to connection with the ship at New York.

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