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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 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.

RESOLUTION.

Whate'er thing today may bring,
Joy of soul, or suffering,
I know not, but this I know,
Good or bad, for weal or woe,
I shall try to steel my heart
Manfully to do my part,
And with step unflinching tread
Whate'er paths may lie ahead.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Wilson would make war on foreign competitors, we are informed. Is "he has kept us out of war" becoming unpopular?

George M. Cohan says stageland is for Wilson. Even though all the world's a stage, all the actors in it are not assigned their roles by Mr. Cohan.

The President is reported to be solicitous as to whether his campaign managers have made any pledges to Tammany Hall. Such as one-term pledges, perhaps?

"Every one, particularly young men, should be in debt," declares Louis F. Swift. Many of them are perfectly willing to be indebted to Mr. Swift up to almost any amount.

"I was once a lawyer myself, before I reformed," says President Wilson. Republicans will reply that Mr. Hughes is the kind of lawyer who has no need to reform.

"Checks and Their Abuses" will be the subject of a talk by District Attorney Laskey before the Retail Merchants' Association. Most of us could speak with more familiarity of "Checks and Their Infrequency."

If there are those so inclined among the District's Republicans and other opponents of the Wilson regime, now is the time to kick—that is, "kick in," for the campaign contribution box is in a receptive mood.

Farmers are the owners of automobiles in a much larger proportion than city men in Wisconsin, according to the Good Roads Association of that State. No wonder the "back to the land" movement has a hold in the West.

A Philadelphian drank some turpentine, then poured the remaining contents of a quart bottle of the stuff on his clothing and set himself afire. Why should even a Philadelphian seek to anticipate a future state by such radical measures?

Speaking of an automobile manufacturing executive who rose from the ranks, a well-wisher says of him that "he has won his spurs." Barney Oldfield has been referred to as a canny jockey on the speed course. Which may indicate that the horse has not passed from memory.

In these days of distortion of neutrality through belligerent imposition, the Netherlands should take heart from the fact that the Serbs are invading Serbia. It is possible that, despite the aggression of Britian and Kaiserdom, it will be possible for the Dutch to retake Holland.

In his reply to President Wilson's defense of the Adamson law, Mr. Hughes says:

"I have stood from the time I entered upon my public career for reasonable hours of service, and no one more than I desires to see every opportunity to every workingman to escape an undue severity of strain and for the opportunity which American manhood should have. But I protest against any endeavor to confuse the thought of America by talking about an eight-hour workday when nothing of the sort has been enacted, nothing of the sort has been proposed, and the only thing that was proposed or enacted was a change in the schedule of wages. The men may work just as long as before."

It will be difficult for Mr. Wilson to make an effective denial of this statement. Mr. Hughes has set forth facts and it is difficult to disprove facts.

The Republican campaign managers appear to have a most irritating memory. This has displayed itself recently in their citation of Mr. Wilson's views of organized labor, the views he entertained before he was a candidate for re-election. One of the quotations they are distributing is from Mr. Wilson's address delivered at Princeton June 30, 1909, when he said, in part: "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one can work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all."

The Armor Plant a Big Asset.

Washington, through a group of business men, is making a fight to have the proposed $11,000,000 government armor plate plant built in this city.

This fight is the fight of every man, woman and child in the District for the reason that the building of the plant here will benefit every one living in the city or its environs.

The location of the plant here will bring 10,000 well-paid workers to the city at one time. These workers must rent or buy houses, buy clothes and food, spend money for amusement, aid the churches they attend and, in short, bring all the benefits that come with an increase of 10,000 in the population.

In the opinion of business men backing the campaign, the building of the plant offers Washington one of the greatest opportunities to aid itself that has come within a decade. Will Washington make the best of this opportunity? Will Washington put forth every possible effort to win the plant?

This question must be answered within the very near future. The navy officials who will select a site for the plant do not intend to waste time. The duty that confronts every one with the welfare of Washington at heart is to lend his aid in the campaign without further delay.

This aid has been withheld in some instances because individuals and organizations have not wanted to join in a "losing fight" and because it has been believed that Washington's chances of obtaining the plant are slight. This belief has been based almost wholly on reports that the city or State possessing the strongest political "pull" will win the plant. Such reports are a slur on the integrity and honesty of the navy officials charged by Congress with the duty of designating an army plate plant site.

These navy officials detest political wire-pulling. They have shown in almost innumerable instances that they have resented political representations from members of Congress and others possessing what is known as influence. The navy officials may be expected to perform the task of selecting a plant site with the same regard for efficiency, the same sense of right and the same spirit of duty that they would feel in offering their lives in defense of the flag.

It is to be regretted that the District has no representation in Congress but the lack of such representation will figure but little in the campaign for the armor plate plant. Washington offers the logical site for the plant and the duty that confronts Washington is to present facts and figures in proof of this to the Navy Department. It also is the duty of Washington to make known to the Navy Department that the city as a whole wants the plant erected here.

Mr. Moran, who is conducting the campaign, enjoys an enviable reputation as a resident of this city. He has been elevated to the highest post that the Chamber of Commerce can offer. He has made a careful investigation of all the factors involved in the fight for the plant. He is authority for the statement that Washington is not waging a losing fight but has a remarkably strong case for the consideration of navy officials.

This statement, coming from a man who is known to put conservatism into the same class with truthfulness, should be sufficient to convince all skeptics that if Washington fights with unity and courage, and puts forth its supreme effort, the verdict of the Navy Department will be in favor of the National Capital as the site for the big armor plate plant.

Need for an Unwritten Law.

It matters not how frequently judges of our State courts have become candidates for political offices in both parties, there is a deep and general feeling among the silent voters, irrespective of party affiliations, that the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States should not be tempted to regard themselves as possible candidates for the Presidency, and it seems that the only way to keep their thoughts from dwelling on the political effect of their decisions on questions in which the masses may be particularly interested at one time or another, is to have an unwritten law that no justice of the Supreme Court shall ever be nominated for President.

In a country of 100,000,000 population and such hosts of men trained in the different States to administer affairs in the legislative and executive departments and actively engaged in the manufacturing, commercial, literary, scientific and educational world, it is entirely unnecessary to go to the Supreme Federal Judiciary for a candidate. To many persons (who may be regarded as squeamish), it is not an inspiring or pleasant spectacle to have a Supreme Court justice leave the bench, and, as a "100 per cent candidate," attack the attitude and conduct of the incumbent President on questions that are by no means one-sided, and which need the passage of time and the happening of events, yet on their way, for a better understanding and a more enlightened and impartial discussion. Our tomorrows have yet to shed much needed light on our yesterdays. Meanwhile, it seems unfortunate and unseemly to such persons that one of the nine, consecrated to the supreme administration of law and justice in the United States, should have been drawn out of the sacred circle, and should have abandoned his dedication to his duties, to engage in a campaign which, no matter how high and unselfish his motives may be, cannot but be more or less prejudiced, partisan and (albeit unconsciously) permeated with personal ambition.

It is hard to tell how widespread this feeling of aversion to a political invasion of the Supreme Court of the United States may be in the minds of the people, but it may be more general, and it may affect the voting to a greater extent than is now conceived by the "practical politicians."

"America will honor herself and prove the validity of her own principles by treating Mexico as she would wish Mexico to treat her." The words quoted above were written by an Executive who, from the White House, endeavored to dictate the manner and form of a Mexican election and the candidate who should be chosen; who sent a United States battle fleet to Vera Cruz and captured that city for reasons that are still problematical; who played fast and loose with an embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico, with the result that Mexicans killed by Mexicans have been slain by American weapons; whose treatment of Mexico, in short, has caused America to dishonor herself and led the Mexicans to believe that if we Americans have any principles we don't know what they are.—New York Sun.

An Efficiency Awakening.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

When Edison, the greatest living inventor, was asked his reason for not drinking, he said: "I have a better use for my brain."

French statistics show that the percentage of soldiers addicted to the habit of drinking in excess who had died from slight wounds since the beginning of the war has been enormous, infinitely greater than the percentage of deaths of temperate soldiers from the same cause.

Although the greatest wine-growing country in the world, with millions of people dependent on the grape industry for a living, France realizes this danger of the drink evil, as there is a nation-wide campaign on for its abolition. "We can positively assert," says Jean Finot, one of the leaders of the movement, "that, sooner or later, drink will disappear from Fair France."

England, finding that the drink habit was seriously affecting her national efficiency, both in war work and in other vital industries, also set herself to remedy the evil. As a result there has been a greatly increased demand for prohibition. The "Strength of Britain" movement was organized by business men for this end. The organization recently presented to Parliament a memorial demanding a suspension of the liquor traffic during the war, on the ground of "national duty to Great Britain's allies, to the army and the fleet, and the conserving of the strength of the nation for present dangers and future needs."

The memorial was signed by men of all ranks and callings, including representatives of the Order of Merit, the privy council, Parliament, the army and navy, universities, great shipbuilding companies, munition workers, and large business firms, men eminent in science and art, and leading citizens in all parts of the country.

Germany, in spite of her worldwide reputation for efficiency, is also demanding restriction in regard to the drinking of the national beverage.

In Russia, the prohibition of the sale of the national curse—vodka—even within the short time it has been in force, has worked a transformation in the Russian peasant that is almost incredible. Foreigners who have recently visited Russia speak enthusiastically of the increased efficiency of the people.

While the nations engaged in the desperate European conflict have seen through the eyes of their recognized leaders that success and survival are intimately dependent on temperance, it is astonishing that so many progressive Americans still sanction the drink evil by what they call "moderate drinking."

There are a large number of men and women in this country who would think it a great disgrace to get drunk, and yet it would be much better for them, physically, at least, to do so occasionally than to keep their brains and nerves deadened, in a state of semi-stupor much of the time, by tippling.

I would say to those people what Henry Ward Beecher used to say to the men in his church: "If you want to use your brain to the best advantage don't fuddle it with liquor."

The man who constantly drinks, though he may never be drunk, deliberately throws away quite a large per cent of his possibilities. Even if by nature he is capable of excellence in his specialty, he sooner or later drops to the rear because his brain is habitually deadened by drink.

I know of some of these habitual drinkers who boast that they are never drunk. They say that drink never interferes with their work, but they do not realize its deadening, blighting influence upon it, because the deterioration is so insiduous, so seductive and gradual as to be almost imperceptible at first, but its deadly work is accomplished none the less surely.

The albumen in the brain and nerve cells is extremely susceptible to alcohol. It absorbs it very rapidly when introduced into the system, and, as we all know, alcohol hardens everything it touches, and when it hardens it deadens sensibility. It is because of the disastrous effect of alcohol on the brain that hard drinkers deteriorate so rapidly, both physically and mentally.

Considered from the standpoint of efficiency alone, fuddling with liquor is the worst kind of enemy, for it poisons the very source of brain power.

(Copyright, 1916.)

It has been said of the Mexicans that they do not want our industrial civilization—that they do not want to be taught to want more things, and so induced to work harder to get them. Their "damned wantlessness," to borrow a phrase first used in another connection, is their fortune. It is better, they believe, to want little and get it, as tropical and subtropical races do, than to want a great deal, as races of the temperate zone do, and not get it. But the lazy races are doomed, poor souls. The philosophy of wanting is certain to conquer that of wantlessness. The Mexican peon will be taught discontent with the simple life that was obtainable at 20 cents a day, and that will be the end of the disgusting, enchanting, childish Mexico of today.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Ten days ago the Democrats were comforting themselves by saying that there was a lack of enthusiasm on the Republican side. They have had less to say on that subject since the votes were counted in Maine! The Republican campaign is going on very well. Public interest in the election has not been thoroughly aroused as yet; it seldom is thoroughly aroused by the middle of September. There will be no lack of Republican enthusiasm six weeks from now. The party is united again; it has inspiring leadership; at no time since the nominations has the prospect for victory been more promising than it is today.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

There is great and deplorable waste in the lumber industry. The manufacturers say that, on an average, 65 per cent of every tree cut does not reach the consumer, but is thrown away. In other fields we are now utilizing much that formerly was lost. This is especially noticeable in the work of by-product coke ovens and in the saving of acids at smelting plants. The time may come when paper can be made profitably from cotton stalks. Any legal, fair, and reasonable plan for preventing forest waste deserves careful consideration by Federal authorities.—New York Times.

Former Justice Hughes, of all men, would be the last to seek to frustrate the true interests of labor and to muzzle the ox that treads out the grain. He believes, as all fair-minded persons believe, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. And he believes also that the lessening of the hours of labor is both a humane and an economic and social advance. Yet Mr. Hughes is brave enough and patriotic enough to drive the shafts of his logic through the sham of the wage-increase law that was enacted by Congress at the behest of the President to get him, the President, out of a hole; and not to make the workingman or any one else happier.—Baltimore American.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

The chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department soon will invite bids for 7,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder. Of this quantity 500,000 pounds will be for 4-inch guns, 2,300,000 pounds for 5-inch guns, and 4,300,000 pounds for 14-inch guns. About 66,000 boxes in which to pack the powder also will be purchased. It is estimated that the cost of this material in the quantity contemplated will be more than $4,000,000.

Another large purchase under consideration is that of bar and machinery steel, including tubing and piping, of sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the service for a period of two years. It is believed that the acquisition of this material under contracts made at the same time will result in economy of expenditure, for the government will thus be able to take advantage of prevailing market prices. It is estimated that the expenditure will be about $2,000,000.

Secretary of War Baker has fully approved plans for the national rifle matches to be held on the Florida State range, near Jacksonville, October 23, 24, and 25. Col. Samuel W. Miles, United States infantry, will be executive officer, and Maj. William C. Harllee, United States Marine Corps, will be assistant executive officer. Maj. Harllee is in charge of the preliminary arrangements, Col. Miller now being in the Canal Zone.

Other officers of the match will be: Adjutant, Capt. George C. Shaw, Thirtieth Infantry; quartermaster, Capt. Seth Williams, assistant quartermaster, United States Marine Corps; assistant quartermaster, Capt. Creed F. Cox, United States Cavalry; statistical officer, Capt. Caleb R. Layton, Second Florida Infantry; assistant statistical officers, First Lieut. Thomas G. Samsworth, Second Pennsylvania Infantry; First Lieut. John T. Clement, Ninth Infantry, and First Lieut. Henry L. Baker, Second Florida Infantry; surgeon, Maj. Ernest L. Ruffner, Medical Corps; ordnance officer, Maj. John E. Munroe, Ordnance Department; signal officer, Capt. George K. Shuler, United States Marine Corps.

Maj. Harllee and Gen. F. H. Phillips, of Tennessee, secretary of the National Rifle Association, have gone to Jacksonville to consult with the adjutant general of Florida in regard to the matches. The officers of the matches have been directed to report at Jacksonville by October 7, with the exception of Capt. Cox and Lieut. Clement, who are ordered to proceed to Washington immediately.

The national matches will be preceded by matches of the Southern Rifle Association on October 11 and 12 and of the National Rifle Association on October 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19. The Secretary of War has authorized college and civilian teams to participate in the national matches, and a Federal appropriation is available for their transportation, but no money is available for their pay and sustenance. The matches of the Southern Rifle Association will include eight competitions and those of the National Rifle Association twenty-four competitions.

The national pistol match will commence at 7 a. m. October 24. The national individual match, which will be shot on October 28, will consist of a rapid-fire stage, a 600-yard stage and a 1,000-yard stage.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following details are announced in connection with the national matches for 1916: Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, National Guard of Maine, assistant executive officer; Capt. George C. Shaw, Thirtieth Infantry, adjutant; Capt. Creed F. Cox, cavalry, quartermaster; Capt. Caleb R. Layton, Second Infantry, Florida National Guard, statistical officer; First Lieut. Thomas G. Samsworth, Second Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, assistant statistical officer; First Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, Infantry, assistant statistical officer; Second Lieut. Henry L. Baker, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, assistant statistical officer; Maj. Ernest L. Ruffner, Medical Corps, surgeon; Maj. John E. Munroe, Ordnance Department, ordnance officer; First Lieut. George K. Shuler, United States Marine Corps, signal officer. Lieut. Clement, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as financial officer of the matches.

First Lieut. William Y. Kennedy, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to his home. Lieut. Kennedy is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave of absence for one month granted First Lieut. William Y. Kennedy, Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Charles L. Willard, Twenty-fifth Infantry, detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

Each of the following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will visit New York City on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department: Lieut. Col. John W. Jones, Maj. Jesse C. Nicholls, Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr., Capt. James H. Burns, and First Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell.

Maj. Benjamin D. Foulois, aviation officer, Signal Corps, now on sick leave of absence, will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for duty in the office of the officer in charge of the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Maj. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. Sherman Miles, Third Field Artillery, will proceed to Newport, R. I., to deliver an address before the Naval War College.

Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from present duties and will repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster General of the army for duty in his office.

The resignation of First Lieut. John R. Vanderhoof, Field Artillery, District of Columbia National Guard, accepted by the President.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Samuel E. McRickard, Second Field Artillery, New York National Guard, extended fifteen days.

Maj. Curtis W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty as an observer of the instruction in military engineering at the civilian training camp at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station.

The commanding officer, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., or one of his commissioned assistants, will make one visit to each of the groups of places hereinafter named to inspect materiel issued to the coast artillery armories of the National Guard: Bridgeport, Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich, Conn.; New London, Norwich, and Danielson, Conn.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Calvin Satterfield, jr., First Battalion, Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, accepted by the President.

The resignation of First Lieut. Alexander Z. Patterson, Second Infantry, Missouri National Guard, accepted by the President.

The resignation of Capt. Arnt G. Andersen, Medical Corps, Minnesota National Guard, accepted by the President.

The resignation of First Lieut. Herbert C. Horsley, First Field Company, Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, accepted by the President.

The resignation of First Lieut. Lewis S. Robbins, First Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, accepted by the President.

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the army of Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, U. S. A., retired, announced.

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the army of Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, U. S. A., retired, announced.

Special orders relating to Col. William A. Shunk, Fifteenth Cavalry, revoked.

Leave of absence for one month granted Col. William A. Shunk, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Special orders assigning Col. Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, to duty as assistant to the surgeon and sanitary inspector of the Eastern Department, amended so as to direct him to proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and assume command of that hospital.

The advancement to the grade of captain on the retired list of the army of First Lieut. Melnar C. Richards, U. S. A., retired, announced.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. L. P. Treadwell, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., November 15, 1916.

Ensign K. E. Hintze, temporary duty Milwaukee.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arkansas arrived Southern Drill Grounds, September 25; Baltimore sailed for Fort Lafayette, September 25; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming arrived at Southern Drill Grounds, September 25; Nevada sailed for New York Yard, September 25; Saturn sailed for San Diego, September 25; St. Louis sailed for Honolulu, September 25; Supply arrived at Guam, September 26; Sylph arrived at New London, September 24; Wheeling sailed for Carmen, September 25.

The Illinois has been designated to relieve the Nebraska in Mexican waters and will sail from Philadelphia to relieve that vessel about October 1.

"That pretty girl clerk of yours seems to enjoy her work."

"She does. She opens the proposals."—Kansas City Journal.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

How Cleveland Destroyed His Letters.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

George F. Parker, the biographer of Grover Cleveland and at one time an inmate of the White House, having an office there in which he carried on certain campaign work, could—had Cleveland preserved the letters and documents which he accumulated in the two terms as President—have stretched the biography of the latter from one to five or six volumes.

"Mr. Cleveland collected an enormous amount of correspondence, memoranda and documents, many of which, could they have been published, would have thrown a flood of light upon his administration," said Mr. Parker to me. "But it was perfectly characteristic of Grover Cleveland that, having retired permanently to private life, he decided to destroy substantially all of his correspondence, memoranda and documents.

"To do this entailed work that lasted for several days and the good part of several nights. Mr. Cleveland and I were together in his apartments all that time and nobody was permitted to disturb us. He might have ordered all of the material to be burned and in that way it could have been destroyed in an hour or so. Instead, he determined to look at every letter and every document, insisting that I also do the same.

"Many times I suggested to him that certain correspondence should be kept so that it could be available as historical material some time in the future after his death. Many of the letters were from men of prominence, and some of them would have made strange revelations of the characters of men who were of influence in politics in Cleveland's day.

"There were letter books which contained copies of the personal letters Cleveland wrote while in the White House. These were all in his own handwriting, and he had infinite capacity for labor of that kind. He once told me that he found it impossible to dictate satisfactorily.

"Then, too, there were references to certain important features of both his administrations. But he was not willing that these should be kept. He sat immovable in a great chair and as I handed document or letter to him he would go over the communication carefully and then invariably, deliberately tear it up. I could not understand how he was willing to destroy such valuable material, excepting that he felt that history ought to judge him by what he did when President.

"There were a good many boxes into which this material had been packed, and the magnitude of the task did not seem to appall Cleveland at all. He could not have furnished a better evidence of his capacity for drudgery, and detail drudgery at that, than he did at that time. I think he was the most perfect master of the drudgery of details of any man I ever knew.

"At last we finished the work and Cleveland expressed his gratification that nothing would be left behind him which would be utilized in any way either to impair or to increase his reputation."

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Doctor—Remember, nurse, you must keep the patients cheerful, and not let them get downhearted.

Nurse—But what can I do, doctor? Six of them have proposed to me already this morning.—London Opinion.

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