

THE WASHINGTON HERALD
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CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE GOSSIP CURE.
If you must voice the scandal light
Of one who dwelleth near you
Just whisper it to some deaf wight
Who really cannot hear you.

Or croon it in a Telephone
With all due circumspection
When you are in the booth alone,
And no one in connection.

Or, best of all, go tell the bit
That doth so much allure you
To him who is the butt of it—
I fancy that will cure you.

And now grape juice supplants sake in Japan.

"T. R. and Taft Shake Hands," says headline.
But it is not on record that they shook anything else.

Edwin R. Hawley continues to charge that the United States Army aviation service is all "up in the air."

"Poker fever is not only virulent, but exceedingly contagious," asserts a New York editor.
The best known antidote is frigidty of the pedal extremities.

"Germany Land of Trusts," reads a headline.
Would it be impertinent to say that it is well that the Teutons have some trust in themselves?
They need it.

It has cost the New York traction companies over \$5,000,000 to break the trolley strike.
A most expensive lesson for both the companies and the strikers.

Gay colored stockings for first year co-eds at the University of Pittsburgh have been put under the ban.
If there is any ban here it does not come very far down.

Would like to wager there was at least one couple on that Norfolk boat delayed by the fog who had no kick to make—even if it did knock askew their honeymoon schedule.

Evidently the Republicans are planning to have a hot time in the next Congress.
They have nominated Mr. Woodyard.
Now it's up to the Democrats to name Mr. Cole.

Never again can it be said that Uncle Sam does not take good care of his employes.
Not in the face of that \$100 a year raise given a woman for fifty years of conscientious service.

A University of Virginia man has deserted the battle front to return to the States and play football.
Presumably the Germans did not make it sufficiently interesting for this young adventurer.

The "homeliest girl in New York" was being sought some days ago through the agency of the advertising columns.
Advertising is a wonderfully efficacious thing, but it can't do the impossible.

The Department of Agriculture has a new plan for studying the habits of wild ducks.
It might be more interesting to wait a short while and study the habits of some of the "lame" variety.

Can't see that it makes much difference whether a man gets sentenced to prison on the thirteenth of the month or the twenty-third, but maybe that prisoner in New York was afraid of "thirteen years."

Gens. Schmidt von Knobeldorf, von Dernaeritz and von Tertszyanski are bearing the brunt of the Russian attack in Volhynia, reports state.
We don't blame the censor for keeping the reports from this front rather brief.

The sympathy of every citizen of the District will go out to Dr. Arthur L. Hunt, the health department inspector who contracted the dread infantile paralysis during his vigilance to protect the health of others.
This is one of the cases where peace has its heroes as well as war.

Much talk, of late, concerning the death of smart clothes for men.
No more "nuts!" No more top hats after the war.
Plain sackcloth, if not ashes.
Young men back from the front all clothed in loosely hanging Norfolk jackets and baggy flannel trousers, as at Oxford on a week-end, for summer.
Or perhaps corduroys for winter, and, for summer, black alpaca and elastic-sided boots with bunions on them.
Do not believe any of this.
The nut is immortal because he knows so splendidly how to die.
Odd conclusion; but think—it is a true one.
The nut likes to look neat and his invariable habit of neatness, his dress in the desert, his refusal to be ruffled, constitute a part of his pluck.
He will say after an action in which he has been gravely wounded: "Is my tie all right?" Or, prone on the ground ("as in an instance lately reported to us), we demand: "Bring us me eyeglass, please."
It is safe the same craner as our French friends call it—the same gallant "side," that is—as prompts him, on return, to wear irreproachable muffs for a day or two, and so to get stopped in the streets by idiots, and asked why he stopped joining the army.
He will affront a league of intricate mud out there; but beware of spattering his trousers on an autumn day in town—London Daily Mirror.

Labor Casts Straw Vote.

Latest advices from the headquarters of the Republican National Committee would indicate that the leaders of the Hughes campaign are disturbed at the outlook for their standard bearer among the ranks of organized labor.

Bearing right upon this particular phase of the campaign is the result of a comprehensive and thorough straw vote just taken with considerable care by the Literary Digest, which would seem to show that the misgivings of Chairman Willcox and his associates are founded upon facts.

The Digest polled labor officials connected with organized unions in all parts of the country and embracing workers in all lines of industry. Of those polled 457 labor executives have responded to the request for an opinion and 337 favor President Wilson, 47 find their voters are for Mr. Benson, the Socialist candidate, and 43 report sentiment favoring Gov. Hughes.

"The findings of thirty-four officials reveal either a noncommittal attitude or sentiment evenly divided, and it is of interest to note that the ratio was much the same all through the three weeks of incoming replies," says the Digest.

Since there seems to be such a preponderance of opinion for the Democratic candidate, it is interesting to analyze further and observe the reasons given for this popularity in the ranks of labor.

The Western Federation of Miners through a high official says that the workers believe that the present Congress under Wilson has done more for the workers than any ten previous administrations.

Among boot and shoe workers in St. Louis it was found that the administration's record for labor legislation is President Wilson's strong hold.

The Painters and Decorators' Union, of Tennessee, quote that "President Wilson has kept us out of war."

A Republican official of the Order of Railway Conductors advises the Digest that he has never voted other than the Republican ticket all his life, but believes that "this time it is different."

The secretary of a cigarmakers' union in San Francisco reports that as a Republican, he honestly believes it would be "to the best interest of the country as a whole if the Republican candidate were elected," but he adds that when Mr. Hughes on his visit to that city accepted the invitation of the Union League Club he came out "in favor of the open shop." This action, he says, estranged a great part of the union labor vote in San Francisco.

An official of the Seattle Pressmen's Union, who is not a Democrat, says that all organized labor there intends to vote for President Wilson, for his stand "before that formidable array of powers that be," namely the railway magnates, and asserting himself in regard to the eight-hour proposition. And so it runs.

Those who propose to vote for Allen Benson, the Socialist, come in a large degree from Socialist centers, although there are a number of labor leaders who have a potential preference for the Socialist candidate but will not vote for him because he is a negative factor in the contest and incapable of assisting labor through policy or legislation as a result.

Turning to those replies which indicated a preference for Mr. Hughes it is found that the Central Labor Union, of Asheville, believes "sentiment is fast changing in his direction."

A cigarmakers' union of Illinois reports that 70 per cent of the membership will vote for the Republican candidate and a similar union of workers in Wisconsin records the same sentiment.

Perhaps the most significant and forceful endorsement that is offered Gov. Hughes is the statement of an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks saying "that the Postmaster General's treatment of the postal employes will result in the loss of thousands upon thousands of votes for the Democratic party." The men are said to be "disgusted with the administration's handling of the postal service, especially the railway mail service, and many lifelong Democrats will vote for Hughes."

workers were willing to give Mr. Wilson credit for his action in the eight-hour law for the railroad employes, they have been trying for this day at least fifteen years and the brotherhoods asked for it only a year ago." How are these men going to vote? Are they going to believe that it was not might and political expediency that spelled success for the trainmen?

Altogether the straw vote is instructive, but it is in no sense final. It serves as a barometer to point which way labor is leaning, but something more convincing is needed before the election in November becomes a walkover for any candidate.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Oct. 6.—Is money worth while? All I know

Is from observation, Not experience, But I met a man today Who knows all about it Both ways from the Jack.

His real name Is Abe Schwartz, Twenty-five years ago He was a clerk

In an express office And got ten dollars a week And didn't earn it And knew it.

Put then the United States government And upon sale To the highest bidder Philippine bonds, And Abe Schwartz Had in his jeans Exactly one whole cigarette, Half of another one, Part of a lead pencil

And a postage stamp He had swiped From the express company's mail. He made a bid

And he got a wad of bonds Without putting up any money. He didn't have it then. He didn't like his name— Schwartz means black in English— So when he bid

He didn't wear false whiskers, But he wore a false name. He called himself White And he took those bonds To Russell Sage

And that generous financier Paid him two hundred thousand dollars' profit And Abe Schwartz— Alias Abe White— Was a rich man.

He resigned His ten-dollar-a-week job And was able To call the bartenders At the Waldorf

By their first names. Two hundred thousand dollars Kept Broadway illuminated For some years, Then Abe White

Went more or less to hades, But he didn't stay there. Somebody showed him a map And pointed out the only way To get cooled off

Was to go to Alaska. He did it. He found That it was much easier To scrape up sands on the seashore With gold in them

Than to get out And swing a pick In the ice-clad rocks. He scraped the sands With machinery And came galloping back To gay old Seattle

With his jeans Breaking out at their seams Because he was so loaded With gold dust And ambition. The seams broke, The gold dust scattered, Abe White pretty nearly got into jail

And time passed. The scene changes. New York again. Maybe by the bunkers— I don't know. Anyway

Lodging houses, European war, Ammunition contracts, Cattle, Champagne, Money some more— Lots of it. You could see it sticking out of him. That's all about Abe. Is money worth while? I don't know.

The joint commission which has been meeting at New London to talk over the differences between the Washington administration and Venustiano Carranza is shortly to adjourn to Atlantic City, where there are many delightful diversions, more, perhaps, than the Connecticut city can offer to them. Later in the season they should not fail to visit Lakewood, another agreeable fall resort. The business of the commission has proceeded much faster than could have been anticipated. Already the representatives of Carranza have demanded enactment of stricter neutrality laws by the United States, and have presented a list of atrocities for which we are to blame. Little is left for our commissioners except to make the necessary promises of laws to prevent Mexicans from fighting each other. The amount of the indemnity we shall pay Carranza can be settled along with the size of the loan we are to arrange for him. These are mere details of the Wilson policy of huckle, truckle and knuckle in Mexico.—New York Sun.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

The Ninth Regiment of field artillery, stationed in Hawaii, rapidly is being reorganized and equipped. Two of the batteries are equipped with 6-inch howitzers and four with 4.7-inch guns. The material and personnel of the regiment will be transported entirely by motor vehicles.

Each battery will have five tractors of the caterpillar type for drawing the first five sections, six ammunition trucks, one store truck corresponding to the present battery and store wagon, one passenger automobile, and motorcycles with side cars. Each battalion headquarters will have one repair truck and one store truck. Battery C, field artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, already is equipped in the same manner.

A new system for the messing of the enlisted men of the navy may soon be ordered. A change in the system is being contemplated by officers of the Atlantic Fleet. The officers are in command of the so-called cafeteria system in vogue aboard the U. S. S. New York. Admiral Mayo, Rear Admiral Coffman and Rear Admiral Fichteler are enthusiastic over the system.

"The cafeteria system of messing as operated on board the New York," says Admiral Mayo, "is a great improvement over the old system. Before recommending its adoption throughout the service, however, the commander-in-chief believes it desirable to try out the plan which is suggested on board the U. S. S. Michigan. It is doubtful if the cafeteria system is as well adapted to small vessels and some of the older battleships, which are operated on the Michigan plan. It is recommended that the plan suggested on board the Michigan be given a thorough trial. In the meantime, vessels of the New York type should be encouraged to try out the cafeteria system."

The Michigan method involves the delivery of food on racks and in large utensils, which are so placed on tables as to afford easy access to them on the part of the enlisted men. It takes up less space than the cafeteria system and, as Admiral Mayo remarks, is probably more adaptable to vessels on which there is not a great deal of space.

To conduct an investigation preparatory to the acquisition of armored motor cars for the Marine Corps, a board of marine officers, composed of Col. Charles G. Long, Maj. Earl H. Ellis, and Capt. Seth Williams, assistant quartermaster, has been appointed. An appropriation of \$20,000 for two such cars was made at the recent session of Congress.

The present tendency is to provide for the corps outfits of comparatively light type, on the theory that they can better be loaded aboard ship and unloaded, and that they can more satisfactorily traverse the uneven terrain and rough roads encountered in expeditionary service.

Bids on the new battle cruisers authorized at the last session of Congress will be opened about December 1, plans having been completed at the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels has decided to invite proposals in the regular way—that is, for a definite aggregate sum for the construction of the vessels in accordance with departmental designs.

Secretary Daniels will not award himself of the privilege authorized by Congress to contract for any or all of the battle cruisers upon the basis of actual cost plus a profit expressed in percentage to be determined by him. Some of the departmental experts favor the plan authorized by Congress, and it is possible that later it will be put into effect. While there are obvious advantages to be gained by this system of awarding contracts for new construction, it is appreciated by the naval authorities that difficulties are likely to be encountered in determining "actual cost," and it is pointed out that there would be inevitably many questions as to the details which contribute to the amount to which "a reasonable profit," in the language of the law, may be added.

ARMY ORDERS.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Samuel J. Fisher accepted. Capt. Edward K. Maade, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. Edgar Z. Stever, detailed for duty with high school at Washington, D. C. Col. Albert D. Kniskern granted leave of seven days. Maj. James D. Pitt, First Lieut. Alder Carpenter, First Lieut. William A. Squires, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Maj. Louis C. Duncan, First Lieut. Rev. H. Robinson and First Lieut. Raymond E. Ingalls, to Fort Bliss, Tex. Capt. William A. Austin to Fort Koyah, Mead. Resignation of First Lieut. Herbert F. Lues accepted. Resignation of First Lieut. John M. Fry accepted. Resignation of First Lieut. Horace B. Stokes accepted. Resignation of Second Lieut. Arthur A. Klein accepted. First Lieut. Victor E. Putnam relieved from duty at Fort Miles, Okla. First Lieut. Victor E. Putnam granted leave of one month. Capt. Wilson G. Boston to the First Cavalry. Capt. George W. Whitham to be depot quartermaster, Fort Keith, Bemis Post, Mo. Resignation of Capt. John F. Poucher accepted. Resignation of First Lieut. Preston J. Cannon accepted. Maj. Wallace De Witt granted leave of fifteen days. Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y. Capt. Louis H. McKinley granted leave for three months. Maj. Robert S. Abernethy to Philippine Department. Leave for one month. Maj. Philip W. Huntington to the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. First Lieut. Frank A. Bull, Coast Artillery Corps, to Coast Defense of the Columbia. Capt. Selving C. McGill granted leave for one month. Capt. Wilton G. Boston, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from detail in that corps. Capt. Fred E. Smith granted leave for two months.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS. Lieut. Commander P. L. Oliver, to Connecticut. Lieut. P. H. Hammond, to Washington. Lieut. A. C. Stout, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) W. A. Hodgman, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) B. B. Howard, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) R. D. Moore, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) T. J. Tipton, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) W. A. Shaw, to Connecticut. Lieut. (junior grade) O. H. Hall, to San Francisco, October 21. Lieut. (junior grade) O. W. Bagber, to San Francisco, October 21. Lieut. (junior grade) Francis Cogwell, to Naval Academy. Lieut. (junior grade) K. F. Smith, to two months sick leave. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Dixie sailed for Hampton Roads, October 5; Illinois arrived Charleston, October 5. The flag of the commander, Reserve Fleet, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred to the Minnesota. The Hancock has been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, to discharge the material salvaged from the Memphis. After remaining at Norfolk for ten days the Hancock will return to Santo Domingo waters. The Davis was placed in commission at the navy yard at Boston, October 5, 1916.

LUMBER ADVERTISING URGED.

National Retail Dealers' Association Launched in West. Chicago, Oct. 6.—A new national association has been formed under the name of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which has for its motto the providing of the right sort of lumber for the required use. The use of trade-marks and of extensive advertising of lumber is approved, the individual retailers being urged to promote local retail advertising campaigns to supplement the work done by manufacturers.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

Those Plebeian Woolen Stockings. By DR. E. J. EDWARDS. William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Lincoln, was for years a warm personal friend of Charles Francis Adams. It was upon Seward's recommendation that President Lincoln nominated Mr. Adams as our Minister to the Court of St. James. Many times President Lincoln spoke with gratification of the manner in which Mr. Adams discharged his diplomatic duties, especially in view of the fact that at times we were perilously near war with Great Britain.

Curiously enough, Mr. Adams did not at least until some years after the war was ended—either understood or appreciate President Lincoln. He admitted as much as that to Mr. Seward, who, according to his son, Frederick W. Seward, was much amused by a remark Mr. Adams made to him after Seward and Adams returned to the State Department, immediately following a visit to President Lincoln.

What particularly annoyed Mr. Adams at this meeting with the President was the fact that Lincoln appeared in the interview wearing carpet slippers and old-fashioned home-knitted wool stockings. He spoke of this to Mr. Seward, who gravely assured Mr. Adams that it took time for a President to learn new customs and to abandon solecisms.

Years afterward, Mr. Adams became a warm supporter of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. Mr. Tilden was a man who in demeanor, in solemn dignity, in freedom from jest and in the capacity to take himself very seriously, was sure to appeal to Mr. Adams. In some respects the mental characteristics of both these men were similar. Nevertheless, had Mr. Adams seen Governor Tilden as he did upon one occasion he might have been as seriously annoyed as he was when he observed that President Lincoln wore carpet slippers and old-fashioned woolen stockings.

In September, 1877, Governor Tilden returned from his summer sojourn in Europe. The day was cold and he caused a wood fire to be built upon the hearth of his study. I was to spend an hour with him, that afternoon and he had the servant rearrange his armchairs up within easy reach of the fender. Unlike Lincoln, Governor Tilden wore no slippers. He was in his stocking feet and he toasted his feet in front of the fire. I observed that his stockings were of precisely the same kind as those worn by Lincoln when Mr. Adams first met him at the White House, for they were of gray wool and were evidently homemade.

It may have been fortunate, Mr. Adams did not sit with Mr. Tilden upon that occasion. He should have had no objection to American garments made from American wool for his grandfather was inaugurated as President wearing a suit made by American tailors from American cloth, of which wool was the fabric.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—"The defeat of Mr. Bacon by Mr. Calder in the New York Republican primaries is at once discouraging and encouraging. It is discouraging because the superior fitness of Mr. Bacon to serve in the United States Senate is beyond dispute. On the other hand, there is encouragement in the fact that Mr. Bacon entering the contest long after the ways had been trodden by his opponent, pulled so large a vote that the result was for a time in doubt."

NEWSPAPER VIEWS ON MR. CALDER'S VICTORY.

Buffalo Inquirer—"The nomination of William M. Calder for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket must be a bitter pill for the G. O. P. followers in Erie County. Robert Bacon polled twice as many votes in this county as Calder and the figures cause much speculation because of Bacon's outspoken attitude against Germany."

Buffalo Commercial—"Mr. Bacon would have carried distinction upon the United States Senate. As it turns out, the Senate will confer distinction upon Mr. Calder in the very probable event of his election."

Troy Record—"The remarkable run Mr. Bacon made proves beyond cavil that ability has an appeal to the average voter; that mediocrity, even when supported by perfect organization, is recognized by the public, and that courage can win votes more readily than political machinery can hold them."

Baltimore News—"The Republicans of the State of New York, outside of Brooklyn, also went to the polls and drew indorsed compulsory military training by a majority of 15,000. And outside Greater New York they indorsed it by a majority of 26,000."

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Georgetown University The Law School. Session of 1916-1917 begins October 2, 1916, at 6:30 P. M.

Secretary's office open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for registration and consultation.

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NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. New York, Oct. 6.—Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, used to have some pretty wild dreams but he had nothing on Max Cohen, of Brooklyn. It does not matter so much about the King of Babylon for he lived in the days ago. The book says that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed wherewith his spirit was troubled and his sleep brake from him. Max Cohen's dream was a little different from the King's. Cohen was asleep in his apartment and he dreamed about burglars. "When I awakened I was trembling from fright," he said. "I saw a form beside me and I picked up the sword I could see and hit it."

The first thing he could see to pick up was a heavy iron bar and the form lying beside him was his wife and not a burglar. Mrs. Cohen, who evidently does not take much stock in dreams, had a summons issued for the Bohemian. He has an ambulance surgeon had taken several stitches in her head. A seer should be found to interpret the Cohen dream.

Robert Carlton Brown is also somewhat of a dreamer. He writes verse and book reviews and lives in the Evening Post for a job. He is frank enough to say that he wants a kind, whimsical master, a paymaster than anything else.

He also writes in the Evening Post on his personal expression so long as he served his interests. Almost any one would grab at the job he wants. The ad reads: "I want something unusual to do, arch-bird hunting in Brazil, antique buying in Spain, collecting books for a bibliophile, searching Japan for prints, traveling things, chasing rainbows."

"Employers are not imaginative enough. I want a temperamental person to offer me something colorful to do." In-to-date there has been no eager rush of employers to give Mr. Brown his job.

Athletic instruction is to become a part of New York hotel life. The tired business man may now go to his hotel and punch the bag, romp on a handball court, sprout around the track. The Maletti has a gymnasium started and several others are to have them before long.

It is a fact that the New York business man is greatly in need of exercise. An enterprising newspaper sent out a reporter to select out from some fifteen leading merchants how much exercise they got a day. Only two of them took regular exercise and the rest admitted that the only walking they did was from their homes to the automobile waiting at the curb and from the automobile to the office. Several walking clubs are being formed in Central Park but they are not made up of the men who need exercise. They are all young folk.

"Bud" Fisher is back in town after an automobile accident that nearly ended the career of the cartoonist. He is still pale and wobbly, but he permits him to beat me the other evening at a few games of billiards just because of my reluctance to jump on a cripple.

The accident resulted among other things in a broken jaw and he has a gold-plated cast on his mouth. It is a fact that makes it look much like a truck of some kind. It also prevents him from pronouncing certain words.

After the games, he said very plainly: "I'd like to ask you fellows to have a little liquid refreshment, but I'm too weak to tell a waiter and he won't understand me if I did." However, we could understand every word.

IS THE HERALD UNFAIR?

One Reader Believes News Columns Favor Mr. Hughes. Editor The Washington Herald—I would really enjoy reading something besides the bitter attacks on President Wilson by Hughes and his lieutenants.

You should remember you have both things in a broken jaw and he has a gold-plated cast on his mouth. It is a fact that makes it look much like a truck of some kind. It also prevents him from pronouncing certain words.

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Absent Minded.

The absent-mindedest person I ever heard of was the man who at breakfast, after being out among the chickens, poured molasses on his ankle and scratched his panicles.—Farm Life.

WOOD'S SCHOOL

311 East Cap. St. All Commercial Branches, 225 year sessions: \$15 evening and \$20 day.

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