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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.

WHEN COURAGE FAILS. If deep within your spirit quails, Keep knightly valor on your mien, And tho' your heart the crisis fails, Your eye hold steady and serene; For steady eye, and head held high, Off give advancing foemen pause, And crown with glorious victory An outward seeming failing cause.

"Keep your wealth, Mr. Rockefeller," pleads the Journal, of Columbus, Ohio. Don't worry. He will do just that.

From some of the speeches passed out by the politicians, it is evident they feel heads were made only for hats.

The League of American Sportsmen advocates the extermination of the English sparrow. Referred to the neutrality board.

News headline says: "President to Go West." There is nothing to indicate that the suggestion came from Horace Greeley.

Carranza is planning to leave Mexico, says a dispatch from the capital of that country. Not before that loan is negotiated?

Peeling potatoes now is a crime in Germany. We know lots of housewives who would be glad to have it made a capital offense here.

Thanks be! We now know what's what. "The war will end in 1917 or 1918." Who says so? George Ade. Hope that's no fable.

"The companies refuse to insure the flivver," says a commentator on the boom in car stealing. Probably because "it will go anywhere."

A gold nugget weighing fourteen pounds was dug up recently in Bolivia. Persons compelled to live in Bolivia should have some compensation.

The Southwestern mail movement is the largest ever recorded, but letters from Valley Forge to Carriazo do not constitute the bulk of the missives carried.

Henry Ford failed on his mission of peace and now starts on a mission of war against Hughes, which will prove equally as futile, say Republican campaign managers.

George E. Cook, of the District, won the pistol championship at Florida with a record of 399 hits out of a possible 400. Secretary Daniels ought to be able to find a place for such a marksman.

In the final weeks of the campaign, the most important paper that will be issued from the national headquarters are the steel engravings from Uncle Sam's Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"Josephus Daniels Invades Kansas; Defends His Chief," reads a headline in a Kansas paper. In these parts the general belief is that Secretary Daniels is more in need of defense than is his chief.

"All Loyal Americans Work for Woodrow Wilson," says the banner in front of the Democratic national headquarters in New York. And still there are probably some loyal Americans working just as zealously for Mr. Hughes.

The New Orleans States wants to know what has become of the old-fashioned country editor who used to season his editorials with a liberal sprinkling of Latin phrases, such as ipso facto, regnant populi and vincit omnia veritas. Better to let well enough alone.

Suppose Wilson is defeated, remarks the Fort Worth Star Telegram, and asks: "What will be the condition of affairs between election day and March 4? Will it be possible to do anything positive in foreign affairs during those four months? We doubt it seriously." That seems to be the general complaint—not as relates particularly to these particular four months, but right along. It seems that the Republicans contend that conditions in Mexico call for something positive, even though they don't name the specific.

President Wilson is busy these days in telling how good the Adamson law is, how much it does for the railroad men, and by implication at least how thankful laboring men ought to be to him and to the Democratic Congress for enacting it. But if the Adamson law is so good and does so much for the cause of humanity, why was it that the President and the Democratic Congress didn't get busy and enact it in the first place, instead of waiting until the brotherhoods held pistols at their heads and told them to stand and deliver? Doesn't look as though the laboring men need be very grateful, does it.—Appleton Post.

It was because Mr. Wilson convinced Germany that he would do nothing but write notes that Germany pursued her campaign of assassination which cost so many American women and children, as well as men, their lives. It was when the temper and spirit of the American people was revealed as wholly different from that of the President and about to coerce the President into a defense of American lives that Germany abandoned her course. What Mr. Wilson would never have done, on his own initiative, Germany perceived he would be compelled to do under the pressure of American public sentiment; then she paused.—New York Tribune

Too Much Money.

American banks have so much money that the allies have been invited to borrow large gobs of gold, and in the case of Great Britain the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is reported to have formally urged the London government to borrow while the borrowing is good. The result is the \$300,000,000 loan just negotiated.

It is to be expected that other European nations will seize upon the advantage to replenish their more or less depleted war chests. Also the neutral nations of the Old World are in the mood for borrowing or of establishing sizable credits.

This is particularly true of Norway, whose maritime interests have obligated themselves to the amount of several hundred millions through the purchase and construction of freight bottoms in this country for service under the Norwegian flag. There is now in this country a delegation of Norwegians representing some of the most extensive interests in Scandinavia, whose avowed purpose is to arrange some means for meeting these obligations without disrupting conditions of exchange.

It is not alone the banks which are overburdened with cash. It seems that American corporations in general have extraordinary cash holdings, with the treasuries of both industrials and railroads brimful. An illustration of this condition is presented by the Santa Fe, which on June 30 had \$44,365,000 cash on hand, or more than double the amount it had on that date in the two preceding years.

The impression prevails that these big cash reserves are being conserved, especially by the larger industrial concerns, with an eye to meeting whatever exigencies may be evolved when the war ends. The Commercial West sees cause for grave apprehension in the situation, saying:

When directors of our largest corporations have found it wise to make their company's position as impregnable as possible against anything which might develop when the war comes to an end, isn't there a lesson to be learned therefrom? Shouldn't the position of our banks be kept as strong and liquid as possible? Shouldn't member banks strengthen the Federal reserve system by deposit of cash not needed in the ordinary course of business? Shouldn't Congress legislate so as to give the Federal Reserve Board greater power over the gold now in this country? This subject is a live one. Corporations are not wont to pile up large holdings of cash without a serious purpose. Financial men should study the significance of this extraordinary situation.

Whatever need exists for safeguarding the banking situation must be determined by the experts, of course, but while they are wrestling with the problems presented, the ordinary citizen is likely to blink rapidly at the statement that there is a glut of money, the while he watches the steadily rising prices of things he and his family must have.

Dramatizing the Army.

In Lieut. Col. John H. Gardner, retired, in charge of recruiting at San Francisco, the United States army seems to possess a military Oscar Hammerstein.

A few days ago the wires carried the news that Col. Gardner had urged the War Department to permit the detail of a squad of soldiers to constitute a vaudeville team which should tour the country and appear on the bills of vaudeville theaters just like any other actors. The purpose was to show on the stage some of the details of army life, as a means of stimulating enlistment.

The scheme possesses merit. Soldiers who take part in "Wild West" shows undoubtedly have been the means of inducing numbers of enlistments, and should the vaudeville suggestion be adopted a large number of urban residents unquestionably would be reached who otherwise have no cause to give the army a thought. Also such a team might serve to bring the enlisted personnel into the more intimate consideration of the mass of the people, with a corresponding betterment of the esteem in which the service uniform is held.

But now Col. Gardner has gone that proposal one better, or rather twelve better, for he has advertised for the services of a dozen girls as recruiting agents.

The advertisement is headed "Twelve Girls for the United States Army." Catchy, to say the least.

It is specified by Col. Gardner that the girls must be "attractive, intelligent and industrious," and his ad declares qualified young women can make money and do their country a service.

"No triflers need apply," warns the colonel. It's no trifling matter, surely, when an attractive, intelligent and industrious young woman induces one to enlist for seven years service under the starchy banner.

The persuasive smiles of these deputy recruiters will radiate from a demonstration station in the Golden Gate City, where all the details of army life will be shown, from company cooking to infantry drill.

The girls are to be paid \$1 for each man they enlist.

It is possible, of course, that the fair headhunters will get husbands as well as dollars.

No better example is needed as showing the hypocrisy of the Democratic party towards labor than the very title of the Adamson bill. This measure, as it passed the House and Senate, is entitled "An act to establish an eight-hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes." The framers and supporters of this act knew that they were not justified in so labeling it. They knew that it was designed to benefit but a small portion of railroad employes, and the title was so worded as deliberately to deceive the public generally and the workman in particular.

Previous to the adoption of the administration bill, Congressman Temple, of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment: "Add to section 1 the following: 'Provided further that this section shall also include and apply to the station agents, train dispatchers, trackmen, office employes, workers in railway shops, and all other employes of a railroad carrier engaged in interstate carriage of passengers and freight.'"

This amendment, which would have benefited five times as many persons as does the Adamson law, was rejected by the Democratic majority. The vote was 81 for and 120 against, nearly all of the latter coming from Democrats. Then the Adamson bill was passed under threat of the brotherhoods, whose representatives sat in the gallery keeping tab on the vote.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Oct. 27.—After four months of practical experimenting it seems really too bad that the United States army, or at least that part of it which was sworn in during the excitement last spring, has not been brought to a more satisfactory state of organization so far as the convenience of the soldiers themselves is concerned. After all these weeks and months on the border and in mobilization camps it would seem to the man in the street that the routine should be pretty nearly perfect.

A story in the papers recently, however, proves the contrary to be the case. This incident is only one of various occurrences of the kind that are doubtless happening all over the country. It seems that the Fourteenth Regiment of New York since its return from its tour of duty on the border has not been disbanded or mustered out of service. On the contrary, while the men are living in their homes in Brooklyn they are still soldiers of the United States army and obliged to spend a certain amount of time each day in their armory. To be sure, on some days they are only there an hour. Other days they are kept there practically all the time, for a quota of the regiment has to be at the armory constantly.

This is all very well if they are getting paid for it. But they are not. That is, not actually. Their names are still on the rolls, and some day they will get the \$18 a month the government allows. But up to date, their pay is in arrears nearly three months.

They are given only one meal a day at the armory, and that meal, according to the complaints made public this morning, is anything but satisfactory and hardly edible. Many of these soldiers are working men in more or less straightened circumstances who were given leave of absence by their employers to serve their country when the call came.

Now that the soldiers are back in their homes, their employers want them to go to work again and refuse to keep their places open for them any longer. Of course, the men cannot go to work if they have to spend part of the day at the armory. A sergeant in the Fourteenth who made the complaint just published states that he has an invalid wife and absolutely no funds. She is dependent on friends for her food. He gets the one bad meal a day and an ultimatum from his employer that unless he comes to work at once he will lose his job. He can't go to work without deserting the United States army, the punishment for which even under these mitigating circumstances would be very severe.

The reason for the delay in mustering out the regiment is that the regular army officers must make a careful inspection and inventory of all the equipment and supplies furnished the regiment before it can be disbanded. It seems that this inspection has not yet been had for some reason or at least not completed, and no one apparently knows exactly when it will be completed.

Just why all this routine and red tape could not have been attended to before and kept up to date is a question that would certainly bear looking into. The troops have done no actual service. They have simply been in the summer camp and on practice marches. An old campaigner would say that so far as keeping the organization work up to date there was nothing whatever to hinder; that the troops have really been in idleness, and that they should have been mustered out immediately on their arrival home or as soon after as any reasonable quarantine could have been complied with.

The messing and discipline of the troops on the border has unquestionably been very good. The only complaint I've heard has been concerning hospital arrangement. That I understand from a number of enlisted men I've talked with has been pretty generally unsatisfactory.

American politics has never produced a more contemptible political coalition than that which exists today between the pro-British and pro-French extremists on the one side, and the pro-German extremists on the other side, who are united by a common desire to destroy President Wilson politically for the crime of having put forth and maintained an American foreign policy for the benefit of the American people and for the American people alone. That coalition represents the negation of patriotism and the negation of Americanism. Should it triumph on election day by defeating President Wilson and electing Mr. Hughes, the citizenship of the United States can hereafter be little more than a congeries of hostile European tribesmen.—New York World.

If it had not been for the outbreak of the war in Europe, the tariff would have been the only issue seriously discussed in the present Presidential campaign. Between October, 1913, and August, 1914, the Underwood law had demonstrated its inability to maintain prosperity in this country. But the possibilities for evil of the Underwood law in the days before there was war in Europe were as nothing compared to the possibilities for evil of such a law under the conditions that will prevail when peace has been restored on the other side of the Atlantic. The Democrats say that we are prosperous, and that, therefore, nobody will pay much attention to the tariff on election day. Is it really true that the voters of America have no memories, and no ability to see even a little way into the future?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

In that austere dogmatism which constantly reveals itself in all forms of American legislation and policies may be traced the inspiration for Mr. Wilson's style in his recent notes. A search through the workings of American policies in the past may enlighten us in the reading and understanding the text of these notes. His voice... how do they appear to some of us? But by what right should we demand of all peoples of the world that they live the impulsive, and at times, whirling and mobile life which pagans of our history so picturesquely illustrate? On the American continent historical events follow their course grave and ponderously as the image of nature.—La Depeche de Toulouse.

President Wilson raised the embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico. During the year 1914 there were shipped into Mexico, according to customs figures, \$250,000 worth of gunpowder; \$488,000 worth of firearms and \$69,000 worth of other explosives. During the fiscal year of 1915, the shipments were \$3,000,000 worth of American cartridges, 2,400,000 pounds of dynamite, 36,000 pounds of gunpowder, \$1,280,000 worth of firearms and \$116,250 worth of other explosives. The bars are still down. Still not all of this ammunition has stayed on the Mexican side of the border towns and some of the American soldiers brought back portions inside of them.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

In many instances the evolution of modern military uniforms and arms has been marked by a return to types of ancient and medieval days. Perhaps the steel helmet is the most striking example of this tendency. Now a London firm has patented and is manufacturing a steel-lined officer's jacket which suggests the old coats of mail, though in outward appearance it resembles an ordinary close-fitting coat. It is claimed that the jacket will resist a .45-caliber revolver bullet at twenty yards.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Capt. Andrew T. Long has assumed command of the battleship Connecticut of the Atlantic Fleet, succeeding Capt. Edward H. Durrell. For more than two years Capt. Long was supervisor of naval auxiliaries at Norfolk, Va. Capt. Durrell had been in command of the Connecticut since December, 1914. He will take charge of the battleship Minnesota on November 15, relieving Capt. Casey B. Morgan, who has been assigned to the Naval War College at Newport.

The Navy Department has assigned Capt. William M. Crose to command the battleship North Dakota in the reserve force of the Atlantic Fleet. Capt. Crose's last sea duty was as commander of the Rhode Island.

Commander Henry V. Butler has been assigned to command the San Francisco, having been relieved of his duties in the office of the chief of naval operations.

Commander Frederic M. Freeman is awaiting further orders, having been relieved of the command of the torpedo force of the Pacific Fleet. His place has been taken by Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, in command of the Annapolis.

Second Lieut. Franklin C. Sibert, of the Eighteenth Cavalry, has been assigned as aide de camp to his father, Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, commanding the Pacific Coast artillery district.

First Lieut. Charles F. Williams, Corps of Engineers, on duty at Washington Barracks, recently was ordered to take a year's course of instruction at Cornell University.

First Lieut. George R. Harrison, of the Eleventh Infantry, has been designated by the War Department to serve as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University.

The session of the Army Medical School, located here, may be terminated February 28 because of the need of junior medical officers for duty in the Southern Department. The matter will be determined by the report to be made later by the chief surgeon of the department.

The present class consists of sixty-seven members. It is expected that a new class, which may be admitted on March 1, will be of considerable proportions on account of the vacancies which exist, and also by reason of the applications which have been received for the examination that will occur early in January.

The possibility of having a demand from the Southern Department for newly qualified officers who shall be graduated from the Army Medical School will be the determining factor in shortening the course and having two classes during the period that is ordinarily devoted to one class.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Henry F. McPeck, relieved. Capt. Henry F. McPeck, relieved.

NAVY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Orlando Ward, leave of absence for one month. First Lieut. Harold E. Marr, to Boston. Capt. Robert M. Campbell, detached. Capt. Harry L. King, to First Lantry. Capt. George H. Allen, detached. Capt. Robert Davis, to Fifth Field Artillery. First Lieut. Harold E. Marr, to Boston. Capt. Robert M. Campbell, detached. Capt. Harry L. King, to First Lantry. Capt. George H. Allen, detached. Capt. Robert Davis, to Fifth Field Artillery.

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MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Albatross arrived at Oporto, October 25. Burning ham arrived at Vineyard Sound, October 25. Charbonneau sailed for Gulf of Panama, October 26. Nashville arrived Vera Cruz, October 26. Oregon sailed for San Francisco, October 26. Pittsburg sailed for San Francisco, October 26.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY

Monday Night, October 30th CONVENTION HALL Fifth and L Streets Northwest

ADDRESS BY HON. HENRY D. ESTABROOK OF NEW YORK One of America's Foremost Orators, and JOHN CAPERS Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ADMISSION FREE By Coupon Ticket Only Secure your ticket now at the League Club rooms, 15th and F streets northwest at 10 o'clock. Hall night of the rally. Come and bring your friends. Move.

Today's Events

Halloween entertainment, Ashbur Club of Master Masons, Old Masonic Temple, 1:30 p. m. Meeting, West Virginia Wilson Club, in headquarters, Fifteenth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m. Dedication of boundary milestones, No. 7 in Livingston Road, Lucy Holcombe Chapter, D. A. R., 8 p. m. Motion picture of New Mexico, at meeting of Trowel Club of Master Masons, New Ebbett, 8 p. m. Debate, Senior Debating Club of National Law School, at school, 1:30 p. m. Wilson Day celebration, political speeches at Convention Hall, 1:30 p. m. Meeting, Federation of Citizens' Associations, board room, District Building, 1:30 p. m. Illustrated lecture, Department of Visual Instruction, American University, 7:30 p. m. Meeting, Level Club, Department of Commerce, 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS. Heloise—"The Broomstick," 2:15 and 8:20 p. m. National—"The House of Glass," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Polly—"The Woman Who Paid," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Keith-Vanderbilt, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Garden-Photography, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Strand-Photography, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cosmos-Vanderbilt, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

The Boston headquarters of the Belgian relief fund have invented a novel means of collecting money from the busy throng which pass the headquarters day and night. A steel tube with a funnel-shaped mouth projects about four feet above the sidewalk and extends into the basement and into an iron box where the money is collected and forwarded abroad. On the tube is the inscription: "Money Dropped Here Goes Direct to Belgium."—Popular Science Monthly.



Have You Ever Wished—for a satisfying luncheon properly served? Such a wish is granted in our second-floor dining room at the same prices and same good service as on the first floor. Our second and third floor dining halls may be reserved for Dances, Banquets, Receptions, Lectures, Parties.

TO OUR PATRONS:

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREATLY INCREASED COST OF ALL MATERIALS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, ALL OUR 5c LOAVES OF BREAD WILL RETAIL AT 6c AND ALL 10c LOAVES AT 12c. ROLLS, 12c PER DOZEN; 6c HALF DOZEN.

JOHN G. MEINBERG

Bakery, 714-16 11th St. S. E. Phone Lincoln 1227.



A Word About Prices

Several eminent piano manufacturers have recently announced a considerable advance in the retail price of their instruments, justified no doubt by the increase in the cost of materials and the difficulty of obtaining foreign supplies.

We are pleased to state that, owing to the foresight of the makers of

Chickering Pianos

in anticipating these conditions and preparing for them, they find it unnecessary to increase their retail prices; consequently, notwithstanding the unprecedented situation as regards cost of raw materials, the Chickering will continue to be sold, for a considerable time at least, at prevailing prices, viz:

Upright Pianos, \$500 and \$550 Grand Pianos, \$700 to \$1500 Player Pianos, \$825 to \$1750

Chickering quality, as always, will be maintained at the highest possible point.

THE F. G. SMITH PIANO CO.

Bradbury Pianos 1217 F STREET