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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 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.

HOPE.
 Hopes may fail and come to naught,
 Unto infraction brought,
 But their failure's not complete
 Even when the end's defeat.
 Even when they don't come true
 They are good to hold in view
 Since they nerve our souls with cheer
 In our tourneyings with Fear.
 (Copyright, 1916.)

Hello central! Give us Europe again.

The turkeys also are elected and soon it will be time to inaugurate them.

It seems queer that it takes some States longer to count the votes than it does to cast them.

When the Hughes managers speak of the Solid South they mean solid in more ways than one.

Not that it matters much, but has anybody discovered how many votes Col. John M. Parker secured?

The Boston Transcript gives it 50-50 to the Prohibitionists, Rye being elected in Tennessee and Martine defeated in New Jersey.

The fact that Michigan has gone dry has led the promoters of a \$5,000,000 hotel for Detroit to abandon their plans for building there.

That loud noise was the sigh of relief sent up by some 200,000 payroll patriots who will not have to look for another job after next March.

Having upset all precedents by being the first Democrat re-elected since Jackson's day, President Wilson may want to wipe that third term matter off the book.

The House will not have to add powder puffs and face powder to the snuff boxes of the lobby. Miss Jeanette Rankin has been defeated for Congress in Montana.

Why not a uniform method of tabulating the national election returns that would prevent the suspense of a forty-eight hour delay in definitely announcing the final result?

The market returns of the past two days make it certain that the day has passed when the election of a President can be relied upon to upset the financial center of the country.

With 100,000 applications for seats at the annual Harvard-Yale gridiron classic, football surely can be said to surpass baseball in interest in college circles.

The latest health statistics show that consumption still holds its high average in the mortality records. Despite all preventive medicine the victims of the great white plague increase with alarming consistency. This is one time of year that the disease is easily contracted and persons in rundown physical condition should be careful about being properly clothed and should avoid the possibility of contracting colds that may develop into an incipient case of tuberculosis. Only by exercising extraordinary precautions in this respect can we look for a decrease in the number of new sufferers.

If there was any doubt of the popularity of President Wilson in this city it was removed last night while the returns were being posted in front of newspaper offices showing Mr. Wilson slowly but surely running past his opponent in California. Every bulletin giving the President a majority brought forth cheers and a throng of hundreds of persons in front of The Washington Herald Building cheered for several minutes at 10:30 o'clock when an extra edition was issued containing the definite news that the President had carried California and therefore won enough electoral votes to remain another four years in the White House.

Only two of the four newspapers in Washington last night published extra editions announcing definitely that President Wilson had carried California and thus gained enough electoral votes to be declared elected. Of the two extras published, that issued by The Washington Herald was first on the street. The eagerness with which thousands of persons in all sections of the city bought the paper was only one of almost innumerable proofs of the unprecedented interest in the outcome of a Presidential election. By publishing the extra edition at 10:30 o'clock The Washington Herald maintained its reputation of printing the best news first.

Villa and his followers have captured the town of Santa Rosalia, in the midst of a once busy mining district where British capital predominates. Will leaders of the Wilson administration publicly claim that this move on the part of Mexican outlaws and revolutionists was inspired by their political opponents? Or will they trust to the intelligence of American citizens to recall that revolution, banditry and anarchy in Mexico has been going on for six years, and has never devoted much attention to American policies or any other outside influence which was not backed by a courageous show of force.—Oakland Tribune.

The New Congress.

A study of the returns for the United States Senate and House contests reveals some very interesting information. The next Senate will be Democratic by a safe majority with indications that the majority of 27 in the Sixty-fourth Congress will be reduced materially in the House.

Of the United States Senate contests perhaps the most surprising overturn was the defeat of Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Lippitt is a reactionary and one of the old guard, but the result shows that he was cut heavily by his own party and that he received little or no independent support. His successful opponent, Peter Golet Gerry, served in the Sixty-third Congress and is no novice in politics.

Although Hughes carried Delaware he did not carry Senator Du Pont through to victory. The Senator suffered through discussion, the campaign of his successful opponent, Josiah O. Wolcott being aided materially because of it.

In Indiana, the defeat of Senators Kern and Taggart was unexpected; many Senator Kern is the majority leader of the Senate and the Democratic leaders and President Wilson were exceedingly anxious to have him returned. His opponent, Harry S. New, has long been prominent in the politics of the Hoosier State. Senator-elect James E. Watson, who defeated Taggart, got some disagreeable notoriety during the Mulhall investigation of the National Association of Manufacturers and organized labor did its utmost to defeat him.

Organized labor was unsuccessful again in its support of Representative David J. Lewis, defeated for the Senate in Maryland. Lewis is chairman of the labor committee of the House and is rated the staunch friend of the union man, but this voting element was not enough to defeat Dr. Joseph I. France.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and one of the sponsors for the big preparedness bill just nosed out in Nebraska.

Senator Lodge, conceded to have a walk over, had to fight hard to defeat former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, in the Massachusetts contest.

Senator Martine succumbed to the big Republican majority that put the President's State in the Hughes column. The returns demonstrate conclusively that the bulk of the Progressive votes went to the successful candidate, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.

The Calder victory in New York was by such a margin as to prove beyond question that the great power once wielded by Tammany Hall has been greatly reduced. William F. McCoombs trailed 200,000 votes behind the winner and made a sorry showing in New York City.

Of the Southern States, Tennessee sends to Congress a progressive and able leader in Representative Kenneth D. McKellar. He is an experienced legislator, but youthful and vigorous and probably will become a big factor at the Capitol. Picturesque and able Senator John Sharp Williams comes back from Mississippi for another six years.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, the wealthiest man in the Upper Branch, went down to defeat before J. B. Kendrick, Democrat.

In the House contests, Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, ranking member of the Naval Affairs Committee and a veteran legislator succumbed to the independent candidacy of Alvan T. Fuller. Fuller is a former Progressive and ran with Democratic support. The attack on Roberts centered on his reputation as a pork barrel legislator.

Representative Richard Olney, 2d, Democrat, is returned from a Massachusetts district that normally is overwhelmingly Republican, the candidacy of Henry L. Kincaide, former Progressive, being surprisingly weak.

Representative Clyde H. Tavenner, of Chicago, one of the leading pacifists of the country and a consistent foe of the preparedness program, was snouted under by his Republican opponent. Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, under indictment in New York for complicity in an alleged plan to bring about strikes in munitions plants also failed of re-election.

Representatives Reilly, Burke and Konop, of Wisconsin, went down to defeat and their defeat is being attributed to opposition from German voters who went as a unit for the Republican candidates. Senator La Follette was an easy winner with every indication that he received thousands of Democratic votes and strong independent support.

Utah, one of two States that went for Taft four years ago, sends two progressive Democrats to the House and replaces Senator Sutherland, Republican, with W. H. King, progressive Democrat.

The latest returns show that in every case where expectations have been upset, the defeated candidates are replaced by men of progressive tendencies rather than by standpatters. Preparedness apparently meets with the approval of the nation since opponents of it in almost every case were defeated on Tuesday.

The working majority of the Democrats in the Senate is by such a safe margin that it will be necessary only to crack the party whip whenever the need warrants. President Wilson has put through most of the measures to which he was committed at Baltimore and his task in guiding the party destinies in Congress should be easier even than it has been for the past three years.

In the House the Democratic majority will be small. The Socialists retain one seat if Representative London, of New York, maintains his present lead on a recount. The party failed to develop the strength in the Middle West that was expected and individual candidates were much weaker than Allan Benson, head of the ticket. The slender margin in the Lower Branch insures some lively debate in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

If the Democratic majority in the House can be reduced to one vote, the election of a Speaker may be another contest that will be prolonged forty-eight hours before it is determined definitely.

Old soldiers of the Confederacy know what that means—the steady depletion of battalions under the hammering of the enemy and the vicissitudes of campaigning, with no filling in of the gaps with new forces. When this happened, the experienced observers foresaw the end. On the allies' side, as was the case with the Federals in our war, there is no end of money, of supplies and of men. It does not really matter whether the allies beat their way through, except as an encouragement of the army. The main thing is to keep the Teutons busy all the time, and on all the fronts. It is a game that cannot possibly fail to win.—Mobile Register.

Next Time You Think You Are a Failure.

There is nothing that will take the grit out of a man, nothing that will limber his backbone quite so quickly as giving in to discouragement. Few people are sufficient masters of themselves to do good work when they are in a blue, discouraged condition. Most of us simply quit or do very indifferent work when we are suffering from the blues.

The next time you feel as if the bottom had dropped out of everything and you are right up against it, don't make matters worse by allowing yourself to get down into the dumps, to spend nights worrying and fretting and days anticipating evils ahead. Don't allow the traitor doubt, which has made such havoc in your past life, to push you deeper and deeper into the slough of despond. Positively refuse entrance or harbor in your mind to any of the enemies of your peace, your happiness, your efficiency or your success. Brace yourself up by a self-encouragement treatment.

This is the time when you need your mental friends, when you need to kill your mental enemies—doubts and fears, anxieties and terrors—with their antidotes. This is the time you need hope and courage and expectancy of good things to come to you. You don't want any more blue devils, any more enemies of your welfare in your mind; you want your friends; you want to neutralize all that is black, ugly, disheartening and discouraging in your mental kingdom and in your environment. This is the time to make connection with all that is strong and uplifting, to put up your trolley pole, which you have allowed to drop, and tap the omnipotent current which will carry you above and beyond doubt, fear and despondency.

The most effective way to do this, to overcome the temptation to play the coward because of discouragement, is to get to some place where you can be alone and have a good heart-to-heart talk with yourself. Your pain, your despondency and anxiety come from your negative mind. You must change your mental attitude, make your mind positive, creative, instead of negative, by repeated affirmation of your birthright, your heritage of divine power and happiness.

Say to yourself: "I am God's child, and my Father never created me to be a miserable, downhearted, discouraged creature. He made me to look up, to be courageous, cheerful, happy. I am all these. I am one with my Father; master of myself, my thoughts and moods; I am a success. I believe in all good. Nothing can harm me so long as I keep my connection with my Creator. That I am resolved to do. I and my Father are one. I am one with Him now and forever. I am joy and gladness. Gloom and despondency cannot enter my mind while the Father abides in me and I in Him. And never again shall I harbor the enemies of my health and happiness. Never again shall I lose my connection with the Maker of all good, Creator of all things."

Talk to yourself in the same dead-in-earnest way that you would to your own child or to a dear friend who was deep in the mire of despondency, suffering tortures from melancholy. Drive out the black, hideous pictures which haunt your mind. Sweep away all depressing thoughts, suggestions, all the mistakes, all the disagreeable past; just rise up in arms against the enemies of your peace and happiness, summon all the force you can muster and drive them out. Negative, discordant thoughts cannot exist in the presence of their opposites. After even one good heart-to-heart talk with yourself you will be ashamed to be such a coward as to give way to the blues, to think of turning back from your resolution, or lying down and giving up hope, in obedience to a mood.

It is a great thing to start out in the morning with a definite understanding with ourselves that we are going to have not only an agreeable but a successful day; that we are not going to allow moods or feelings, or ordinary troubles which have hitherto upset us, little vexations to which we have been slaves, to interfere with our work or happiness for that day.

Many people seem to think that it is useless to make resolutions of this sort because they are always breaking down; but it is perseverance in spite of failure, getting up every time one falls down, that always wins out in the end. It is the man who is always resolving and trying his level best to carry out his resolution that does the best. To refuse to make resolutions because we are liable to break them is to acknowledge that we are incapable of running ourselves, that we are not in our own control.

From any logical point of view that looks beyond immediate emergencies the Southern whites should encourage negro emigration to the North, not for the cynical motive that impelled the late Hon. Jeff Davis, while governor of Arkansas, to pardon negro convicts on condition that they go to Massachusetts to live but to relieve the South of the entire burden and all the brunt of the race problem, and make room for and to create greater inducement for white immigration that the South very much needs. Some thousands of negroes going North every year and a corresponding number of whites coming South would effect a distribution of the races that would be in many ways beneficial and that at the very least would take away from the race problem all sectional aspect, which is and has always been the chief cause of sectional ill feeling. And it would be in the end, give to the South a homogeneous citizenship.—Nashville Banner.

Somewhere in New York there is a boy of 16 seeking an opportunity to cross the ocean. He is consumed with the desire to repay his part of the debt which America owes to the memory of Lafayette. He wants to fight for France.

Somewhere else in New York is the boy's father trying to find him. He wants to take him back to Harrisburg, Pa., where there is a deserted seat in a schoolhouse. The father probably will win the race, for he has enlisted the aid of the police.

Daily it becomes increasingly difficult in this country to be a hero—especially when one is only 16 years old and is opposed by both parents and police.—New York Herald.

The villain pursued the heroine through the San Pedro sunset and into the unexplored vastness of the mountains back of Los Angeles. "Hail Ha!" we saw by his lips but he said just as he raised his knife to stab her in the back. Did the hero arrive at this juncture and say, in silent drama words, "Unhand that woman?" He did not. Just as the knife was about to descend and the gallery gods had missed three chews on their gum and the orchestra was playing the tremolo stuff the Atkins Theater cat walked majestically across the stage.—Marysville Appeal.

Ike Clark died Thursday night at his home near Pittsboro. He will be remembered by many as having a hearty laugh and still a heartier stomach, winning wagers by his capacity for devouring pounds of soda crackers, eating bunches of bananas and such kindred eating stunts. He was the champion eater of the county and a checker player of local renown.—Sanford Express.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS
 Best Service Column in City.

Word has reached the Navy Department of the death in Plymouth, Mass., on Sunday of Capt. Alexander V. Fraser, U. S. N., retired, a civil war veteran, who fought on the sloop-of-war Brooklyn under Admiral Farragut, and who was for sixty years a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was the son of Capt. Alexander V. Fraser, formerly of the United States revenue service. The son served an apprenticeship at West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, on the Hudson, opposite West Point, from 1852 to 1857, and from 1857 to 1861 was engaged in erecting sugar mill engines and iron works in Porto Rico.

He was appointed assistant engineer in the United States Navy on September 1, 1861, and was with the Gulf Squadron for two years on the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, under command of Admiral Farragut. He was promoted to first assistant engineer, and retired as chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

He was a member of the New York United Society of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was presented with a medal from Congress for bravery in battle. After the war he saw considerable service on vessels of the United States Navy in South Atlantic and Pacific waters, and was several years stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The standard navy ration is 10 cents more expensive than the army ration, the cost of the rations for the two branches of the military service. A slight decrease in the cost of subsistence recently has been brought about by prescribing exactly what articles of food in fact, great quantities of cereals to the general mess and carefully scrutinizing requisitions to the end that no purchases of unauthorized provisions were permitted; by the elimination of high-priced prepared and proprietary foods and the preparation, as far as possible, of all foods from the raw material on board ships, and by the making of contracts for all provisions by resident purchasing officers ashore, who are in a much better position to know the local market and obtain competition than are visiting ships' officers.

This saving was not due in any way to the elimination of any necessary article of food in fact, great quantities of cereals to the general mess and carefully scrutinizing requisitions to the end that no purchases of unauthorized provisions were permitted; by the elimination of high-priced prepared and proprietary foods and the preparation, as far as possible, of all foods from the raw material on board ships, and by the making of contracts for all provisions by resident purchasing officers ashore, who are in a much better position to know the local market and obtain competition than are visiting ships' officers.

ARMY ORDERS.
 First Lieut. Fred E. Burtch, resigned.
 Second Lieut. Sheld H. Wheeler, aviation officer, Signal Corps, is detailed as a member of board to examine enlisted men, vice First Lieut. Thomas S. Bood, relieved.
 Capt. J. E. J. El Paso, Tex.
 First Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, El Paso, Tex.
 First Lieut. Matthew A. Palen, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 Capt. George V. Strong, to Llanos-Grande, Tex.
 Capt. Ralph M. Parker granted one month's leave.
 Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.
 First Lieut. Ernest S. Burns, resigned.
 Leave for seven days granted Maj. Harry P. Wilber.
 Capt. Donald F. MacKenzie, resigned.
 Maj. William A. Burdette, to San Diego, Cal.
 Capt. Ralph B. Smith, when continued.
 First Lieut. Russell H. Morse, resigned.
 Leave for four months granted Capt. Philip H. Seaman.
 Capt. Joseph M. Cummins, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
 First Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, relieved from duty at Henry Barracks, Porto Rico.
 Leave for four months granted First Lieut. Victor E. Watkins.
 Second Lieut. Frank E. Calvert, resigned.
 First Lieut. Albert S. Morse, resigned.
 Second Lieut. Don E. Cameron, resigned.
 Maj. Elmer Lindsay, to Field & Hatch Co., Albany, N. Y.
 First Lieut. Hubert B. Harmon, to San Diego, Cal.
 First Lieut. Henry Abbey, Jr., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 First Lieut. Henry J. F. Miller, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

NAVAL ORDERS.
 ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
 Lieut. (junior grade) P. M. Bates, to connection sitting out of fact when continued.
 MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
 Albatross sailed for La Paz, November 7; Mayflower sailed to San Diego, November 8; Oklahoma arrived at Plaquemine, November 8; Oklahoma sailed for Hampton Roads, November 8; West Virginia arrived at Salina, Oct. 29, November 8.
 Note.—The commander engine force has shifted his flag from the Prairie to the Hancock.

Twenty-Two Years' Work Yields New Dictionary of 16,000 Similes

Frank Y. Wilstach, in giving his "Dictionary of Similes" to the public has conferred a monumental favor upon public speakers, preachers, and writers generally. In order to understand the magnitude of this work, one need but state in it there are over 16,000 similes, and that the author has spent twenty-two diligent years in drag-netting the oceans and small streams of literature. In the dictionary there will be found similes from over 2,000 authors, under upwards of 2,000 subject headings.

What a Senator or member of Congress might do, in the way of a pictorial oration of rhetoric, with one of these dictionaries at hand, is appalling to contemplate. A book that is a necessity for every reader. A few years ago George Moore voiced the need of such a book for the first time in "Vale." "It is hard to find a simile when one is seeking for one." Now that this dictionary is published, the surprise grows that nobody, says Mr. Wilstach, had thought of compiling such a work. It is possible, of course, that the magnitude of the undertaking was too great for even the most patient literary drudge. And yet the task was accomplished by a man who has been actively engaged in a pursuit that necessitated his going the work on railroad trains, ocean steamers, and during the evening hours in libraries over the country. In a charmingly written preface the author tells all about his work, and the earliest time to the present, and more particularly of his own adventures in the making of this surprising book.

The author informs the reader that he began with Chaucer and plodded through the English language to the earliest time. He states that he took practically all the similes to be found in such writers as Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Samuel Butler, Dryden, Pope, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Swinburn, the Rossettos, the Brownings—right down to O. Henry, George Ade and Irvin S. Cobb. Not only that, but he drag-netted French, German, Italian, Russian and other literatures. While hundreds of proverbial similes have been tracked to their original users, the ones which relate to law and government, will be of particular interest to Senators and members of Congress. One of the most surprising of these is that by John P. Curran, the famous Irish orator, in which he denounced a corrupt British government.

"The devoted benches of public justice were dived by some of those foundlings of fortune, who, overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption at an early period, lay at the bottom, like drowned bodies, while soundness or sanity remained in them, but, at length, becoming buoyant by putrefaction, they rose as they rotted, and floated to the surface of the polluted stream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror, and contagion, and abomination."

While the Republican party did not provide a simile, the Democrats were not so fortunate for we find the following attributed to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler: "The Democratic party is like a man riding backward in a carriage. It never sees a thing until it has gone by." "Coke," the legal sage, has the following in like a deep well, out of which each man draweth according to the strength of his undertaking. S. G. Morton: "Law is like a sieve; it is very easy to go through it, but a man must be considerably reduced before he can get through it." "Sir Philip Sidney: "Laws are not made like lime-twigs or nets, to catch everything that toucheth them, but rather like seamarks to avoid the shipwreck of ignorant passengers." And under "Lawsuit" we find this from Edmund Burke: "A lawsuit is like an ill-managed dispute, in which the first object is soon out of sight, and the parties end on a matter wholly foreign to that on which they began."

The heading "Government" supplies much interesting matter for reflection. Carlyle said: "A government tumbling and drifting on the whirlpool and mud-deluges, floating atop in a conspicuous manner, no whit, like the carcass of a drowned ass." And Thomas Paine: "Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence." We find, too, Vice-President Marshall's famous simile: "The Vice-President of the United States is like a man in a catapelt state; he cannot sleep, he cannot move; he suffers no pain, and yet he is perfectly conscious of everything that is going on about him." It was Walter Savage Landor who said: "Political men, like goats, usually thrive best among equalities." "But it was an old friend 'Anonymous' who is credited with: "Politicians, like the earth, are fattened at the polls." A book that should find its way in every library and newspaper office. Under Russia, we find the following attributed to C. C. Colton, a writer long since dead: "Russia, like the elephant, is rather unwieldy in attacking others, but most formidable in defending herself. She proposes this dilemma to all invaders—a dilemma that Napoleon discovered too late. The horns of it are short and simple, but strong. Come unto me with few, and I will overwhelm you; come to me with many, and you shall overwhelm yourself." "But the up-to-dateness of the book is proved by the following by Simon Strunsky: "Christianity is like the neutrality of Belgium, which is guaranteed by all the nations and violates in times of peace, but which must not be allowed to stand in the way of the interests of a people on the road to great things." As an indication of the usefulness of this work, we find seventy quotations under "Black" and there discover that Chaucer was the first to write "Black as a crow," and Shakespeare, "Black as ink." Under "White" we find 150 separate quotations. Thackeray was the first to use "white as the ceiling," and the Old Testament "Whiter than milk." Under "Sweet" there are 250 similes from which to select. It was Edwin Arnold who said: "Sweet as the last smile of sunset." Beaumont and Fletcher: "Sweet as applause to the actor." Thomas Carew: "Sweet as May." Homer: "Sweet as honey; Keats: "Sweet as love." Bayard Taylor: "Sweet as morn of Paradise." But to quote the interesting disclosures of this "Dictionary of Similes" would be an endless task. In it will be found an inexhaustible wealth of wit and wisdom. As to the latter, we cannot refrain from quoting a couple of lines from Josh Billings: "Advice is like kissing; it costs nothing and is a pleasant thing to do."

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