

THE WASHINGTON HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
The Washington Herald Company
425-427-429 Eleventh Street,
Washington, D. C.
Telephone MAIN 3200.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE A. C. BUCKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office, 110 Broadway
Chicago Office, 110 N. Dearborn St.
St. Louis Office, Third National Bank Bldg.
Detroit Office, Ford Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per month
Daily and Sunday, \$2.50 per year
Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday, \$1.90 per year
Sundays, without Daily, 5 cents per copy
Sold at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.
second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.
First printing of an original poem, written for
the Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE INNER GARDEN.
Because of snow,
And least, and rime,
Few flowers grow
In winter-time.

But spots of sleet,
And storm unkind,
And wintry street,
And arctic wind,

Who holds within
A heart of cheer
Will garlands win
Through all the year.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Good morning; have you been mentioned in the "Iak" yet?

That 1917 water wagon is rapidly losing charm to many of our best people.

Europe must think this an odd country. The idea of a King not being fully indorsed!

A man found \$705 shoveling snow. This ought to encourage householders at the next snowfall.

Everybody has kidded the flivver, but it remained for Gussie Gardner to go to Detroit town and bawl out Henry Ford!

We have been so busy thinking what we should do about it that we have nearly lost sight of the fact that the boys are still in the trenches.

Congress got its first lame duck of the season. We sympathize with him, the Hon. William A. Callow, of Indiana, but like the gunnery.

Twelve New York policemen are on a diet squad to demonstrate how to live on 25 cents a day. Now they'll learn how it feels to be pinched.

Sheppard bill is up again Monday for a vote. Does the District get a chance to vote on its own moral conduct, or are the Commonwealths of Texas, Nebraska and Georgia to tell us what to eat, drink and wear, without asking us about it at all?

There was \$1,000,000 decrease in railroad receipts during the month of November. With the great tide of freight for export, this is startling. The charge of W. G. Lee, a union leader, that the railroads are demoralizing traffic to influence public opinion in the controversy between railroad owners and operatives is serious. It should be inquired into.

Arizona has two governors, one "in" and one "out." Their rivalry has been referred to the State Supreme Court but meanwhile the legislature is about to meet and both the present governor, Hunt, and the governor-elect (on the face of the returns) are writing their messages. Arizona is not exactly a quiet little State for an altercation of this magnitude, but it is to be hoped that the matter will be settled with less difficulty than developed in the tragic political battle between William Goebel and William L. Taylor for the chief magistracy of Kentucky.

An illustration of just how busy the Senate is on the problems confronting the nation is shown by the speech of Senator Works, of California, his valedictory. It consisted of a mere matter of 42,000 words. Some idea of how much he talked can be given by saying that it would take about six pages of The Herald to print his speech. His theme was "Downward Tendencies of Government and Citizenship." We could express it simply by saying: "Whither are we drifting?"

IF.

If Knoch Arlop now returned From tropic islands fair, To find another man encoined Within his morris chair, He would not with a broken heart Repair to lands afar, But he would copyright himself And be a movie star.

If Washington, Marc Antony, Columbus of old Spain, Napoleon and Attila, Were back on earth again, With Cleopatra and Scornio, These followers of Mass, Fitzsimmons and Sellers bold, Would all be movie stars.

MEDICAL EDITORIAL.

Scotch Verdict for President.

The trouble with most history is that it is written so that the school-boy who studies it cannot understand it.

The fault with most contemporary history is that it is so technical and written in such a deep and mysterious way that the average man on the street cannot understand it.

Hence, it is the function of a newspaper to tell in words of one syllable, if possible, just what is happening in the world and in its editorial comment on those happenings to reduce the application of the principles involved in the incidents to understandable terms.

Therefore, it may be stated simply and bluntly that President Wilson's circular note of December 18, in which he sought to bring about peace in Europe, was practically repudiated by the United States Senate.

True, the resolution indorsing the President was adopted. Equally true the President, who is a Democrat, was supported by Democrats and a few Republicans or Progressives who are out of harmony with their old party associates.

The indorsement, however, was accomplished after the most eager attempts of its fathers at compromise. It was finally patched up into a harmless and inoffensive indorsement. And when the Senate got through with it, the written words in American history might be summarized thus:

"To President Wilson and the world at large: "We approve of your asking the belligerent powers of Europe on what terms you will enter negotiations for peace.

"We do not approve of your action in making suggestions and recommendations to Europe;

"We cling to the Monroe doctrine; "We do not sanction your conduct in intruding your personal opinions on the peoples beyond the seas;

"By the liberties we have taken with your thought and your act we hope we have strongly impressed on you that it is the business of an American President to attend to American affairs and not presume to speak for the American people, even if you personally desire to interfere in the affairs of alien peoples."

That's what the Senate meant when it compromised and there were still seventeen Senators, led by the veteran Gallinger, who remembers more contemporary history than Woodrow Wilson ever wrote, who voted against the resolution. And with him was Lodge, the scholarly and able Senator from Massachusetts, who sounded a warning note against the policy. Even Borah, the brilliant Idahoan who voted for the compromise—probably engineered it—in an eloquent speech before the vote, declared that he would prefer a continuance of the war rather than the precedent be established that the United States should presume to enter into the maelstrom of European politics.

So, for the average reader, let it be remembered that even if the President has been "driving Congress," as some have asserted, he could not drive the Senate on a doctrine as sacred as the Constitution. The Senate, in a respectful and generous way, gave him a "Scotch verdict," but it kept itself and kept the American people from an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and free from the odium that inuendo has attached to the President's note, that it was written for the benefit of either set of belligerent nations who are now fighting a world battle over we know not what.

Mr. Daniels' Tariff Lesson. When the Navy Department opened bids for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for American men-of-war, the Democratic administration got a rude shock to its tariff views. It found that of five competing firms, an English concern, Hadfields, Ltd., had underbid its four American competitors by a margin of \$213 under the lowest.

The Washington-Steel and Ordnance Company proposed to furnish the shells for \$750 each, the lowest American bidder. The Hadfields' bid was \$513.

Immediately the explanation was vouchsafed that the probable reason was that the British North Sea fleet and the Channel fleet were so inactive that their stocks of big shells were overflowing and the English firm was thus enabled to bid in the American market.

Sounds good. Most Democratic argument for a low tariff does sound good before analysis. Of course, the party of Jackson and Jefferson has abandoned the free-trade idea now, but the old theory is maintained in a "local" way, as the unfortunate Hancock once described the tariff issue.

But the fact remains that in this terrible time of distress in Great Britain, with most of its able-bodied young men from the industrial classes at the front or employed in the munitions factories, England is able to compete in American markets with such a tremendous margin of difference in sale price that there can be no question of the necessity of protection against products of such cheaper labor.

Gun shells are not usually considered in tariff discussions, but gun shells are made of steel mostly. If

Seen and Heard

By GEORGE MINER.

New York, Jan. 5.—Many people are wondering why the Richardson armor plate is not given a tryout by the United States government. The English government is finding it highly satisfactory and since its test six years ago is using it extensively on all the new warships. The Vickers Maxim Company control its manufacture there although, so I understand, Mr. Harold Richardson still owns the process.

Mr. Richardson is a Canadian and therefore an English subject and naturally offered the process to his own country first. I was present at its test on Whale Island by the English naval authorities and learned afterward that I was the only foreigner who had never been allowed on that sanctum sanctorum of Great Britain's naval power. It was a very interesting test and I am happy to say that the plates proved all that the inventor claimed for them.

Five hours in a bomb proof during an armor plate test by big guns is a nerve-racking and ear-splitting ordeal. The bomb proof in which we were huddled was at one side and slightly to the rear of the fourteen-inch gun used to fire the projectiles. The plates were set in deep dirt embrasures against a foot or so of solid oak beams only two hundred feet from the gun. The smash of the projectiles against those plates was simply terrific. The concussion was so great that it felt as if the whole earth was rent asunder.

It was an experience that I would not care to undergo again. It gave me some conception of what those poor Belgian soldiers had to suffer during the bombardment of the Liege forts by the Germans. It took at least two days for the effects to wear off and my nerves did not become normal again for a long time. Whenever a door slammed I would jump like a cat.

About two years ago Mr. Richardson, who had come to this country to live, decided to let the United States government have the benefit of his invention if it cared for it. So he had a plate made in Scotland—it cost him \$10,000 to do it—and sent to the United States Navy Department for testing purposes. Secretary Daniels had the test made at Indian Head. It was a six-inch plate and showed a greater resistance than the eight-inch plate now used by our government, the kind that the Bethlehem Steel Company had been making and the same kind that the government is proposing to make at its own plants.

This test seemed to result in a highly satisfactory way to all concerned. It looked as if the United States navy would get a much better armor plate than it had been using and as good as any in the world and that Mr. Richardson would reap some handsome royalties for his patent.

However that did not settle the matter after all. The Secretary of the Navy stated that the test was perfectly satisfactory so far as a six-inch plate was concerned but he wanted to test a ten-inch plate before adopting it. That stumped Mr. Richardson. He had no ten-inch plate and couldn't get one made. The plants in Great Britain would not bother with manufacturing experimental plates after the war started. They were busy night and day making plates for their own ships. Naturally the steel plants here would not make a plate for a rival and by a rival process that, if adopted, would put them out of business.

So Mr. Richardson was up against it, and there the matter stands.

Great Britain at this time—the time when her very national existence is at stake—can use America as a dumping ground to the disadvantage of American industry, what will it be able to do when the war ends with all of its great forces of labor back at work and working as never before?

Most everyone agrees that the United States must take some steps to prepare itself for the Titanic struggle with Europe for business when the war ends.

Can we do so without a tariff sufficiently high to protect the American manufacturer, the American workman and the American people generally?

If the gun-shell experience of the Democratic administration is a criterion we cannot.

The War Department now states officially that the Lewis gun, afterwards adopted for use by the entente allies, was not rejected by the department until after severe tests had proved that the gun was not satisfactory. It failed to pass the endurance tests. No prejudice worked against its adoption; and the testing board did not reject it through ignorance or lack of interest in the invention. The owners of the gun were given every possible facility in proving its merits to the testing board, says the report. There is controversy about the gun that will probably take a new start, but it is refreshing to have the department come out, shouldering the responsibility in the way it does.—Mobile Register.

It is well to keep clearly in mind the fact that in volunteering the participation of the United States in an international league to enforce peace on earth, the President spoke without warrant from the only body which can constitutionally involve us in such an arrangement—the Senate, with its sole power to ratify treaties.

It also well to remember that Mr. Wilson spoke without warrant from the party of which he is the leader. In the platform on which he was elected less than two months ago occurs this declaration: "The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith."—New York Sun.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

The high cost of warships will prevent the Navy Department from constructing three scout cruisers unless Congress appropriate more money.

Only one shipbuilding concern responded to bids called for by the department. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company was the one bidder, and its offer exceeded by nearly \$1,000,000 the amount authorized by Congress for the construction of the cruisers. The company offered to build two vessels at \$5,900,000 each, or agreed to construct the vessels at cost, a fixed profit to be agreed upon. No proposals for the ammunition ship, the limit of cost of which was fixed at \$2,500,000, was submitted.

William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, refused to bid on the ammunition ship because of unsettled labor conditions in the labor and industrial markets. They estimated the cost of the ship at \$3,000,000. The company's offer for the construction of the cruisers, the company refused to bid on the cruisers.

Secretary of the Navy, Daniels probably will appear before Congress to ask for additional money for the construction of the ships.

The army feud over the Lewis machine gun's merits received another Congressional airing on Thursday, and the discussion was the principal topic of conversation in local army circles yesterday.

Secretary of War Baker, occupying the spotlight in a spirited quiz conducted by the House Military Affairs Committee, characterized Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's comments in the controversy as "unfortunate." The Secretary informed the committee that he had directed all army officers hereafter to direct their comments to the department.

Disputing the oft-repeated claim by high army officials that the Lewis machine gun has been offered to the United States government by its inventor free of charge, Secretary Baker referred again to Gen. Wood's part in the squabble by saying:

"Col. Lewis may have offered his machine gun to Gen. Wood when he was Chief of Staff, but there is not the slightest record of such an offer."

Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, was entirely exonerated of any biased attitude toward the Lewis invention after further observation that there "never yet has been made a Lewis gun chamber for American ammunition that would shoot."

Finally he declared that judgment on the merits of the machine gun would not be given until next summer.

The Secretary of the Navy desires to make use of the larger area occupied by the marine quarters at the Naval Academy and proposes to quarter the cadets elsewhere, using the building for a post-graduate school.

It is understood that General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, favors removing the marines, if proper quarters are provided elsewhere. He does not favor the change, and Secretary Daniels has in mind making use of the prison at Portsmouth, N. H. There are but a handful of prisoners there at the present time, and it is believed that they would be accommodated on the prison ship.

Secretary Daniels stated that the building at Portsmouth the handsome one built for the navy has outside of Annapolis. It is fine piece of architecture and is particularly well arranged. It is proposed to appropriate money enough to fit it up as a marine barracks, with a splendid drill room, mess hall, administration offices and a small expenditure would fit up the quarters for 1,000 marines.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Terry P. Bull, Dental Corps, extended 10 days.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. James I. Muir, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, Resignation of First Lieut. Thomas E. Bertinson, Second Infantry, Virginia National Guard, accepted by President.

First Lieut. Hermann B. Gessner and Charles J. Miller, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty as members of the board to examine the records of the board on the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army, during a absence of First Lieut. Rudolph Matas and his wife, Dyer, Medical Corps.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Miguel A. Otero, Jr., First Infantry, New Mexico National Guard, accepted by President.

Board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination of persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Detached Officers' List, T. A. Dixon, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Edward G. Huber, Medical Corps; Capt. Harry L. Jordan, Twentieth Infantry.

First Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, Cavalry, detailed as a member of the board of officers for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army, during a absence of First Lieut. Rudolph Matas and his wife, Dyer, Medical Corps.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Albert B. King, First Infantry, Delaware National Guard, accepted by President.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Albert B. King, First Infantry, Delaware National Guard, accepted by President.

Capt. Kenneth F. Williams, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. James G. McElroy, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. Carl Redemann, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. Ormswell Stacey, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. Edgar Riddison, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Med. Frank L. Wells, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. George R. Greene, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. James W. Evertington, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Capt. Luther R. James, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to inspection of National Guard.

Saks & Company
ECONOMY FLOOR
This Is No Ordinary Event
You have the choice of both Suits and Overcoats that are actually \$15 and \$18 Values For \$11.95
The Economy Floor scouts around for just such opportunities as this—scrutinizing qualities closely and making sure that what is offered here is worthy of our reputation as well as your attention. In this assortment are Young Men's Models—and Conservative Models—and from woollens to workmanship you'll find every one is a bargain—a big bargain, even for this famous "Economy Floor" of ours.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Orders of Officers. Lieut. Commander W. C. Watts, detached Michigan, to temporary duty Navy Department.

Lieut. Commander G. A. Abels, detached Louisiana, to Michigan as executive officer, before Federal Paymaster D. W. Nash, detached Florida, to Nevada.

Paymaster F. P. Sackett, detached Nevada, to two months sick leave. Pay Clerk P. J. McCloskey, to home and wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders. Lieut. Col. W. N. McKealy, orders to Santo Domingo revoked; continue treatment Naval Hospital.

First Lieut. H. H. Dyer, A. Q. M., detached First Provisional Brigade, Haiti, to Santo Domingo. First Lieut. J. Q. Adams, detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Movements of Vessels. Albany, arrived at San Francisco, January 4; Ketchikan, arrived at San Francisco, January 4; Duane, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Island, January 4; Hannibal, arrived at Cape Grande, A. M., January 4; Imogene, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Island, January 4; L. B. arrived at Key West, January 4; L. L., arrived at Key West, January 4; Montana, sailed from Philadelphia for Guantanamo Gulf, January 4; Nevada, arrived at Boston, January 4; Orion, sailed from Carlsbad for Nagasaki, January 4; Ozark, arrived at Key West, January 4; Polaris, arrived at Port au Prince for San Diego, January 4; Tacoma, arrived at Guantanamo, January 4; Truxton, arrived at Astoria, January 4.

SETTLING OUT OF COURT.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the subject of litigation the other evening, when an appropriate story was told by Charles D. Hillis, former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

One afternoon a man went to the office of an attorney, and after confiding that he had had a dispute with a neighbor over shooting a dog, said he wanted the case heard for court.

The lawyer patiently listened to the details of the case, which seemed very trivial and then thoughtfully commended with himself.

"Look here, Mr. Jones," he finally remarked to the would-be client, "I am afraid that it would not pay either you or me to carry this case to any length. Don't you think that it could be settled out of court?"

"Oh, yes," was the prompt rejoinder of the would-be client. "As a matter of fact I suggested it."

"I see," returned the lawyer, musingly. "Then the objection comes from the other side."

"Yes," said Mr. Jones, regretfully. "The blooming yap won't fight."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

TORTURED WITH ITCHING BURNING ECZEMA 8 MONTHS

Spread Over Body in Red Spatches. Could Not Sleep or Work. Cuticura Healed in a Month.

"I was tortured with eczema for about eight months. It began on my neck in the form of a rash and spread all over my body in red spots. My skin was very sore and red and the itching and burning caused me to scratch till I would be tired and would irritate the breaking out till I could hardly stand it. I could not sleep nights and my clothing aggravated terribly. I could not work. Later the rash developed into large sore eruptions and disfigured my neck."

"I was treated but to no avail. Then I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment. In two or three days they gave me relief and in a month I was completely healed."

(Signed) A. J. Ryan, Route 1, Montrose, Va., August 12, 1916.

In purity, delicate medication, and refreshing fragrance, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Ad dress post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Today's Events

Lecture, "The Psychology of Color, Its Effect on the Mind, Body and Finances," Miss Louise Curtis Powell, Hotel Portland, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, National Suffrage headquarters, 1226 Rhode Island avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Discussion, "Government Mediation in Railway Labor Disputes," Judge Maria A. Knapp, before Federal Schoolmen's Club, Hotel Continental, 8 p. m.

Lecture, "Shakespeare, the Man," Justice W. F. Stafford, before Washington branch of the Shakespeare Society of America, Ohio, 8:30 p. m.

Address, "Radio Telegraphy," Lieut. Reed Parwell, U. S. N., at Harry Lounge Room, 1226 Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Committee meetings, Retail Merchants' Association, grocery section, 12 m., haberdashery section, 1 p. m., and ice section, 2 p. m., at headquarters.

AMUSEMENTS.

National—"Turn to the Right," 8:30 p. m.

Bellevue—Annette Kellerman, "A Daughter of the Gods," 8:15 and 9:15 p. m.

Kelth—Vanderbilt, 8:15 and 9:15 p. m.

Polka—"Which One Shall I Marry," 8:30 and 9:15 p. m.

Louise—Burlesque, 8 and 9 p. m.

Gaiety—Burlesque, 8:15 and 9:15 p. m.

Comeau—Vanderbilt, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Golumbia—Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Grand—Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

DEATH POLLS MOTOR.

A pulmotor and medical attention by Dr. M. J. Powers, of the Emergency Hospital, failed to save the life of Ludwig Reisinger, 80 years old, a retired hotel proprietor, who was found unconscious in his room, 133 Adams street, early yesterday morning.

Curtis Reisinger, a son of the dead man, was aroused by his wife, who detected the fatal odor. He went to the room and removed the unconscious man to a front room. He died a few moments after the ambulance arrived.

Death was due to accident.

Jottings from Jokers

Examiner—How is neutral America divided? Pupil—By earthquakes.—Passing Show.

"Young man," said an inquisitive old lady to a tram conductor, "if I put my foot on that rail shall I receive an electric shock?"

"No, mum," he replied, "unless you place your other foot on the overhead wire."—Tit-Bits.

Binks—Shaffer, do you know that woman across the street? Shaffer—She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. It's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure! Is our cook—Philadelphia Ledger.



Open 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. 611 12th St. N. W.

TEA
—is being served daily in our Second Floor Dining room, with a specially prepared menu for 25c
Enjoy a quiet rest while shopping.

A NEW AND DAINIER PLACE TO LUNCH
The cleanliness, the service, the dainty wholesome dishes provided, are fast making OGRAM'S LUNCHEONETTE a popular rendezvous.
Sandwiches, Salads, Soups, Coffee, Pies, Pastries, Cakes, Etc., home-cooked in our own kitchen. Popular prices.
Lunch with us before matinee today.
OGRAM'S Corner 13th Street and Penna. Avenue.

Hotel Marie Antoinette
Broadway, 66th to 67th Streets, New York.
Away from the center of the city, but within five minutes of the heart of the city. A hotel of quiet and refinement. Rooms with bath at from \$2.50 per day.
Cuisine and service unexcelled. The efforts of the management for many years have been centered on the Restaurant department, and we have today a reputation for good food of which we are justly proud.
H. STANLEY GREEN, Managing Director.