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SIGN YOUR NAME; THAT'S ALL! Just write your name, that is all. Write it on a petition to endorse these sentiments:

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Board of Charities requested an appropriation for a new municipal hospital to take the place of the present antiquated Washington Asylum Hospital, and Whereas the need for the hospital has been long recognized by the citizens of the District.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned residents of the District of Columbia, respectfully petition the Congress of the United States and the respective Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to provide in the District appropriation bill the necessary funds with which to begin the construction of the hospital.

Ordinarily petitions don't carry much weight. But sometimes they serve to compel attention toward an issue. The disgraceful fact of a dilapidated Washington Asylum Hospital is known to most Congressmen. They have been told about it by the Commissioners; they have been taken out there and shown.

This petition is intended to demonstrate that the citizens of the District know about this condition and that they demand a new municipal hospital. The Monday Evening Club is circulating these petitions widely, but even then it will be impossible to reach everyone. There ought to be at least 1,000 persons in the District sufficiently interested in this matter to get blank petitions and have their friends sign them.

AN ECHO OF OLD NAVAL WAR

The duel between a German commerce raider, the Greif, and a British armed merchantman, the Alcantara, was reminiscent of the older days when John Paul Jones laid his Richard alongside the Serapis, lashed them together, and announced, when his vessel was beginning to sink—at least, it is one of our most cherished traditions that he announced—that he was "just beginning to fight."

The Greif was sunk by the gunfire of the Britisher; but in her last agony was able, apparently, to discharge a torpedo with such good effect that the Alcantara was also sent to the bottom. The case of the Greif indicates a more effective blockade than was suggested by the escape and exploits of the Moeve. The Greif had the Norwegian flag painted prominently on her side; a circumstance which, considering her avowed character as a ship of war, may be embarrassing to Germany in further pressing her protests against use of neutral flags by British-armed merchant vessels. It will be interesting to learn the details of this remarkable duel to the death, described as not unlike the combats of well-matched frigates in the days when the romance of naval war had not given way to machinery and frightfulness. Apparently the loss of the Greif before she had ever made her way outside the North Sea will be calculated to impress the Berlin admiralty that the Moeve's was an extraordinary case, not likely to be repeated.

A SHAKESPEARE EXPOSITION

In the absence of any other effort in Washington for a Shakespeare celebration, the Public Library is doing a distinct service by its exhibition of pictures relating to the life and plays of the dramatist. This exhibit was not prepared for this occasion. It merely was selected from the files of the pictorial collection the library possesses. In that collection are more than 35,000 mounted pictures. It is being added to constantly. Its educational value, it is safe to assume, is pretty nearly as high as that of books selected at random. Its existence is a tribute to the keen vision of the modern librarians who appreciate the appeal of the pictorial in this generation.

Another phase of the library's work deserves wide publicity. That is the clipping collection. Into this are put articles on a wide range of subjects, clipped from current magazines and newspapers. These supplement the information to be had in books, and bring the available data on many subjects down to date. This humanizing process, in Washington's Public Library, has extended to the welcome procedure of scattering books all about the place. Visitors to the library some years ago will remember when there was no evidence to be seen that the building was a library. It might have been a museum, a mausoleum, or any sort of a public building for all the eye could see upon entering its lobby. Today it is a library with books, with pictures, with newspapers and magazine clippings, even with flow-

ers scattered about to make it home-like, a meeting place for clubs and study classes. It is one of the institutions Washington possesses of which the city's citizens should make a wider use.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

Congressman Mann, Republican leader, announcing that he will vote for the Burnett immigration bill, containing the literacy restriction, pointed the significant change of opinion that has lately taken place. Mr. Mann has himself four times voted against such legislation. It has been vetoed by Presidents Taft and Wilson, and in neither case could it muster the votes to pass over the veto.

Undeniably the contemplation of our millions upon millions of "undigested aliens," who seemingly have no intention of becoming citizens, has much affected feeling about immigration. Either there will have to be adequate provision to make citizens, and good, intelligent, loyal, understanding ones, of the strangers who enter our gates, or else before many years there will be restrictions upon their coming much more rigorous than the literacy test.

Without peradventure, the literacy test is a very imperfect one. It will not necessarily accomplish the purpose at which it is aimed; perhaps it will do very little good in that direction. But the country has been convinced by the events of the past two years that somehow the menace of a great alien population which will not become citizens, is a real danger. The north-European immigrants have never been open to this objection. Almost without exception they become citizens, and highly desirable ones. More eastern and southern lands have sent millions that have less concern to make themselves part of this nation; and unless their attitude toward our citizenship shall change, their privilege of practically unrestricted entrance will one day be modified.

RAILWAY WAR TRAFFIC AND INCREASED WAGES

James J. Hill, who is the head of the Great Northern railway system and who is well described as the empire builder of the Northwest, may be right or he may be wrong when he apprehends the possibility of a tremendous slump in American industry and American business after the war. He may be right or he may be wrong when he looks upon our present piling up of wealth as a "feverish prosperity" likely to vanish overnight. He may be right or he may be wrong when he suggests that we, along with the belligerents of Europe, must pay a prodigious penalty for this war. But Mr. Hill cannot be wrong when he declares that the instant peace is arranged there will be a sudden cessation here of our flood of orders for war materials. He cannot be wrong when he declares that we shall no longer see our harbors choked with war freight waiting for ships to carry it abroad. He cannot be wrong when he declares that the railroads will no longer be blocked with supplies for the belligerents. Mr. Hill cannot be wrong when he says that to measure industries, to gauge business or to fix wages on the present basis of war inflation—inflation of volume, inflation of value, inflation of investment in ammunition plants or in any plants akin to such—is surely unwise, probably dangerous and possibly fatal.

Mr. Hill cannot be wrong when he reminds railroad employes that increased wages based on the artificial earnings of war transportation must injure the capacity of railroads, overburdened with costs in normal times, to obtain the new capital essential to the extension and to the improvement of the vast transportation system of the United States. The railroad cannot borrow money, just as an individual cannot, when its cost of doing business is so perilously near its revenues that the enterprise becomes a grave risk not only for the new capital asked to go in but for the old capital already in and unable to get out.

And Mr. Hill cannot be wrong when he warns the American people that since the greatest item of cost in railway operation is wages—the payroll already absorbing 45 percent of the total gross earnings—increased wage rates must add so enormously to the transportation cost that the public cannot possibly escape paying it—if the railroads are to be kept out of bankruptcy.

This is not the best, it is the worst possible time to try to determine what is a fair wage for the railway workers and at the same time a safe one for the railway properties. If, nevertheless, a new wage is to be arranged it ought not to be based in the slightest degree on war traffic, which cannot long continue to make work for our wage-earners and business for our industries.

ROCKVILLE.

James W. Barrett, eighty-three years old, died at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hough, near Poolesville. Death was due to a general breakdown. Burial was at Bethel, Va.

George W. Bruner, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Americus E. Bruner, died at his home near Poolesville of an affection of the lungs.

Mrs. W. Valentine Wilson was hostess at a dance at the Montgomery Country Club here Friday evening. Her guests were members of the Fortnightly Dancing Club.

More Nations About to Enter War, Fear Here

Possible Appearance of Holland and Roumania With Entente and Efforts of Germany to Get Sweden and Spain Discussed.

By JUDSON C. WELIVER.

Germany is exhausted in a material and military way. This does not quite explain why there should be fear of a German drive against Holland. Before the British blockade was made so effective as it is now, in Holland's neutrality was of great value to Germany, because it was one of Germany's windows through which to look out upon the world, through which to bring necessities from abroad.

But the more rigorous blockade has made Dutch neutrality much less useful to Germany. The question now is whether Germany may consider whether Holland would be more useful to her held as another hostage, than it would be if allowed to remain neutral.

Holland May Enter. There is an increasing impression that some disconcerting advice have recently come from foreign capitals through diplomatic and also through unofficial channels. Along this line, here are some of the things that are discussed, under the rose, as being much more likely to happen than any early peace movement:

1. The entrance of Holland into the war on the side of the allies. 2. The appearance of Roumania on the side of the allies. 3. A determined effort by Germany to offset these developments by getting Sweden and Spain to enter the war on the side of the central powers.

Next to taking Calais, Germany would more seriously menace Great Britain through the occupation of Holland than in any other way, except by the destruction of the British fleet. A German move against the Dutch border would be the signal for moving the British army to Holland, and this would be a particularly difficult operation, because the North Sea coast is generally characterized by very shallow landing places for big transports are few, which means that to move a military force to the coast would be a very difficult task.

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But if the British fleet were compelled to be strung along to guard a vast train of transports, it would be at a great disadvantage, presenting exactly the sort of opportunity most to the liking of the German high command. In such circumstances the German fleet could come out and make a great fight, and though perhaps sacrificing a large share of its own strength, inflict serious and irrevocable losses upon the British by sinking their helpless transports.

This is now regarded by many military authorities as the best chance for Germany to utilize her fleet effectively. Cynical Englishmen, convinced that the Berlin government would hesitate at nothing which promised to advantage it, believe the neutrality of Holland would not for an instant stand in the way of such an enterprise. It is known beyond peradventure that in highly important British circles the gravest fears of just such a coup are entertained.

Long before the sinking of the Dutch steamship, a deliberate effort to Holland was seriously weighed in informed British quarters. If such a coup happened, and has been repeated in at least two other cases, Holland has come to be regarded as the probable seat of the next sensational developments in the war.

HYATTSVILLE.

A special meeting of the Hyattsville Citizens' Association has been called for Tuesday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall to discuss the proposed change in the street improvement law. The bill as introduced in the legislature, it is said, does not would hesitate at nothing which promised to advantage it, believe the neutrality of Holland would not for an instant stand in the way of such an enterprise.

An "April Fool" social for the benefit of the North League of the Knights of Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10, Rathbone Temple, No. 8, E. Avenue, next Monday evening, entertainment, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

Friday. Masonic-St. John's, No. 11; Hope, No. 20; Odd Fellows-Central, No. 1; Metropolitan, No. 10; Knights of Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Rathbone Temple, No. 8, E. Avenue, next Monday evening, entertainment, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM HERE DURING WEEK

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled For Capital.

Today. Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Officers' Club, A. O. H., 46 K street southwest, 2 p. m. Meeting for election of officers, White Ribbon Club, 2 p. m. Meeting, Headquarters, 2 p. m. Lecture, "Realization Through Daily Activity," 2 p. m. Mass meeting in honor of Clara Barton, under the auspices of the Clara Barton Memorial Association, First Congressional Church, 2 p. m. Meeting, Spiritual Healer Association, Southern Building, 8 p. m. Graduation ceremony, Georgetown Hebrew Congregation, Protective Union, No. 11, Convention Hall, 8 p. m. Band concert, under direction of Patrick J. Conroy, "Musicians' Protective Union, No. 11, Convention Hall, 8 p. m. Meeting, George Washington University Musical Society, 8 p. m. Meeting, Washington Social League, with address by Rev. J. C. Pythian Temple, 2:30 p. m. Lecture, "The History and Art of the Roman Catacombs," by Rev. J. Healy, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, 8 p. m. Meeting, Cleveland Community Forum, Public Library, 8 p. m. Address, "The Practical Application of the Bible to Present Day Problems," by J. A. Edinger, 8:30 p. m. Address, "Child Labor a National Evil," by Dr. A. J. McKelway, and "Infant Welfare Work," by Miss Estelle Weaver, 8:30 p. m. Meetings, 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow. Meetings, Communist Party, 11:30 a. m. Harvard Street Northwest. Lecture, Mrs. Harriet P. Taylor, before Spanish-American Club, 2:30 p. m. Lecture, Dr. L. P. Kebab, 8:30 p. m. Lecture, "The Economic Aspects of Religion," Congressman Robert Crozier, 8:30 p. m. Church, First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, 7:30 p. m. Meeting, men of Holy Name Church, to form a Holy Name Club, northeast Temple, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Evening Club executive committee, District Building, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Mid-City Citizens' Association, 1009 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:30 p. m. Address, Miss Grace Satt, 8:30 p. m. Evangelical Sunday party, under auspices of the Sunday School Class of the Y. W. C. A., First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m. Lecture, the Rev. Ignatius Smith, before St. Charles Church, 8:30 p. m. Concert, Mrs. C. E. Marine Band Orchestra, Martin Barracks, 8:30 p. m. Illustrated lecture on work being done by local mission, Herbert Kline, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Bible Literary Society of the Adath Israel Synagogue, Sixth and I streets northwest, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, College Equus, 8:30 p. m. Hotel Oxford, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Manufacturers' Exchange, Exchange Building, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Capitol Hill Literary Society, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, Massachusetts Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Art talk, "Mary Magdalene and the Alabaster Box," Mrs. Margaret Cooper Paragut, Seventeenth and I streets northwest, 2 and 8 p. m. Meeting, End Citizens' Association, grill room, Potomac, 8 p. m. Meeting, Woman's National Student Civic Organization, to present address, certain motion pictures, Mt. Hope Baptist Church, Seventh and B streets northwest, 8 p. m. Ball, benefit of the wounded Italian soldiers, by Washington Italians, odd Masonic Temple, 8 p. m. Masonic-Dawson, No. 14; Stansbury, No. 24; Mount Vernon, No. 3; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; Columbia, No. 12; Eastern Star, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 1; Langley, No. 24; Esther Lodge, No. 5; Rebekah, No. 9; Pythias-Denator, No. 9; Calanthe, No. 10; Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Knights of Columbus-Potomac Council, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

Tuesday. Masonic-Federal, No. 14; Arcadia, No. 15; Takoma, No. 29; Mount Hope, No. 7; Royal Arch Chapter, Robert de Bruce Chapter, No. 10; Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Scottish Rite; Friendship, No. 11; Eastern Star, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 1; Langley, No. 24; Esther Lodge, No. 5; Rebekah, No. 9; Pythias-Denator, No. 9; Calanthe, No. 10; Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Knights of Columbus-Potomac Council, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

Wednesday. Masonic-Washington Centennial, No. 9; George Washington, No. 22; Columbia, No. 12; Federal City, No. 12; Eastern Star, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 1; Langley, No. 24; Esther Lodge, No. 5; Rebekah, No. 9; Pythias-Denator, No. 9; Calanthe, No. 10; Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Knights of Columbus-Potomac Council, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

Thursday. Masonic-The New Jerusalem, No. 9; George Washington, No. 22; Columbia, No. 12; Federal City, No. 12; Eastern Star, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 1; Langley, No. 24; Esther Lodge, No. 5; Rebekah, No. 9; Pythias-Denator, No. 9; Calanthe, No. 10; Pythias-Syncretists, No. 10; Knights of Columbus-Potomac Council, National Union of America-Falch Camp, No. 1125, Socialist Party-Dance, Young People's Social League, Perpetual Building.

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Saturday. Odd Fellows-Canton Washington, No. 1; National Union-Government Printing Office, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, 8:30 p. m. Club, at home of Mrs. Beach, 405 Wisconsin Avenue northwest. Social party-Social and supper, followed by dance.

ANACOSTIA. The Randle Highlands Citizens' Association will meet for a "orrow night" at the office of the States Realty Company, in Minnesota Avenue. The basketball team of Emmanuel Church has defeated the Alexandria last night by a team representing the Virginia Athletic Association. The Rev. William E. Callender, rector of Christ Church, Kensington, Md., will preach tonight in Emmanuel Church. The Friendly League, of this suburb, an organization composed of a number of prominent women, has affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs of this District. Improvements are being made at the plant of the Washington Steel and Iron Company, necessitating the shutting down of the works until midnight tonight. The Rev. G. Leroy White, pastor of the Anacostia M. E. Church, is urging members to attend some of the "Bible" Sunday meetings in Baltimore.

Regulation of Podiatry In District Is Proposed

Maher Bill Also Would Protect People From Empiricism. Measure Touches a Sore Spot, and Is Drastic. Causes Trouble In Bill Clerk's Office.

By THEODORE TILLER.

"A bill to regulate the practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia." Col. L. J. Hall, the chief bill clerk of the House of Representatives, scratched his head. This has been the habit of most perplexed states Adam became worried about the insidious activities of the first serpent. During the years that he has been connected with the bill room of the House, Colonel Hall has handled bills and resolutions covering almost every topic under the sun. A bill to regulate the length of batpins, proposals to spend \$1,000,000 on the navy, resolutions to investigate the high cost of living, a request for an inquiry into the "Haskell trust," and measures to regulate the railroads, control the cold storage of eggs, or pension a favorite constituent of some Congressman, have never caused the employes of the bill clerk's office to bat an eyelid.

The Bill Is Drastic. But there was a bill, introduced by Congressman Maher of New York, to curb the practice of podiatry, and proposing, furthermore, "to protect the people from empiricism in relation thereto." The new man in the bill clerk's office averred he didn't know such a thing existed in the District of Columbia, although he'd always had his suspicions. The evils of a city, he complained, pass all understanding. "Dear me," Col. Hall continued to scratch his head and recall that some where he had heard something about podiatry. The colonel said he'd explained the mystery in a newspaper article. A newspaper correspondent or so drifted in. A passing doorkeeper said he hoped the bill didn't refer to prize fighting, because they are already regulated out of existence in the District. It was a pity, he suggested, that not even a boxing exhibition between such celebrities as Jess Willard and Mr. Frank Moran had staged here.

The Maher bill went on to say, after several pages of typewriting, that podiatry ought to be regulated. Persons who practice the art—it was inferred from reading the bill—were a bad lot, and should be under the constant supervision of the board of health of the District of Columbia. The bill was just as drastic as a Richmond Pearson Hobson resolution for national prohibition. And then it dawned upon Col. Hall and the chief clerk that the bill was "Podiatry? Why, that's corn doctoring. You know the corn doctors of our boyhood days?" Why, of course.

It is, therefore, proper today to call a convention of the Amalgamated Order of Union Owners. What stand shall be taken on the Maher bill? Are the "corn" doctors to be driven from our midst, like so many money changers? Older members of Congress will perhaps leave a sign of regard when they hear of the Maher campaign. The memories of boyhood stances with the "corn" doctors, and the proposals to regulate them will be recalled as legislators contemplate a bill that would regulate the

defiant manipulation of a trusty razor, or the adhesiveness of a plaster spread amply about the afflicted toe. It is a commoner in the passing of the old order of things. Podiatry, it seems (although few ever knew what it was), must go the way of sawgrass, bluegrass and calomel, fresh drawn herb juice and the odorousus anaesthetia bag that hung warningly about one's neck. Just now it is impossible to say why Congressman Maher has gone on the warpath against that American institution—the corn doctor. Perhaps Mr. Maher hasn't a corn; perhaps he has one and it won't come off, or somebody has stepped upon it. Touches a Sore Spot. There is no doubt, however, that in introducing an anti-corn doctor bill Mr. Maher has touched a sore spot. There are many who will rise up to defend the honored wielder of a sharp razor and will cry aloud that he is allowed to continue his kindly ministrations. Fat men, in particular, may be counted as among the opponents of the proposed anti-fat man can give the proper attention to a pedicure, and somebody must bend over and do the work for him. The Maher bill does not endeavor to regulate the practice of podiatry, but those who practice podiatry shall be examined under the supervision of the board of health, and shall be regularly licensed to practice. It is provided that no person shall practice unless he shall have had a four years' course in a high school or in a school or institution of learning. A concession is made in that practitioners of the present may continue their calling, if able to show that they spent one year in a high school or in January 1, 1917, they must show a high school course of two years, and by 1920 the full force of the four-year restriction is to be operative. The connection between a high school course and podiatry is not clearly revealed, but it is assumed that persons graduating from such courses of learning will know all about the meaning and derivation of the word "podiatry."

As to Empiricism. Another thing, the Maher bill forbids "corn doctoring" by persons who have been convicted of crime involving moral turpitude, and those of alcoholic tendencies. There'll be no razor wielding by unsteady hands. As to "empiricism," it appears that an empiric is one "who departs from established rules and conventions, relying generally accepted principles, relying on his own professed experience." Hence, in modern medicine, an unskilled physician who merely experiments is a "quack." The Maher bill was referred to the House District Committee, which is already beset with troubles because it looks like few District matters will get before the House during the remainder of the session. Congress has before it National defense, Philippine independence, and other legislation, the tax commission bill, the ship purchase bill, conservation measures, a dozen appropriation bills, and several thousands of other legislative proposals—not overlooking the new legislative recruit, the regulation of podiatry.

Cost of Expedition Estimated by Baker

The punitive expedition into Mexico against the country of Huasteca, estimated by Secretary Baker, says that the total amount required, \$7,350,075.86 is needed in consequence of the additional enlisted strength authorized by House joint resolution, No. 188, and \$1,487,013.25 for urgent expenditures brought about by the Mexican revolution. The total amount of the expedition, including the purchase of ships and other machines and accessories in the aviation section. A note explains that "the urgent necessity for the appropriation arises from the situation now existing on the Mexican border in connection with the movements of the expeditionary column of the army."

Appropriation of Money. The appropriation is given as follows in the Secretary's estimates: Pay, etc., of the army, \$1,654,372.41; Mileage to officers and contractors, 20,000.00; Subsistence of the army, 780,530.00; Regular supplies, 678,023.00; Incidentals, 58,960.81; Horses for cavalry, 1,329,000.00; Barracks and quarters, 35,000.00; Transportation of the army, 1,355,447.21; Water and sewers at military posts, 60,110.54; Medical and Hospital Department, 27,500.00; Ordnance service, 20,000.00; Manufacture of arms, 6,000.00; Ordnance stores and supplies, 644,000.00; Signal service of the army, 600,000.00. Total, \$8,807,994.11.

For Fiscal Year Only. Subsistence and pay of the enlarged army, transportation and supplies, more horses and camp garrison equipment are among the items included in Secretary Baker's estimates before the House committee. The near \$8,000,000 deficiency appropriation is for the remainder of the fiscal year only. Secretary Baker told the committee that the emergency appropriation was necessary because of the resolution recently passed by Congress authorizing a temporary addition to the regular army, and because of the chase of Villa. The committee will report a bill carrying the desired appropriation on Monday.

Secretary Baker was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, of the Quartermaster corps. That it is desired to send to the Mexican border at this time an additional force was announced by Secretary Baker in detailing to the committee the appropriation of the emergency appropriation. The Secretary was heard at an executive session of an Appropriations subcommittee, but it was said that the Mexican invasion was not discussed in detail nor was the Secretary asked how

PICTURES IN THE NURSERY.

Historic Prints Preferred By Some Mothers to "Mother Goose." (From Harper's Bazar.) A great many nurseries and play-rooms have a shelf built in, three feet or so from the ceiling, on which foot or two of the ceiling, and above this usually are stenciled animals and Mother Goose characters to amuse the children. Wouldn't it be more instructive, more uplifting and infinitely lovelier to have pictures of Tennyson's heroes or the characters of mythology, or of the hundreds of classic which in fact any of us well as portrayed, and gradually accustom the young child to really good stories and poems, instead of "this little pig went to market?" There are numberless prints of different kinds, relative to places of historic interest or events, which, if pictorially impressed on the receptive mind, are more readily stored away until such times as the poetry, history and mythology they depict may be learned. "The Best War Poem." (Manchester Guardian.) Robert Service, the Canadian writer, who is at present engaged in Red Cross work in France, has sent to one of our correspondents an English paper what he describes as "the best war poem I have seen." The verses, which Mr. Service says, were found by a French priest on the body of an English soldier killed at the Marne, run as follows: "They say that war is hell, the great accurat. The ain impossible to be forgiven; Yet I can look upon it at its worst, And still see blue in heaven. For when I note how noble nature looks Under the war's red rain, I deem it true. That He who made the earthquake and Perchance made battles, too. As a matter of fact, the lines were written in a time of profound peace, like most good war poems, and by a man who was a seaman, not a soldier. Their author was Dr. Alexander, the late lord primate of Ireland, and they were first published in the Times some seven or eight years ago.