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THE KING-MAKING BUSINESS ONCE MORE

Quite regardless that the European community is thoroughly tired of that sort of thing, the king-makers of Germany and Austria are shopping about for an eligible princeling to place on the throne of a restored kingdom of Poland. They have picked a ten-year-old prince of the house of Tarnowski, it is reported, as the legitimate heir, and propose to offer him the crown.

Maybe they will; but if they do, he'll not keep it long. It is just that system of putting incapables on thrones because 1,000 years ago they had ancestors, that has got Europe into its present scrape. The notion that seven or eight families of Europe are divinely set up to provide all the rulers for the continent—which means, for pretty much the whole human race—is played out. The people are going to have more to do with selecting their rulers, and the genealogists a lot less.

If Germany and Austria haven't yet discovered that fact, they have an awakening coming to them.

COLE BLEASE COMES BACK

In the Democratic primaries in South Carolina, Cole Blease seems to have been pretty certainly nominated for governor. Blease has been out of office one term, and South Carolina has been a good deal out of mind; but it will be back on the map promptly.

Precisely what can be at the bottom of the Palmetto State's processes, to return to Blease, is something that may become the subject of conjecture; but it will never be understood. There must be a different sort of people down there. Possibly the unanimity with which the rest of the country became disgusted with Blease aroused some resentment in South Carolina. Anyhow, the State apparently wants Blease again as its chief executive, and if it likes that sort of a governor, it is of course welcome.

In fact, for a State that prefers the Blease kind of governor, Blease surely must be precisely the kind of governor it prefers.

THE WRECK OF THE MEMPHIS

The armored cruiser Memphis was one of the most widely known vessels of the United States navy. She had been known, however, as the cruiser Tennessee until about three months ago, when the new name was bestowed upon her. Her loss, in a most remarkable catastrophe at Santo Domingo City, takes from the navy a vessel that had been seen, and that had done splendid service, in the far quarters of the world.

Until full explanations are received concerning the manner of her loss, it will be unnecessary to conjecture as to where the blame lies. The Memphis had been serving in Santo Domingo in connection with the efforts of this country to restore and maintain order there. Seemingly, she was caught in a very sudden storm and drifted on the rocks before steam could be raised. The harbor at Santo Domingo city is a very dangerous one; a fact that, at this season of the year especially, would be expected to demand especial precautions.

The affair recalls vividly the loss of American vessels two decades ago in a typhoon at Apia, Samoa. Inquiries into that disaster made it very plain that nobody was to blame; it was one of the incidents to maritime experience against which absolute insurance is impossible. It may prove that the same is true of the Memphis disaster.

HINDENBURG IN THE CHIEF COMMAND

General von Falkenhayn, now deposed from the supreme command of the German armies, represented the old military aristocracy. He had been secretary to the general staff before the war; was a highly respectable representative of the military caste, but did not prove, under the great test, a great soldier.

On the other hand, von Hindenburg came up from a less exalted social stratum; he was a rough-and-ready old soldier, with none of the kid glove attributes. He has been the great reliance of the Kaiser in crises, from the early smash of the Russians into East Prussia at the war's opening, down to the recent rehabilitation of their offensive under Brusiloff.

Evidently, the Berlin authorities consider that the central empires face their great crisis. Hungary is their granary, and it is menaced as never before. The Hungarian people are more disposed to withdraw and make their own peace, than to have their country converted into a battleground over which the Hapsburgs, the Romanoffs, and the Hohenzollerns may move their pawns of armies in the terrific struggle for empire. Hungary has nothing to gain from it, anyhow; and Hungary is coming clearly to see that fact.

So the mighty Hindenburg is named as head of the German armies, which probably means that he will be the military czar, also, over co-operating Austrian forces. He faces a tremendous task. The enemy probably numbers today two soldiers to every one that the central powers can muster; and there is no such disparity of quality as at the beginning of the war. The advantage in numbers and in material has swung away from the Teutons to the entente. The only advantage remaining to the Germans is in the possession of the shorter lines. It is a task, indeed, for their greatest soldier; and without doubt von Hindenburg is that man.

THE COUNTRY NEARING A SUPREME DISASTER

It is now but a matter of hours before the greatest industrial strike in history shall be inaugurated, unless settlement can meanwhile be effected. The prospect for that conclusion grows less hopeful with every passing hour.

Already the disaster is in its first stages. The railroads are issuing notices, warning shippers not to send, and their agents not to accept, perishable goods for delivery later than Monday next. Travelers are being warned against undertaking journeys which might leave them short of their destinations at the hour for the tie-up to become effective.

Cities are taking account of their supplies of food, fuel, and other necessaries. Municipal authorities are giving thought to measures for the conservation of foodstuffs, not altogether unlike those that have been adopted in countries at war and blockaded. The substance of the matter is that the country faces the most desperate industrial war it has ever known.

It is a strange commentary on the futile efforts of modern society to protect itself against the dangers that are involved in its very structure. All the modern world has vaguely realized that the complexities of the social and economic structure carried with them menaces to the very life of the community. The possibility of a frightful disaster being precipitated in the very fashion in which this strike now threatens, has been recognized, if not appreciated. But the community has gone airily along, imagining that sufficient to each day was its own troubles; hoping the great crisis would not come, or that somebody else would be responsible for dealing with it when it should come. It has come, and the country is not ready for it.

For decades men have contemplated the possibility of this thing. They have whimsied about the danger of such a crisis, but have done nothing. Compulsory arbitration, with power back of it sufficient to enforce its decrees, has been a mildly interesting theme of academic debate; that is all. Men have discussed the question of whether such a vital service, so public in its essential character as the nation's transportation, ought to be controlled by interests whose first concerns were personal and selfish; but nothing effective has been accomplished to insure the social control of that service. Now, with a nation-wide strike five days ahead, actually ordered by the men who have the indubitable power to issue the decree, there is a hurly-burly of excited effort to devise means that may stave off the calamity.

There is nothing in the present conditions of the railroad business, the circumstances of the trainmen, or the attitude of the public toward either the corporations or their employes, to justify a strike. The public, though it has for months been hearing of the danger, has not believed it possible that such a crash could come in a time like this. Seemingly, neither side to the controversy believed the other would carry its demands to the extreme limit. Probably neither side realized that as matters developed it would be pushed inevitably farther toward the precipice, until to draw back might become impossible. That is just what is now facing both sides and the nation.

The desperate need of the moment is a leadership that can take charge and save this situation. It is useless to debate whether President Wilson has done the best that might have been done. He has done the best that he could do, and has failed; though there is still hope that the situation is not a complete loss. The President has turned to Congress, and in the next few days the unwieldy machinery of legislation will have to provide measures that will save the day, if it shall be saved. It will not be saved unless somebody with a grasp and an authority big enough to compel a hearing, shall get into domination of the situation.

The thing needed right now is a man strong and determined enough to enforce his grip on all the elements and straighten them out.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS

Congress has a chance to prove itself. The duty to save the country from an overwhelming misfortune has been put up to it. Will it make good?

Congress does not stand any too well with the public. It is suspected of wasting a good deal of time with pointless and futile conversation and of playing politics when there is pressing need to get business done.

The railroad strike may come five days hence. It may last only a day, and yet be followed by a train of disasters that will continue for many weeks.

If the ruinous results of such a crisis are to be avoided, it will be, evidently, because of the ability of Congress to rise to a great emergency and do business; do it promptly, decisively, effectively. The administrative and executive branches of the Government have not succeeded. They are commonly expected to perform with dispatch and assurance, in such crises. If the legislative branch can render the service that the country so acutely needs, and needs without delay, it will do a vast deal to reinstate itself in public confidence.

Congress has its chance; but it can never do the thing that is needed unless it will eschew all playing of politics, and put its performance on the basis of pure patriotism.

IT OUGHT TO BE ENOUGH

A man in Indiana was sent to the penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence of from two to fourteen years, for forgery. Theoretically, he was entitled to earn "good time" in the discretion of the penal authorities if he should conduct himself properly in prison. It was inconceivable that, if he were a well-behaved prisoner, he would have to serve the full fourteen years.

He did behave as a model prisoner; his record was irreproachable. He expected to get some benefits in commutation of sentence; but he was persistently assured by other prisoners that he hadn't a chance; and the reason commonly given was that the prison labor contractors had influence that kept men in the prison the maximum terms, so that greater profits might be made from their labor after they had become skilled.

Twelve years of his fourteen-year sentence passed, and the convict, believing at last that he would never get any commutation, took advantage of a chance and ran away. He made his escape clean; got out of the State; fell into good employment, and at length was betrayed back into the hands of the Indiana authorities by a former cellmate in the prison, whom he had befriended. Now he is to be sent back for the rest of his sentence.

It seems that the case ought to start something in Indiana. It is almost unbelievable that a man sentenced for from two to fourteen years should get absolutely no "good time" for exemplary conduct. In most States, that man would have been given his freedom years before his effort at escape. Beyond that, is it true that prison labor contractors—commonly about the most grasping of all taskmasters—are running Indiana prisons for their own profits? If that is true, even to any small degree, it is a disgrace to the State. The contract labor system is fast being discarded, as it ought to have been long ago. It is like going back into the dark ages to read of a State penitentiary where the "contract ring" is still running the institution.

Somebody in authority in Indiana might well give this particular convict a pardon, and then start an investigation of conditions in that prison.

NOLAN? HE OUGHT TO WIN!

The Government employes of Washington will justifiably feel gratification over the fact that Congressman John I. Nolan of California is reasonably sure to be returned to Congress for another term. Mr. Nolan is the author of the bill providing a minimum wage scale of $3 per day in the Government service, and his re-election will mean a continuation of the fight for this legislation.

In the California primaries yesterday, according to advices received here today, Mr. Nolan received the nomination for Congress from the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive parties. With this triple indorsement it would seem that an outsider has slim chance of beating him in the general elections. The Californian is a progressive Republican, a self-made man who has a union card in his pocket, and a consistent advocate of labor legislation in the lower house.

He has obtained a favorable report from the Committee on Labor on the $3-a-day bill, and although this measure now occupies a place on the calendars which precludes consideration at the current session, the return of Mr. Nolan to Congress insures a renewal of the fight in December, and, if necessary, in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

The underpaid Government workers of this city may count on at least one energetic friend at court so long as California returns Nolan to the House.

With Due Credit

The Chorister.

I saw her singing in a choir,
A dainty thing, a little saint
(Thought I, my love she might acquire)—
Upon her face no sign of paint.

She wore a little cassock chic,
And over it a surplice cute;
In fact this little maiden meek,
Was certainly an honest beaut!

Just as my heart had me deserted
A bat came winging to her hair,
And I was really disconcerted—
Gee, how that little saint could swear!

Just a Little Bunk.

O let us sing an autumn song!
The days are growing shorter;
But still we're working just as long,
Tho' we don't think we orter.
—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

O let us write an autumn pome
(The grapes are on the vine),
Vacationists are coming home,
But I'm just starting mine.

Dangerous Game.

Do not snub people, bub.
Snubbing leads to sorrow.
Safe today, but it may
Not be safe tomorrow.

High and low fortunes go,
Vanish or grow double.
Do not snub people, bub,
Snubbing leads to trouble.

From the dub that you snub
You may have to borrow.
So I state, sure as fate,
Snubbing leads to sorrow.
—Pittsburgh Post.

Sharks!

Johnny Leach, while at the beach,
Spending his vacation,
Caught a shark and made his mark—
His name spread o'er the nation.

Johnny's back and work is slack,
And he admits quite meekly,
A shark caught him and roped him in—
He's paying it back now weekly.
—Our Own Telegrapher.

Anent Adulteration.

The following verse kept us worrying for a long time. But finally we doped it out. It means the farmer, by shamelessly adulterating his dairy products, has acquired so much worldly wealth that now he is able to hie to the modiste and trap his simple little daughter out regardless. The humor is a bit too subtle for this column, but here goes:

Little drops of water,
Added to some cream;
Makes the farmer's daughter
A veritable dream.
SASHEE, of Woodbine.

On An Unknown Date.

Upon a certain dreary, nameless date,
I shall go forth from this my world alone;
From all I know shall turn to that Unknown,
And be a hero once at any rate.

For so 'tis ruled by a poetic fate
That e'en the coward, e'en the idlest drone,
May meet with High Adventure, all his own,
And once burst blindly through the Darkened Gate!

I, frothy dreamer, on that day shall do
What Hector did and Caesar and the Christ!
But only what mean souls accomplish, too,
To low or no ambitions sacrificed.

'Tis only traveling to some foreign land
Where those who dream begin to understand!
—Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Epitaph.

This isn't original, our contributor admits, but we've never heard it before:

'Neath this pile of rustic stones,
Lies the body of Mary Jones.
Her name was Smith,
It was not Jones,
We called her Jones
To rhyme with Stones.

This Does'nt Apply to Us.

On a winged horse named Pegasus
Our authors once did ride;
Today you see them fly about
In autos big and wide.
—Incog.

Judd Lewis Corrects Tom Daly.

A bold, bad rake reached out his arm
And strove a kiss to take;
But Sue, who worked upon a farm,
Knew how to use a rake.
Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

I cannot say in honesty
I blame the rural miss;
He is a jay who would reach out
His arm to take a kiss.
—Houston Post.

The Dictionary.

Those who ought to use it most
Rarely give it heed;
Those whose words comprise a host
Hourly feel its need.
—New York Sun.

THE CHARLESTON gazette
HAD better
STOP stealing
OUR STUFF
WITHOUT giving us
CREDIT or
WE'LL DO
SOMETHING.
WE STEAL most
OF our stuff
BUT
WE admit it.
R. R. R.

Etficiency Plan Will Improve U. S. Service

Rate of Remuneration Will Be Fixed According to Real Value of Service Rendered—Will Adjust System for Promotions and Demotions in All Departments.

If the urgent deficiency bill as reported from conference passes both houses it will mean that all clerks in executive departments of the Government will be put on an efficiency basis.

This is nothing to get alarmed about. It doesn't mean stop watches and sharp orders, or an awful strain in the offices. It merely means that Congress is attempting to secure an equitable distribution of the funds devoted to each department, seeks to favor the deserving, and give a spur to the others.

This, it has seen fit to do by establishing the Bureau of Efficiency over all the departments. The bureau is at present in charge of promotions of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, a total of about 2,000 employes. The new law will put ten times that number under its influence. The bureau is not under the sway of any one department, but reports directly to the President. It has already, in its effort to devise more economical methods of doing the Government work, effected a great many beneficial changes.

Pomoted by Seniority.

The salary changes under the old regime went almost entirely by seniority, and in this manner men who did simple bookkeeping received often as much as $2,000 a year, while younger men, with more difficult problems to solve were, in effect, penalized for their knowledge and made to work for smaller salaries. It is manifest injustices of this kind that the Bureau of Efficiency has been able to remedy.

If an employe's work is at variance with his rating, and radically so, there are three seps hat can be taken, on recommendation of the Bureau of Efficiency. These are promotion, demotion, or dismissal. There has not been half a dozen complaints against the operation of the bureau since it was inaugurated, although it has had a good many men demoted. This, it is poined out, shows that its findings have been recognized by event the men affected as just and deserved.

The way the efficiency program works in the Postoffice Department is indicative of the way it might be expected to work in other executive departments.

Determined Nature of Work.

The first step taken is to get the nature of what each man does, sated in as accurate terms as possible. The Bureau does not want it stated "clerical work," but "filing cards," or "doing one class of letters," and so on.

The rating is 100 per cent, but this means normal, not superlative. And so employes who are abov normal in their work get a plus rating—over 100 per cent. Similarly hose who are under 100 per cent get a minus rating. One hundred per cent means the quality and quantity of work a Government employe should do. It is the standard of the office, but not exceptional.

Three factors enter into the calculation of th efficiency of the individaul: the type of work, quantity of work done, and quality of work done.

These, accordnig to the scheme used by the bureau, will multiply to give the salary that the employe is earning. If there is a very wide variance between this figure and what he is receiving, it is likely that some action will be taken to equalize the two.

Promotions Are Frequent.

Promotions under this regime are more common than demotions, but several flagrant cases have been discovered in the last few years. Fifteen postoffice clerks were demoted a few months ago, the same number being promoted at the same time.

This was done by what was called the "order of differences plan." All the clerks are rated in order of the differences between their salaries and their earnings, beginning with the largest disparity of plusses at the top, and the greatest minus differences at the bottom of the list.

When anyone at the first rating falls below so far that he is earning 60 per cent less than he is getting, he is put down one rate, and the excess between his new salary and his former one is given to the man having the greatest excess of earnings over salary in the next lower rank.

Seek Equal Distribution.

Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, said: "It is merely an effort of Congress to make a more equitable distribution of money in the departments. We try to fix the standards from 15 per cent to 30 per cent above commercial rates. When our system was put into effect in the postoffice it meant a general increase of wages there.

"The Government wants to pay the men equitable compensation for what they are doing. But it wants to pay a man for what he does, not for pull, prestige, or age.

"The standard used to be longevity. Instead of efficiency; the new system has worked well in the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, and, doubtless, will prove successful in the others to which it is proposed to extend it."

Devise Working Method.

Another duty of the bureau is to devise better and more economical methods of doing the Government's work. These two keep the twelve permanent members of the bureau staff busy consistently, and at present there are ten men employed extra. The extension of the bureau supervision to all executive departments will mean that its force will have to be largely increased, as the work will be for 20,000 instead of 2,000 as at present.

Any clerk who is indifferent to his work is in line for demotion, while on the other hand, any employe who takes a zealous interest in a proper performance of his duties may expect to be rewarded by an increase of salary. This is the result of the establishment of a standard, and the evolution of each employe in regard to the standard he should attain. It is claimed one of the gratest advancese in the administrative department of Government that has been made in some years.

"It is a subject that affects the comfort and happiness of 20,000 people in the District of Columbia," stated Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, "but it is one that is much more likely to affect them beneficially than otherwise. We will do the right thing."

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Amusements and Meetings of Fraternal and Social Bodies.

Today.

Concert, Marine Band, Dupont Circle, 7:30 p. m.
Lecture, "Shall America Release or Retain the Philippines?" I. Panlasigui, Idle Hour Park, Georgetown.
Meeting, Potomac Boat Club, to discuss life-saving on Potomac.
Excursion to Chesapeake Beach, Sons of Jonadab, for benedit of sanitorium fund.
Meeting, membership committee, Chamber of Commerce, 12 o'clock, in chamber rooms.
Meeting, Women's National Republican Club, gridiron room, Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home Bandstand, 6:30 p. m.; Capitol, Marine Band, 5 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7, degree; Federal City, No. 26, degree; Harmony, No. 19, business; Columbian, No. 1, degrees.
Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5, business. Pythian Sisters—Friendship Temple, No. 9, initiation.

Amusements.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—"Look Who's Here," 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Glen Echo—Open-air amusements, dancing, and free movies.
Great Falls, Va.—Concerts, dancing, music, and movies, all free.
Garden—Continuous motion pictures, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Continuous motion pictures, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Lawne fete, Junior Society, Christian Endeavor of the Fifteenth Street Christian Church, Fifteenth and D streets southwest.
Odd Fellows—Columbian, No. 10, degree; Covenant, No. 13, business. Pythian Sisters—Meeting of general committee on Dunn celebration.
Knights of Columbus—Dance, Columbus Country Club.
Masonic—Grand Lodge, special meeting.

WILL RECRUIT NEW ARTILLERY COMPANY

Officers Are Organizing Additional Guard Unit.

An additional coast artillery company of the District militia, whose membership will be limited to college men, college graduates, or men of that educational standing is in process of formation under direction of Capt. Walter W. Burns, commander of the present company of coast artillery, of the District National Guard.

The present coast artillery company was recruited last winter from students of the George Washington University. The success of this organization prompted Captain Burns to apply for permission from Major J. C. Castner, U. S. A., adjutant general of the District, to form another company. The permission was promptly granted, and recruiting for the organization has already begun.

White House Airedale Motors to Shadowlawn

"Davie" went to Shadowlawn today. He has been impatient for some time to get his first glimpse of the Summer White House. This morning midst tearful scenes he left in his private car. "Davie" is the White House pet—and airedale terrier.

His "car" is a small Ford "tear-about," the rear of which is fixed up in true Pullman style with a sumptuous bed of straw. The trip will require about two days.

FUNERAL RITES FOR CAPITAL RESIDENTS

Places and Time of Services Arranged by Bereaved Families.

Preston Nabors.

Funeral services for Preston Nabors, who died Monday, will be held at his late residence, 718 Portland street, Congress Heights, today at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Congressional Cemetery.

Patrick Sullivan.

Funeral services for Patrick Sullivan, who died Monday at his residence, 2608½ L street northwest, will be held tomorrow at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. He is survived by his wife and four daughters and two sons.

POLICE INVESTIGATING LOSS OF DIAMOND PIN

Heirloom of Hawaiian Princess Disappeared Here.

Investigation is being made by the police of the loss of a platinum bar pin set with diamonds, owned by Princess Kawananakoa, of Honolulu.

The loss, which was not discovered until after the princess had left Washington for Honolulu, was reported by Dr. Nathan Boyd. The princess is now in New York. She is the widow of Prince David Kawananakoa, and for a number of years has been a resident of Washington during the social season.

The pin is a family heirloom, and is valued at $2,000.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, at Bandstand, at 6:30 o'Clock.

JOHN S. M ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "The Grand Knight" ..... Boehnlein
Overture medley, "The King Pin" ..... Taylor
(Witmark Song Hits)
Andante Religieso ..... Thome
Selection, "Tom Jones" ..... Gorman
Intermezzo, "Omeomi" ..... Powers
Frolique Sans Souci, "Bohemiana" ..... Smith
Valse Hesitation, "Lure of the Night" ..... Braham
Finale, "Your Wife" ..... Piandatosi
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Marine Band, at the Capitol, at 5 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.

March, "Staunch and True" ..... Teike
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Serenade, "Les Millions d'Arlequin" ..... Drigo
Cornet solo, "The Volunteer" ..... Simons
Musician Arthur S. Witcomb.
Prelude ..... Rachmaninoff
Waltz, "The Volunteers" ..... Santelmann
Grand scenes from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Notice—The audience is requested to stand, men with their hats removed, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played.

Times Mail Bag

Sees No Good Reason Why Workers Should Not Own Railroads.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

When one considers the efficient business organizations of the various brotherhoods of the railroad workers, their vast influence in the industrial world, and their power as orginzations, one is at time inclined to speculate on the reason why they do not use this power, as organizations, to secure by purchase the controlling interest in the capital stock of the railroads affording employment to the larger number.

So far as the principle is concerned, there appears to be no good reason why any organization of workingmen, as an organization, could not acquire a controlling interest in the capital stock, and operate, by committee system or otherwise, almost any large industrial organization, and it appears to be very unlikely that any considerable number of workers would ever act in a manner to cause serious injury to their personal interests, where they have a voice in the management of affairs by the personal vote of each man affected. J. C.

Washington, August 29.

More of the Causes and Cures for Rheumatism.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In a recent issue W. A. M. gives excellent advice to rheumatics, namely, elimination of poison by perspiration induced by exercise.

Prunes are highly recommended by Dr. Woods Hutchinson as an aid to health, taken freely at least twice a week. All laxative fruit is helpful. This is in line with Metchnikoff's theory that the colon, through autointoxication, is a fruitful source of disease, and the cause also of senile decay. Doctors and dental surgeons give three reasons for rheumatism: Absorption of pus from teeth or glands or slight appendicitis; vocational, as in laundresses; uric acid.

Free perspiration practically ceases in the fall, when rheumatism usually is felt. Dr. Hirshberg's articles in The Times are always interesting. I have ofte nthought that the press and moving pictures do an incalculable service by making hygiene popular.

A SUFFERER.

Washington, August 30.

Suggests Way to Handle Railroad Strike Through Government Operation.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In looking over your editorials on the threatened railroad strike, I am somewhat surprised to find The Times unable to suggest a remedy. Allow me to suggest one that I have in mind. First, the people should be considered; secondly, the railroad workers, and last, the railroad magnates.

The people bear the cost of the transportation, therefore should be entitled to first consideration.

The railroad workers are entitled to second consideration because of the fact that they have helped to make the railroads what they are today, and speaking generally are composed of men who are required to have special ability, courage and tact. As to the railroad magnates, it is true that they have a great deal of money invested in the various railroads of the country, or in other words, they represent stock-holders who are interested in this matter, but there is a vast difference in the interest as represented by the railroad magnates in this matter as compared to the great interest that the public has to consider and their rights to demand a square deal.

Now as to the remedy. Let the railroad workers strike if they wish to, then let the Government throw the railroads into the hands of receivers. In the meantime, the Government can operate them and give the men an eight-hour day. Congress can then take up the question as to a compulsory arbitration, or if this is impossible, then the people will know that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary for the Government to take over the railroads as Government property.

Now is the time to act, and I for one firmly believe that the President knows exactly what he is doing and that the people will stand behind him and approve any action that he may take along this line.

A. B. JOHNSON.

Washington, Aug. 29.

ROCKVILLE.

Miss Pearl Elizabeth Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ray, of Laytonsville, this county, and Mr. Forrest King, of Germantown, were married at noon today at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating minister was the Rev. Harry Albaugh.

J. Mahlon Sullivan died at his home here Monday evening, aged forty-four years. He had a stroke of paralysis about a year ago. His wife, who was Miss Sadie Burries, of this county, and a son, Harry Sullivan, are living. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church here.

The Aid Association for the Blind, the Methodist Home, the Children's Hospital, the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, the Washington Home for Incurables, and the Young Women's Christian Association, all of Washington, are the residuary legatees under the will of Mrs. Helen A. Howard, widow of Dr. Florodora Howard, which was admitted to probate in the orphans' court here yesterday. The will was executed December 8, 1913, and disposes of an estate valued at about $75,000.

ANACOSTIA.

Reed and black birds are in the marshes along the Anacostia river in large numbers at the present time, and on Friday morning huntsmen of the District will be on hand to enjoy a day of fine sport. Members of the eleventh precinct will see that no violations of the law are permitted. No hunting will be allowed south of the Anacostia bridge.

The committee in charge of the annual picnic to be held at the German Orphan Asylum on Labor Day reports all details of this event completed. The Ladies' Aid Society will take a prominent part. An old fashioned German supper will also be served.

The winter schedule for entertainments at the Government Hospital for the Insane will soon be put into effect. This will include motion pictures for the inmates on each Friday night, with an occasional dramatic offering, and a dance on Tuesday nights by the employes.

HYATTSVILLE.

The Prince George's County Teachers' Institute began yesterday and will continue for two weeks. About 125 teachers are receiving instructions as to the course of study for the coming season.

A special meeting of the town council has been called for next Tuesday evening.

A. R. Bowers, manager of the Riverdale Juniors, will play his baseball team Labor Day against the Hyattsville Boy Scouts.

Preparations are being made for members of Oriole, Mt. Rainier and Forestville Lodges of Odd Fellows to visit Hampden Lodge, of Baltimore. About fifty members will go from here.