

The Washington Times

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays) By the Washington Times Company, THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President, R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary, C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays) \$3.00, Six Months, \$1.75, Three Months, 90c.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1917.

ORDER THE GUARD HOME!

It is high time to bring the national guard back home. All the evidence that the public knows about points to the fact that the necessity for its remaining on the border has passed. Major General Funston again is reported as saying that he believes the regular troops under General Pershing, when they are brought out of Mexico, will be adequate to guard the border.

For the last few days there have been reports that the Pershing army is to be ordered out of Mexico. One report is that the orders already have been prepared. The status of the negotiations with the Mexican government offer no reason for the Pershing forces remaining any longer upon Mexican territory.

If the necessity for the presence of the militia on the border has passed, the men can be ordered home none too quickly to suit them or the country at large. Keeping them there longer would serve further to disorganize the guard. The men long have been chafing under performance of a duty for which they have made unusual sacrifices. Their presence there has been compared to the old trick of placing a child in the arms of an innocent bystander to hold, and then going away and leaving it there. The guardsmen have had their fill of the task of coddling the Mexican muzz, and there are strong intimations that the public at large, which is paying the bills, is growing mighty sympathetic with their viewpoint.

PORK—A CREED

The pork Congressman's true creed, as originally enunciated by Representative Frank Clark of Florida, apostle of public building pork, declared "against preparedness tooth and nail" if it "means that we must stop work on public buildings and other internal improvements." This creed has now been ably restated as follows by Representative Burnett of Alabama in the preliminaries to rolling the \$38,000,000 public building pork barrel through the House under a gag law limiting debate on it to four hours.

While we have for the last four years been frittering away millions of dollars upon armies and navies and munitions of war here in the East, the people of the South and West have not so much as seen the eagle on a twenty dollar gold piece, nay, not even the buffalo on the back of a jitney.

Passing over the facts that the distribution of patronage during the past four years belies this statement and that the preparedness legislation has been so thoroughly permeated with pork—much of it for the sections over the neglect of which Mr. Burnett raises such an appealing wail—as to nullify its effect, it is necessary to call attention to the essential un-Americanism of such an outbreak. Mr. Burnett has apparently no conception of the fact that the United States is one country, the protection of each part of which is vitally necessary to the rest.

RAIDING HONORABLE YET EFFECTUAL

The latest German sea exploit is the work of a conventional surface-going vessel, not a submarine. To this raider have fallen more victims, so far as can be learned, than to any one other raider in any single raid of the war. While full lists of the captures made by the Moeve, Karlsruhe, and the Emden are not available, it would appear that they have been outdone.

As for submarine raiders, it is an unusually fortunate one that destroys three or four vessels in the course of a trip. "The limitations of the submarine restrict its value in the wholesale destruction of shipping and render necessary the employment of large numbers of these craft, with heavy expense of life and material, in order to attain large results, as computed in tonnage.

The present raider, to judge by reports from various sources, has sunk at least a score of merchant vessels; how many more none can yet say. A list of the known tonnages of destroyed ships totals 90,000 tons. A captured Hamburg-American liner, the Prinz Adalbert, has just been auctioned in London for a figure approximating \$120 per ton, and this price may be taken to represent the

minimum value of the 90,000 tons lost through the raider. A total of \$10,800,000 is reached, representing the loss in ships alone. As many of the vessels bore valuable cargoes, and most of them being bound for European ports were laden, the loss in cargoes may equal that in bottoms. It is not unlikely that the entente nations are \$20,000,000 or more losers by a single sally of a single ship.

It seems thus far that the German has made provision for the safety of captives by sending them to shore in three vessels, one of which has reached Pernambuco. The great success of the raid, in connection with the absence thus far of any undue frightfulness in the manner of its execution, arouses the inquiry why Germany has so long refrained from carrying on a decently civilized, yet, as now fully demonstrated, in a perfectly practical manner. The uses of frightfulness are perhaps known to high Prussian authorities; only the benefits of frightfulness itself can explain the submarine policy that sunk the Lusitania.

OUR "VILLAGE WAYS"

"Washington lives of, by and for gossip. It is the paradise of the scandalmonger. Its whole round of conversation begins and ends with 'He said' and 'She said.' There is an invisible wash-line over an imaginary back fence that runs through Washington, over which male and female housewives exchange their stock in trade of rumormongering."

That is what a New York newspaper that plumes itself on its fairness and truthfulness says about the village life of Washington, and as if to add insult to injury it says that what housewives talk about "is never given as rumor or gossip; as Washington has a character of its own, so it has a pose of its own, and that pose is the knowing pose, the cocksure pose." And all this because of "The Real Scandal," the "leak inquiry," which this godly metropolitan purveyor lays to the charge of Washington—not official Washington, not the Washington of the Adullamites from the provinces; but the Washington of established community pride which at times would fain escape from the scandalmongers who flock like the eagles to the carcass.

In the very number of the paper in which this diatribe is printed four columns of space is filled with the story of the "leak," and day after day as long as it continues to "leak" all the news that's fit to print, whatever its vicious gossip character, will be gazetted to the discredit of Washington, not official Washington, but the Washington of established history and reputation.

Who started this "leak" affair anyhow? A man by the name of Wood, a Congressman from Indiana. Who followed his lead so that "the world would take it seriously and the reputation of the nation be dirtied?" A speculator in stocks from Boston with New York connections.

Where did he get the gossip upon which he based his charges? Largely from his friends and acquaintances and associates in New York.

Who are the witnesses summoned to Washington to testify in the real scandal? Where do they come from? In the main, from New York, which talks so righteously about the village gossip of Washington. An editor of a magazine, one of the editors of a Sunday paper, three of the leading bankers of the country, three of the leading brokers who are said to have profited by the "leak," and day after day column after column of the "gossip" sworn to before the committee, upon which Washington has not a single representative, is retailed in the paper which has been mean enough to lay all the disgusting mess to "the village ways of Washington."

The real Washington is no more like the official Washington than the real New York is like the pseudo New York, which is composed of the odds and ends of human kind which crowd its cabarets and support its bucketshops and bunko its innocent strangers and fill its night courts with victims and its everyday life with domestic scandals. The real Washington does not care very much about it; it only objects that the scandalmongers of the whole country should be dumped upon it and contemptuously charged to "the village life of Washington."

HUNTING TROUBLE

Somebody's always taking the joy out of life.

Consider for moment Uncle Sam's new two-bit piece. A very pretty little chunk of metal, all fussed up, with a soaring eagle, and panels, and a near Grecian lady and everything. And now we find there's a rift in the lute—no, no, not lute. Some sharp or other has found that the new piece is going to soak up a lot of dirt, compared with Uncle Sam's former issues of currency.

Doesn't it seem as though that's going a long way to find something to worry about? This expert had to go and put in a lot of time rubbing dirt into the cracks, crevices, and undulations of the new quarter just to find that it is a dirt catcher.

However, we suspect that the

court of last resort will exonerate the designer, despite this horrible seedling of filthy lucre. The American public, undoubtedly will show, if a census, or consensus, be taken, to have placed the new piece high in its affections. It would probably be rivalled in popular esteem by only two silver coins—the silver half dollar and the well-known and justly popular unit of the root of evil—the American dollar.

THE BOY AND HIS CITY

When you quit the red brick school house and went to work in Jenkins' grocery at Upton Four Corners, you didn't have to be told how far it was out to Crescent Junction, or what road to take to get out to Mrs. Shanks' place.

When a boy quits school in Washington in 1917 to go to work in a department store the thing that surprises his employer most is apt to be his deep and frank ignorance of any of the facts about his own city. Whereupon the employer conceives that the boys of the present generation are a pretty sorry lot.

All this is not the modern boy's fault. If he has to spend so much time a day learning about the explorations of Tibet, or the routes that Peary took to reach the North Pole, he has to do it, that is all, for must he not get "good marks" and pass examinations?

E. L. Thurston, Superintendent of Schools, conceives that somewhere in school a pupil should be taught a great deal about his own city. He is mapping a course to be included in history and geography which will not throw a young man out in a big town to find work and to perform work amid conditions about which he is much more ignorant than the topography of Palestine.

Strangely enough, with all the educational theories that are floating about, if Washington does this city study work thoroughly it will be about the first time any school system will have provided for such study. It is peculiarly fitting that the National Capital should be the first to attempt such an effort, because the boy or girl who learns about Washington will have to swallow a great deal of sugar-coated national history with it.

A SANE CHOICE

In picking Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, to conduct the leak investigation the Rules Committee of the House has gone a long way toward atoning for its ridiculous performances in the early stages of probing the alleged "disclosures."

Some commentators jumped right in to announce they smell a rat in his selection. Because Senator Weeks favored Whipple, and the Senator and Governor McCall are rivals, and because Governor McCall's son married Mr. Lawson's daughter, they sagely announce that Mr. Whipple was chosen to discount Lawson. It develops today that Mr. Whipple's name was suggested in a letter Mr. Lawson wrote the committee.

Without going to Boston to look up Mr. Whipple's record, which is notable for sturdy and straightforward honesty, those persons who saw him perform at the Brandeis hearing will have confidence in his intention to get at the facts and be careless of results. Mr. Whipple's appearance at the Brandeis hearing was a refreshing oasis amid dreary and long drawn out testimony about rumors as vague as those of this "leak" probe.

Mr. Whipple frankly stated he did not approve Mr. Brandeis' selection. But he refused to hold back facts to back up his view of Mr. Brandeis' temperament, and his frank tearing down of some of the gabgobos by giving information he had about the transactions in question resulted in doing Mr. Brandeis more good than harm.

At the hands of this pugnacious gentleman, who reminds one much of Governor Whitman, of New York, in his conduct in investigations, the facts about the leak are mighty apt to be drawn out.

Out in Wisconsin the constitution requires that all State laws be printed once every two years. This high cost of paper ought to be an effective check to fool legislation in that State.

George M. Colan reports the theft of a \$500 fur overcoat. The originality notable in Mr. Colan's play does not extend to his publicity department.

Along with the person who fools with a gun he didn't know was loaded, is the small boy who sets fire to him self with matches. The sale of the guns ought to be restricted and that kind of matches prohibited.

Samuel Gompers informs Congress that strikes cannot be prevented by legislation. Legislators who can fix the price of gasoline by law ought to be able to regulate little things like strikes.

A leather-lunged, sewer-mouthed, old blatherskite—which leads to the suggestion that perhaps Thomas W. Lawson missed his calling in not setting up in opposition to Billy Sunday.

One editorial commentator dubs Harry K. Thaw a "mephitic public character." Perhaps, after all, Harry has his uses as an encouragement to study of the dictionary.

Here and There In the News

There was some fine phrasing in Secretary Daniels' order announcing the death of Admiral Dewey. That, for example, about the life of the first man of the service like a great river up to its banks running "in full current to the end" and the Tennysonian thought of Dewey choosing to die on the bridge "until the pilot came aboard his life-raft to take him across the bar." There was imagination in both these notably say-words as worthy of the Secretary as of the sailor who has just started on his last voyage.

Undermyer in the Limelight. It has come out in the "leak" inquiry that Lawson had much to do with the money trust investigation, or at least told the committee he had. "I dug up much of the information. Undermyer went to Europe while I did it. I personally paid the bills of the experts, upward of \$40,000, and asked for no glory, except to appear as a witness."

Interesting, if not conclusive, and brings Mr. Undermyer into the limelight again, not as a party in the present inquiry, but as one of the notable figures in this investigating age.

A Remarkable Career. Mr. Undermyer has had a most remarkable career. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., the birthplace also of Representative Glass and Senator Owen, both active agents in the adoption of the new currency system of the country. Undermyer is about fifty-eight years of age. His father's name was Isadore, a tobacco planter and merchant at Lynchburg, and so devoted to the Southern cause that he invested a large part of his fortune in Confederate bonds, enough to paper a room when the war was over, and then he died, leaving his widow with six children and about \$10,000 in the pocket. It is about time you get hep with the modern views of solidarity of interests as between the head of the factory and the humblest workman in it. We fellows that slave for you have our share of the common reputation at stake, and you've got to cut it out. C. E. L.

Dodging the dilemma is a classic sport still popular in Greece. The Kings County Medical Society has voted to oust a doctor because he accepted a good advertisement for the regularity of the Kings County Medical Society.

Began as an Errand Boy. In the metropolis Samuel began work as an errand boy in a lawyer's office when he was fifteen years old, and was paid \$4 the week for his services, out of which, as he is now somewhat inclined to flatter himself, he saved \$3. He went to night schools, took music lessons, studied Latin and Greek and other languages and read law while still in the errand boy state, and was trying cases when he was seventeen. At twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, but had tried and argued many cases in the highest courts of the State before that time. He has now carried through to the seventy-third case in a single year in the supreme court of the State, the largest number tried that year by any lawyer. When he was twenty-two he was making \$40,000 the year at his practice, and could write his check for \$75,000, voted to him by the stockholders. This was one of the largest fees ever paid to an American lawyer. Such a man affords a most interesting study. He has no quarrel with capital; he holds no brief for labor. He believes that the surest way of preserving in this land the reign of law and of securing the rights of property, whether held in vast accumulations or in modest estates is to guard against the extortion of material upon which the fires of revolution are fed.

Some Big Deals. Mr. Undermyer's practice has been largely devoted in recent years to corporation matters. Between 1888 and 1901 he placed \$60,000,000 of American securities in England, with the object of interesting foreign capital in American enterprises. One of the largest of his professional successes was in carrying through the merger of the Utah Copper Company with the Boston Consolidated and the Nevada Consolidated companies. This deal covered values of \$120,000,000, and when it was finished Mr. Undermyer had carried through the deal of \$75,000, voted to him by the stockholders. This was one of the largest fees ever paid to an American lawyer. Such a man affords a most interesting study. He has no quarrel with capital; he holds no brief for labor. He believes that the surest way of preserving in this land the reign of law and of securing the rights of property, whether held in vast accumulations or in modest estates is to guard against the extortion of material upon which the fires of revolution are fed.

Archy on His Travels Again. Archy says what do you think Archy has gone into the movies he has succumbed! He recognized him the minute I saw him. It was in Pittsburgh a short time ago and it was about 10 p.m. during the seventh reel of a ten reel film particularly the provision in the decree warning neutral shipping, under peril of destruction, against venturing into a specific sea area surrounding the British Isles, that contained the threat to hold Germany to a "strict accountability" if American property or lives were lost through the operation of the decree. And it was through the operation of this decree that the Lusitania was sunk.

In its modified form it is understood that the new decree—if issued—would announce Germany's intention to use submarines in effecting a blockade, but in such a way as to safeguard human life as far as is possible except in the case of merchant ships that resist capture.

Would Save Lives. In other words, while no promise would be made to take captured ships into port before a German prize court, crews and passengers would be carried to a place of safety.

In connection with the proposed blockade, it is indicated, use would probably be made of a new type of submarine much larger than any heretofore employed. According to guarded reports which the American Government has received in recent months from the German attachés abroad, the German attachés have been working night and day turning out a fleet of between 70 and 100 of these large underwater craft.

Protest Expected. Whether the United States would protest against such a blockade, if proclaimed, is not indicated, but the assumption is that she would on the same ground that she has protested against the British blockade; namely, on the ground that a blockade to be recognized must be effective, that it should act as a block to commerce with all countries alike.

St. John's Organist Starts Series With Attractive Program. Under the auspices of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts, the first of the series of free public organ recitals, which this year will be given in picturesque St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, was played yesterday afternoon by Henry H. Freeman, organist and choirmaster of this church.

The Society of the Fine Arts contributes a very valuable educational feature in the make-up of its annotated programs. And it was to organ composers of England that Mr. Freeman devoted the major portion of his program, with Sonata in D Major by Peace as the major composition. The opening movement of this Sonata is very musical, and it was developed with brilliancy, while the romance and the finale bore strong contrasts.

Opening the program with the Bach Prelude and Fugue in G major, followed by the gentle "Pastorale" by the same composer, Mr. Freeman also gave a Lemare "Berceuse," "Gavotte" in ancient style by Neusted; a brilliant "Toccata," by Edwards; "The Minister Hells," by Wheelton, and "Wachet" "Hosannah," by Schumann.

The recital of Thursday, January 25, will be given by Lewis C. Atwater, organist of All Souls' Unitarian Church.

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Don Marquis' Column

A submarine got stuck in the mud, and a \$4,000,000 cruiser was sent to pull her out. The cruiser also got stuck. I suggest that the Hon. Josephus Daniels give a pair of sharp pointed stilts and be sent into the quick-sands to pull the cruiser out.

Quick as a Flash. Sir: Many modern moralists maintain that the "movies" have a lowering influence. Probably because they never rise above sea level, so to speak. K. I. T.

What is so transient as the self-respect of a January handkerchief? A fellow should save enough in a week of scientific dieting to get a square meal on Saturday.

Running Comment Renews Itself Every Six Months. Sir: You told the other day: "You're fellows who start little would-be high-brow magazines full of punk poetry these days always think they have to sneer at Tennyson just to show they're really hep to modern thought."

This business has got to stop, once for all, or some of us down-trodden contris are going to get the union to sabotage the product. You jump on our old stuff with both feet, and then go ahead and work off your own old stuff on the consumers without even allowing a decent interval to elapse. We might stand for it once a year or so, provided you maintained the standard of quality by which the firm has won its just reputation. But this shop-worn article of yours has distinctly deteriorated since you wrote, a few months back, that "some of these chaps who write for the little new poetry magazines are mad as God, while others are only sore on Tennyson." It is about time you get hep with the modern views of solidarity of interests as between the head of the factory and the humblest workman in it. We fellows that slave for you have our share of the common reputation at stake, and you've got to cut it out. C. E. L.

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U-BOAT BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN LIKELY

Action Expected as Legitimate Move Against American Arms Traffic.

CONCESSION TO RADICALS

Such Is Interpretation Placed on Semi-Official Advice From Berlin.

Germany is planning to effect in the near future a "submarine blockade" of the British Isles, according to an interpretation placed in certain official and diplomatic quarters here in semi-official advice recently received from Berlin.

While it is understood that the blockade will be made to apply to general commerce, its principle purpose, as is understood here, will be to prevent food supplies and war material from reaching England ports.

And it will be adopted, it is understood, as a legitimate means of breaking up the traffic in arms between the United States and Great Britain.

Partial Concession. From the meager information thus far received concerning the details of the proposed blockade, it is assumed here to represent a partial concession by the German government to the radical element in Germany that has been demanding for many months a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare.

The cry of this element has been that Germany is entirely justified in resorting to every form of submarine warfare in retaliation against the British "starvation blockade" of Germany.

While it is understood that the submarine blockade would be conducted as far as possible in strict accordance with international law, the German authorities believe that any move of the kind designed to "starve out" England will prove popular with the German people.

New War Zone Decree. It is assumed here that if the plan is carried out the German government might give notice to neutral powers by issuing a modified form of the famous "war zone decree" of February, 1915.

This decree, in the form in which it was then issued, brought forth a vigorous protest from the United States. It was this protest, aimed particularly at the provision in the decree warning neutral shipping, under peril of destruction, against venturing into a specific sea area surrounding the British Isles, that contained the threat to hold Germany to a "strict accountability" if American property or lives were lost through the operation of the decree. And it was through the operation of this decree that the Lusitania was sunk.

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GENERALS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO DEWEY

Suffragists at White House Gates Will Drape Banners in Black Tomorrow.

SALUTE PRESIDENT TODAY

Hundred Women Have Done Picket Duty During First Week of Watch.

The suffrage banners carried by the silent sentinels at the White House will be held at half-staff tomorrow as Admiral Dewey's funeral cortege passes the White House.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, of the navy, will be put in charge of the sentinels for the day. The sentinels are also expected to wear mourning or drape their banners in mourning during the hours of the funeral.

The silent sentinels massed at the west gate to salute the President as he returned from his early morning round of golf today. The President doffed his hat to the sentinels as he passed, but did not stop.

Fifty Pickets in Line. There were more than fifty pickets in line yesterday afternoon, when forty Maryland suffragists re-entered the Congressional headquarters contingent.

Mrs. Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, joined the Maryland suffragists while they were on picket duty.

In the first week of White House picketing work, 100 women have done picket duty. Miss Paul announced today. This number included teachers, doctors, lawyers, musicians, writers and women of virtually every profession and from all sections of the country.

WILL LECTURE TO FRIENDS. L. Oscar Moon, field secretary of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Friends' Church, will lecture Monday night at Friends' Church, Thirteenth and Irving streets northwest. His subject will be "An Interpretation of the Life of Today and Our Responsibility Toward It."

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many interesting events of importance are scheduled today.

Address, "The Jew and the World Crisis," Rev. Dr. F. Franklin, Washington Hebrew Congregation, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m. Benevolent, Omo-Club of Brightwood Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Jefferson streets northwest, 8 p. m. Installation of Officers, Good Templars, No. 2, United Order of the Golden Cross, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m. Meeting, United States Soldiers' Home and School Association, Eckington School, 115 1/2 p. m. Installation of officers, Ubers' Association and Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Paul Baptist Church, in church, 8 p. m. Meeting, elementary grade, Sunday School Teachers' Home and School Association, Church, Ninth street and Maryland avenue northeast, 7:45 p. m. Meeting, National Society of the District, with lecture by Dr. Arthur A. Allen on "Studies of Common Birds," McKinley High School, 8 p. m. Memory test, with lecture by Joseph Arthur, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. One act, "The House of the Ballot," Eastern High School Dramatic Society, in school, 8 p. m. Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 6:30 p. m. Address, "The Progressive World Struggle of the Jew," National Hebrew Welfare Association, 1606 Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m. Lecture, "The Vibrations of Famous Statesmen, Past and Present," Louis L. Child, Hotel Portland, 8 p. m. Meeting, Federal Watchmen's Union, No. 1184, Moose Hall, Seventh and G streets northwest, 7:30 p. m. Meeting, National Hebrew Welfare Association, 1606 Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Columbia Belgian Relief Society, Woodward Building, 2 to 5 p. m. Meeting, National Hebrew Welfare Association, with address by Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, National Rifles' Armory, 8 p. m. Meeting, Petworth Rose Society, at home of J. F. Daily, 424 Eighth street northwest, 8:30 p. m. Address, "How to Live in House Planning," F. V. Murphy, before Housekeepers' Association, 1606 Twentieth street northwest, 8:30 p. m. Entertainment, Morning Music Club, Raleigh Hotel, 11 a. m. Celebration of birthday anniversaries of General Lee and Jackson,