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. MUNSEY BUILDING, Pennsylvania Avenue.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.......President
R. H. TITHERINGTON.....Secretary
FRED A. WALKER........Treasurer

One Year (including Sundays), $3.50. Six Months, $1.75. Three Months, 90c.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

To the United States Senate:

Is It Desirable to Make This A Whiskey Drinking Nation?

Will You Vote To Make Whiskey the Only Alcoholic Drink Obtainable in the United States, Forbidding the Manufacture of Light Beer That Millions of American Workmen Use Temperately?

In the United States are three hundred million gallons of whiskey **ALREADY MADE**. That is under ordinary circumstances, a four years supply of whiskey for this country.

There is no accumulated supply of the light beer which is the drink of temperate workmen, in great cities and manufacturing centres.

If, in the name of food conservation, you pass a law forbidding the use of grain in the making of beer or whiskey **YOU WILL PUT THIS COUNTRY AND ITS WORKMEN ON A COMPULSORY WHISKEY DIET.**

For if you pass this law, you will make it impossible for the workers to obtain the light beer which many nations use temperately. You will let loose upon the country in a disastrous flood the three hundred million gallons of whiskey that the manufacturers now have in bond, and other hundreds of millions that will be made and sold secretly, as the price of whiskey climbs higher and higher with the diminishing supply.

Senators are aware that the law proposed is not in reality a law to conserve food, but a law to put the country on a whiskey basis, using the war and the food supply as a pretext.

Does the most sincere Prohibitionist and total abstainer in the Senate believe that it is wise or patriotic actually to forbid the making of light beer, which is harmless as compared with whiskey, and compelling the millions of workers **TO TAKE WHISKEY** if they take anything?

The Prohibitionists who urge you to take this step are sincere undoubtedly. But while you give these sincere men and women full consideration, should you not also consider the two millions of organized union working men who have petitioned the President, Congress and the Council of National Defense against this law, which would make whiskey once more the national drink as it was in the day of Jefferson, who wrote: "Whiskey kills one-third of our population and ruins their families."

After all the w rking men of the United States are not children. They and their leaders at least know themselves. Hundreds of their labor organizations, more than two millions of their individual members have protested against the suggestion that whiskey be made the national drink and the only obtainable drink for workmen in the United States.

Skilled labor is not made up of total abstainers. Any Senator who desires the information may learn that the mechanic who drinks light beer is looked upon as a sober man and safe man, whereas the drinker of whiskey is recognized as one going down hill.

Will the Senate deliberately vote to start thousands of men on the down hill, whiskey road, and, as Thomas Jefferson wrote in protesting against a heavy tax on mild alcoholic beverages, **"CONDEMN THE PEOPLE TO THE POISON OF WHISKEY."**

The average workman in his tastes and habits has not changed greatly, since the days of Jefferson. And whiskey has not changed at all since those days.

Jefferson demanded very wisely that the use of the milder stimulants be encouraged to fight the whiskey poison.

Will the Senate today vote, by absolutely preventing the manufacture of light beer, to make poisonous whiskey the only drink within the workman's reach?

Senators must have observed that the Associated Press on the same day announced the plan to forbid brewing beer in the United States and in a cable from London announced that "England is speeding up the production of beer" in order to have a sufficient supply for the harvest laborers.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, food controller in England, declares that England will not forbid brewing beer because it is a food, the workmen require it, and dissatisfaction among workmen would interfere with war work if the beer were cut off.

Mr. Jones kindly suggests that it might be well for the United States to discontinue brewing in order that more grain might be sent to England.

But does the Senate agree with Mr. Jones? Is not a contented body of workmen in the United States as important to America as contented workmen are important to England?

The two million organized workers of the United States who petitioned the President and Congress against stopping brewing and against "condemning the people to the poison of whiskey" surely know more about American workmen and their wants than does Mr. Kennedy Jones.

Will Senators tell workmen of the United States that they are to be condemned to a choice between ice water and whiskey in order that more grain may be sent to England **TO BE MADE INTO BEER FOR ENGLISHMEN?**

There are in the Senate many sincere advocates of absolute prohibition, who themselves practice total abstinence and set an admirable, honorable example.

Do these and other Senators believe that it would help the cause of temperance if millions of workmen who now drink beer moderately should suddenly find whiskey the exclusive national drink.

Is it fair to workers of whom the nation asks their best efforts, or fair to the cause of real temperance to make of the war a pretext for forcing upon the nation not temperance but **THREE HUNDRED MILLION GALLONS OF WHISKEY?**

The makers of whiskey have estimated that this whiskey supply, ordinarily enough for four years, will be consumed in two years and probably in less time and sold at extravagantly high prices—if beer can be eliminated and drinkers of light beer made into drinkers of whiskey.

What would that mean in the creating of new drunkards? What would it mean in misery for women and children, and in crime increase?

The grain that is used in making beer is barley, not used for bread, but fed to cattle as a most valuable food **AFTER THE BEER HAS BEEN MADE.**

Will the Senate say that this barley which is already planted shall be sent abroad to make beer for English workmen, while workmen here in the United States, by the act of the Senate "are condemned to the poison of whiskey?"

Will the Senate take this step in spite of the written, signed protest of more than two million organized workmen, in spite of the protest of many million of other workmen? In spite of the fact that in England whither our grain is sent, government is doing all it can to discourage the drinking of whiskey and **IS SPEEDING UP THE PRODUCTION OF BEER** for English workingmen?

If the Senate takes this step, makes whiskey the national drink, makes it impossible for the temperate worker to get the light beer to which he is accustomed a very grave responsibility will be incurred—responsibility for creating dissatisfaction among workmen, for increased drunkenness among the people and for increased crime.

Forbid the manufacture of whiskey, by all means, now and permanently. It is a poison and should be classed with the poisons, its manufacture and sale forbidden.

Take the stock on hand, pay for it at a fair price, use it to make ammunition. Better have whiskey used to kill the enemies of the country than distribute it to kill the workmen of the country.

Let the Government give up from now on the shameful revenue that comes from the whiskey tax, and while waiting for the day of ideal perfection and national total abstinence, be content with a tax on the very light stimulants temperately used by our allies in England, France and Italy and by millions of workers here.

In another column will be found an editorial reproduced from this morning's New York World. The World criticises and describes a piece of reckless legislation that deserves the World's extremely powerful rebuke. Lawmakers who read this will, we presume, think earnestly before they commit the nation to a course such as the World forcefully describes.

Aeroplane a Short Cut to Victory

[Mr. Munsey, who has just transferred The Times to another owner, publishes in his New York Sun this morning an extremely interesting installment of his powerful crusade in favor of aircraft fighting, which is here reproduced.]

If officer-aviators of the English and French air squadrons sent here by their respective governments in the interest of our aviation development know whereof they speak, and if our own men on whom the President has placed the responsibility of investigation and the development of our aeroplane service are sure of their facts when they say, as the English and French officer-aviators say, that every additional aeroplane contributed now to the fighting forces on the western front is worth a thousand men in line, a thousand men in the trenches—if all this is so, there was never anything clearer in all the world than that we should throw ourselves with all our might and all the necessary resources of the nation into the construction of a fleet of aeroplanes big enough to destroy the enemy aircraft.

The menace of the submarine, serious as it is to the allied cause, is in no sense comparable to the menace of the aeroplane. The stealthy work of the submarine is, in the main, that of sinking ships. It has little scope beyond this. The aeroplane, on the other hand, is multifarious in its uses. It is the eyes and the scout of the army, the photographer of enemy lines, the reporter, the chronicler of enemy doings, the messenger of commanders, the combatant of the air, and the dread of soldiers and civilians alike when on bombing bent.

Greater Power in Numbers.

Indeed, modern warfare has come to be so dependent upon the aeroplane that battling without it is like navigating in a fogbank. It is the right hand of the strategy board and the eyes of the general in command. But the greatest power of the aeroplane is in its numerical strength. We have just seen what a tiny fleet of twenty aeroplanes could do to London, did do to London, with a death and wounded list of more than five hundred.

If twenty aeroplanes could accomplish this shocking result, what would happen to a city if it were bombed by a fleet of twenty thousand aeroplanes? The carnage from such a raid, the destruction of property and human life, paralyzes fancy. And yet this is easily possible and may well happen if the aeroplane menace of the Germans is not checked, and checked sharply.

Unchecked by the allies, the success of the London aeroplane raid will lead to immensely bolder undertakings of the same character on the part of the Germans. The aeroplane has achieved for them where the Zeppelin failed, and the aeroplane, because of its small cost and the rapidity with which it can be constructed, can and will soon be so multiplied that it will become a far greater menace to London and a far greater menace to England than the submarine, with its threat of bringing England to her knees by starvation.

Task Falls to America.

What is true of London and England as concerns this menace is true of Paris and France. But England and France haven't the power to eliminate the enemy aircraft, as their combined output of aeroplanes is scarcely a match for the output of Germany alone. The work of eliminating German aircraft falls to America, as it has fallen to America to eliminate the submarine, and in the elimination of these two we shall have delivered a decisive blow to the enemy.

Without submarines, or with the efficiency of submarines neutralized, or with aeroplanes eliminated or neutralized, and with the great armies of the allies enormously strengthened from American forces, Germany wouldn't have a chance to win this war, unless by the introduction of some new invention or development as yet unknown.

Our work with the submarine is cut out for us; that is a generally accepted fact, and in the end we shall give a good account of ourselves with respect to this responsibility. We must eliminate it or render it impractical. This we must do to keep England on the fighting line with us.

This discussion hasn't to do with the submarine, however, but with the aeroplane, to a recognition of whose powers we have just awakened. Only three years ago the aeroplane was a toy, and apparently had no practical use. Looking upon it as such, a mere bird of the air, it is no wonder that the world has not kept pace with its development or followed its work in this war with full realization of its achievement and of the yet greater possibilities ahead of it—overwhelmingly great possibilities ahead of it when it shall have come to multiply its numbers into the hundreds of thousands.

Aeroplane Vitally Important.

We know a good deal about the machinery of battle, about armies, big guns, trench warfare, gas projectiles, and bomb throwing. These are, in a way, tangible things, and have none of the seeming of the familiar grim instruments of war, of human destruction, and yet war must go on as we have come to know it, with big armies, trench fighting, enormous artillery service, and all that.

The aeroplane is an auxiliary to this great organization of fighting power, a branch of service, and a vitally important branch. Neither is now complete without the other. The aeroplane service might well, it seems to me, be so expanded as to include two distinct branches, one to do the work the aeroplane is now doing, but to do it on a greatly enlarged scale, the other branch, a branch of enormous numerical strength, to be assigned exclusively to bombing raids on the enemy forces, enemy lines of transportation, enemy submarine bases, the enemy navy, and even to reprisals if the enemy forces this measure of retaliation.

A squadron of twenty thousand aeroplanes in this branch alone, the ranks always to be kept full, would wreak such havoc on the enemy, with the enemy air service crippled or eliminated, that it should prove a short cut to the ending of the war. No nation, not even the great German nation, with its masterful resources and its genius for war, could stand against a combination of this kind.

With Germany's capacity for the production of aeroplanes matched by the productive capacity of France and England combined, it is easily within our reach, great manufacturing people that we are, to produce aeroplanes of the very highest type in sufficient numbers to make the allied nations masters of the air and to add this great bombing branch to the service now in force.

Begin to Realize Power.

Bombing a submarine base, or a railroad, or a given point with an aeroplane, or half a dozen, or a dozen machines, is a very uncertain business, as bombs are dropped from great height and from rapidly moving machines. Accuracy, or anything approaching accuracy, is obviously impossible. But with a thousand machines, ten thousand machines, twenty thousand machines, dropping bombs on a given point, destruction is sure, inevitable.

Within the past two or three weeks America has awakened to an appreciation of what the aeroplane has done and is doing in this war, and is beginning to get a vivid realization of its power, its possibilities, if multiplied to a hundred thousand, or two hundred thousand, to any number big enough to eliminate the enemy air fleet and do the things that come within its scope.

Equipped as the allies are for the grind of war, it would not seem extravagant to say that $1,000,000,000 put into efficient aeroplanes by America, and put in quickly, will go further toward winning the war than $20,000,000,000 would go if spent in trench fighting. And it would not seem extravagant to say that every $100,000,000 America so spends will save 100,000 thousand American lives, and prevent twice as many other casualties.

DEFENDS SHERMAN SPEECH

Writer Asks What Part of It "Stepped Upon Our Corns."

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Having read the very able and patriotic speech of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, as it appeared in the Record of June 22, and having read your editorial of the 24th, entitled "Amphibious Sherman," we write to inquire what part of his public castigation stepped upon your "corns?"

You can generally know a "hit" dog by his yelp, but we wonder whether you stole the seed potatoes from the adjoining lot; whether you sold the 10-cent oleomargarine for 50-cent dairy butter; whether you sold him the cull prunes and hid them in the bag when he had bought and paid for good ones; whether you sold him the easy chair that was in high-class condition, and then delivered him one with a leg off, or whether you are from Virginia and are insulted by some one's thinking he might also come from there, or whether you might be guilty of all these as a cause for such an editorial. But whatever the cause, the fact remains that we need more men of the type and courage of Senator Sherman, who has ability and fearlessness to expose the rascality and viciousness of the Administration, which would destroy every sign of constitutional government in America under a war pretext, but in reality turn the people over to the organized avarice of a gang of millionaire plunderers.

There was a time when you could have deceived and misled the readers of your paper, but the common intimate relations between the Administration of this Government and the Wall Street group are now too well known for you to muddle the waters with such rot.

RUTH WINKELMAN.

U. S. FIGHTING AGGRESSION

Battling for Righteousness, Says Harvard President.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.—"We are not fighting that any nation many recover territory or exact an idemnity," President Lowell, of Harvard University, told the members of the senor class in his baccalaureate sermon today.

"We are fighting to strike down the terror of military aggression," he added. "We are fighting for righteousness, not from malice toward the people of any nation."

Of the graduating class of 425 members only 150 were present, and most of them wore cap and gown over a khaki uniform. The others of the class are scattered among the various military training camps or are on duty on European battle fields.

A TRUE BELIEVER.

"I always believe in saving something for a rainy day."

"How much have you saved?"

"Oh, I haven't saved anything, but I believe in it."

A War For Liberty at Home

(From Today's New York World).

If the levity with which the House of Representatives has dealt with Nation-wide prohibition were to be accepted as properly expressive of official American sentiment and temperament, there would be grave reasons for apprehension. There was no soberness in that action. It was wholly lacking in consideration of the popular will. It was shockingly frivolous in its assault upon property and industry. It was destructive in its effect upon revenue.

A foreign war carried on in this fashion by all branches of government, civil and military, would produce more consternation in the ranks of friends than of foes. Not brewing, distilling and wine-growing alone would be subject to attack, but every other business or interest against which a prejudice exists would be singled out for obliteration or oppression. Such a spirit has been manifested already in several directions. It is worse than dangerous; it is suicidal. Buiness cannot be killed and taxed at the same time.

On a pretense of morality, the House of Representatives does more than strike down industries long legalized and wreck property long legitimatized. It seizes upon the inception of a war for Liberty as a fit occasion for the most sweeping assault upon personal liberty ever known. Assuming that enemy spies and propagandists are as numerous as they have been said to be, in what way, if they had the power, could they do more to make the war unpopular and break the back of Government?

The purpose of this legislation is none the less tyrannical because it is urged as a social reform. Once accepted as law, the United States would have in that enactment an autocracy more vexatious as regards the lives and customs of the people than that which we are to confront with arms in Germany. Because we have enlisted in the effort to rid the world of one despotism, we are asked to submit ourselves to another, also claiming to rule by Divine right. The Kaisers who would establish a dictatorship over tastes and appetites here are self-anointed, and, like their counterpart abroad, they expect to rule by humbug and proscription, by terror and force.

To enslave the American people is a big job, but this bill will do it.

To keep $470,000,000 of liquor revenue out of the National Treasury every year when money may mean victory is an important undertaking, but this bill will do it.

To destroy thousands of millions of dollars worth of American property and throw perhaps a million of men out of work is a project too great for most innovators, but this bill will do it.

To upset the whole financial system of most American States and cities, now resting largely upon liquor licenses, and put new and crushing burdens upon classes already heavily taxed, is an enterprise which would appall most crusaders, but the authors and supporters of this bill enter upon it as lightly as our enemy approached the scrap of paper which safeguarded the integrity of Belgium, and with no more conscience.

A battle won by Germany at such costs as this to American liberty, property, and industry would be uproariously celebrated for a week in Berlin.

Even a German peace yielding an indemnity inflicting such a loss upon an enemy would be regarded by the fiercest of the Potsdam militarists as a fair return of three years of slaughter.

If we had a drunken House of Representatives, if we had a treasonable House of Representatives, if we had a pro-German House of Representatives, could it do more for the enemy than to fire such a torpedo or drop such an aerial bomb as this against a Republic that is stripping itself for war?

Zeal, prejudice, bigotry, hate, even tyranny, may be, sometimes must be, appealed to in the conflicts of nations. Who but public enemies, who but the fanatical Prohibition lobby, well supplied with money and unscrupulous in the use of it, who but treacherous demagogues, would deliberately divide and distract the American people on such an issue at such a time?

URGES WAR PROHIBITION

Talking Food Economy Vain Without It, Says Writer.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I know that a law making the nation "bone-dry" would cause much change and shifting, and perhaps would raise much animosity among Germans engaged in the beer business. But there is no need of talking to me and to millions of other individual Americans about skimping and saving food, while hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain go into liquor.

And also I think it best for us to fear no mind or psychological state of the enemy among us in America. We ought to get every drop of fear out of our blood.

We Americans are rather live folk; nevertheless in all of our conceptions of this war we have moved too slowly—from six months to one year behind time. We need prohibition as a war measure, and it ought to be now.

D. E. MOTLEY.

BRAKEMAN HELPED.

On the new brakeman's first run there was a very steep grade. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking altogether. Eventually, however, he reached the top.

Looking out of the cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief: "We had a hard job getting up, didn't we?"

"We sure did," assented the new brakeman, "and if I hadnt put on the brake we'd have slipped back."—Toledo Times.

Army Orders

Ten days leave granted Major Charles B. Ewing.

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar to active duty at Hampton, Va.

Capt. Charles S. Butler to active duty at Boston.

Capt. W. Cole Davis relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and ordered to Wrightstown, N. Y.

Capt. Walter O. Bowman, ordered to State College, Pa., to examine and enlist candidates for Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Major John T. Sprague and First Lieut. Edward D. Ellis, Medical Reserve Corps, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Lieut. Clinton A. Kane, active duty at Gettysburg, Pa.

First Lieut. John P. Bethel, to active duty at Allentown, Pa.

First Lieut. Theodore P. Brookes, to active duty at St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

The following relieved from present duties and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers, at Washington Barracks, D. C.: First Lieut. Daniel W. Colhoun, First Lieut. Horace L. Smith, jr.; and Second Lieut. Albert Holmes.

Second Lieut. Clyde K. Creesy, discharged from his enlistment at the citizens' training camp, and ordered to active duty, and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers.

Capt. Walter S. Grant, relieved from detail in Signal Corps.

The following transfers are ordered:

Capt. Ernest F. Miller, from Sixth Regiment to First Regiment.

First Lieut. Edward G. Bliss, from First Regiment to Sixth regiment.

The following are ordered to the place specified after his name:

Major Charles C. Billingslea, Annapolis Junction, Md.

Capt. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, Petersburg, Va.

Capt. William C. Cade, jr., Little Rock, Ark.

Capt. Neal N. Wood, Battle Creek, Mich.

Capt. Edgar D. Craft, Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. Henry C. Michie, jr., Rockford, Ill.

Capt. Luther R. Poust, Louisville, Ky.

Capt. Alvin W. Schoenleber, Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.

Capt. Kerwin W. Kinard, Chillicothe, Ohio.

First Lieut. John S. Hodgson, to active duty at Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. John G. Rea, to active duty at Allentown, Pa.

Special orders, No. 120, are so amended as to assign the following to temporary duty in the Southern department: Major Charles C. Billingslea, Major David Baker, Capts. John M. Willis, Chester R. Haig, Robert M. Hardaway, Charles C. Hillman, Harley J. Hallett, John W. Sherwood, Luther R. Poust, Alvin W. Schoenleber, John H. Trinder, and First Lieut. E. Frederick Thode.

First Lieut. Elmer R. Decker to active duty at Allentown, Pa.

Capt. Julius C. Bierwirth to active duty at New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. Willis A. Gibbons to active duty as assistant to the military attache at London.

First Lieut. Frank Tinges to active duty at Fort Riley, Kansas.

First Lieut. Earl V. Morrow relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Capt. Philip D. Wilson and First Lieut. Wilburt C. Davison to active duty at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Ignatz D. Loewy to active duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

The following are assigned to active duty:

At Washington, D. C.—Capts. Thomas H. Wiggins, John D. Groves, John M. Ward, Edward H. Moeller, Melville P. Hite, Chester B. Starbird, Herbert D. Mendenhall, Cornelius H. Harrell, and Walter McY. Wolfe; First Lieuts. Richard E. Tripps, George W. Knight, Benjamin W. La Prade, Arthur W. Brandt, Dwight G. Hubbard, Edgar C. Brantley, Herbert R. Haar, Broderick C. Rafter, Chauncey W. Reed, Frank K. Perkins, and Meyer Hofstadter; Second Lieuts. Louis DuBois Rees, George A. Delatush, John E. Turgeon, Henry Ten Hagen, and John V. Thompson.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capts. Samuel I. Wilkinson, Gilbert C. Dodson, Ross M. Coomes, Paul D. Cook, and Alfred H. Lovell; First Lieuts. John W. Currey, Jacob T. Schless, John M. Lawler, Marcus P. Taylor, Eugene H. Coleman, and Edward W. Legler; Second Lieuts. Lucien Wulsin and Benjamin B. Irving.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Capts. Edward L. Mayberry, Wilkie Woodard, Jay Turley, Harry Y. Hall, George H. Canfield, Herbert W. MacFarren, Albert A. Peters, William A. Schoel, Edward Z. Collings, Arthur L. Enger, Ralph E. Robson, and Orman N. Powell; First Lieuts. Calvin I. Kephart, John F. Bergesch, George E. Goodspeed, jr., Clarence E. Boggs, Charles H. Willison, Raymond F. Braly, Edgar F. Pearson, and Delprat Keen; Second Lieuts. Roy F. Dean and Emmet E. Carruthers.

Major Robert E. Shannon, to active duty at New York city.

First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, relieved at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and ordered to West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Tom Ward, to active duty with the Eighth Engineers.

Major John T. Nance is relieved at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

Second Lieut. Monte C. Smith, to active duty at Front Royal, Va.

First Lieut. Forrest L. Reese to active duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

First Lieut. William Neill, jr., relieved at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and ordered to Washington, D. C.

The following are assigned to active duty at Washington, D. C.: Capt. Alfred H. Thomas, First Lieut. John W. Fredette, First Lieut. Edgar F. Schmidtz, First Lieut. Morris K. Smith.

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, ordered to Springfield, Mass.

The following will report for temporary duty as follows:

To the purchasing officer, 410 Scarit Arcade, Kansas City, Mo.: Major Charles D. McMurdo, Capt. William V. Lusk, First Lieut. Walter Fraser.

To the commanding officer, Fort Reno Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla.: Capt. Harry F. Steel, Capt. Ray J. Stanclift, First Lieut. Burton A. Seeley.

To the commanding officer, Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Fort Keogh, Mont.: Capt. Coleman Nockolds, First Lieut. Andrew E. Donovan, First Lieut. Sherman L. Teeple.

To the commanding officer, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va.: Second Lieut. Joseph W. Burby, Second Lieut. George H. Dean.

First Lieut. Ingild Hansen, ordered to Fort ...

Today's Calendar

WEATHER FORECAST

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Probably fair and warm tonight and Wednesday; moderate southerly winds.

For Virginia—Probably fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; gentle variable winds, mostly southerly.

The pressure is low in the region of the Great Lakes and the far Southwest, and it is high in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the far Northwest. This pressure distribution has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes and the lower Missouri valley, and at widely scattered points along the Gulf coast.

The temperature has risen considerably in the upper Lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, and the North Pacific States, and has changed little elsewhere. Readings are above the seasonal average in nearly all parts of the country east of the Rocky mountains.

With the exception of showers and thunderstorms in the North Atlantic States and the lower Lake region, the weather will be generally fair tonight and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi river.

The temperature will rise tonight in the North Atlantic States and the lower Lake region, and it will be somewhat lower in the upper Lake region.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate to fresh southerly; on the middle Atlantic coast moderate southerly; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts gentle variable.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have moderate south and southwest winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m.	71	11 a. m.	[illegible]
9 a. m.	75	12 noon	[illegible]
10 a. m.	78	1 p. m.	[illegible]

Average temperature for this date for the last 32 years, 73.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH TIDES.	LOW TIDES.
6:29 a. m.; height 3.2	7:14 a. m.; height 0.7
12:41 p. m.; height 3.0	7:27 p. m.; height 0.6

SUN AND MOON TABLES.

Sun rose 4:44 a. m.	Moon rises 11:26 p. m.
Sun sets 7:38 p. m.	Moon sets 11.23 a. m.

Light automobile lamps at 8:08 p. m.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 a. m. today, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature Last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Albany	78	58	30.22	—	Clear
Atlantic city	74	62	30.28	—	Cloudy
Baltimore	82	66	30.24	—	Cloudy
Boston	78	60	30.24	—	Clear
Buffalo	70	58	30.14	.34	Cloudy
Charleston	86	78	30.24	—	Pt. cloudy
Chicago	74	70	29.98	.34	Cloudy
Cincinnati	94	70	30.16	—	Clear
Cleveland	68	67	30.14	.26	Raining
Denver	84	60	30.06	—	Cloudy
Detroit	70	60	30.06	.34	Cloudy
El Paso	98	72	29.82	—	Clear
Galveston	84	78	30.12	—	Clear
Helena	..	46	30.04	—	Clear
Jacksonville	92	72	30.20	—	Pt. cloudy
Kansas City	90	74	30.06	—	Cloudy
Los Angeles	80	60	29.82	—	Cloudy
Louisville	90	74	30.18	—	Clear
Miami	82	72	30.20	1.36	Pt. cloudy
New Orleans	92	74	30.14	—	Clear
New York	78	64	30.24	—	Clear
Oklahoma	90	70	30.08	—	Clear
Philadelphia	80	68	30.26	—	Cloudy
Phoenix	106	64	29.80	—	Clear
Pittsburgh	76	64	30.16	—	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	72	54	30.26	.06	Pt. cloudy
Portland, Ore.	74	52	30.16	—	Clear
Salt Lake City	88	62	29.98	—	Clear
San Antonio	94	72	30.08	—	Pt. cloudy
San Diego	70	62	29.92	—	Pt. cloudy
San Francisco	58	48	30.04	—	Cloudy
St. Louis	84	78	30.06	—	Pt. cloudy
St. Paul	84	64	30.00	—	Clear
Washington	90	62	30.24	—	Clear

Interesting Events of Importance Scheduled for Today.

Competitive examination, Metropolitan Police Department, Business High School, Ninth street and Rhode Island avenue northwest.

Meeting of Southeast Washington Citizens' Association, Donohoe's Hall, 324 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Sewing and drill classes of Woman's Section, Navy League, 1606 Twentieth street northwest, 9:30 o'clock.

Excursion to Chesapeake Beach for benefit of Kallipolis Grotto Junior Drum Corps.

Meeting of North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, Matthew G. Emery School Building, Lincoln road and Randolph place, 8 p. m.

Informal meeting to discuss advisability of merging local trade organizations, office of Henry P. Blair, 8 p. m.

Concert by United States Marine Band, Iowa Circle, 7:30 p. m.

Masonic—Federal Lodge, No. 1; Acacia, No. 18, and Takoma, No. 29; Mt. Horeb Chapter, No. 7, and Potomac, No. 8, Royal Arch; DeMolay Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh and Albert Pike Consistory, Scottish Rite; outing for Junior Drum and Bugle Corps, by Kallipolis Grotto, to Chesapeake Beach; Electa Chapter, No. 2, Bethlehem, No. 7, Friendship, No. 17, and Assonston, No. 26, Order of the Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Amity Lodge, No. 27; Golden Rule, No. 21, and Mt. Pleasant, No. 29; Fred D. Stuart Encampment, No. 7.

Knights of Pythias—Webster Lodge, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 25.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Driftwood," 8:20 p. m.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Poli's—New Poli Players, in "Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15 p. m.

Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

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

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

Casino—Motion pictures, 1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Glen Echo Park—Free motion pictures, dancing and amusements, 8 p. m.

Chevy Chase Lake—Dancing and other amusements.

APPRECIATES TRIBUTE

Thanks Mr. Clayton for Reference to Clara Barton.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

As a visitor to your beautiful city, I was fortunate enough to be present at the National Theater, and so heard William McK. Clayton, a Red Cross speaker.

I want publicly to thank Mr. Clayton for the tenderly beautiful reference he made to Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, for the praise and credit he so generally gave her for her noble work and noble life.

While Mr. Clayton's entire address was an oratorical gem—quite lifted out of the hum-drum, machine-made platitudes most speakers run to—I wish every one in Washington could have heard it for the inspiration and uplift that would have been theirs. I personally appreciated his heart-winning tribute, because, as a little girl, I first knew Clara Barton and know her life to have been a benediction upon earth; that here she walked ever eagerly in the footsteps of the Master, gave, toiled, and suffered, always unselfishly in the spirit of a true Daughter of the King.

Gratefully yours,
(Mrs.) ANCELLA CHASE FISCHER.

BEATING THE SEASONS.

"Women are forehanded, to be sure."

"How now?"

"The first straw hats appear in ... furs in July."