

Let Us Read a Book. Is Genius Inherited? What You Owe to Your Mother. Read Galton's "Hereditary Genius."

Occasionally, to vary the monotony of comment on news, let us read a book in this column.

The book for today must interest you because it tells you how and where you get your genius—if you have it. Written by Francis Galton, published by D. Appleton & Co. Read "Hereditary Genius."

Can the genius of the individual be transmitted to following generations?

If so, what are the laws that govern, what are the known facts?

Do we inherit qualities from the souls of our parents, or from their bodies, or from body AND soul?

There is no doubt as to inheritance of physical peculiarities. In one New York family three children out of five, for several generations, have been born with twelve toes instead of ten. Such instances abound.

Galton asserts and apparently proves that genius is handed down regularly, mental and spiritual qualities being inherited as frequently as qualities purely physical.

He pushes his conclusions to the extreme limit, declaring: "It would be quite practicable to produce a highly gifted race of men by judicious marriages during several consecutive generations."

In his analysis of four hundred great men scattered throughout the historical period of human existence, the heredity of genius is startlingly conspicuous.

The persistence of genius from generation to generation is especially marked in the Jewish race. In France the revolution and the guillotine disorganized families by wiping out descendants of the ablest families. France seems to be doing quite well without them.

Hereditary far more than special training determines the future of the human being. One man will lead a sedentary existence all his life and easily eclipse in feats of strength the performance of a trained athlete.

The one got his muscles from his father and mother, and they could not be equaled by any amount of training in a man of inferior endowment.

Such a man as Shakespeare or Alexander inherits marvelous genius, said millions of men with training and opportunity unlimited can only hope to be pigmies beside them.

Not only the mental qualities which we call genius, but minor intellectual powers are distinctly hereditary.

The father of Seneca had an extraordinary memory. Lord Macaulay inherited a memory that enabled him to cite by heart hundreds of pages which he had read but once. Porson, the Greek scholar, was remarkable for memory, hereditary in his family.

Galton makes the interesting statement that the average brilliant fighting man, one of Napoleon's marshals, or one of Cromwell's generals, for instance, belongs merely to the speculative, dashing class. He is not really great, and has no great ancestry.

On the contrary, the great commanders of the world, Alexander, Scipio, Hannibal, Caesar, Marlborough, Cromwell, Wellington, Napoleon, emphasize the importance of heredity in the development of genius.

The chapter on commanders in "Hereditary Genius" should be read even by those who think they have no time to read the entire book.

The outline of Alexander's hereditary qualities, combining the practical wisdom and coolness of his father with the ardent enthusiasm and un governable passions of his mother, is an intensely interesting chapter of human development.

One relative of the great Alexander first tamed African elephants and used them for fighting. Others were the Ptolemys, one was the famous Cleopatra. It was a remarkable family to produce the most remarkable man in history.

Hereditary genius is investigated and proved in the case of judges, statesmen, soldiers, writers, scientists, poets, musicians, painters, and clergyman—as well as among athletes and successful merchants.

Galton denies that men and women of genius have necessarily smaller families than commoner mortals.

He believes that women transmit genius as frequently as men, if not more frequently.

Fathers who imagine themselves the possessors of genius—there are plenty of them—are always denouncing sons to inherit their grand qualities. It may interest them to know that their DAUGHTERS are more apt than sons to inherit and transmit the greatness of the father. Great sons of great men you can count on your fingers. We think of only two, Filippo Lippi, son of the painter, and Pitt, buried in the same grave with his father, Lord Chatham—

The end of this in Col. 4, Page 2.

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FINAL EDITION

FIRST COMPLETE STORY OF SINKING OF THE ANTILLES

T. R. Says He Lost the Sight of One Eye Boxing At the White House. Can You Tell From This Picture Which Eye It Was?



WHO HIT T. R. AND BLINDED HIS EYE?

This is the question foremost in the minds of the citizens of Washington today following the announcement by Colonel Roosevelt that he suffered loss of sight of one eye while boxing with a sparring partner during his second term as President.

A Puzzling Question. This is another question that is agitating the National Capital and especially those residents who have seen and talked with Roosevelt and never have detected the slightest indication that the strenuous Colonel can see with only one eye.

Colonel Roosevelt divulged the injury to his eye when talking with reporters at a health farm in Stamford, Conn., where he has been training for two weeks to get down to fighting trim. He said he took on fourteen pounds in the two weeks, but that wasn't as important as his statement that the sight of one of his eyes was destroyed at Washington during his last term as President, during boxing exercise at the White House with a young captain of artillery.

The identity of this artillery captain, who is likely a brigadier general by this time, at once became the leading question of interest in Washington.

Captain Philip Sheridan, now of the general staff, who was one of President Roosevelt's aides had an alibi, at once. He is from the cavalry, not the artillery.

"I never heard of the eye incident," Captain Sheridan said, "but Colonel Roosevelt took on all comers," was the way Brigadier General McCauley, of the Marine Corps, put it. He was much at the White House during Roosevelt's administration.

Boxed With Wood. "The Colonel used to box a great deal with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood," General McCauley said, "and there was a boxing instructor there he used to box with. But he would take on anyone who wanted to box."

General McCauley never heard that Colonel Roosevelt had damaged the sight of an eye in his boxing exercises.

Maj. Granville Porteus, then a captain, was one of T. R.'s sparring partners. He is on active duty now and could not be located. Colonels Brownell, Bingham and Simons, who served as chief military aides at the White House, and Maj. U. S. Grant, Md., another aide, were officers who might tell something about the boxing bouts at the White House in the old days, but all are now in the field. White House attaches believe Lieut. Col. Dan T. Moore is the officer who struck Colonel Roosevelt in the eye.

TAKE THE LOAN

A friend has sent Secretary of State Lansing the following poem, "Take the Loan," which was written by Edward Everett Hale in May, 1861. It was set to music and sung through the country in the fall of 1861. It was found by Professor Edward Everett Hale, of Union College, in his father's civil war diary.

Take the loan! Take the loan! For the hope the prophets saw, For the swords your brothers draw, For liberty and law, Take the loan!

Who would press the great appeal Of our ranks of serried steel, Put your shoulders to the wheel, Take the loan!

Who would give the soldiers food, Who would staunch her brother's blood, Take the loan!

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MORE PAY FOR TRACTION MEN

Motormen and conductors of the Capital Traction Company on October 26 will receive an increase in wages of 2 cents an hour.

This announcement was made today by the company and is, it is stated, "in order to aid its employees in meeting the high cost of living, made more acute by war conditions."

The increased wages, it is stated, will be paid "during the continuance of such conditions."

Under the new scale employees will receive 27 cents an hour during the first year, 27 1/2 cents during the second year, 28 cents during the third year, 29 cents during the fourth and fifth years, 30 cents during the sixth year, and 32 cents during the seventh year and after.

The new schedule was filed with the Public Utilities Commission today by George E. Hamilton and John H. Hanna, president and vice president of the Capital Traction Company.

Herbert Hoover has been complaining that too many men needed on the farms have been drafted.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has pressed for the return of men now in the national army who are skilled in shipbuilding trades.

Food and ships are as necessary to the allies as men. Originally it was argued that a selective service law had its advantages over the volunteer system, because industry was not weakened thereby.

The four women who are serving sentences of six months each are confined one in a cell. It was also stated by the suffragettes.

The women are shut up, two in a cell on the third floor of the jail. Only bars separate them and they can talk at liberty.

NEW DRAFT PLAN WILL BE SELECTIVE IN FULL SENSE

Newly-Evolved Scheme Soon to Be Put Into Operation Divides Conscripts Into Various Classes of Liability.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

At last selective service that literally involves service by selection and not lottery. This is the meaning of the remarkable change in the operation of the draft law about to be set into operation by Major General E. N. Crowder, the provost marshal.

Nothing since the passage of the law has caused more real gratification inside and outside the Government than the splendid scheme which the provost marshal, with the approval of Secretary Baker and President Wilson, has evolved after conference with the exemption boards of several States.

Henceforth the men of draft age will be classified and placed in order of liability that will give the United States army a supply if necessary of at least 2,000,000 men out of the 9,000,000 who registered on June 5, with a minimum disturbance to essential industry and the family relationship.

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Italian Plane, Carrying Eight Passengers, Off On New York Trip

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 22.—Carrying eight passengers, some of them high officials of the United States, Lieut. Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, left Langley Field this morning in a Caproni aeroplane for Mineola, L. I.

Lieutenant Balerini, driving a Fiat, and Lieutenant Bellotti, driving a Pomolito, preceded Lieutenant Resnati.

Details of the flights and names of passengers were kept a secret.

SUFFRAGETTES MOVED TO JAIL

Twelve Suffragette pickets of the National Woman's Party, who refused to work while prisoners at the District workhouse at Occoquan, are today inmates of the District jail, where they will serve the time of their sentences.

The recommendation of Superintendent Whittaker of Occoquan that the prisoners be put in "solitary confinement" has not been carried out, however, it was stated by the National Woman's Party today.

George S. Wilson, secretary to the Board of Charities, said the transfer to the jail of the suffragette prisoners was made because of their refusal to work at the District workhouse.

The pickets, he said, were formally notified of this by Superintendent Whittaker Saturday.

Unless they recede from their position, he said, they will be deprived of all privileges while serving the remainder of their sentences, and will not be allowed to receive visitors nor to send or receive mail.

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STRUGGLING SAILORS DRAGGED DOWN AS TRANSPORT FOUNDERS

Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Evening Sun. (Copyright, 1917. All rights reserved.)

AT A FRENCH PORT, Oct. 19.—(Delayed by censor.)—The survivors of the Antilles were landed here today.

They told a thrilling tale of suddenly being awakened by an explosion that tore out the side of the ship; of the rush for lifeboats, and the overturning of three, possibly five, while the Antilles was filling so fast that she sank five minutes after she was hit.

They told of men jumping overboard from the stern of the transport and of being sucked under as she went down, and of others floating about and clinging to rafts and wreckage for more than two hours before they were picked up.

130 MEN ARE LANDED.

There were some 300 men aboard the Antilles, which was sunk on her return voyage to America. There were no women on board. About 130 men were landed here. The loss of life is estimated at between fifty and sixty, all Americans, either born or naturalized.

(Official reports say sixty-seven were killed.) Among them were four or five men from infantry regiments of the expeditionary force who were being sent back, members of the naval gun crew, some of the ship's crew, and a talented sailor, returning home after Philadelphia, returning home after having served six months in the American field service.

His body was recovered and brought to this port. He was seen on the deck of the Antilles as she went down, and it is believed that he was caught in the suction and struck by some wreckage.

No United States naval officers were lost. A brigadier general and two army surgeons were among the saved.

The Antilles sailed Monday night for the States. Wednesday morning at 6:45 o'clock an explosion amidships on the starboard side shook the vessel and a great mass of water was thrown over the side of the ship. A torpedo had found its mark. The engine room had been pierced and the ship began to sink immediately.

Men began rushing on deck. They saw vessels speeding toward them, but it was seen immediately that the Antilles was doomed.

The men went at once to the lifeboats to which they had been assigned at the boat drills. There was little confusion, according to a young member of the American field service, who was one of those rescued after floating for several hours in the water.

What impressed him, he said, was the comparatively few men he saw on deck. Unfortunately, the launching of the lifeboats was attended by several disastrous mishaps.

Three lifeboats lost. One boat overturned when it hit the water, throwing all the occupants into the sea; another capsized as it pushed off, and a third, in which were Brigadier General —, the purser of the ship and the young American field service man when he was stuck at the stern. The boat descended rapidly and pitched them all out when about half way to the level of the water.

These three men and a few members of the crew who were in the boat came to the surface, and were swept past the stern of the ship and managed to get hold of some floating objects.

Three boats got away safely with the bulk of the survivors. All around the ship were seen men who had been thrown into the sea from the deck of the Antilles when she was about to take her last plunge.

A half-dozen men who had been unable to find places in the boats jumped from the stern of the transport as she made her final roll. Some of them were taken down by the suction, and those that came up held on to the wreckage until picked up by the three lifeboats, which cruised around saving as many as they could. In the meantime the vessels were searching the sea for the submarine

BOB FITZSIMMONS, RING HERO, LOSES FIGHT WITH DEATH

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Courageously fighting until the final bell, Bob Fitzsimmons, former world's champion heavyweight pugilist, and one of the greatest fighters that ever held a world's title, died at the Michael Reese Hospital early today. Death was caused by an attack of double pneumonia, which struck "Fitz" while he was performing in vaudeville here.

"Fitz" went to the hospital last Thursday, and it was said then that his recovery was impossible. Refusing to admit defeat, however, he battled with death until his strength was exhausted. His condition changed for the worse yesterday, and early today the end came.

Pat O'Connor, well known in local sporting circles, and one of Fitzsimmons' closest friends in Washington, this afternoon sent a large floral offering to Chicago, where the former prize fighter died today. O'Connor is the only boxer in Washington who ever staged a bout with Fitzsimmons.

It was at old Kernan's theater, twenty-one years ago, O'Connor said today, "that I met Fitzsimmons for a few rounds of boxing."

O'Connor was the best man at the pugilist's wedding in Washington more than a year ago.

COMBINED FRENCH AND BRITISH DRIVE WINS, SAYS HAIG

LONDON, Oct. 22.—French and British forces in co-operation early today struck on both sides of the Ypres-Staden railway in a wide series of local attacks, Field Marshal Haig reported.

"Our progress was satisfactory," the British commander-in-chief reported.

The French forces co-operated in attacking to the left of the British.

For five or six days British artillery has been exceedingly active in this sector, indicating resumption of Haig's offensive. The assault reported early today, however, was specifically identified by Haig as a series of "local attacks" in contradistinction to a general offensive blow.

It was believed here, however, that this series of attacks are the preliminaries to another terrific drive over this whole sector. The fact that the French participated was also regarded as evidence that the allied war machine is once again in forward motion.

BRITISH AIRMEN DOWN SEVEN GERMAN FLYERS IN BIG BOMBING RAID

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Six German aeroplanes were downed yesterday during British naval bombing raids on the Vliesseghen and Houtave aerodromes, an admiralty statement announced today.

"OBJECTIVES GAINED," REPORT OF FRENCH ON FLANDERS LINE

PARIS, Oct. 22.—"All objectives" were gained by French troops attacking on a front of a thousand yards to the left of the British line in Flanders, the war office statement announced today.

YESTERDAY The Washington Times GAINED 19,263 Lines of Advertising (69 cols.) Over the Corresponding Day (Oct. 22) Last Year EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.