

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY 1202 New York Avenue. Telephone Main 2200.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor. Advertising Representatives: HARBOR, STORR, AND BROOKS, INC.

Subscription Rates by Carrier: Daily and Sunday, 46 cents per month.

Subscription Rates by Mail: Daily and Sunday, 46 cents per month.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

Everybody is knocking the war tax.

Cosmetics are sometimes not even skin deep.

The German navy seems to be afraid of the water.

A cool head and cold feet do not usually go together.

Republicans are making severe attacks on the war tax bill.

Civilized warfare is even more terrible than the old barbarous kind.

Why doesn't the Mad Mullah come on and take his place in the picture?

Louisiana planters used to raise sugar cane, and now they just raise Cain.

We hope the government will never go to loaning money on cranberries.

Those who suffer from laziness rarely get rich enough to suffer from ennui.

A husband likes to give his wife advice, although he knows it won't do any good.

We hate to tell you, Jason, but winter shoes will be higher than summer oxfords.

About the only certain thing in baseball is that Washington does not win pennants.

Did the hogworm investigators catch it, too? Or did they just get tired and quit?

Cossack who says he killed eleven Uhlans single-handed is probably named Munchausen.

You have not heard of the cotton exchanges buying any cotton at 10 cents, have you?

But, then, attending the yacht race will be one expense that we will all avoid this fall.

Well, the rivers and harbors bill is not so bad since they squeezed the water out of it.

In the tattered lexicon of the Sixty-third Congress there is no such word as adjournment.

Somebody ought to do something to Villa, but we have nobody to recommend for the job.

Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye; you can sell it at a profit when Virginia goes dry.

Virginia voted for prohibition, but it remains to be seen whether she will get prohibition or not.

The newspapers used to be so hard up for news that they would print the doings of the seismographs.

The trouble with the new currency system seems to be that the banks won't loan money to people with poor credit, while people with good credit do not want to borrow right now.

Efforts on the part of this government to induce Villa and Carranza to come to peace terms by both abandoning their presidential aspirations are, of course, to be commended, but past experiences indicate that if the effort should by any chance prove successful the row would simply be changed to a three-cornered one.

As a Democrat Representative Levy will be much more open to Secretary Bryan's suggestion that he sell Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, to the government to "commemorate the great Democratic administration of President Wilson," than he was to the hysterical and persistent clamor for him to part with his property some time ago.

Gen. John French, in command of the British troops in France, visited Paris and purchased several cases of whisky for his staff and four bottles of rum for his own personal use. Gen. French seems to be making good as a fighter, and the old question which Lincoln asked the complainants against Gen. Grant will be appropriate. What was the brand of that rum which the English commander purchased for his own personal use?

It will cause bitter reflection when Germany hears that Gen. Louis Botha, premier of South Africa, is urging the Boers not to remain neutral, but actively to take the side of Great Britain in the war, and that the Boers are responding with enthusiasm. The fact also speaks eloquently for the success of Great Britain's administration in the Transvaal in the twelve years since she was in bloody conflict with the men who now loyally support her.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo could not have done less than publicly admit that he was in error when he accused two prominent New York banks of charging excessive interest on loans to correspondent banks. It was a duty he owed to the public and those patriotic bankers whose efforts have so greatly helped the administration to meet the problems resulting from the war. If Mr. McAdoo would now make public the name of the Southern banker who informed him that New York banks were charging 7 per cent, and who has since admitted that the rate was only 6 per cent, it might have the effect of making Southern bankers more careful in making charges against the New York institutions. As a matter of fact, most of the hoarding so far discovered has been in the South.

The War Has Unified Americans.

At such a time as the present the sterling qualities of the American people come to the front. It is a time of crisis in our business affairs of peculiar nature that has never been seen before in the country's history; and this statement is none the less true because it is a crisis that was entirely unforeseen and is even now not entirely appreciated by the mass of people.

It may be that when the stock exchange opens and nobody knows whether or not it will open before the war is ended—these demands will not be as great as is now threatened. We cannot tell about that exactly, but we must be prepared for the demands, whatever they are.

One of the most gratifying signs of this tendency has been the general rallying of hands in support of our present national administration. Every intelligent and self-respecting man feels that now is the time to stand by the government, whether he thinks the government is worthy of just criticism in many respects or not.

But we trust we shall not be considered as at all hedging our position of unflinching support of the President when we refer to the very obvious fact that, from one point of view, the war has been a lucky development for his administration. The tariff policy of the Democratic party, to which Mr. Wilson committed himself, has turned out disastrously, and the war has served to obscure the fact.

Now some women have learned better. They are teaching the others. The movement has only just begun. It never will be stopped. The time is surely near at hand when women will clamor for their right to have something to say as to whether there shall or shall not be a war.

There was not a single surprise in the results of New York's first direct primary. Even the smallness of the vote was forecasted. Glyn, Democrat, and Whitman, Republican, organization candidates for the governorship, were nominated by huge pluralities, and Davenport, Col. Roosevelt's choice for Progressive support, has apparently defeated the "same old Bill" Sulzer.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo could not have done less than publicly admit that he was in error when he accused two prominent New York banks of charging excessive interest on loans to correspondent banks. It was a duty he owed to the public and those patriotic bankers whose efforts have so greatly helped the administration to meet the problems resulting from the war.

Why Gen. Dix Was Made Secretary of the Treasury

The late Le Grand B. Cannon was one of the wealthy citizens of New York who became prominently identified with the organization of volunteer regiments at the outbreak of the civil war.

Upon the walls of the Union League Club Col. Cannon had caused to be placed certain memorials of Gen. John A. Dix, and one day while chatting with his friends at New York and he frequently gathered around him members of the club, to whom he narrated, with charming simplicity and yet dignity of manner, a story which was generally appropriate narrative style, some of the anecdotes associated with his earlier experience.

Now those who find the militant movement in England so hard to understand may see a clew. Those violent women, whether they knew it or not, were not merely fighting for the right to vote. They were fighting for the right to stand on an equality with men in all living. They were pressed forward by an urge stronger than any mere intellectual conception of justice, far more important to the race.

The war startlingly emphasizes the changed position of women. Not long ago it was taken for granted that women should accept war and have nothing to do with it, save as they could be of service in succoring the wounded and the sick and in helping out in such small ways as they could.

Only a revelation of the many delicate negotiations and ambitious plans that were put on foot in England and France to help the government government would throw light on this brilliant movement.

On leaving Washington in June, 1862, being escorted through the Federal lines as a released prisoner—Mrs. Greenhow had gone to Richmond, where Jefferson Davis thanked her a person for what she had done for the South.

Secretary McAdoo's list of hoarding country banks was particularly interesting to one of the big national banks of this city, especially distinguished for its liberality in granting credit during this time of stress.

The newly-discovered evidence, as the lawyers say, on which the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted a relieving to the application of the railroads for an addition of 5 per cent to their charges consists of the returns for June and July. In June the loss of gross earnings was over \$100,000 and the loss of net earnings \$40,000.

Women and War.

IN New York the other day in the procession of women mourning over the war had what seemed to me a great significance. A few years ago it would not have been thought of.

What is most significant about the public agitation of women is that it represents the highest intelligence, the finest ability and character. What King George said a few weeks ago in praise of the qualities of the seditious Ulster men might have applied to the militant suffragettes and with far more reason.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

of the current expenses of the government. "Not long after the Treasury Department received the money the greater part of it was transferred to New Orleans.

"In a few days Thomas resigned as Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Dix was appointed, and he had no difficulty in securing a considerable loan from the New York bankers on much more favorable terms for the government than Thomas was compelled to accept before he secured his loan of \$10,000,000.

Country Doctor (supplementing) of Sunday school—Now, children, who can tell me what we must do in order to go to heaven? "Pledge—We must do.

Her Generous Husband. "My husband is so good to his employees." "Is he really?" "Yes, he came home late last night all tired out, poor fellow, and I heard him murmur in his sleep, 'Jim, I'll raise you ten.' And business so dull, too."

A Line 'o' Cheer Each Day 'o' the Year. (Written Expressly for The Herald.) BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

September 30, 1864—Mrs. Rose O'Neal Greenhow, the Most Celebrated Woman Spy of the Confederacy, Was Drowned While Attempting to Land from the Blockade Runner Condor Off Fort Fisher, N. C.—Her Striking Career.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

At first the bankers declined to make the loan, but a committee of citizens, of whom I was one, visited the bankers and said that, as a matter of self-interest, they ought to make the loan, because if the credit of the government should be impaired, private credit also would soon be injured.

Doings of Society

Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan returned to Washington yesterday from Asheville, N. C., where they have spent several weeks.

The younger members of society journeyed out to the Chevy Chase Club last night for the dance which Midshipman Wetherston, son of Gen. and Mrs. Wetherston, gave in honor of his classmates at Annapolis.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, will return from New York early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Pfeiffer, who have been residing at the Ritz Hotel, Apartment, have taken apartments at the Powhatan, and will reside there for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dixon, who have spent the summer at Oceanville, Me., are returning to Washington, and is spending several weeks at the Grafton before taking possession of her residence here.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dixon, who have spent the summer at Oceanville, Me., are returning to Washington, and is spending several weeks at the Grafton before taking possession of her residence here.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dixon, who have spent the summer at Oceanville, Me., are returning to Washington, and is spending several weeks at the Grafton before taking possession of her residence here.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.

Tomorrow—Gen. Hood moves against Sherman's rear.