The Washington Times

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917.

Washington Did Itself Proud

Washington established a record yesterday of which not only the officials may be proud; the citizens also may share liberally in the well-earned merit.

Without a single hitch or delay, without a disturbance worth reciting, more than thirty thousand citizens put their names upon the honor roll of the country and made their lives if need be available in the support of the principles for which the nation stands.

That much of this work of registration was done by women who worked long and faithfully is a tribute to those members of the clerk forces of the District and the teaching corps of the city who were drafted for this exacting work.

Universal tribute was paid by every chief registrar to the very efficient work done by the High School Cadets, groups of whom were assigned to every place of registering. These boys had acquainted themselves with the details of the districts into which the city was divided and by passing down the waiting lines and asking questions were able to direct those who had come to the wrong stations as to their proper place of registration and so save both time and trouble.

To the women in the districts where the booths were located there is due much praise for the great interest shown in the welfare of those who were serving the city. Ample meals were provided and everything done to contribute to comfort.

The whole day gave evidence of wisdom on the part of the authorities in the devising of methods and means for registration. The results in the promptness of final reports showed the most efficient execution of the plans which had been formulated.

Washington did itself proud.

German Lies to Germans

When the German newspapers have to resort to the baldest kind of lying to their own people in the effort to persuade them that the entrance of America into the war is not a menace to Germany, the effect of the truth may be imagined. Not only is all the truth about American participation in the war suppressed, but the reading public is being fed on such flapdoodle as that the Liberty loan is a failure and that resistance to registration and conscription is universal and successful.

Secretaries Daniels and Baker are represented as "falling down on their jobs in connection with the execution of America's war preparations." Washington is declared to be lamentably pessimistic about the outcome of the war and the American failure to realize that we are at war.

Of course, the truth will finally leak out and filter into the German mind. The registration, joyfully and patriotically, of ten million American young men will have its sobering effect. Yet the process of disillusionment may be delayed whenever German newspapers can bolster up their representations by utterances from our public men which were made for home consumption.

It might be well for every member of Congress in making a speech or in revising it for the Record to ask himself two questions: First, How will this sound six months from now with American boys in the trenches? and second, What impression will this make in Germany? The two questions should have a sobering effect upon those who are tempted to speak unadvisedly with their lips.

The Senate Adjourns

After the introduction of a few bills and memorials and the conference report on the espionage and embargo bill, the Senate yesterday listened to a brief speech from one of the two old Confederate soldiers of that body, Senator Bankhead, the other being Senator Martin. Bankhead has the distinction, however, which he thus described:

> For four years I marched and fought under the Stars and Bars. Five immediate members of my family are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes, a son, two grandsons, and two nephews. They will even up our records.

Indeed they will. The nation counts itself fortunate in being able to draw so heavily on the old fighting stock of the South.

After a most effective and affecting speech, dwelling upon the significance of the spectacle of these days, when the remnant of the army that a little more than a half-century ago was hammering at the gates of Washington, is now marching its streets on a mission of peace and love, in a spirit of absolute loyalty to the flag, Senator Bankhead made a motion:

> As a mark of honor and respect to the Confederate veterans assembled in reunion in the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States of America, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was unanimously carried. It is perhaps the most significant action that has been taken to illustrate the absolute unity of the American people. The days were not wasted for such a purpose, as precious as the time of the Senate is. The House adjourned for the purpose of allowing its members to take part in the proceedings of the reunion. But the Senate adjourned in honor of the Confederate veterans. The distinction is not without its difference.

Back to every corner of Dixie the veterans will return with the story that the Senate adjourned in their honor, and the resolve that their sons and grandsons and nephews and cousins must fight with redoubled determination for their country. A country that can achieve such a reconciliation in half a century is a country worth fighting for and dying for.

America's Great List

Yesterday's registration justified the nation's confidence in its young men. If our enemies hoped for any serious resistance to conscription they were bitterly disappointed. The authorities were in readiness to meet trouble half way, and very likely the few persons disposed to make any disturbance realized this and kept their disloyal impulses in check for their own good.

But a greater force than the police department or the militia was operating to secure an orderly registration. It was the determined purpose formed in the hearts of our citizens to carry through this hard task which we have undertaken. Not long ago certain pacifist prophets were demanding a referendum on the issue of war. They ought to be satisfied by this time. Every new step taken has been in effect a referendum.

Response to the call of the hour is coming daily from every part of the population. Subscription to the great loan includes rich and poor. The farmers and the small gardeners are raising crops of unprecedented size. And now comes the final marshaling of the young men from whom the armies will be chosen for actual field service. Any one that requires further proof of the nation's actual will and deliberate choice would not be convinced by a referendum or vote of any kind. Elections are sometimes decided by minorities. Yesterday's response was a true expression of the popular feeling. It was common to see young men engage in friendly contests for the first places in the line. They have the first place in the hearts of the nation.

Commencement

Never was the great saying of Livingstone about the end of the exploration being the beginning of enterprise more applicable to college than at this closing period of work which we call commencement.

Many of the graduates and probably not a few of the underclassmen will go to the battle front. It would argue but a superficial view of life to say that their intellectual training will be lost. In so far as it has contributed to character, this will be of immense value to the morale of the armies. The courage and faith that are worth most in the long run are those founded on clear perception of the issues involved in the contest, fused by a militant passion for the cause of truth and right.

And even if they are called to lay down their lives at the bright beginning of their careers, neither the young men themselves nor their friends will count them lost. The world cherishes among its immortal treasures the memory of youth devoted to unselfish causes. No time can dim the brightness of such names. And however science may balk at the proof, there is a high consciousness in the hearts of living men of the presence somewhere in the universe of those white armies, invisible to earthly eyes, which the prophet showed to his servant, increased by millions of brave and faithful spirits since the days of old.

But for those who enter into the ordinary labors which would have been undertaken in a period of peace this may be no less the beginning of great things. To create a new world of order out of the chaos of this transition time is a task that will call for the most intense application of the finest intellects.

In any case, the way is plain: the beginning is the simple act of obedience to the day's call of duty, whether it be here or in other parts of that great world which for the first time in its long history is one world, joined in the unity of sacrifice.

The Official Bulletin continues to give us today's news the day after tomorrow.

Every day is registration day until June 15. Register as a Liberty bond holder.

One effect of a failure to exempt men with totally dependent parents is that father may be compelled to work for a living.

Even Germany is preparing to disavow responsibility for the results of the Socialist meeting in Stockholm.

Those who committed suicide because they were afraid to register can really be spared from an American army.

The proportion of slackers in the country who refused to register is really a much smaller percentage than the number in the United States Senate.

Don Marquis' Column

The Test.

(A Fable for All Free Peoples.)
A spirit dwelt within a beast,
Until a wizard came
And heard it beg to be released
From that dim life of shame;

Then putting forth his magic strength
He drove the beast about,
So that it was constrained at length
To let the spirit out.

No longer choked with carrion
And curbed by rage and greed,
The spirit looked upon the sun
And worshiped him who freed.

"Oh, master, lay a task on me
My gratitude to suit!"
The wizard said inscrutably,
"Go back into the brute."

—MARY.

Yes, we registered. So did a fat young man who leaned upon us from behind and held a gas bomb between his four regulation teeth. Thanks to that young man, we will probably be exempted for tuberculosis.

There is only one thing worse than smoking on a registration line, and that is your neighbor's smoke.

There was another young man on that registration line who sucked the crook of a yellow cane and claimed simpering exemption on the simple ground of "convalescing from german measles." He thought it was a good joke.

There was also a young man with one leg, who stood with smarting eyes but head erect, protesting that, if the Government would only furnish him with an efficient substitute for the lost member, he could go to France on the jump.

There was one little fellow—hopelessly near 30—who kept casting fearful glances behind, to where a stout, flushed wife stood on the other side of the street, her eyes never off him.

When he was asked whether he claimed exemption, he held his breath for a moment, his white eyebrows fluttering.

"Of course not," he stammered. "Oh, no, of course not."

And then he went hurriedly out and home, but on the other side of the street from his wife. Once she crossed over, but so did he. And when they both turned the corner . . . and who knows?

THE FEMININE TOUCH.

I'm a lonesome old maid, all alone in a flat
Where the landlord forbids keeping even a cat,
And I hate all the men who have left me alone
And tell me I'm clever when they wish to atone.
But I've got a system, I'm nice to their wives,
Take care of their babies, let them go for drives—
And while they are bridging and socially swimmin'
I'm teaching their children to shout "Votes for Women!"

CONNIE E. S.

To Sarah Bernhardt.

Incarnate soul of France,
The lily, the sword and the lance,
Storied with high romance.

Were you born in a storm at sea?
O spirit smitten but free,
Or in Mars at its apogee?

O men, with your snivel and plaint,
O hearts that are weary and faint,
Behold her whom no sorrow can taint!

Time with its infamous sneer,
And Disease, the old buccaneer,
Are struck into fury and fear.

Art one of those angels in gray
That eternally travel away
From old age to their natal day?

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

Ave Atque Vale.

Punsters, farewell!
All ye who the right,
By public printing given,
Of hurling at our head
That time-old pun about the angel
And the heavenly horn . . .
Farewell.

And even you, John Bull,
Who scribbled only yesterday
That blithe and hasty protest
That Gabriel must not blow
His last trumpet until
Old Bill's been vanquished . . .
Even to you,
A silent and a hurried
Farewell.
For here's the end
Of those three weeks of
Light-hearted dabbling:
Of little irons in another
Man's big flame . . .
And tomorrow,
Strong with the strength
Of rural communities,
Freshened, enlightened,
Comes back Don Marquis to his own.

* * *

Three short weeks
Of this columnizing—
In experiment—
Twinges, twangs, and tweaks,
Rash philosophizing—
Have we spent;

Till our muse, a-gallop,
Once so spry and prancy,
Like a wild-oat-rover,
Now has lost its wallop,
Wan and weak of fancy . . .
Well, it's over!

—G. W. GABRIEL.

OH, COME, NOW!

William Tell and the Austrian governor were discussing the morrow's target practice.

"I can shoot that apple off with my eyes closed," said the Swiss hero, confidently.

The Austrian smiled grimly.

"You never can, Tell,' he answered, dryly.

TRY THIS.

She—No, George, I am afraid I cannot marry you. I want a man who possesses a noble ambition; whose heart is set on attaining some high and worthy object.

He—Well, don't I want you?

She—Oh, George! I am yours.—Ladies' Home Journal.

NO "PLAY" ABOUT IT.

Edith—If you don't love Jack, why don't you tell him so?

Madge—Well, he sends me flowers and takes me to the opera, you know, and—

Edith—But, gracious! I don't see how you can play with his affections that way.

Madge—Play? I call that "working" them.—Boston Transcript.

Army Orders

Capt. Howard H. Maxfield and First Lieutenants George F. Huff, jr., and Frank S. Robbins, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to the Ninth Reserve Engineers.

Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, ordnance department, will proceed to New York, N. Y., on business pertaining to the operations of the ordnance department.

Capt. Clarence C. Culver, cavalry, detached officers' list, will make not to exceed three trips to Hampton, Va., on business pertaining to radio and photographic equipment for airplanes for the army.

Capt. Virginius E. Clark, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the army.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, infantry, detached officers' list, is placed on duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

By direction of the President Col. George B. Duncan, infantry, is relieved from detail as a member of the general staff corps, and is placed on duty with the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

By direction of the President, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, United States army, retired, is placed on active duty, and is appointed to be superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

So much of paragraph 79, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieutenants Thoburn K. Brown, cavalry, detached officers' list, and Alfred J. Betcher, infantry, detached officers' list, is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Brown to temporary duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Lieutenant Betcher to temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. John G. Hayden, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report to Major John F. Binnie, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

The following named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty in the transport service: First Lieuts. Ralph S. Bromer, Harold S. Bromall, John B. Carson, John E. Conboy, Beverly F. Eckles, John J. Flynn, Edwin W. Goodman, Francis V. Gowen, Leon E. Lesser, James L. Hamner, Frederick A. Lobb, Moses Sandler, Harry T. Stockton, Wesley C. Thomas.

Col. Elmore F. Taggert, infantry (attached to Twenty-eighth Infantry), is relieved from duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry and will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

Major Ernest D. Scott, field artillery, detached officers' list, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and join the Twelfth Field Artillery.

Capt. Murray B. Dilley, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Canal Zone and will proceed to New York, and upon arrival report to the adjutant general.

Capt. Charles W. Lohmann, jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as quartermaster, Base Hospital, No. 6, Boston, Mass., and will proceed to New York, and report to the general superintendent, army transport service.

Capt. Edward H. Bogan, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as quartermaster, Base Hospital, No. 15, New York, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 6.

Capt. John S. South, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will assume charge of construction work in connection with the recruit camp at Fort Screven, Ga., relieving Capt. John R. Musgrave.

Captain Musgrave upon being thus relieved will proceed to Gettysburg National Park, Pa., and report to the commanding officer.

So much of paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 110, May 12, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. William H. Luedde, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Major Henry Stanford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved fro mfurther duty as assistant to the departmental quartermaster, Southern Department and will proceed to New York, N. Y.

So much of paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 113, as directs Capt. Joseph Casper Medical Corps, to report at San Francisco, Cal., is amended so as to direct him to report to Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, commanding 5th Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., for temporary duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. James P. Castleman, Fourteenth Cavalry, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps. He will report to the commanding general, Southern Department.

BRITAIN HAD TUBERS EARLY

Virginia Variety Was Enjoyed in the Sixteenth Century.

The trouble about the earliest references to potatoes in England is that it is often quite uncertain what plant was meant, says the Manchester Guardian, referring to a book on potatoes by J. Forster, an English author. The original "battata" was the sweet, or Spanish, potato. Gerard, the herbalist—whose portrait shows him holding a spray of our potato in his hand—calls this the "Virginian potato," and a rare little cookery book (c. 1680), compiled by Thomas Houston, speaks of "Spanish potatoes or artichoaks" and "Virginia artichoaks"—probably meaning our tuber by the latter. The figure of the "Battata Virginiana" in Gerard's "Herbal" (1597) seems to be the earliest known portrait of the new plant. It may be added that the seventeenth century cook whose book has been mentioned had no notion of plain boiled potatoes. After boiling, he fries them in butter and serves them with more butter and sugar—evidently as a sweet. Of "Spanish potatoes" he makes fritters, enlivened by nutmeg, vinegar, sugar, and rosewater!

A SECRET.

"Who is that beautiful girl over there?"

"She is the daughter of a corporation lawyer. But keep it from her, old man. She is sensitive, and has been brought up in ignorance of the fact."—Life.

LITTLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Maude—Mr. Dobbins is always telling what he is going to do.

Harold—Well, if he didn't he'd have nothing to tell.

CLOCK STRUCK ONE.

Horrid Bore—I rise by an alarm clock.

Pretty Girl—I retire by one. There it goes now.—Judge.

Physician in Wilson's Cabinet Is Advocated By Dr. Mayo

Noted Surgeon Says Nation Needs Doctor in Cabinet to Aid in War.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The President's Cabinet should include a medical officer in the near future, according to Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., the newly inducted president of the Ameircan Medical Association, who addressed that body at the formal opening of its sessions here last night in response to his declaration that national prohibition would be welcomed by the medical profession." Dr. Mayo received a round of applause from an audience of doctors and their guests filling every available corner of the Waldorf ballroom.

American army medical officers stand pre-eminent in science, Dr. Mayo went on to say, reviewing the discovery of the pneumococus by Surgeon General Sternberg, the perfection of a method of controlling yellow fever by Major Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear and Aristide Agromonte, and in particular the work of Surgeon General Gorgas in Havana and the Canal zone. "The medical profession was the first to mobilize for this war," he pointed out, "and the Government honored it by presenting it with the first war flag.

"It is most fortunate that our army service is in the hands of such men as Surgeons General Gorgas, Braisted and Blue," he declared, "and we must laud the work of the general medical council under the able directorship of Dr. Franklin Martin." Then it was that he offered the suggestion of including "portfolio of medicine" in the Cabinet.

Prohibition he termed a war measure the value of which is beyond discussion. "We must aid," he continued, "in all that will elevate the general standard of, and conserve, the American citizen. Medicine has reached a period when alcohol is rarely employed as a drug, being displaced by better remedies. Alcohol's only place now is in the arts and sciences."

Too Much Time Wasted.

Dr. Mayo agreed with Dr. Abraham Flexner by asserting that too much time was wasted in school and college study of the classics. The graduation age of twenty-nine in medicine he called too late, and advocated an earlier beginning for a doctor's specialized preparation. "It costs Minnesota now, $4,200 to educate a doctor," he offered as illustration, "but it is worth it, because the people of Minnesota get better care."

But war time, he warned, was no time to lower the educational requirements in medicine, simply to get a few more practitioners.

The doctor foresaw a great benefit gained from Germany in the lessons of team work and organized national discipline she had imparted. The United States, in his opinion, was "more in need of tongue control than birth control." He scored Americans for not exploiting or praising their own discoveries, saying: "Many important finds here have not been recognized until they were taken up by the Teutons and sent back stamped with 'Made in Germany.'

"The benefit to our country after the war," he concluded, "in having some thousands of medical officers trained in sanitation, hygiene and the prevention of disease will be incalculable. Through lax examinations of recruits and the natural effects of prolonged life and overcrowding in trenches and underground structures, tuberculosis will become a menace to our soldiers, as it is today in France.

"Medical men, your country needs you, now and always. You must remember that the state is permanent and does not exist for the good of the individual, but that the individual exists for the good of the state."

The Alcohol Question.

Alcohol ought to explode in the trenches and not in people's stomachs, said Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health, at the luncheon of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue, held in the Hotel Astor yesterday in connection with the convention of the American Medical Association. Dr. Emerson said a sum equal to the entire Liberty loan is spent on alcohol every year, and $1,000,000 a day is spent in New York alone.

If the 300,000,000 gallons of whisky now held in bond were turned to commercial uses it would last only six months, he said, and used this fact to point the economic and impractical waste of the present use of liquor.

"We need three times as much alcohol as formerly, but we need it for munitions," he said. "We want it to explode in the enemy trenches and not in our own stomachs. I beg of you to exclude alcoholic beverages from all the tables at wihch you sit, for the good of society."

The bone dry zone near concentration camps was advocated by Dr. Charles S. Stokes, surgeon-general of the United States navy, retired, who helped to emphasize the stand the physicians took against alcohol and habit forming drugs. Dr. Stokes, who is head of the New York City Industrial Farm Colony, at Warwick, N. Y., where drug addicts are treated, said that the Council of National Defense is considering taking over the institution to be used in connection with the Department of the East, a striking illustration of the danger drugs have become to a people attempting to raise a great army.

Drug Addicts in U. S.

Dr. Stokes estimated there are 2,000,000 drug addicts in the United States. He added there will undoubtedly be several hundred thousand in the ages of conscription, and wondered what effect they might have upon the attempt to raise an army. They should not be enrolled in military service, he asserted, but turned into industrial work, being of practical use in agriculture, munition plants or shipyards.

That the saloon does serve a certain social purpose was admitted by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, and while decrying its influence he predicted that if it is to be abolished—the only cure he can see for the liquor evil—some substitute must be found for it. The average saloon keeper knows the problems of the workingman far better than the average social worker, he said, and as a result gets more definite results.

"The grain supply used in making liquor would be sufficient to feed 1,000,000 people," said Dr. Stelzle. "The toll of 75,000 farmers for six months is required to furnish grains used in the liquors consumed in this country, and if these men could be turned back into the work of feeding the population the present situation regarding the scarcity of food would be relieved. We need the labor of these people, we need the men and women who are now making and selling liquor for the legitimate work of the country."

A warning that medical men of this country have not awakened to the needs of the nation was voiced at a meeting of the American Medical Editors' Association in the Hotel McAlpin last night by Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood—a warning in striking contrast to the statements on medical preparedness that have been given out by other physicians. Dr. Bloodgood is chairman of the committee on preparedness of the Southern Medical Association.

An interesting discussion on the present-day tendency to "emotional education,' as Dr. Charles R. Burr, of Philadelphia, called it, was started by Dr. Burr's paper on "Insanity and Civilization" at the meeting of the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Burr said the growing tendency to coddle physical and moral weaklings instead of permitting them to drop out of existence, as in the days of Sparta, is having a deleterious effect on the human race and resulting in growing degeneracy.

"Today we are making every effort to prevent the weak from suffering death because of their weakness," he said. "Such a policy will not strengthen the race. It has increased and will still more increase the ratio of current adolescent insanity. Many an imbecile boy gets more care than a well child. This is not humanitarianism, but emotionalism. Our system of emotional education is wrong. The boys of America are being taught to be kind, gentle and love cripples. When the boy develops adolescence he does not have the strong subconscious hate that the Greek had for the deformed and the diseased. His viewpoint has changed."

NATION NEEDS ANTHEM

Music Teacher Asks Fitting Words for Sousa March.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

General Sherwood has struck a chord that no doubt will appeal to many on the subject of national songs.

During the Centennial in Philadelphia I taught the national airs of all the countries to several thousand children. Those of our own were the most difficult for the children to sing. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the most un-singable of all. It lacks rhythm, and the compass is too great for most people, and for children, very bad. "Yankee Doodle" was the only one that enthused the children.

A national hymn should be one that the rhythm and "swing" is easy and natural and in compass within the reach of all. It should be something that children, boys in particular, will sing with a will and enthusiasm.

I have often wished some one who is able to write poetry, not doggerel, and who understands fitting words to music, and music to words, would fit words to Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," and that it could be made the national anthem by legislation. The music has a swing that always enthuses an audience whenever it is played. That and "Dixie" are the two things that seem to carry away all sorts and conditions in a mixed assembly.

If an American would write fitting words we would have a real American national anthem, music and words by Americans.

MRS. J. A. MAHOA.

Hotel Hudson, June 5, 1917.

"Dixie" in Washington.

(Dedicated to Mrs. Maude Howell Smith.)

It sings the thrilling story
Of scores of gory fields,
The Southland's song of glory,
Its lay of soaking shields—
Of heroes overpowered
Whose courage never yields.

It sang for comrades sharing,
When days of battle rose,
Sang when the brave were daring
The legions of their foes,
Sang birthday of a nation,
Sang requiem at its close.

It sang for those who heard it
When volleyed thunders rolled
For all the brave revered it—
All who were dashing, bold,
Aye, all, who loved the Southland
In glorious days of old.

The hissing of the bullets,
The shrieking of the shells,
The loud huzzahs of Yankees,
The roar of "rebel yells"
Come back when veteran hears it,
And his old bosom swells.

Above the din of battle
It rang out bold and clear,
Above the muskets' rattle,
Above all this we hear
Even now, and why we meet it
Today with rousing cheer.

The scent of orangle blossoms
Is mingled with its strains,
Rich fields of rice and cotton,
The waving sugar canes,
The sweets of Southland's roses,
The beauty of its plains.

The battle song of freemen—
It glorified the scars
And death of Southern heroes
Beneath the Stars and Bars;
And not a note of treason
Its stirring music mars.

And now when loved Old Glory
Is emblem for us all
The loyal sons of the Southland
Will answer to its call—
For it will bravely battle
For it will fight and fall!

Let it be our song of battle,
Our country's "Marseillaise."
Make Europe's despots tremble
Pursuing hellish ways,
Enkindling torch of FREEDOM
Where ruthless tyrant sways!

DUVAL PORTER,
Co. A, 44th Va. and 89th Cascade Va.

WELCOME SOUNDS.

There was not a sound in the house except the ticking of the clock. Mary was sitting on the floor, disconsolately playing with her doll. Suddenly there was a vigorous stamping of small feet on the porch. "Oh," exclaimed Mary, with a sigh of relief, "it makes me so delightful to hear Bob's foot-tracks."

Loan Questions.

For the benefit of the public:

The Times will answer questions regarding the Liberty loan bonds in this column. There is in many instances delay in purchase because of a misunderstanding of the technical side of bond purchases. These questions and answers may serve to clear away doubts.

Q.—How can I buy a Liberty loan bond.

A.—By applying at the Treasury Department, Washington, or any Federal Reserve Bank. The Postoffice Department and large numbers of national banks, State banks and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other private corporations, firms, and organizations have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the Liberty loan without expense to the United States Government or the applicants.

Q.—Do I have to pay the full amount of a Liberty bond when I make application for it?

A.—No, only 2 per cent of the amount of the bond is required when application is made. The rest is paid in the following installment: 18 per cent on June 28, 1917; 20 per cent on July 30, 30 per cent on August 15, and the remaining 30 per cent on August 30.

Q.—I am a married woman. People generally refer to me as Mrs. John N. P——. Should I sign my name this way when I make application for a Liberty bond?

A.—No. Sign your name Mary E. P—— or whatever it is.

Q.—When subscription for the Liberty loan was first opened, I bought a bond for my fiancee. We have sinced been married. How should she sign her name in reference to this bond?

A.—She should sign herself "Mary Jones now by marriage Mary Brown."

Q.—I have some money available at present, and would like to buy a bond. Because of business uncertainties, however, I have hesitated over tying up any large sum, because at any moment I may have large and unexpected calls on my resources. Should I buy a bond, would I be able to borrow money on it if necessary?

A.—Certainly. United States Government bonds are the very best security that you can offer in borrowing money, and they will secure you the very best terms obtainable.

Q.—I have some industrial securities which pay me per cent a year interest. My banker told me the other day that I would be better if I sold them and bought Liberty bonds, as my industrials are taxable, and the others are not. Was he correct?

A.—Yes. Liberty bonds, yielding 3½ per cent, are exempt from all taxation, national, state and municipal, both as to interest and taxation, except for estate or inheritance taxes. The ½ per cent difference would certainly be eaten up by the tax on your industrials.

Q.—I have noticed in the cases of other nations, which have ben in the war from the start, that at the beginning they floated loans at a rate of interest much lower than that which they are now giving. What protection have I if I buy a Liberty bond, and the United States follows this same method of procedure?

A.—Liberty Loan Bonds have an especial advantage in this respect, in that the United States, if required during the continuance of this war to issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, will exchange Liberty Loan Bonds for bonds of the higher rate, dollar for dollar.

Q.—When can applications for bonds be made?

A.—They must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal reserve bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription at an earlier date.

Q.—Has the Secretary of the Treasury made any special provision for the subscribers of small bonds?

A.—Yes; he reserves the right to allot bonds to the small applicants, even though he has to cut down the subscriptions of those who want larger amounts.

Q.—What agencies are to be established to aid in administering the Liberty loan?

A.—The twelve Federal reserve banks have been designated as fiscal agents of the Government, to collate applications, give notices of the allotment of bonds, and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.

Q.—I am a working girl, helping to support my invalid mother. I find I cannot even spare the $1 a week which my employer has offered to accept from us in payment for Liberty bonds. Still I would like to "do my bit." Is there any way that I can help? I am afraid I couldn't scrape together more than a quarter a week.

A.—Yes. By depositing your mite in the savings department of some bank you will enable that institution to buy more bonds for itself, and thus you will be indirectly helping your country.

Q.—In what form are the $2,000,000,000 Liberty bonds issued?

A.—Two forms—bearer and registered.

Q.—What are the sizes of the bonds of the first issue of the Liberty bonds?

A.—The various sizes or "denominations" are as follows: Bearer, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000, $50,000, $100,000.

Q.—What is meant by "bearer" bonds?

A.—A bearer bond is one which can be transferred from one owner to another just like a dollar bill. It bears a series of coupons—oblong sections of paper which are to be cut off and presented for payment of interest, one at each interest date.

Q.—How is interest on a bearer bond obtained?

A.—At the interest date simply cut off the proper coupon and present it at any bank, where it will be cashed like a check.

Q.—What is meant by "registered" bonds?

A.—A registered bond is one which bears on its face the name of the owner or owners, and which can not be transferred to a new owner until the previous holder has given his consent in writing on the back of the bond.

Q.—How is interest on a registered bond obtained?

A.—The Government keeps a record of the names and addresses of registered holders and sends them checks for the interest on every interest date.

Q.—What form should I use in registering the names of joint owners?

A.—"John Brown and Mary Brown, his wife, or the survivor;" or "John Brown and Mary Brown or either of them."

Today's Calendar

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, partly overcast weather, with probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; continued mild temperature; fresh southerly winds, with squalls.

The disturbance which was central Tuesday morning over Kansas moved northeastward increasing greatly in intensity, and this morning its center is over Iowa, where the pressure is as low as 29.12 inches. This disturbance has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, and the Plains States. Showers have also fallen in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Heavy rains fell in parts of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, eastern Kansas, easten Nebraska, southern Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin. Storm warnings were displayed Tuesday night on Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and western and central Erie.

Temperatures are near or above the seasonal average generally east of the Mississippi river, and are relatively low in all western districts. There were frosts this morning in the central Rocky Mountain region.

There will be showers within the next thirty-six hours over much of the country east of the Mississippi river. The temperature will be lower tonight and Thursday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and Thursday in the interior of the South Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate variable, becoming fresh southerly; on the middle Atlantic coast moderate variable, becoming fresh southerly, with squalls; on the south Atlantic coast moderate south, except east on the south Florida coast; on the east Gulf coast moderate southeast and south.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh shifting winds and overcast, showery weather to the Grand Banks.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m.	74	11 a. m.	75
9 a. m.	76	12 noon	77
10 a. m.	73	1 p. m.	78

Average temperature for this date for the last 32 years, 70.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH TIDES.	LOW TIDES.
8:24 a. m., height 3.7	2:29 a. m., height 0.4
8:38 p. m., height 2.9	2:30 p. m., height 0.1

SUN AND MOON TABLES.

Sun rose 4:42 a. m.	Moon rises 8:59 p. m.
Sun sets 7:31 p. m.	Moon sets 3:25 a. m.

Light automobile lamps at 8:01 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	76	54	30.06	.10	Clear
Atlantic City	66	62	30.00	.74	Pt. cloudy
Baltimore	80	66	30.06	.74	Pt. cloudy
Boston	80	58	30.02	.04	Cloudy
Buffalo	64	50	30.04	.04	Cloudy
Charleston	84	72	30.12	—	Cloudy
Chicago	60	48	29.60	.74	Cloudy
Cincinnati	74	66	29.80	.06	Cloudy
Cleveland	72	60	29.86	.18	Raining
Denver	54	40	30.02	.36	Clear
Detroit	70	54	29.88	.70	Raining
El Paso	88	62	29.80	—	Clear
Galveston	84	76	29.96	—	Clear
Helena	60	44	29.96	—	Clear
Jacksonville	90	72	30.12	—	Clear
Kansas City	80	54	29.72	.94	Clear
Los Angeles	68	52	30.00	—	Cloudy
Louisville	82	70	29.88	.10	Cloudy
Miami	82	78	30.08	—	Clear
New Orleans	88	74	30.02	—	Clear
New York	74	62	29.98	—	Cloudy
Oklahoma	96	52	29.94	—	Clear
Philadelphia	80	66	30.02	.18	Clear
Phoenix	92	58	29.84	—	Clear
Pittsburgh	72	64	29.94	.50	Raining
Portland, Me.	68	56	30.02	.22	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	52	30.20	—	Clear
Salt Lake City	62	46	30.02	—	Clear
San Antonio	94	72	29.86	—	Clear
San Diego	64	56	29.96	Tr.	Raining
San Francisco	56	48	30.04	—	Cloudy
St. Louis	84	68	29.72	.18	Clear
St. Paul	60	52	29.44	.06	Raining
Washington	80	66	29.98	—	Cloudy

Interesting Events of Importance Scheduled for Today.

Lecture, Washington Loan and Trust Building, 8 p. m., by Miss Emma Gray, head of National New Thought Center.

Graduation exercises, George Washington University, assembly hall, Central High School, 8 p. m.

Address, National Training School for Boys by Dr. D. H. Martin, Pastor of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.

Valuation hearing, Potomac Electric Power Company, District building, 10 a. m.

Unveiling ceremonies at presentation of statue to United States by State of Oklahoma, Statuary Hall, Capitol, 10:30 o'clock.

Concert, United States Soldiers' Band, bandstand, 4 p. m.

Class day exercises, Trinity College, 4:30 p. m.

Meeting, Board of Education, Franklin School, 3:30 p. m.

Meeting, Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Old Engine House, Nineteenth and H streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, Tag Day Committee, Carroll Hall, Tenth and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Address, Abbe Patrick Flynn, Catholic University, 8 p. m.

Commencement exercises, Columbian Conservatory of Music, 1911 Ninth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Chevy Chase Citizens' Association, Chevy Chase School, 8 p. m.

Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 12, and Federal City, No. 20.

Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; Osiris, No. 26; King Solomon, No. 31.

Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5, and Equal, No. 17.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Eve's Daughter," 8:20 p. m.

New National—"Naughty Marietta," 8:20 p. m.

Poli's—"The Warrens of Virginia," 8:20 p. m.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 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.

Tomorrow.

Dinner, the Arts Club of Washington, 2017 I street northwest, 7 p. m.

Vocal recital, Miss Ethel Lavinia Nugent, St. Mary's Academy, Alexandria, 7:45 p. m.

Meeting, Faculty Women's Club of Catholic University, 1363 Monroe street northeast, 2:30 p. m.

Parade, United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and allied organizations, 10 a. m., along Pennsylvania avenue.

Drill, Aircraft Guard, direction of Prof. Maurice Joyce, Ontario apartments, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Zion's Missionary Society, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 8 p. m.

THE NEW AGE.

Fond Papa—Well, son, what did you learn in school today?

Son—Aw, not much, dad. We hadda couple of two reelers in history, a three-reel travelogue in geography, and a split reel nature study. They useta give us a Wild West pitcher once in a while, but they don't do it no more.—Widow.

PLAYING HIM.

June—"I will let you know my answer tomorrow night, Freddie. If I am wearing violets it will mean 'yes,' and don't order over a dollar's worth sent to me tomorrow afternoon. It is time that you were beginning to economize."

LIFE.

"Young man, there is nothing worse than high life on a low salary," said the wise man who is always giving advice. "Oh, I don't know," replied the young man who knew a thing or two himself, "it's no worse than low life on a high salary."—Florida Times-Union.