

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

CLINTON T. BRAINARD... President and Editor
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
The Washington Herald Company
425-427-429 Eleventh Street Phone Main 3300

L. M. BELL... Publisher
B. G. BRYANT... Business Manager
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York, World Building; Chicago, Tribune Building; St. Louis, Post-Dispatch Building; Detroit, Ford Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday, 40 cents per month; \$4.80 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday, 60 cents per month; \$6.90 per year. Daily only, 60 cents per month; 5.00 per year.

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

SAURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

NEW YORK CITY
Day-By-Day

By O. O. MCINTYRE

New York, Aug. 15.—The great war ceased immediately to be of theatrical value when the armistice was signed. Belasco, the Shuberts and K. & E. would not even look at manuscript of plays dealing with a Broadway ruin who was suddenly regenerated by a cabaret flag dance and enlisted, thereby saving the allied armies from extinction.

What now will be the fate of alcohol? On the theater programs where any drink is served there is a line now reading, "The action of this play took place prior to July 1, 1919." The music shows it is feared, will suffer from being confronted by coldly sober carpers.

The average New York musical comedy will be hard to endure on nut sunsets. It will buckle up and expire with a gurgle. The authors depended that one-half of the audience would come in dazed from a flock of cocktails and would attribute the lack of plot to their condition rather than to the authors.

There is a war, people stop going to the theaters. They also stop going if it is too hot, too cold, a panic, an epidemic or a what-not—but the theater goes mainly on a finishing brown-stone fronts for managers and pints of pearls for chorus queens.

An unfeeling copper pinched a group of very respectable young ladies in Central park. The other morning they were dancing in their bare toes in the morning dew. An early morning drive down on Long Island reveals innumerable potential Duncans and Maud Allens. Every amateur performance has its barefoot dancer. Schools for barefoot dancing are springing up all over the city. Two are within a stone's throw of the Public Library on Post street.

Every teacher has a special dance to teach. The Bud's Awakening, the Lily at Dawn, the Unkissed Violet and so on are the titles. A young lady may gallop across the stage in a nickle's worth of cheesecloth and suddenly fall to the floor with head bowed low. Looking at the program one finds it is the Passing of Spring, but the heroine in figure it is the Changing of the Tide.

Tom, there are the barefoot dance dramas—short, but punchy. Thus on the salmon pick program one finds a salmon. The Revue of the Princess of Talcum, according to the Greek legend, is beloved by Kish, the god of Cologne. But she loves a mortal, Uuu, the lowly goatherd—and so forth.

Thomas B. Shipp, the Washington publicity man, who was for a long time secretary of the Conservation Commission, is in New York. Although he has reached the dignity of being mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana since Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has declined to run, yet he is known everywhere as "Tom." Everyone at the Waldorf, from Oscar, the proprietor, to the humblest bellhop, calls him "Tom."

Tom has never spoken of it but his intimate friends know that he once wrote a speech for the late Andrew Carnegie. The steel magnate wanted a speech on conservation that he could deliver at Liverpool. He asked Tom to write it. Tom did—and Andy thanked him.

Now Tom gets fees as large as those of corporation lawyers for writing pieces for rich men on big topics.

A Yankee Engineering Feat. Early in the war we chucked and crowded over our ability to make a big 125-ton freight locomotive and box it into 15 huge crates. What was that accomplishment alongside the one which reached long before the war—the fashioning of a specially constructed ship with five great hatched compartments into each of which seven huge set-up locomotives would go, minus only their smoke-stacks and their cabs? It was short work for the big 133-ton crane at St. Nazaire to roll down into the hold of that American locomotive ship and reach up the 35 engines that she carried, setting them upon French rails for the first time, while a host of workmen quickly and easily attached their stacks and their cabs. In less than two hours after such a Yankee locomotive has been lifted out of the ship's hold she has her steam up and has gone puffing her way into France with a trail of loaded cars behind her.—Edward Hungerford, in Everybody's Magazine.

Scientific Justice Ends Strike. The Government Bureau of Standards in Washington is best known everywhere as a high court of appeal on the fairness of commercial scales. During the coal famine of 1917, when the Eastern States were dismayed by a threatened strike of 5,000 miners in the Cumberland coal fields because they believed that they were being cheated of their pay by inaccurate scales, the bureau's scale experts saved the day.

Loading two trucks with scale-testing machinery, they sped to the coal fields. Miners and operators had agreed to accept their findings. Five out of the six scales were found to be inaccurate. The errors, in favor of the mine owners, varied in several instances hundreds of pounds to the ton. The strike was averted; indictments were brought against the owners; fines were levied and the pay robbed from the miners was returned to them. In this direct way scientific standards paid dividends to the people.—Thomas H. Uzzell, in Everybody's Magazine.

IF GOD BLOWS BUBBLES. BY EDMUND VANCE COOK. Come! let us dream, dear! let us suppose That the stars are bubbles the good And the moon is a white one. The sun is a bright one, And the one we're on is a little, light one!

Bubble or not, if it still be true You are of me and I of you; It is no dream, if it still be true You're of the bubble and I of you! Come, let us dream, dear! dream it is What happens to bubbles comes soon or late. Still, at the worst, dear, If it should burst, dear Each to each we were most and first And the best of dear.

Bubbled, or burst, it will still be true. You're of the bubble and I'm of you! God Himself cannot make it untrue, I have been part of its sheen with you. (Copyright, 1918.)

"SCHOOL DAYS"

By DWIG

My! How the poor things do enjoy this bath! I can almost hear them lapping up the precious rain-drops. A good— Poor things—

Tir gosh sakes, how many durn'd de plants is they, any how! I'm 'bout drownd!



Settin' out the plants

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR

By John Kendrick Bangs. (Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A NEW BEGINNING. There is no wisdom in the thought That when at last we've learned to live In endless dark our souls are caught, And heaven has no more to give. Hence I believe that Death is fair, And that its seeming shadowed way No ending is, but marks a rare Beginning of another day.

Who's Who in Our City



E. E. ELLETT.

When E. E. Ellett was a little boy in this city he liked most to play with blocks. When he grew older he began to like blocks more than ever, so he started in the tiling business. He's still in it, but the shingle outside his office reads, "Mantels, Tiles and Fireplaces."

Mr. Ellett is a native Washingtonian, and has lived here all his life, so that he might grow up with the city. His business has grown up with the city, too.

This is a story of striving—striving for years toward a definite goal. From an obscure position in his chosen work ambition has helped him overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles and to carve himself a niche in the hall of fame of Washington business.

Mr. Ellett is known by his many friends and acquaintances as a "mixer." That is, he is sociable, and his numerous connections with local trade and civic organizations bear witness to his popularity.

Mr. Ellett is a member of the Board of Trade, Builders and Manufacturers' Exchange, Kiwanis Club and the City Club.



WILSON PLANS FIGHT ON EVERY CHANGE TO WORLD LEAGUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The one by Senator Johnson, of California, to give the United States equal representation with the British Empire in the league of nations assembly, has been authoritatively stated by Senators opposed to the treaty that there are enough votes to adopt both of these amendments.

President directed Senator Hitchcock to pay particular attention to these amendments in the argument which he will present to the Senate against any and all amendments to the treaty. Senator Hitchcock is expected to give reasons why neither amendment should be adopted.

Will See Committee. Other developments in the treaty fight today were as follows: 1. President Wilson's acceptance of the committee's request for a conference with him at the White House was received by the committee and arrangements were completed for the conference, which will begin at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

2. Senator Hitchcock arranged to take his own stenographers and to furnish to the press a complete transcript of everything that takes place at the conference, which will be held in the Blue Room of the White House. A room in the White House has been set apart for the stenographers in which to do the work of transcribing.

3. The first textual amendment proposed to take effect in the treaty with reservations and at least thirty who are opposed to the whole treaty. Senator Hitchcock also informed that ratification without reservation will be an impossibility. This information was given to the President by Senator Hitchcock.

4. Senator Lodge, upon being informed of the program drafted by the President, declared that unless strong reservations are agreed to he will vote against the treaty.

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6. The question of compromising with the reservationists upon some of the points of objection, which will not necessitate sending the treaty again to Germany was also discussed with the President. It is understood that the President advised against any discussion of compromise at this time, and urged that all the Administration Senators should concentrate on the fight against amendments.

7. Senator Hitchcock issued this statement: "In the end compromise with those who seek to attach reservations to the resolution of ratification may be necessary. Whenever everything else has been disposed of and the Senate begins to talk about the resolution of ratification, it will be time to talk of compromising then."

8. Following is President Wilson's letter to Senator Lodge announcing the meeting with the committee: "I have received your letter of yesterday and in reply hasten to express the hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will give me the pleasure of seeing them at the White House on Tuesday morning next, the 19th, at 10 o'clock."

9. "I also welcome the suggestion of the committee that nothing said at the conference shall be regarded as confidential. In order that the committee may have a full and trustworthy record of what is said, I shall have a stenographer present and take the liberty of suggesting that if you should wish to bring one of the committee's stenographers with you that will be entirely agreeable to me. The presence of the two stenographers would lighten the work."

10. "It will be most agreeable to me to have an opportunity to tell the committee anything that may be serviceable to them in their consideration of the treaty."

PRODUCE MEN DENY RING FOR PRICE-FIXING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

They had been charging 10 per cent for years, and that their net profits were in no item exorbitant. Senators Fall and Capper expressed the belief that 10 per cent commission was pretty high. They declared they had known this commission to be as low as 2 per cent years ago.

Particular attention was given in the testimony regarding the cost of delivery service. While they admitted this service was expensive, sometimes running as high as \$100 a week they denied they would lose from three-fifths to three-fourths of their customers if they cut it out.

One farmer, John Rowland, of Benning, gave testimony to the subcommittee yesterday. Three others, James O. Monroe, Charles A. Ryan, and George Thorne, failed to appear. C. H. Collins, produce market master, explained to the Senators how he runs his line of stands south of the Avenue.

Tells of Frequent Losses. Mr. Rowland said he often sold produce for prices which meant a loss to him.

Each one of the commission dealers was asked if he did not believe buying in commission basis tends to a speculative market. They told the Senators they did not.

Mr. Collins told the subcommittee there are between 418 and 420 farmers who do business at the municipal market, between Tenth and Twelfth streets northwest. He said he had never heard them grumble over the prices they were getting over any secret combine, or over anything save scarcity of experienced labor.

Mr. Carter, who gave perhaps the frankest testimony yet recorded, set the gross receipts of Golden Company in the record as \$1,155,817 and \$4,919,225 for 1917 and 1918 respectively. His net profits he gave as, in 1917, \$1,112, and in 1918, \$23,245.

Believes Tax Passed On. In response to a general question asked those appearing before the committee, Robert L. Glows stated he did about half of his business from the Shippers and Growers' Association.

Senator Capper quizzed in regard to war taxes on profits. He explained the belief that this considerable sum was passed on to the consumer instead of being borne by the party aimed at.

There is no stocking up or buying ahead of their immediate demands, according to the commission men, who also denied they have an association. They pointed out their business was not a certain one and that they lost a quantity of produce through carelessness and spoilage.

When the subcommittee adjourned after hearing nearly a dozen witnesses, they announced their next meeting would be Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MANY COMPLAINTS AS CROWD WAITS LONG TO BUY ARMY'S BLANKETS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

had been arranged at a most inconvenient place. The nearest street car line is two blocks away.

Ask Community Sales. It was widely advocated last night that the blankets be distributed among the sixteen community centers of the District for sale. There are more than 6,000 blankets left.

Mrs. J. H. Davis, 2033 Lawrence street northeast, one of these in line, summed up the views of many who were disappointed. She said: "I left for the sale immediately after breakfast to be sure of a good place in line. I wanted at least two blankets. After getting on a car that went only to Fourteenth and B streets southwest, I was compelled to walk to Twelfth and E, only to be told that only employees of the War Department were entitled to buy there, but there was a sale of blankets going on further down the street."

"The crowd then moved on a couple of squares to where the sale was to be, but were told it would not start until 11:30. One woman said she had come in from the country at 9 o'clock and many admitted they had left their breakfast dishes to arrive early at the sale. Men, women and children stood in the sun for two hours. Those that could not sit on the steps stood in the deep grass and weeds. At 11:30 a man announced that only new blankets would be on sale, that they were all single blankets for single beds and were \$5 for all wool, \$5 for part wool, \$5 for cotton wool, quite

'Round the Town With CAPT. J. WALTER MITCHELL

They're rounding up the profiteers And say they ought to hang. But—perhaps among the hunters May be found part of the gang.

Gyrating Ghosts of Georgetown. While passing through the quaint precincts of old Georgetown my attention was attracted by several large moving vans in front of Forrest Hall, 1256 to 1262 Wisconsin avenue. I learned from the acting trustee of the ancient building, H. H. BIENGRABER, who represents the C. Y. TURNER estate, that all the furniture and other effects were being removed preparatory to the sale of the property shortly. During the civil war this building while being occupied as a military prison, was the scene of several grim tragedies. Prior to the war it was both a theater and ballroom where the old-time belles and beaux of Georgetown "tripped the light fantastic toe," or engaged in the dignified figures of the stately minuet.

According to Mr. Biengraber and others the spectral forms of the dancers of long ago still attend ghostly dances in Forrest Hall. This is particularly the case in the gay winter holiday season when the forms of the gallants and their girls or ante bellum times gyrate about the large hall and indulge in fun and frolic. An aged man who had a sleeping apartment above the hall informed me that he could hear the shuffling of feet and the merry laughter of the ghost dancers until almost dawn, when the spooks took their departure for parts unknown.

Watchword of Sons of Old Dixie. Dr. CLARENCE J. OWENS says the Southern Society, of Washington, of which he is president, stands for a "loyal Americanism and a sane internationalism." Dr. Owens recently received a flattering testimonial from the sons and daughters of Dixie when they unanimously re-elected him to the presidency of the Southern Society.

Soap, Water and Joy as Human Uplifters. In his efforts to make the District jail a model institution by reconstructing the ancient punitive ideas, Superintendent CHARLES C. FOSTER is performing a great service for humanity. He says he believes in the truth of the modern saying, "a man may be down but he's never really out." Mr. Foster in taking the gloom out of jail has also succeeded in eliminating from the institution what is commonly known as the "prison odor." Visitors to jails and penitentiaries will recall a peculiar scent about the prisoners and the place. It is akin to the smell in the fever ward of a hospital. By a process invented by him Mr. Foster has eradicated the odor almost entirely. The principal ingredient in the process, he explains is absolute cleanliness. It is his theory that when a prisoner is thoroughly washed and given good food and diversion he is in condition to act and think good and to resolve to lead a better life when his time is out.

Asked whether he favored hanging or electrocution for disposing of murderers, the affable superintendent said: "I'm thinking it over. I am likewise looking into the question of abolishing capital punishment in the District of Columbia. Perhaps the latter may be best."

Capt. Howard Honored by Pension Bureau

Capt. C. O. HOWARD, president of the Saturday Afternoon Holiday Club, has been made assistant librarian of the Pension Bureau. The library is replete with histories of all semi-military and patriotic organizations from those that originated with the American Revolution to the present. One of the first organizations formed was known as the "Sons of Liberty." Its members were soldiers who had worn the buff and blue in the armies of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. When their beloved commander-in-chief was made President of the newly formed United States, the "Sons of Liberty" acted as his personal escort at the inauguration. The Pension Bureau library also has reference histories of all the wars in which this country has been engaged.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New York, Aug. 15.—Arrivals at New York hotels from Washington, are: J. Dugan, Grand; H. Levy, Wallack; F. B. Noel, Breslin; J. E. Alexander, Marlborough; Miss M. Becker, Cumberland; Mrs. H. E. Wall, Martha Washington; L. Wimmer, Navarre; H. E. Cross, St. James; J. Donlin, Continental; W. Hare, St. James; C. H. Jerdin, Longacre; Mrs. C. H. Jerdin, Longacre; Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Park Avenue; J. E. Kerr, Marie Antoinette; Miss J. Kinley, Park Avenue; Miss A. Munn, Park Avenue; J. P. Pepper, Algonquin; Mrs. Richardson, Marie Antoinette; W. B. Tink, Ansonia; and Mrs. Trussell, Marie Antoinette. Trade representatives—J. Guy Curran & Co., J. H. Curran, notions, shirts and overalls, Commodore.

Rail Problem Solution Seen in Private Control

The only solution uniting all conflicting elements in the present railroad situation is return of the roads to private ownership with a rate scale providing a return of not less than 6 per cent. Forney Johnston, advisory counsel of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday. "We feel confident," said Johnston, "that our proposals afford a common ground on which all conflicting theories can agree."

Limit Autos' Speed to 4 Miles.

Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 15.—Ezra Mundy, 68, a Republican, has declared his candidacy for the independent nomination for governor. Among the planks in his platform is a speed limit of four miles an hour for automobiles. Woodward Building, 12th and H Streets, Room 210.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION

—in dining is impossible if the surroundings are not pleasant. Here we've spared no effort to make a dining-room that's cool and restful—where a good meal can be eaten in perfect comfort.

ASHMORE 12th and E Sts. N.W.

How to Secure Independence

While few really sensible people are very anxious for the possession of enormous wealth, every one desires a reasonable amount of money to secure independence from financial worry in later life.

Open a savings account with us, add to it regularly, and the savings habit will eventually make you independent.

You can start a savings account with us with a dollar or more, and we pay you 3 per cent compound interest.

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