

By O. O. McIntyre

Senate Stages Annual Garden Seed Comedy. Humphreys in Limelight—Capital Is Watching Heflin's Senate Race.

New York, March 26.—A reverse twist on Guy de Maupassant's story of the lost necklace, considered by many as the perfect short story, was revealed in a Big Fifth Avenue jewelry store the other day. A well-dressed woman entered the establishment and presented a string of pearls to be repaired. One of the pearls had been lost and she asked that it be replaced.

A few days later she called for the necklace and when it was given to her asked the charge. "One thousand dollars," said the clerk. The woman smiled and said she was perhaps joking. She soon saw he was in earnest. "A mistake has been made," she said. "The whole necklace only cost me \$25 when I purchased it here a year ago."

The clerk took the necklace and went to the office of the manager. The woman was asked later if she would mind going to the manager's private office. "No, at all," she replied. She was questioned closely as to when she purchased the necklace and from whom.

"Madame," said the manager, "this string of pearls is not an imitation. It is worth \$100,000 and belongs to the wife of the president of one of the biggest railroads in America." The woman was apparently dazed when she was told that the necklace had mysteriously disappeared from the store and that the president's wife had been accused, but not arrested because there was no evidence.

It was also revealed that after the necklace had been examined he took to drink, sank lower and lower and was finally found in a Bowers lodging house—a suicide. The pearls were left with the manager and another investigation begun.

The explanation possible is that by some carelessness the pearls had been left by the railroad president's wife for repair had been mixed up in a case of cheap imitation pearls and the innocent lady had unwittingly sold them to the woman for \$25. Only the fact that she returned them resulted in the mystery being solved.

Next day the jewelry establishment was called by the president's wife and after giving her the pearls received a check for \$100,000. But it was not revealed what compensation was given to the wife and the name of the clerk who was so unjustly accused.

A young theatrical manager, devoted to musical melange and an actor who has been born in the theater is going headlong to ruin. The movies, he says, are responsible and the movie magnates are getting the best theaters and plays. He has been in the theater since 1918-19, 1913, and between September 1, 1910, and February of this year 120 teachers have withdrawn from the system.

Congress can and must be liberal with the District schools. The internal dissension, now apparent in administration, will eventually be smoothed out, but the conditions which make for a shortage of more profitable but less congenial and useful occupations.

The Ways of Frenzied Finance.

There was a time when Thomas Lawson was known to more persons in the United States than any other person in New England. Those were the days of "muckraking," when he had the chance through Everybody's Magazine to tell how naughty he had been and how wicked other men had been in a combination of "high finance" and stock manipulations. How much of what he said was cheaply bought self-advertising and how much genuine "States evidence" the public never really decided; but it read him as a thriller, and looked upon him as a quasi-convert to righteousness whose style was corruscating and whose fighting form was fine.

In those days he had the cash to accumulate Napoleon relics, to maintain a fancy stock farm on the South Shore, to give his children fine dowries, and to plunge in Boston real estate. Now he is under arrest and out on bail, charged with crookedness in connection with mining company promotions. Papers that formerly welcomed his advertisements now do not dare touch them. His fortune has shrunk, and the tax collector stands ready to take title to his properties.

Credit for forcing him to face the law in connection with advertisements of mining stocks is due to Massachusetts' new attorney general, J. Weston Allen, who, while yet a member of the legislature, smashed the "Fish Trust" that had Boston and the Eastern markets in its grasp.

Attorney General Allen's move against Lawson recalls a former case where postoffice inspectors were close on the heels of the then powerful speculator, when friends in high standing with the national administration of that time were able to stop proceedings.

The Cost of Being a Candidate.

The Michigan jury's verdict against Senator Newberry and the severe sentence he received, the disclosures of the amount of money being spent by some candidates for the Presidency, and the serious charges just filed by women of New York State involving the honesty and incorruptibility of leading officials of the legislature are causing an arrest of thought.

Senator Newberry may reaffirm his innocence and plan for continued litigation up to the highest court. The impugned Presidential candidates may hide behind the barricade of the old argument, "they all do it." The New York lawmakers may continue to despise woman's sensitiveness to ethical standards, and scoff at her insistence that social welfare legislation be debated. But these tactics will not work this year.

The war's reactions are not all bad; and one of them that is wholly good is the ominous growth of the people for the truth, and for an end to politics of the old, sordid sort.

While the courts are finishing their work with the convicted Michigan Senator the Senate can proceed with its duty in the premises, and that right promptly, if it would increase its prestige. Nor can Congress stop here. If it wants a fair settlement of the profoundly important issue of the Presidency it must help the people get all the facts about pre-convention expenditure of money by would-be Presidential candidates.

Some use of money in this way is legitimate. What is the limit that a candidate's friends may spend for him, if he is debarred from using legally more than a fixed sum? In short, what does Congress propose to do about bringing the letter of the law of "corrupt practices" up to the undoubted present intent of the people that no man shall be handicapped in the working of the Democratic political mechanism because he or his friends lack a full and ample purse?

Fortunately this issue has been raised early in the campaign. No candidate worthy of being President will hesitate for a moment in fullest disclosure of his expenditures as a competitor for the nomination. To hesitate is to be lost.

One could place more confidence in the argument that the United States could never float another big loan if the stock promoters were using less advertising space.

There is one safe thing about raising the District's taxes; nobody is able to resent it at the polls, which is the only reaction a member of Congress cares much about.

There is every indication that for a time, at least, Mr. Carpenter is going to let his press agent do his fighting.

Now we have the unofficial information that the former Kaiser is broke and probably waiting for "Der Tag."

N. A. LUBBROW.

The Senate staged its annual comedy yesterday and free garden seed appropriation. The title of this year's version was "Garden Seeds and the Farmer's Daughter." Senators debated the effect upon the woman vote of discontinuance of the free distribution of flower seeds by Congress. An appropriation of \$23,416 for seeds was eliminated by the Senate. Senator William S. Ray, of Iowa, expressed the hope the Senate conference on the agricultural bill would not restore it in conference. He called it a cheap appeal for votes a "hoary headed old fraud" but insisted that the seeds produced no better results for others than they had done for him in the past they were not effective as "vote getters."

The last name of Henry Morganthau, Ambassador-elect to Mexico, literally means "Morning Dew." Officials of the State Department and the Wilson administration are said to hold to the wish that his appointment will have the same healthy tendency toward our Mexican relations that morning dew does in nature's plans.

The majority of about eighty different measures constituting what is known as "war legislation" will some way or other be affected by the conclusion of a technical state of war between this country and Germany. Not the least of the possible results will be the repeal of Congressional leaders to "declare peace" by legislation is the provision for the termination of these measures. Several of them, like the law relating to the work of the Council of Administration, will be repealed at present. They must remain in force until such time as the purposes for which they were enacted are completely fulfilled.

Goodyear Factory "Boss" Believes Labor Should Get Square Deal If Industrial Unrest Is to End

(By a Staff Correspondent.) Akron, Ohio, March 26.—Paul W. Litchfield is a busy man. He has been keeping himself so busy that comparatively few outside of Akron have ever heard of him.

In the city of "opportunity" he is known as the vice president and factory manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, in direct charge of 31,000 men and women. He is the man who has set in motion an industrial representation plan or what in most other places would be known as "shop committee."

The "plan" which may or may not revolutionize this particular industry at Akron is fairly well known. What led up to it is not. Regardless of who gets the credit for it, it has been born in the brains of the factory boss. Litchfield bites Mr. Litchfield jotted down certain ideas on stray pieces of paper. After a while he had enough for a pamphlet, which seems to have escaped the reviewers. This brochure, preached a new industrial gospel and so the "plan" will be passed up for the "idea" for the present.

Written by a collegiate theorist or a parlor bolshevist it could hardly have escaped notice. Comment on it does not, a supposedly hard-headed industrialist who plays, it must be regarded as one of the most important contributions to contemporary industrial literature. In its clear diction, its logic and arguments and in its boldness, it is a class by itself.

The author does not in any matters even though he is dealing with one of the most delicate problems of the day. He takes the bull by the horns at the start. The problem which we must solve is that of government and industry. The remedy for stopping the spread of Bolshevism. The first step toward this solution is a careful study and examination of the industrial situation, ferreting out any establishing a feeling of confidence between the working man and the management of industry.

Traces Autocracy Growth. He traces the growth of political autocracy as an introduction to the main subject, all of which is embraced in the title of "The Industrial Republic." He skillfully compares the autocratic and republican forms of government, and carries the analogy into industry. In the chapter devoted to the "Genesis and Development of the Laboring Man," he says:

"Capital, be it reiterated, is nothing but the savings of labor, and its logical function is to be put at the disposal of mankind to be combined with labor to make that labor more productive. In other words, capital should be put at the disposal of those who labor, and the benefit of the community, and the benefit of the individual, should be entitled to a fair reward for its use. It is evident that this is something entirely different from the view that humanly should loan his labor to the man who owns capital for the benefit of capital, and it is the difference between these two ideas that is to a large extent at the bottom of the industrial unrest of today."

Breaks Past Traditions. In a simple but forceful way Mr. Litchfield recounts the evolution of labor and capital from the days of the early industrial revolution to the present. He points out the necessity of creating a class of capitalists, who do not work, and a class of laboring men who do not save and who have no capital.

The author, who in a large measure is responsible for continuing dividends, has broken with past traditions in apparent by this: "Labor may not risk a proportionately large amount based upon the productiveness of what it lends, but it does risk a very large amount in proportion to what it gets to lend. It is, therefore, only a matter of mere justice that if labor has received the current wage and capital at the end has received the current rate of interest, that any surplus beyond this must necessarily have been created by the combined use of capital and labor, and should be divided between the two in some

lines always occasion merriment in the House. The Capitol wants to know whether such methods still appeal to the average voter.

A new brand of information has been created in Washington by a member of the press attending the State Department conferences. During the time that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was being questioned yesterday one of the newspapermen asked him a question that the new secretary did not care to answer officially.

Superintendent of Schools Thurston asserted before the committee investigating Washington schools that the Teachers' Union had attacked the schools and dictated appointments of teachers.

Commerce Committee resumed hearing on Alaska water transport bill. Subcommittee of Foreign Relations held hearing on conditions in Mexico.

Bill to provide for the burial of ex-soldiers, sailors, or Marines, in national cemeteries at government expense was favored by the committee on military affairs.

Met at noon and adjourned at 5:03. Pou, of North Carolina, read letter from 184 students of the University of North Carolina, asking for a review of the constitution.

Held general debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Butler, Pennsylvania, introduced bill to deliver to the borough of Norwood, Pa., two captured German cannons.

Volstead, Minnesota, introduced bill to reimburse the enlisted men and nurses for expenditures incurred for hospital services and medical care while absent from duty.

Carson, Illinois, introduced bill to establish fourteen regional offices of the War Risk Bureau in the United States and its possessions.

Ireland, Illinois, introduced bill to pay six months salary and funeral expenses to the widow of John Clark, deceased, veteran doorkeeper of the Members' Families' Gallery in the House.

Kahn, California, introduced bill to acquire additional land for the Leon Springs, Texas, military reservation.

Edmonds, Pennsylvania, introduced bill to decrease residential requirements for naturalization of alien born prior to six months.

The Treasury Department Expenditures Committee continued investigation of the War Risk Bureau. The Appropriations Committee considered the appropriations bill in executive session.

The Military Affairs Committee held a hearing on the army appropriation bill for proper marking of fabrics again occupied the attention of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

What Congress Did Yesterday

Senate. Debate on agricultural appropriation bill occupied almost entire session. Item of \$20,000 to maintain stables for breeding saddle horses for the army was criticized by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who declared that officers should maintain the rest of us got on our feet financially. The item was voted out.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, renewed his attack on wastefulness in government printing, declaring that it was pure waste to maintain 25 government printing plants for various departments, and that an immense amount of superfluous publications were being distributed.

Senator Keown, of Iowa, attacked an item of \$22,416 for the distribution of free seeds to farmers as a "hoary-headed fraud." Motion by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, to retain the item was lost.

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Capt. J. Taussig, of the navy, declared before the subcommittee of Naval Affairs that the navy was handicapped throughout the war by a lack of trained seamen.

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A DAILY LINE OF CHEER TO THE DISCONTENTED.

By John Kendrick Bangs. Shame on you, Discontented! Why all that lovely blue up in the sky. And fragrant flowers round about you spread. And smiling stars shining overhead. Golden light just streaming, streaming down. To warm the countryside and glid the town? Why even the birds that have to eat the food God scatters on the way. Ne'er pause to sigh and mope, but sing and sing. The gratitude and welcome to the spring. (Copyrighted, 1920, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

In the Limelight

By George Perry Morris. Rather tardily, but through no fault of his, H. Percival Dodge, United States Minister to the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, has finally departed for his important post. Fortunately he has had a technical training for the work that lies ahead which too many of our trained abroad, and since 1912 joined the embassy at Berlin and remained there until 1906, rising steadily in rank. Since then he has been stationed at Tokio and at several other posts in the American capital. He has served his time at the State Department as a special adviser. During most of the war he was in Paris in close relations with the French government.

When the president of the University of California, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, retired, speculation was rife as to what he would do. One of his first answers to the questioning of his friends is his acceptance of the presidency of the University of California. He is a man of wide vision and a generous heart. He has been a member of the National Geographic Society since its inception and has been a member of the National Geographic Society since its inception.

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Events of Today

National Gas Commission meets this afternoon at the Bureau of Mines. The Community Company, organization of 300 members, will meet at 8 p. m. at the University Club. Address by Capt. Julius I. Peyster on "Zionism." 1907 F street northwest, 8 p. m.

Neighborhood dance, 470 N street northwest, 8:30 p. m. State Society Events. Maine State Association, address by Governor Carl E. Milliken, Trinity Community House, Third and C streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Iowa Society, address by C. S. Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wilson Normal School, Sixteenth and Harvard streets, 8 p. m. "Zionism," 1907 F street northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Washington Classical Club, meeting, College Women's Club, 1825 I street northwest, 4 p. m. Women's City Club, address by Princess Countess, 3 p. m. "Book Club," by Mrs. Marie M. Gansch, 4 p. m.

Eoleet Klub, dance, 2400 Sixteenth street northwest, 8:45 p. m. University Club, address by Frank Branch Riley on "The Lure of the Northwest," 8:30 p. m. War Risk Dramatic Club, party, Blue Triangle Recreation Center, Twentieth and B streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Commerce, hearing, Alaskan water power, 10:30 a. m. Schools, special investigation, 10 a. m. Judiciary, executive, 10:30 a. m. House. Military affairs, army appropriation bill, 10:30 a. m.

Appropriations, fortification appropriation bill, 10:30 a. m. At the Theater. Garrick—"Seven Days' Leave." Belasco—"Experience." Pol—"Frivolties of 1920." National—"Scandals of 1919." Moore's Radio—"Constant Talmadge in 'In Search of a Sister.'" Cancelli's Metropolitan—"Naimova in 'War Bricks.'" Loew's Palace—"Elsie Ferguson in 'His

Moore's Garden—"On With the Dance." Loew's Columbia—"Sense Hayakawa in 'The Road of Love.'" Cosmo—"Colossus vaudeville and pictures. Crandall's—"Alice Lake in 'Should a Woman Be a Soldier?'"

Crandall's—"Knickerbocker—May Allison in 'The Walk-Offs.'" B. F. Keith—"Vaudeville. Moore's Strand—"In Old Kentucky." Grand—"Star and Garter Show."

Folks and Things. Around Washington. Albert St. Clair. Gus Karger, of Cincinnati, is in charge of the press tickets for both national political conventions, so any newspaper man wanting a few thousand tickets to either gathering should get in line as soon as possible. To date demands for tickets are quite moderate. One mid-Western paper in a town of 50,000 has asked for twelve tickets. Other papers have asked for a generous number of tickets. The demands for tickets to the Democratic convention are not as heavy as the demands for tickets to the Republican convention. The difference in car fare to two convention cities explaining this situation.

Gus got the job of handing out the tickets not only because he knows every political writer in the country, but also because he can be an awful hard-bollox sort of a person when it comes to freeing on to tickets of admission to a gathering. He got that way, years ago, by noting a wrestling match between William Muldoon, the then champion grappler of the world, and the "Great Unknot" who was a former two convention cities explaining this situation.

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Naval Orders

Mach. Andrew J. Augustenberg—Det. U.S. Navy. Sta. Great Lakes, Ill., to U.S.S. Idaho. Mach. John O. Bennett—Det. Submarine Base Coco, Canal Zone, to Submarine Div. 1. Lieut. Condr. Valentine N. Hie—Det. Base, Navy Yard, to U.S.S. Albatross. W. S. C. to duty conn. Nav. Dirigible No. 33, London Eng., and on board as Eng. Off. command U.S.S. Albatross.

Lieut. William D. Bungert—Det. U.S.S. L-6, to command U.S.S. L-5. Lieut. (jg) Percival W. Bushy—Det. Submarine Base, to duty Submarine Div. 1. Mach. Albert J. Claussen—Det. U.S.S. Seattle, to U.S.S. Idaho.

Lieut. William F. Dietrich—Det. U.S.S. Georgia, to U.S.S. Greer. Comdr. Charles C. McDougall—Det. Supply Off. Atlantic Flt., to Aide on Staff Rear Adm. Edward Simpson and Flt. Lieut. (jg) Bart W. Foster (Chaplain Corps)—Det. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z. to duty conn. U.S.S. Albatross. Lieut. Rudolph F. Haas—Det. U.S.S. Ellis, to U.S.S. Niagara as Exec. Off.

Lieut. Charles A. Jones—Det. U.S.S. N. Y., to duty conn. U.S.S. Tennessee on board as Eng. Off. when comm'd. Add. duty Industrial Dept. conn. f. o. U.S.S. Tennessee. Capt. Stanford E. Moses—Det. command R. E. Sea, Francisco, Cal., to command U.S.S. Nebraska. Lieut. (jg) Howard W. Neely—Det. U.S.S. Barker to conn. f. o. U.S.S. Balmora on board when comm'd. Lieut. (jg) Edward F. Ney—Det. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., to Submarine Div. 1. Capt. Percy N. Olmstead—Det. command U.S.S. Nebraska, to command U.S.S. Vermont. Lieut. (jg) E. K. Powell—Det. U.S.S. Belmont, to U.S.S. Harding as Eng. Off.

Lieut. Charles C. McDougall—Det. U.S.S. Fiske, to U.S.S. Tacoma. Lieut. Jonathan H. Sprague—Det. U.S.S. M-1, to command U.S.S. L-11.

Contract Let for New Hall of D. C. Medical Society

The contract for the construction of the new hall of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which is to be built on M street between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue, was let yesterday by the U. S. Public Buildings and Grounds Commission. The contract was awarded to W. F. Lipscomb Construction Company, of Washington, D. C., by Dr. Frank Hagner, president of the society.

Work on the building, which will cost \$125,000 when finished, will begin April 1. The building will be a two-story structure built with Indiana limestone, and will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500. Marsh and Peters are the architects.

G. W. U. Triples Student Body. Enrollment at George Washington University has more than tripled, according to announcement by Elmer Louis Kayser, secretary of the university and also of the university's Alumni Association. The total registration for the present academic year is 3,232, according to figures just made public by Kayser. The registration for the academic year 1911-1912 was 1,270.