THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY

The Washington Herald Company

425-427-429 Eleventh Street Phone Main 3300

WALTER S. ROGERS.....President
HERMAN SUTER.....General Manager

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York, World Building; Chicago, Tribune Building; St. Louis, Post-Dispatch Building; Detroit, Ford Building; Kansas City, Mo., Bryant Building,; Atlanta, Ga., 1415 Atlanta Trust Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY HERALD CARRIER IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY:
Daily and Sunday, 1 month.....60c | Daily and Sunday, 1 year.....$7.20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, 1 year.....$7.50 | Daily without Sunday, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 month.... .65 | Daily without Sunday, 1 month .50
Stamps of 1c and 2c Denomination Accepted.
In remitting currency, letter should be registered.

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1920

A New Type of Revolution.

The industrial revolution now in progress—that is if it shall progress—in Italy offers a curious commentary upon changing ideals and the shifting of powers.

A world used to revolutions, accomplished and abortive, has never seen one quite like this. For revolutionists have hitherto struck at the powers of government. Their immediate targets have been the armed forces of constituted authority. Their mobs have marched upon government buildings, arsenals, police headquarters, palaces. They have usually complained of industrial and social injustices but have invariably sought to remedy it by seizing political power.

Italy is giving to the world a new type of revolution. The insurgents ignore the centers of political power and seize the centers of industrial power. Milan and Turin, the great industrial capitals, see the movement in its fullest force. Rome, the center of the government, is almost untroubled. The nearest approach to entrenchment upon a distinctly governmental function has been the seizure of the navy yards and ordnance factories, and these are held on the plea that they are part of the machinery of production which the workers propose to take over into their own control. Both at these public works and in the great automobile factories seized by the workmen investigators find work proceeding not merely without interruption but with unusual enthusiasm on the part of the workmen.

Inevitably, however, disorder must succeed to the present peaceful appropriation of other people's property by the workers. Engrossed with foreign complications, the Italian government has been unable as yet to give attention to the flat denial of property rights by a limited class. The new doctrine, which has its most complete development, and its most repellant manifestations, in Soviet Russia, that industry, instead of democracy, shall be the governing force, will not be permitted to go unchallenged in Italy.

It is a doctrine which has yet to be reckoned with in nearly every land. England confronts it in the threat of a general strike to enforce labor's demand for the nationalization of coal mines. The United States had a foretaste of it in the threat that compelled Congress to enact the Adamson law. Russia alone has accepted it to the fullest extent, and the situation of Russia today is the most powerful argument against any further extension of the theory.

What Italy will do with its industrial revolutionists will be watched with interest throughout the world. That the movement has thus far been peaceful seems to be due to the neglect of the government to enforce its authority. It cannot continue to progress in peace, any more than could the Utopian idea of some Irishmen that they could establish the Irish republic against British will but by methods of peace.

Even those who most earnestly insist on the Jeffersonian doctrine of the right of revolution must admit the corresponding right of a threatened government to protect itself.

Meantime it would appear that the moment and the place are alike unpropitious for the Italian experiment. The nation is absolutely dependent upon imports for its coal and iron—and it is the iron industry in which the revolutionists have chosen to make their experiment. Its currency suffers more from depreciation in terms of foreign exchange than that of any nation of Western Europe. It was hard for the established concerns to import raw materials in quantities sufficient to keep them going. It will be doubly hard for men in doubtful possession of the factories to secure supplies. Add to this the fact that industrial depression is overcrowding every Italian steamer with immigrants seeking the United States, and that the business of the nation is at its lowest ebb, and it will be seen that the conditions confronting the experimenters are such as to discourage experienced managers with their industrial organizations in running order. How much more difficult they will be for comparatively untrained industrial leaders is obvious.

Soviet rule in Russia is upheld only with the bayonet. Probably the Italian experiment will fall of its own weight unless its promoters are able to seize the armed power of the nation.

A Wise Man of Michigan.

Woodbridge N. Ferris, the present Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, has been twice elected to that office in a State normally as Republican as Pennsylvania. This record of personal success in overcoming an adverse party majority argues the possession of either unusual individual popularity, or a singular insight into the views and desires of the Michigan electorate. It is wholly probable that Mr. Ferris possesses both qualities.

In the present campaign, though a candidate upon the ticket with Gov. Cox, who says "I am for THE league," Gov. Ferris frankly asserts that he is nothing of the kind.

"I am in favor of a league of nations," says the Michigan nominee, "but not the league of nations as it is now written. Had I been in President Wilson's position I would have signed the covenant with reservations. It is necessary to have some sort of international court, call it what you will."

A chorus of cries of "Traitor!" may be expected from those ultra-regular Democrats who demanded of Gov. Cox indorsement of the Wilson league in every line and word, and forced upon that luckless candidate the pilgrimage of homage to the White House. And we can readily imagine a certain embarrassment to the campaign managers in Michigan should Cox, with his insistence upon THE league, appear upon the hustings with a gubernatorial candidate who is determined chiefly upon such a league as there is a chance of getting.

But beyond doubt Gov. Ferris has once again proved his shrewd capacity to guage public sentiment. He recognizes the fact that the real issue today is not between the Wilson league and no league at all. The triumph of the Wilson league at the polls would result in no league. For the composition of the next Senate will be such that should another determined adherent of the Wilson league be installed in the White House there will result once more prolonged dissension followed by the failure of any constructive legislation on the subject.

Whereas should an advocate of the nucleus of a league, such as was afforded by the reservations which the President ordered his Senatorial supporters to defeat, be elected, immediate steps toward the creation of an organization for the maintenance of the world's peace will be assured.

Even the unflinching advocates of the President's program must admit that the issue is not between the league and no league, but between blind and obstinate adherence to an unattainable ideal, and prudent acceptance of concessions which will form the foundation upon which the ideal structure may afterwards be erected.

This is the opinion evidently of Gov. Ferris and upon that theory he is making his "Democratic" campaign. It indicates on his part a very sagacious recognition of the direction of the tide of public sentiment, and a wholly statesmanlike grasp of a great international issue.

But will he not be puzzled when asked as to his support of his associate on the Democratic ticket, the Hon. James M. Cox?

New York City

By O. O. McIntyre.

A Diary Page.

New York, Sept. 19.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up betimes watching the steel workers walking on dizzy beams across the way. Having no liking for work, I went to the great railway station, a hurly burly place that fascinates. Talked with the girl at the book-stall, a fairish maid albeit she chewed a wax substance, which is now the habit.

Met my wife, poor wretch, at the Peg Weffington Coffee House, a quaint old place of old prints and came LeRoy Ripley, the artist, newly come from the Olympic games abroad and some hoydenish maids, all in a gay humor. The coffee as fine as I ever tasted but poorly served.

Home and at my labours and getting a right good measure done, which is pleasing. Helped to hang some pictures, which I did with ill grace, and on the back of a chair slipped and tumbled against a long mirror in the door, cracking it, which will cost me several pounds and I was in a high rage until it became amusing and then the household shrieked with laughter.

For a walk through the town, putting in to see Roy Burton, the pamphleteer, and Mistress Zoe Beckley there, she being a lady I admire very much. And she told of seeing the German Kaiser recently and also his son the Crown Prince.

In the evening to see Arliss, the play actor, and a very inept play it was. But young Vincent Astor sat in a box and I whiled away the tedium watching him and deciding how I would spend his gold if I had it. And so home and to bed.

Broadway Saddened.

The Broadway set was saddened by the tragic end of Olive Thomas in Paris by poison. She was the type Broadway admired—because she would share her last penny with a friend. Just four weeks ago she was given a party in a well-known cafe before sailing for Paris with her husband, Jack Pickford. She was especially gay and looked forward to her journey. There is a camraderie along Broadway that is fine when one rises above the rabble and receives the public acclaim. But it is different when one slips and falls by the wayside. The day after Miss Thomas passed on, a young girl who was just as popular in her day was found dead in a tiny Bronx tenement flat. Only a sister attended the funeral.

Barber Shops Filled.

It used to be that the lone woman with a small child in the barber shop resulted in subdued embarrassment that filled the place. A male customer would not take off his coat and collar. But with the coming of the manicurist the modesty vanished. Now with the bobbed hair craze in full bloom the Broadway barber shops are always well filled with women customers who want their hair trimmed. They answer to the cry of "Next" with as much nonchalance as the man.

Bath Houses Suffer.

The Turkish bath houses are suffering from the effects of prohibition. It used to be that they were filled by 2 a. m. with rather disveveled citizens who took this means of getting in shape for the next day. Several bath houses in the Tenderloin have closed. Others are doing only half the business they formerly did. Many are advertising cut prices. Recently the bath house rubbers went on strike and the employers made no effort to get them back. The strike died of inanition—some returned to their old posts and others sought new vocations where they could wear clothes and see a little daylight.

THE BIBLE

Translated out of the original tongues and from the edition known as "Our Mothers' Bible."

THE BOOK OF JOSHUA.

Continued from Yesterday.

CHAPTER 10.

1 Five kings war against Gibeon. 6 Joshua rescueth it. 10 God fighteth against them with hailstones. 12 The sun and moon stand still at the word of Joshua. 16 The five kings are mured in a cave. 23 They are brought forth, 24 scornfully used, 26 and hanged. 28 Seven kings more are conquered. 43 Joshua returneth to Gilgal.

Now it came to pass, when Adonizedek king of Jerusalem had heard how Joshua had taken Ai, and had utterly destroyed it; as he had done to Jericho and her king, so he had done to Ai and her king; and how the inhabitants of Gibeon had made peace with Israel, and were among them;

2 That they feared greatly, because Gibeon was a great city, as one of the royal cities, and because it was greater than Ai, and all the men thereof were mighty.

3 Wherefore Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem sent unto Hoham king of Hebron, and unto Piram king of Jarmuth, and unto Japhia king of Lachish, and unto Debir king of Eglon, saying,

4 Come up unto me, and help me, that we may smite Gibeon: for it hath made peace with Joshua and with the children of Israel.

5 Therefore the five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon, gathered themselves together, and went up, they and all their hosts, and encamped before Gibeon, and made war against it.

6 And the men of Gibeon sent unto Joshua to the camp to Gilgal, saying, Slack not thy hand from thy servants; come up to us quickly, and save us, and help us: for all the kings of the Amorites that dwell in the mountains are gathered together against us.

7 So Joshua ascended from Gilgal, he, and all the people of war with him, and all the mighty men of valour.

8 And the Lord said unto Joshua, Fear them not: for I have delivered them into thine hand; there shall not a man of them stand before thee.

9 Joshua therefore came unto them suddenly, and went up from Gilgal all night.

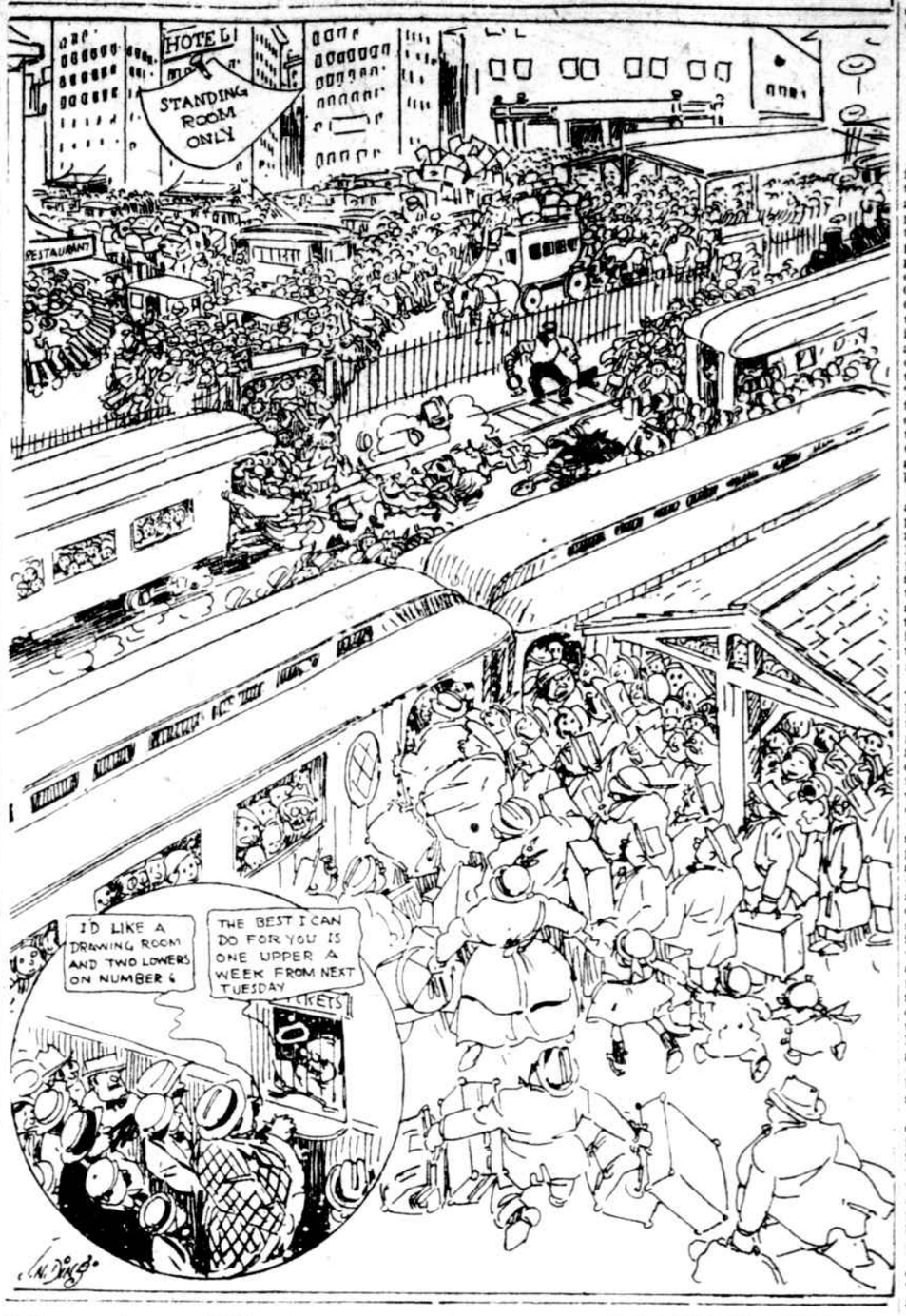
10 And the Lord discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Beth-horon, and smote them to Azekah, and unto Makkedah.

11 And it came to pass, as they fled from before Israel, and were in the going down to Beth-horon, that the Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they died: they were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

12 Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Have You Noticed How the Increased Cost of Railroad Tickets is Keeping Folks at Home?



Notes by a Washington Observer

Washington Newspapermen Rejoice at "Uncle Joe's" Renomination—Baroness Speck von Sternburg May Remarry. Campaign "Textbooks" Out.

Washington newspaper scribes rejoice at the renomination of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, for a twenty-third term in Congress. Some years ago—it was on the occasion of a Gridiron Club frolic—Cannon gave Washington correspondents carte blanche to attribute to him any anecdote they cared to use for which the corroborative detail of somebody's name was needed. The privilege has been periodically utilized, with consequent additions to "Uncle Joe's" fame as a humorist.

Romance Stirs Capital.

Washington is much interested in the prospective remarriage of the Baroness Speck von Sternburg, widow of a popular pre-war German Ambassador to the United States. The baroness has visited Washington several times during the present year in connection with her American property which was held by the alien property custodian. Ever since her husband's death ten or twelve years ago, Baroness Speck von Sternburg has maintained a legal domicile on his estate in Saxony. William II, who was very fond of "Specky," made his widow a lady-in-waiting at the Prussian royal court. A similar honor was conferred on the American widow of another German nobleman-diplomat, Baroness von Ketteler (formerly Miss Ledyard, of Detroit). Her husband was murdered by the Boxers in Pekin.

Haymarket Blast Recalled.

The Wall street bomb outrage recalls to Washington officialdom the famous Haymarket riots in Chicago in May, 1886, when German anarchists flung dynamite bombs, killing many policemen and civilians. Seven "red" plotters were convicted, five of them being sentenced to death and two to life imprisonment. On the eve of execution day, November 11, 1887, one of the condemned anarchists blew his head off with dynamite in his cell. Like the suspect arrested in Canada for supposed complicity with the Wall street horror, his name was Fischer.

Thinks Prohibition Doomed.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the late Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, and "pal" of Democratic national leaders, is assuring Britishers, according to London newspapers now in Washington, that prohibition in America is on its last legs. "It will not survive the coming election," Mr. Regan is quoted as saying. "The matter will be decided by placing proper men in Congress, who will not take away the personal liberty of the American people." Regan vociferously denied to English reporters that he had quit the hotel business because America went dry. "I can repudiate that notion," he testified, "by my income tax receipts, which show that I paid so much tax in 1919 over and above previous years that I'd be ashamed to mention the amount. During 1919 the Knickerbocker sold no liquor at all for eight months."

Repatriation Work on.

Acting on behalf of the league of nations and largely with the aid of $1,000,000 contributed by the American Red Cross, Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, has just organized the work of sending home the 500,000 prisoners of war still held captive in Russia and Central Europe. Nansen found the plight of tens of thousands of them desperate in the extreme, owing to lack of adequate clothing and nourishment. It is feared many may succumb during the approaching winter if relief cannot be rushed to them. Altogether Dr. Nansen has had $5,000,000 placed at his disposal for relief measures. The prisoners are distributed over Russia, Germany, Siberia and Turkestan. Transport has hitherto provoked the greatest difficulties in connection with their repatriation.

Both Text Books Out.

Both the Republican and Democratic "campaign text-books" are now on the market. They reveal afresh the lack of originality that prevails among professional party managers. The two books are as alike in size, style and general make-up as a pair of peas in a pod. The G. O. P. catechism runs to 496 pages; the Democrats to 492. "Peace! Progress! Prosperity!" is the slogan which emblazons the title-page of the Democrats' book. A telling chapter in the Republican volume deals with "The Administration's Conduct of the War—Billions Wasted—The Price of Mismanagement." The books are designed to serve the dual purpose of informing the individual voter and of providing hints for stump speakers.

A DAILY LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE TIME.

The clock may toll the time to me,
But I care not what time it be.
It may be morning, noon, or night,
In all of them I take delight,
But in the quest for bliss or fame,
From dawn to dusk the hour's the same.
The day all through
'Tis time to Do!

Births Reported.

Edmund A. and Eva T. Purdy, boy.
Wilbert V. and Zula S. Renner, girl.
Albert E. and Robena M. Meininger, boy.
Ephram J. and Naomi Hollis, girl.
Fred M. and Carrie L. Carver, girl.
David and Lillie Brill, boy.
Daniel and Rose Breeskin, boy.
Henry and Ida Wick, girl.
William J. and Hildegarde T. Kennedy, girl.
Edward G. and Mary M. Davis, boy.
Harry and Ida Tate, girl.
John W. and Mary Wadleigh, boy.
J. Samuel and Elva Leonard, girl.
Harrison R. and Lucy E. Gore
Russel McKee and Anna A. Harrington, boy.
Ijman L. and Eva Fairbanks, boy.
John H. and Mabel E. Doran, boy.
Cecil J. and Elsie P. Keiner, girl.
James W. and Leona Palmer, girl.
Henry T. and Pearl Darr, boy.
Frank M. and Elizabeth Gruebner, boy.
John F. and Gertrude Reynolds, boy.
Wm. F. and Mary L. Meyer, girl.
George R. and Elizabeth V. Burton, girl.
Arthur H. and Clara H. Rausch, boy.
Frank and Sallie Sachs, girl.
Merritt W. and Rosella M. Abel, boy.
Harry L. and Ebeth A. Sperling, girl.
Frank A. and Alma C. L. Hutchison, girl.
Wm. F. and Louise M. Herrmann, girl.
Roland W. and Louise John, girl.
Oscar R. and Corine A. Jackson, boy.
Franklin and Lillie Keys, girl.
Joseph L. and Dorothy T. Compton, boy.
James and Alberta Galmar, girl.
Henry and Violet Plummer, girl.
Wm. H. and Martha Brown, girl.
Manuel and Louise Scott, girl.
Wm. and Pearl Carrington, girl.
Edwin B. and Alberta Fuller, girl.

The Weather

Forecasts for Today and Tomorrow.

District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia—Fair today and probably tomorrow; continued cool; moderate north winds shifting to east.

Forecast of Flying Weather.

Zone No. 1 (North Atlantic States)—Good flying weather today; clear sky; moderate west and northwest winds surface and aloft.

Zone No. 2 (Middle Atlantic States)—Good flying weather today; clear sky; moderate north and northeast winds near the surface; fresh northeast winds aloft.

Local Temperature.

Midnight	64	12 noon	70
2 a.m.	60	2 p.m.	70
4 a.m.	59	4 p.m.	70
6 a.m.	56	6 p.m.	68
8 a.m.	61	8 p.m.	60
10 a.m.	71	10 p.m.	55

Highest, 72; lowest, 55.
Relative humidity—8 a.m., 84; 2 p.m., 54; 8 p.m., 63.
Rainfall (8 p.m. to 8 p.m.), 0.
Hours of sunshine, 12.3
Per cent of possible sunshine, 100

Departures from Normal.

Accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1920, 329.
Deficiency of temperature since September 1, 1920, 27.
Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1920, 1.96.
Deficiency of precipitation since September 1, 1920, 1.06.
Temperature same date last year—Highest, 78; lowest, 53.

Other Temperatures.

	Highest yesterday	Lowest past night	8 p.m.	Rainfall
Asheville, N. C.	78	54	70	....
Atlanta, Ga.	86	62	82	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	66	62	60	....
Baltimore, Md.	72	62	62	....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	70	50	72	0.02
Boston, Mass.	62	48	56	0.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	56	42	52	....
Chicago, Ill.	68	62	68	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	56	74	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	76	56	72	....
Cleveland, Ohio	58	54	52	....
Davenport, Iowa	86	58	78	....
Denver, Colo.	86	58	72	....
Des Moines, Iowa	80	60	78	....
Detroit, Mich.	58	50	56	....
Duluth, Minn.	50	48	48	0.04
El Paso, Tex.	92	78	88	....
Galveston, Tex.	86	78	82	....
Helena, Mont.	80	46	72	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	84	60	76	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	84	68	76	....
Kansas City, Mo.	86	64	80	....
Los Angeles, Cal.	88	64	78	....
Louisville, Ky.	84	56	78	....
Marquette, Mich.	50	40	48	....
Memphis, Tenn.	84	64	80	....
Miami, Fla.	86	74	82	....
Mobile, Ala.	88	74	82	....
New Orleans, La.	90	76	82	....
New York, N. Y.	64	54	58	....
North Platte, Nebr.	94	56	80	....
Omaha, Nebr.	94	66	86	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	70	62	62	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	..	66	100	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70	58	62	....
Portland, Me.	54	44	44	0.08
Portland, Oreg.	70	50	66	....
S. Lake City, Utah	86	64	84	....
St. Louis, Mo.	86	64	80	....
St. Paul, Minn.	62	50	58	0.42
San Antonio, Tex.	94	66	88	....
San Francisco, Cal.	66	54	64	....
Springfield, Ill.	84	58	74	....
Toledo, Ohio	60	52	56	....

Deaths Reported.

Peter Taylor, jr., 50 years, 901 15th st. nw.
Sister Mary L. Burkman, 43, Georgetown University Hospital.
Henry M. Thomas, 30, St. Elizabeth's Hos.
Maria C. Weems, 68, Cordova apts., 20th st. and Florida ave.
Maury Bleicher, 5, Children's Hospital.
Sarah Blumberg, 58, 903 4½ st. sw.
Robert Jackson, 49, 614 Delaware ave. sw.
John A. Gordon, 61, 1827 Oregon ave. nw.
Mary J. Carter, 52, 1917 3d st. nw.
Mary Robertson, 88, 463 Delaware ave. sw.

CARRANZA'S SLAYER FIGHTS NEW REGIME

Mexico City, Mex., Sept. 19.—Gen. Rodolfo Herrero, who was accused of the murder of former President Carranza when the latter was making his way to the coast after fleeing Mexico City, is in revolt against the central administration in the State of Hidalgo, according to word received yesterday.

A body of troops has been sent to capture him and his forces.

Notes of a Political Scout

Situation as It Exists in Illinois—How Tammany Feels About National Election. About Robert Emmet Burke.

As a rule, there is no more fruitful source of misinformation for the ingenious and inquiring citizen at this stage of a political campaign than the national headquarters of either party. The art of press-agenting is no more shrewdly practiced on Broadway than in the extensive offices presided over by Chairman Will Hays or Chairman George White—neither of whom by the way is often there. But during the last week the stimulating aroma of confidence was more discernible on Forty-fourth street than in the Grand Central Palace. To begin with, there was the news from Maine, and though the Democrats sturdily denied its significance they were as harassed by it as a Christian Scientist with a toothache. Of course it was immaterial, but ouch!

But Illinos did bother the men around Will Hays. If ever local politics portended a split fatal to national success it is there. "Big Bill" Thompson, the bad boy of politics this year, seems to have spilt the beans. Curiously enough—that is it would be serious if one attached any idea of ethical sense to poiltics—the increasing probability of Thompson's success toward the end of the week seemed to gratify headquarters. You would think that Harding supporters would prefer to see the success of Lowden, for everyone recalls the fine spirit with which the Illinois governor, after the scandal which made him unavailable, turned his delegates over to Harding. But the mill won't grind with that political water. This is the way the wise ones figure it:

If Lowden wins in Illinois Thompson will be animated by two purposes, revenge and a desire to save all he can for himself. His support is largely of the machine variety, and his vote can be swung as he desires—a fact shown when he swung it against Lowden in choosing delegates to the national convention. To save himself and to accomplish his revenge his policy might—probably would—be to sacrifice the State and national ticket in order to carry Cook County, to show that Illinois could not go Republican without Thompson, while its greatest city and county would be overwhelmingly Republican with him would be his obvious political strategy.

Suppose on the other hand, Lowden loses and Thompson wins. There is then, of course, every incentive for the mayor of Chicago to carry the State and make himself a national figure. But would it be Lowden's strategy to defeat this purpose? Not at all. Whatever political future there may be for the governor depends on his making himself an important factor in the election of a Republican President. That way lie cabinet portfolios or ambassadorships.

Before this shall be printed final returns will have shown whether Governor Lowden or Mayor Thompson is boss in Illinois. But the foregoing is the fashion in which wise politicians about Republican headquarters talked while the matter was still at issue. Around Democratic headquarters the talk is that whichever faction wins Illinois is lost to the G. O. P. Former Senator Lewis heads the ticket for governor, having secured the nomination with but little opposition. It would be curious if the luck which attended his unopposed candidacy for the senatorial nomination in 1912 should attach to his gubernatorial nomination today.

Tammany seems to have lost interest in the national election. Its members do not even keep up the perfunctory boasting with which the "practical" politician covers up his apprehension of coming defeat. In fact, some of the most prominent members of the organization admit that New York State will go heavily against their ticket. A very significant fact is the refusal of Representative Thomas F. Smith to accept a renomination in his district. Mr. Smith, who is secretary of Tammany Hall, makes no bones of saying that he retires because he is not desirous of fighting a losing fight. As his district gave him a plurality of about 15,000, and a majority over all of nearly 13,000 two years ago, this suggests that this experienced politician is expecting a political revolution. He is not alone in his attitude. I heard a very prominent up-State leader concede New York to Harding by 250,000 in private conversation the very day he had given out a published interview claiming it as safe for Cox.

Even the admitted popularity of Governor "Al" Smith is not expected to be enough to pull him through this year. Personal popularity as a vote getter is seldom effective in more than one election. The governor's friends admit the situation is desperate for him, and are not made more hopeful by the report that the remnants of the old Hearst organization are to gather next week for the purpose of taking concerted action in the campaign. The Hearst papers are bitterly against Cox, and the editor is little likely to forget that "Al" Smith once hired Carnegie Hall for the sole purpose of expressing his contemptuous opinion of Hearst and all his works. One of Hearst's closest associates years ago used to describe him as "a man equally without gratitude and without resentment." It is difficult, however, to believe that he has yet forgotten "Al" Smith's characterization of him, and his newspapers.

One of the closest observers of politics in this State writes me:

"The Tammany organization to date has 'lied down' on the national ticket. There is no Democratic organization outside of the City of New York; no organization to speak of outside of a few of the cities. The absence of organization will have the same results in New York as the absence of organization among the Democrats had in Maine on Monday."

Former Senator Charles A. Towne, while prevented by severe illness from taking part in the campaign, is an earnest supporter of Governor Cox. He is not, however, blind to the obvious drift of public sentiment toward the Republican party. "Even this execrable bomb outrage," he said in the Waldorf the afternoon of that frightful occurrence, "will have a tendency to injure Democratic prospects. It will make silly fools who confuse progressivism with the radicalism clamor for a return to what they call 'old time sanity and conservatism.' It will increase the demand for a 'safe' candidate. 'Safe' in this association meaning a man whose mind is shut tight against any new idea or any liberalizing thought. The Democratic party as the progressive party of today is bound to suffer from the misdeeds of radicals and revolutionaires. All such acts tend to set back public thought, and to strengthen in power reactionaries and the enemies of progressive ideas."

The re-election, by increased pluralities, though by a decreased total vote of the five Socialist assemblymen who were expelled from the New York legislature last winter offers a puzzling question to the reactionary element in New York politics. There was never any question as to the legality of the men's first election. In their assembly districts the Socialists outnumbered either the Republicans or the Democrats. There are three congressional districts in Manhattan where a like condition exists and in which the Democrats and Republicans have fused to prevent the election of Socialist representatives. But while this co-operation of the old parties was resorted to in the assembly districts it failed, and the expelled Socialists have been returned at a special election. Their expulsion was very widely condemned at the time, and this evidence that it has not diverted their constituencies from their continued support will be regarded as new proof of its unwisdom. Assemblyman Culvillier, who was active in pressing the original expulsion, declares that he will oppose the seating of the men now, despite the vote of confidence from their districts. Speaker Sweet joins in this.

Robert Emmet Burke, who carried Chicago in the Democratic primaries for United States Senator but who has probably been beaten by the vote of the downstate districts, is a relic of bygone political days in Chicago. He made his mark by organizing the independent campaign of the elder Carter H. Harrison for mayor, about 1889. Harrison was beaten—or perhaps counted out—but he smashed the local Democratic machine which Burke—a genius for organization—thereupon rebuilt, winning the election with Harrison two years later. After Harrison's assassination Burke retired briefly, coming to the front later with Carter H. Harrison, jr., whose advisor and lieutenant he was in his first successful campaign for the mayoralty. The younger Harrison, however, was less loyal to his friends or perhaps more considerate of the public service, for he soon ejected Burke from office and power and denied him further influence. Since that period Burke has but once emerged from obscurity, namely, in 1916 when he broke the slate of the redoubtable Roger Sullivan, and elected himself a delegate to St. Louis on a one-plank platform of opposition to Wilson. His vote alone in that convention was cast against the President's renomination, which Chairman Glynn, thereupon, with contempt for so puny an opposition, declared unanimous. The Democratic senatorial nomination in Illinois this year has not been regarded as worth much. There has been no contest for it by eminent men, Burke's opponent being scarcely known. Yet the Lowden-Thompson fight might make the nomination worth having. The redoubtable James Hamilton Lewis was elected senator in 1912 because he went single handed into the primaries at a time when the Democratic nomination was thought worthless. Two years ago the nomination was thought worth while and was won by Roger Sullivan after a hard fight, but his victory ended in defeat at the polls.

The report from Michigan that Henry Ford is out for Harding inspires curiosity as to whom Truman Newberry is supporting.

W. J. A.

Events of Today

Meeting, East Washington Citizens' Association, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Central Citizens' Association, Juvenile Court, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Stanton Park Citizens Association, Peabody School, 8 p. m.

Address, J. Franklin Meyer, Washington Society Technical Engineers, Public Library, 8 p. m.

Anniversary celebration, Sons of Italy in America, Pythian Temple, 1012 Ninth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Band Concert.

By U. S. Marine Band, Marine Barracks, today at 4.30 p.m. William H. Santelmann, leader.

Program.

March, "Under Freedom's Flag" ..... Newswinter
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Idyl, "Glow Worm" ..... Lincke
Trombone Solo, "Thoughts of Love" ..... Proctor
Musician Robert E. Clark
Valse de Concert, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
Scenes from "Sweethearts" ..... Herbert
"The Blessing of the Daggers" from "The Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
Marine Hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma."
The Star Spangled Banner."

Amusements.

Belasco—"My Lady Friends."
Poli's—"The Girl in the Limousine."
National—"Three Wise Fools."
Garrick—"Come Seven."
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville.
Strand—Vaudeville and films.
Gayety—Dave Marion's Own Show.
Folly—"Sweet Sweeties."
Loew's Palace—Charles Ray in "The Village Sleuth."
Moore's Rialto—Annette Kellerman in "What Women Love."
Crandall's Metropolitan — "The Devil's Passkey."
Moore's Garden—"Homespun Folks."
Loew's Columbia—"Humoresque."
Crandall's Knickerbocker—"The Devil's Passkey."
Crandall's — "Married in Name Only."

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