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Washington Herald
Published Every Morning in the Year by
The Washington Herald Company,
425-427-429 Eleventh St. .:. .:. Washington, D. C.
J. E. RICE, President and General Manager

Phone: Main 3300—All Departments

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER
In Washington and Vicinity
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 60c; 1 Year, $7.20
SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 65c; 1 Year, $7.50.
Daily Only, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, $6.00

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

ADVERTISING 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.

FRIDAY, JANURY 28, 1921.

When all the blandishments of life are gone The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on.—George Sewell.

THE fate of the Briand cabinet will be watched with the greatest interest since it appears to be the last step in compromise between the factions headed by President Millerand and former President Poincare.

If the Briand ministry falls, there appears to be no alternative for the President of the republic but to call upon M. Poincare to form a cabinet and to relinquish the control of the negotiations concerning the German indemnity to those who advocate the use of the strong arm, if necessary, to force Germany to pay. If M. Briand remains in power it will be through his adherence to the policy satisfactory to Poincare and his supporters.

It is easy to understand the source of M. Poincare's strength. The French tax rate, which before the war was 129 francs per capita, is now 574 francs per capita. The financial situation which under the recent administration of Francois-Marsal has been the subject of optimistic official pronouncements, is now regarded with the darkest pessimism.

Officials of the government now declare that "the gulf in the country's finances is growing deeper every day, and nothing is being done to fill it." France, it is said, is being strangled under a burden of 20,000,000,000 francs per annum spent on reparations and pensions—a sum which is wholly uncovered by revenue.

French taxpayers naturally are watching the situation very carefully and the government which gets their support is the one that will promise that these burdens shall not be increased and will offer some hope that they will be reduced. The obvious way to achieve this is by abjuring the policy of compromise and forcing Germany to pay.

It is upon such a platform that Nationalists have been able to increase their power and bring about the fall of Leygues and veto the ministry proposed by Peret.

In the face of this the advocates of negotiations to determine the amount of indemnity are forced to argue from expediency. But any assertion that there is danger to France as well as to the rest of Europe in making this indemnity more than Germany can pay, can be easily dismissed either as German propaganda or as a policy which would make France suffer instead of her enemy.

Lloyd George's insistence on negotiations, it is intimated, is due to the fact that the British having received the greater part of their indemnity are more interested in German economic recovery than in German payments to France.

For American consumption it is said that France is planning on using a part of the German indemnity to pay America, and if the 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 gold francs counted upon are not forthcoming in one form or another, payment to the United States must be indefinitely deferred.

Almost anything may happen if M. Poincare and his friends can carry out their policies to the limit which would mean ignoring completely British and American disapproval and perhaps eventually occupying the Ruhr.

Some of the Nationalists maintain that this is the only way by which France can obtain adequate reparation from Germany. In some circles it is even held that with the Ruhr and Westphalia in her hands, France could afford to overlook the nonpayment of reparations even if Germany should go under.

For the French to adopt any such aggressive policy would, of course, be madness and would involve Europe, including France, in difficulties infinitely worse than those with which it is now confronted. However attractive may appear the prospect of solving France's present troubles at the expense of the rest of Europe, the price France would pay in the end is too great.

M. Poincare and his friends have gained their power through raising the hopes of the French people that their present problems can be solved by shaking the mailed fist at Germany and striking with it if necessary. These hopes once raised cannot be easily dispelled and the demands for their fulfillment will become increasingly urgent as time passes.

It is possible that those leaders who have been raised to power on this issue will discover that they have set in motion a force that they can with difficulty control, but which uncontrolled can plunge their country in an abyss deeper than that from which it seeks to escape.

Chesterton says that some day we may have a Marquis of Maine. Personally, we would more enjoy being the King of Kalamazoo.

Not Wheat Surplus, Credit Deficit.

In the world today there is a glut of wheat. As a practical condition this results not so much from the total increase of production—100,000,000 bushels—in 1920 as from the carry over of supplies, the restoration of crop raising in various countries that were short and the diminished consumption from the rate of well fed armies.—New York Herald.

This may all be true. It may be that other elements of the "wheat glut" are the relief from army consumption of food and that the home folk having learned to eat less and waste less, still have these habits.

But why look farther to find the cause of any surplus of wheat and other foods in this country or others, than the low buying ability of most of Europe? No one questions that there is an urgent demand for every mouthful of food stored in the United States.

The people of all Eastern and Southeastern Europe are hungry. So are those of Old Turkey and Asia Minor. Tens of millions are far below the line of normal nutrition. They have nothing with which to buy, neither money, or securities, or commodities for barter.

If, then, there is now a world wheat glut, it would at once disappear, if it could be but distributed to those in dire need of it. It is not in fact a wheat or food surplus, but a credit deficit, that is bothering the world.

It is far better, too, to regard it in this way. It is far better to treat it from this point of view. The remedy—if there can be one—is plainer and simpler. It is not so difficult to provide in some way that the hungry shall have credit based on their ultimate paying worth as nations, as it is to stuff a food surplus down the throats of those already having a surfeit.

Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia are said to have a wheat surplus while they surround starving Austria that would, if it had the purchasing capacity, consume every bushel of this surplus of her neighbors.

It is not, then, a problem of quantity or price, but of poverty. For this reason a wheat protective or prohibitory tariff will give the farmers of the United States a minimum of relief. But organization to extend long term credits and for investments in Europe, would sell for our farmers every pound of wheat they have, and at the same time do more than anything else to bring peace and stability to those countries.

Pittsburgh housewives have leagued together to make their cooks punch the clock at 8 p. m. If we made that request of our czaresschef, she'd probably punch something—but it wouldn't be a clock.

Where the Money Goes.

In the search by Congress and the President for places to reduce expenses, Dr. Rena's classification of appropriations for fiscal year 1920 is useful. Following his disregard of the foolish allocation of our bureaus among departments, the character of our expenditures is as follows:

a. Research and education.....	$57,000,000
b. Public works.....	168,000,000
c. Primary functions of government: Legislative, executive and judicial.....	181,000,000
d. Pensions and care soldiers....	300,000,000
e. Interest and public debt.....	1,016,000,000
f. Army and navy (current).....	1,424,000,000
"Ordinary budget".....	$3,212,000,000

These items do not include an "extraordinary budget" of cleaning up wreckage from the war such as the Shipping Board, railway deficit, bonus to employes, etc., amounting to about $3,075,000,000 of which there is reasonable hope for rapid diminution.

When great statesmen go prowling about departments looking for opportunities to secure economy by reducing the number of clerks, we would suggest they focus the limelight in rotation on the items of the above table. In fact, the cost of a battleship at $25,000,000 deducted from item "f" and placed upon items "a" and "b" would bring bread to our mouths instead of political and physical cinders to our eyes.

It is hard to figure the motive of the man in a British barracks, who impersonates the commander of the Sinn Fein.

The President's Note on Armenian Mediation.

On December 13 we published an editorial calling attention to the difficult predicament in which the President would find himself by his acceptance of the office of negotiator on behalf of the Armenians in the face of the occupation of their country by Bolshevik Russia and Nationalist Turkey.

The recent note on the Russian situation suggests a program of more commonsense. It is not, however, the result of any change in the situation, but is the result of somebody having pointed out the impossibility of the prior undertaking. From the point of view of diplomatic technique it is a fairly transparent getaway.

However, in shifting responsibility by scolding the allies as to their failure to apply consistently the sole corrective to the Russian situation, it is a timely document. The policy of hands off Russia has indeed been advocated by the President since the opening of the Peace Conference, and had that policy been adopted by the European governments, it is not improbable that Bolshevism might have failed in Russia before now, and there would be fewer mouths to feed by charity in Europe today.

In any event, the President has apparently abandoned the notion of entering into negotiations with the assassins of the North and the bandits to the South who have divided hapless Armenia.

In spite of the fact that the President's suggestions do not encourage the Armenians to hope for political intervention, it is at least a satisfaction to note from Col. Haskell's report that the favorable harvest produced through the exertion of the American army officers administrating government relief to Armenia, is sufficient to keep the people until next June, and that therefore there is no need for a call upon American government intervention to prevent starvation.

While the home-brewer is practically safe from revenue agent intrusion, no way can be seen to save him from himself.

The Slump in Liberalism.

Naturally the liberal minded man who is neither radical nor reactionary in his attitude towards social and political questions, finds himself much at sea at the present time.

The expectation of the country was that the Wilson administration should represent liberalism even to the extent of radicalism in some directions, but it is curious that for the past two years at least it had been one of the most reactionary administrations that we have ever seen. The entire failure to control profiteering since the winter of 1919, the dissolution of the sugar control, the use of the injunction in the coal strike, the detention of many and deportation of a few people without the process of trial by jury, the failure to enforce the Sherman law against such glaring combinations as the Building Trades, the steady increase of armaments to a degree that has appalled not only the United States but the whole world, with the definite militaristic tendencies of the government, are but a few instances of almost unparalleled reaction.

Whether the Republican administration will prove to be the same is yet to be seen, but certainly a legislative program of disarmament, of reorganization of the government departments, of liberal legislation to the farmers, of licensing control of different industries, have at least a liberal cast around them.

Views Of Visitors in Washington

City's Guests Tell What the Nation Is Thinking

H. W. SEAMON, OF IOWA, TALKS OF GOLD STATUS.

This country must safeguard the gold standard by increasing gold production and preventing the permanent loss of developed ore resources, H. W. Seaman, of Clinton, Iowa, pointed out at the Washington Hotel yesterday.

Seaman is the past president of several railroads, president of a Clinton bank, and has large manufacturing interests in the "Buckeye" State, including a revolutionary refrigerating process which he declares will provide cheaper commercial and household refrigeration.

"According to the National City Bank of New York," said Seaman, "world national debts alone increased from $43,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to nearly 300,000,000,000 at the end of 1920. During this period the world's monetary gold stock actually decreased about $400,000,000,000.

"Europe is temporarily on a paper basis, but intends to resume gold payments as soon as may be. Resumption depends upon contraction of paper issues and the existence of adequate gold stocks. Does a serious decline in the world's gold production tend to inspire confidence?

WAR WASTE AND INFLATION CAUSE OF HIGH COSTS.

"War wastage and consequent money inflations are responsible for the high cost of living. In the United States the influence of the increased stock of gold is only incidental. Attention is called to the fact that commodity prices have become higher as countries have lost gold, and are highest in the countries that have little gold.

"The future prosperity of the country largely depends upon selling its surplus commodities to Europe. These sales are now curtailed by adverse exchange conditions. During 1920 we imported $320,760,000 in gold from Europe, further depleting its already weakened gold reserves and thereby lessening its purchasing power in our markets. Will not a more plentiful supply of gold tend to improve these conditions?

"On the threat of war, nations seek to strengthen their gold reserves. Together with the army and navy the gold reserve is the first line of national defense. From the time the embargo was lifted in June, 1919, to January 1, 1921, the United States exported $675,887,000 of gold, 60 per cent to the Orient, $195,414,000 to Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN GIVES AID TO GOLD PRODUCERS.

"Since 1914 Great Britain has taken various steps to assist her gold producers. In 1915 the British empire produced 63.7 per cent of the world's gold output; in 1920 its production is estimated at 72 per cent. The United States produced 21.5 per cent of the world's gold output in 1915 and an estimated 14.6 in 1920."

Since 1910 the production of gold in the United States has decreased from $96,269,000 to $49,509,000, while during the same period there has been an increase in its monetary stock of gold of from $1,710,625,000 to $2,761,539,000, according to Seaman. In 1914 the United States paper money in circulation was $1,656,000,000. In 1920 it had risen to $4,040,000,000.

Deflation will not afford a remedy, Seaman says. The decrease in gold output in the United States is mainly due to the fact that the price of gold is fixed by law at $20.67 per ounce. The price of gold is not subject to the law of supply and demand. Gold mining has ceased to be profitable because of the increased cost of labor, power supplies and freight.

Many mines have shut down, and others will follow unless relief is provided. The 36 per cent increase in freight rates has served to offset the decline in cost of labor and supplies, and few gold mines can survive another five-year period like 1916-1920, during which the dollar averaged a purchasing power of 53 cents, as compared to 100 cents in 1914.

The purpose of the premium is to compensate for this loss in the purchasing power, to bring production, if possible, up to the level of 1915. For the process of deflation really to solve the problem of maintaining even the present gold production, it would have to take place so rapidly as nearly to paralyze all industry.

GOLD MINING IN U. S. RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING.

"Production of gold in the United States has diminished since 1853," Beaman explained, "until our present limited resources are principally low-grade ores, developed at great cost and requiring large-scale operations. Gold mining camps are becoming depopulated and some are entirely abandoned."

The remedy lies in the McFadden bill, H. R. 13201, Beasan believes, which would impose an excise tax upon all gold articles of domestic or foreign manufacture sold in the United States. This tax would be at the rate of $10 per ounce of gold contained. This tax and premium would be required only for a period of five years. A further requirement of the bill is the payment of a premium to the producers of new gold in the United States and its possessions. This premium would be at the rate of $10 per ounce delivered to the mint. In this way, in the opinion of Seaman, the industry would be revived and our gold standard safeguarded.

Beaman is president of the Clinton Refrigerating Company which is introducing a new iceless refrigerating method in which a cheap by-product of helium gas is used in stead of ice or the more dangerous and corrosive gases now used as a substitute for ice.

This system will shortly be installed by the large railroads of the country, and it is hoped will revolutionize the business of refrigerating. F. W. G.

Woman Legal Chief On College Program

Mrs. Annette Adams, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, will speak at a meeting of the Columbian Women of George Washington University at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Law School, 1435 K street northwest.

The Columbian Women will give two motion picture benefit performances at 2 and 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theater, proceeds to be applied to the organization's scholarship fund, the university's centennial endowment fund and a fund for the equipment of rest rooms for law school students.

The Only Embargo There Is on Trade with Russia.—By Darling.

Scientific Notes and Comment

Calendar of Meetings; Activities of Societies In Washington.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Washington Section, Bureau of Standards, this evening, 8 o'clock. "Wind Tunnels and Their Uses" by Dr. L. J. Briggs; "Measurement of Air Resistance on Projectiles in Actual Flight," By Dr. E. A. Eckhardt.

National Geographic Society, New Masonic Temple, this evening 4.30 o'clock and 8:15 o'clock. Laurence La Tourette Driggs will speak on "Progress in Aviation."

Bureau of Standards Meeting, Bureau of Standards, today, 3:30 o'clock. "Simplified Magneto Theory" by F. B. Silsbee; "Multiple Photography of Projectiles in Flight," but W. H. Wadleigh.

While scientific news notes will not appear in tomorrow's edition because of the Saturday book reviews, the scientific calendar will be published as usual as a guide to the scientific meetings of the day.

WASHINGTON WAS ANCIENT INDIAN MEETING PLACE.

Where Washington is today was the meeting place of all the Indians that used to roam this portion of the country, Miss Mary Wilder told members of the Archeological Section of the Twentieth Century Club at its meeting at the residence of Mrs. John Lewis. Within the present limits of the city of Washington was the largest boulder quarry and the most important Indian implement shop on the Atlantic Coast. Here also were located a soapstone quarry and a large village site. On the Potomac, extending up to Little Falls, was a large fishing ground.

"The present league of nations is suggested by the Iroquois league formed by that group of Indians," Miss Wilder said.

POTASH PRODUCTION DECLINING, SAYS CHEMIST.

The American potash industry is declining, according to Dr. John E. Temple, treasurer of the American Chemical Society, and although costs are not yet as low as prewar German offerings, he believes that with two or three years' protection, the brine plant at Searles Lake, California will be able to cope with imported potash. The great importance of potash for fertilizer makes it important for this country to be able to produce the 400,000 tons of potassium chloride needed each year, he said.

IDAHO PHOSPHATE ROCK LOOKS AND BURNS LIKE COAL.

What looks like coal, burns like coal and yet is not coal has been discovered in Idaho.

When the Geological Survey investigated this substance they found that it was phosphate rock, full of carbonaceous matter, that had been squeezed by earth movements until shiny, black and coal-like. George R. Mansfield, of the Survey, has just written a bulletin describing this rock and the few deposits of real coal found in Idaho.

George S. Webster, "progressive" candidate, has been elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. J. H. Van Wagenen, of Washington, was elected to the nominating committee of that society.

The Bureau of Mines has issued a bulletin giving the latest revised government specifications for petroleum products. W. D.

Riley Wilson Spins a Yarn

Congressional Candidate Tells of Prize "Barb Wire" in Hills.

By LABERT ST. CLAIR.

Riley Wilson, who ran for Congress out in West Virginia last fall, and, upon losing by only a few thousand votes, announced that he would run two years hence on a "wet" platform, knows where some home-made cider and other lip relief may be obtained. Several of Riley's friends have things on hand, and, in the interest of his perpetual candidacy, they are inviting him in.

The other day Riley was out walking along Cabin Creek when he met a pilgrim who surely did need a drink. His tongue was parched as dry as shale and swollen until it no longer was flat, but round like bologna. So when he appealed, with tears in his eyes, for a drink, Riley piloted him to the home of a friend who had a little on hand.

This particular liquor was made for emergencies. When a man was bit by a train, for instance, it had been found that one drink of this liquor would bring him back to life, repair broken bones, stop the flow of blood from cuts and the like. Hence, when Riley gave the pilgrim a drink of his horse-radish tonic he emitted a loud whoop and declared he had been shot with a load of barbed wire.

"Gimme a rag o' some kind," he shouted. "My eyes is just naturally weepin' themselves to death."

Riley reached into his pocket and produced a red bandanna which he passed to the victim, who mopped away the tears. Then he opened his eyes and as they met the red cloth he howled louder than ever.

"Great shivering Mike," he yelled, "that licker's give me a hemorrhage of the eyeballs!"

The strangest automobile law ever passed in this country, perhaps, was approved by the governor of Kansas on March 3, 1903, and published in the official State paper on April 1, 1903.

The law starts off in the same language as do most laws regulating the speed of automobiles, and then suddenly it jumps the track and gets on to band wagons, which are sometimes used by politicians. That part relating to band wagons follows:

"Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way preventing, obstructing, impeding, embarrassing or in any other manner or form infringing upon the prerogative of any political chauffeur to run an automobilious band wagon at any rate he sees fit compatible with the safety of the occupants thereof; provided, however, that not less than ten nor more than twenty ropes be allowed at all times to trail behind this vehicle when in motion, in order to permit those who have been so fortunate as to escape with their political lives an opportunity to be dragged to death; and provided further, that whenever a mangled and bleeding political corpse implores for mercy, the driver of the vehicle shall, in accordance with the provisions of this bill, 'throw out the life-line.'

"Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this act or violating any of its provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdictition shall be punished by a fine nqt exceeding $100.

"All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper."

Wounded Trainman Improves.

CLIFTON FORGE, Jan. 27.—C. N. Strickler, who was shot on the Chesapeake and Ohio train by a Pullman conductor last Monday, is slightly better, though still in a critical condition.

Opinions of Other Editors

Brief Comment From Leading Newspapers Throughout Nation

(New York Tribune.)

Plans for reorganizing the army on a regional division basis and for developing the auxiliary services will be interfered with by this additional restriction. An army of 175,000 now and of 200,000 when government finances improve is about the minimum desirable for peace purposes. Yet it will take many months to get the army down to 150,000, and a limitation passed to hobble the present Secretary of War can easily be withdrawn under the new administration. Mr. Baker has outraged common sense and worn out public patience; and, worst of all, the interests of the army itself have been unpleasantly prejudiced by his rabid and untimely insistence on expansion and excessive expenditure.

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(Boston Transcript.)

There are many reasons why 175,000 is, for the time being, an irreducible minimum. The garrisons in the Philippines, in Hawaii, and in the Panama Canal Zone absorb many thousands of men. We must keep these garrisons recruited up to their authorized strength at all times, and must see to it that their personnel is kept at a high state of efficiency. In continental United States we must provide for the skeleton for a large army, capable of rapid expansion in the hour of national emergency. We must maintain, in addition, a vigilant patrol along many hundreds of miles of the Mexican border. A modern army, furthermore, needs a tank service, a chemical warfare service, and an enormously expanded aviation service. These new services add considerably to the number of enlisted men required. An army of 175,000, therefore, is barely sufficient to meet the minimum defensive needs of the nation.

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(New York World.)

When Congress made appropriations for an army of 175,000 men, it did not pretend that it had revoked its previous decision as to the size of the army. It merely prepared the way for a large deficit, unless the Secretary of War disregarded the instructions received from Congress.

It is downright hyprocrisy for Representatives and Senators to raise a clamor because the strength of the army has risen above 175,000 men, and to charge the Secretary of War with exceeding his rightful powers. It was Congress that directly authorized him to increase the size of the army to 280,000.

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(New York Herald.)

One hundred and fifty thousand men is an awkward minimum if the building up of the new regular establishment is to proceed. It does not furnish enough infantry for the localized divisions and it over-skeletonizes the other service. A better distribution can be effected with 175,000 men for the limit. The real question at present is not one of numbers, for our military situation is secure. It is one of rebuilding the army and adapting it to future needs.

Millions of dollars can therefore be saved in army pay and other costs for the next few years without disadvantage to the army, if there is competent direction in the War Department.

Open Court Letters to The Herald

Other Folks' Views on Topics of Current Interest

Writers of communications for publication in the Open Court are requested to make their contributions 200 words or less.

HO! HERE'S A DISTRESSING SITUATION. SOMETHING SURELY SHOULD BE DONE.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

The feminists and women politicians have mostly discarded the theory that woman's chief aim and business is contracting a desirable marriage and evolving into a good mother and housekeeper. I have read a good deal on this new emancipation while waiting here in Washington, where I was born and raised, for the Prince Chap or some lesser masculine luminary to come along.

Did you ever stop to think what a dearth of marriageable men there is in this city of magnificent distances and government buildings? It is a paradise for those aforementioned emancipated ladies but it's most awfully different for those who sing with the ingenue in "Oh, Boy!" that little song entitled "I Want to Be an Old-Fashioned Wife."

The "regular fellows" who own Washington as the place of their nativity mostly go away to school and when they return after college days take a few glances at business prospects and then spread wings and fly away to towns where they figure there's more chance of wealth and distinction. But the average girl even in this enlightened era can't do this. She tarries at home, dabbles in society or gives up hope and goes into government office. The sere and yellow leaf period arrives before she realizes.

Honestly, as far as home talent is concerned, there's little to pick from here in the marital line. Callow youths, horn-rimmed scientists and world-weary clerks make up the groups of "possibilities."

What's a poor girl to do?

"WATCHFUL WAITING."

January 24, 1921.

HOLDS "DRINKING NATIONS" MAKE GREATEST PROGRESS.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

England's troubles in India, Egypt, and even Ireland, are largely caused by liquor (Pussyfoot Johnson). Maybe they are waking up by acquiring brains that think.

Some day soon, very soon, China with her 500,000,000 will start to drink and wake up to her power. In an editorial in one of our local papers was a query "Did we succeed with alcohol, or in spite of it?" The ruling powers of all successful nations were drinkers to an extent. When we compare the savagery of our original prohibition crowd, the Mohammedans, with the civilization of the drinkers, and see where they the nondrinking ones wound up at it might seem that the most part of the editorial question can be answered in the affirmative. Speaking of prohibition Norway one must look over the article in the Literary Digest, December 11, 1920, and form his own conclusions. Brain cells are but human. When they expand the contents can move more freely and have chance of addition. There is also such condition as stagnation. This produces fossils of which there are many samples. Good food for study but no live man would care to live in their age.

FRED T. HAFELFINGER.

Washington, January 24.

Alien Students Will Give Pageant Monday

A novel international concert and pageant will constitute a benefit entertainment for starving children in Europe to be given by students of Americanization classes of the District public schools next Monday evening at the New Masonic Temple. The selections include Greek, Czecho-Slovakian, Spanish, Swiss, Armenian, French, and other airs.

The central feature of the evening will be the pageant, "America," in which ten nations will be represented. M. L. Benson is chairman of the committee in charge, members of which are L. O. Burroughs, M. E. Aiton, C. H. Burroughs, A. C. Torbert, H. Hubbert, M. V. Ball, A. A. Carter, B. H. Hetfielf, A. Dufour, M. M. Donovan, C. McCarty, K. Y. Cowling, G. G. Meyer, W. F. Rhode, Z. M. Malcolm and G. M. McClintock.

O'Donoghue Heads Irish Relief Committee

Daniel W. O'Donoghue was elected chairman of the general committee of the local branch, American Commission for Relief in Ireland, at a meeting in the Shoreham Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The local branch of the relief commission will conduct a mass meeting in the Shubert-Belasco Theater, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when plans will be laid for the body's future activities. Members of Congress and prominent clergymen will address the meeting.

Invitations will be sent to clergymen of all creeds in the city asking them to announce the Sunday meeting.

Conductor Sues W. R. E. Fixes Hurts at $50,000

The Washington Railway & Electric Company was sued yesterday in the District Supreme Court for $50,000 by James H. Palmer for alleged personal injuries.

Through Attorney Alvin L. Newmyer, Palmer claims that on August 23 last, while employed as a conductor, he received a severe electrical shock from a defective appliance on his car which threw him off and permanently injured him.

Washington Buyers in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The New York World Buyers' Guide today announces the following Washington buyers in the city: Lansburgh & Bros.—A. Jackson, mdse. manager, 1 E. Thirty-third street. Pennsylvania. Woodward & Lothrop—Mrs. M. McClure, girls' wear, millinery; Miss A. Thornton, infants', children's wear, maternity wear; J. W. Gray, women's shoes, 334 Fourth avenue. A. Lisner—Mrs. V. Bessman, women's hosiery, knit underwear; George L. Hooley, house furnishing goods, 37 W. Twenty-sixth street. F. R. Jelleff, Inc.—Mrs. M. Goodman, coats, suits. Gregorian, S. Kann Sons Co.—Miss Murphy, millinery, 412 Fourth avenue. Hecht & Co.—J. B. Dugan, coats, 110 W. Thirty-second street.