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will to take the labor of organization for those former service men of the great war, who have come from it maimed in mind or body, physically incapacitated and unable to replace themselves as independent industrial units. The government can only go part way and to further. It can treat their bodily and mental ailments to recovery. It can give them a certain amount of vocational training. Then it is through. But there is still a great and vital work to do for these men after the government has done this and they are discharged from its care. It is here the "soldier's institute" will start its work. A baker's dozen men and women who have realized the situation, have formed the organization, confident the financial help will come. A considerable body of land is to be secured near the city; the required buildings will be placed on it and as the men come from the hospitals, they can go there to find just what they can best do for self-support, to develop their earning capacity and to reach that equitable balance as to the future which will bring assurance and contentment. All forms of agriculture and other vocations will be offered and each one will have encouragement and wise direction in fitting himself to "go it alone." More than this they will not be lost sight of afterwards, but it is hoped to keep in touch with them. It is a splendid work, undertaken by splendid people, who have a vision which is practical and will be made real.

Not to Shift Burdens.

THE most striking sentence in President Harding's analysis of the fiscal condition of the government, in his message, is this: "The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens. It is more interested in wiping out the necessity for imposing them, and eliminating confusion and cost in the collection."

Pleasantly put, this is notice to Congress to keep away from revenue readjustment, which will merely seek to place burdens now borne by wealth onto the backs of the poor. He rightly recommends the repeal of the excess profits tax which is now more observed in its avoidance, than its payment, and which business depression has radically reduced. It has hampered industrial investment and kept up prices. It has few remaining advocates.

There is equally good argument for reducing the income surtax below a rate which is the inducement to put so much of larger incomes in nontaxable securities of which there is in this country, an almost endless and ever renewing supply. As a fact this reduction in rate might not materially affect the total of revenue from this source, as its purpose is to induce investment in securities carrying a higher interest rate that are taxable, and in industrial enterprise.

But whatever changes of this nature are made, they will be capable of use as propaganda to influence the prejudiced of a purpose to favor the rich. Therefore, must not be hitched to new tax sources which will also have an appearance of shifting to the poor a burden taken from the rich. The required revenues must come as now, from those best able to pay. That is a basic theory of taxation which is sound and must be expressed in practice.

There can be no shifting, save in form. There must be none which will spread the tax to the less able. Whatever the form, the source must be the same as now and, as far as possible, it should be of a kind which cannot merely be passed along. Simplifying of forms, the elimination of intricacies in expression, cutting out double meanings and contradictions, and so lowering the excessive cost of collection, as recommended, would be an enormous saving which is as good as added revenue.

It should not be forgotten, also, that not alone the tax is passed along, where possible, but the cost of expert advice, help and employes to make tax returns is added. In the aggregate such expense is very heavy. A man of varied investments and large income must have a high salaried clerk who does nothing else, while the expert income tax accountants and attorneys do not work for small fees.

The President's advice as to both these features was sound. Congress will do well to work with one eye on November, 1922. Any shifting of the present tax burden, may also, quite easily shift the present majority in the House.

As we grow older we begin to question the sound sense of the movie hero who always fights the villain on the edge of a cliff.

Pen Women's Book Fair.

WASHINGTON is especially honored this week in having the annual convention of the League of American Pen Women. It includes in its membership practically all the women of this country who have attained distinction in any of the arts. Besides the usual business sessions and addresses, there will be many social functions including a reception at the White House to meet Mrs. Harding.

But the crowning feature of the convention as a convention, will be the book fair opening this afternoon at the Willard. It will stage a "Battle of the States" for pre-eminence in the arts, including literature, music and the fine and applied arts. All that the various States can show of economical merit will be installed in decorated booths presided over by women of distinction.

The proceeds from this fair will go to the league fund to help worthy young workers find their places in the work of the arts and recognition of their merit. This fund has laid dormant during the war while the league devoted itself to helping in all the many "drives" for other funds.

And now they ask no contributions nor free will offerings. They only invite the public to come, and see and enjoy; to learn how much the women of America have done in cultural work; how many have won distinction, and so to help the league in its good work for younger members. This is eating your cake and having it; it is casting bread upon the waters, while keeping it. It is something which appeals both to self and to altruism.

America's Irish policy has established some excellent police organizations.

A Soldier's Institute.

THERE are things the Federal government cannot do for its citizens no matter how willing it may be, nor how urgent the situation. There are things certain people cannot do for themselves, though they may be eager to do them and on them depends much of these persons' future welfare and happiness.

To fill in this break, to be the saving agency is the obligation of other citizens. This service is often neglected, not wilfully, but because there is no one who sees the situation and is sufficiently impressed by it to form the necessary organization. There are always those who respond, if the need is put in the right way and the opportunity is given. Happily Washington has those who see and are

As we understand it, Germany believes in the theory of reparation, but objects to it on the ground of unnecessary expense.

Something for All.

AS THE HERALD foretold there has been a general reversal of President Harding's message. The newspapers index public opinion. Without exception their comments upon the message place the last first and the first last. They treat first of the part relating to foreign relations and usually either to the entire exclusion of reference to the treatment of domestic problems, or adding a brief cordial approval to their handling.

They all find in this portion of the message what they primarily seek and have favored. But the New York Times, a persistent supporter of President Wilson's foreign policies, may, strangely enough, come nearest to a correct analysis of the situation. It points to the control of the Republican majority in the Senate, by the "bitter-enders." To them is given the Knox-resolution declaring peace but without instructions as to peace negotiations to the President who has the sole Constitutional treaty-making power. They are quite firmly instructed to keep their hands off this exclusive authority.

As a further concession to them, they are given completely their dearest wish. This is the final rejection of the present league of nations covenant. But with this goes also a rejection of any policy looking to a separate peace with Germany. The unwisdom and impossibility of this is clearly stated. At the same time approval of the treaty of Versailles, without specifically naming it, is advocated after it has been disentangled from the covenant provisions.

Under such a program, the nations now forming the league are of course free to continue it. It is plain that they cannot do otherwise as, so far as they are concerned, the treaty in its execution rests upon it and its enforcement has been carried on largely under its provisions.

The Times intimates a willingness to await developments, and other messages a year, or perhaps two years from now. It indicates its judgment that the President's foreign policies are now but in the bud, the fruit is for the future by gradual development.

Man is a funny animal. One generation fights for liberty, and the next applies tar and feathers to those who don't agree with it.

Road Maintenance.

THE President is everlastingly right in his reported decision that no more Federal aid in road building shall be extended to any States which have not provided a road maintenance system. A road built is but a road started. The cost of construction is but the beginning.

Even if the Federal authorities supervise construction, if the sub-base is rightly prepared, if ample drainage is provided, if all that goes into the supporting and wearing strata is of the best materials and properly placed, if the surface has the right curve and finish, still the completed road is but a start. Unless hard surfaced, the maintenance charge annually grows larger, and without adequate maintenance the road will last maybe a year, maybe five years, according to the traffic.

Road building without systematic maintenance which never stops, is a delusion and a snare. It is a raw waste of money. The maintenance alone of a well-built macadam road is today around to per cent of its initial cost. It may be a little less or much more according to the burden it has to bear.

It is manifestly unwise for the government to merely encourage road building by its contributions, and a State that does not provide amply for maintenance certainly should not have Federal aid in building.

The chap who studies the third button on your waistcoat while talking to you probably poses as a hero in the privacy of his home.

Some covet the good opinion of posterity; while others are content to win the respect of Heaven and the paying teller at the bank.

No doubt the Stillmans have moments when they wish they had paid a little more attention to the first half of their name.

The only good word we have for the Kaiser at this season is the hope that somebody is making him take sulphur and molasses.

"The old ways are best," declares the family physician; and perhaps a little bag of asafoetida would keep off Bolshevism.

Another difference between death and taxes is that you don't have to work like fury to pay for the dying you did last year.

In the old days the West was very wicked. But it never fell so low as the dialect used in subtitles of Wild West movies.

There is no reason to waste anything at all in a world where a little vinegar can persuade people that pig's feet are edible.

Yap teaches us that an island no greater than a mustard seed can move whole nations.

Views Of Visitors in Washington

City's Guests Tell What They Think of This Nation

THIS "PEN WOMAN" FOLLOWS MARINE SALVAGE BUSINESS. New deep sea ventures are planned this summer by Mrs. Margaret Campbell Goodman, of New York, the only woman in the world in the marine salvage business, who arrived here yesterday for the convention of the League of American Pen Women.

Succeeding where men have failed, this little wisp of a woman has already salvaged fortunes from the ocean floor and now plans a new undertaking in the recovery of sunken treasure in Lake Erie.

Mrs. Goodman, who first made a name for herself as a newspaper woman, told of some of her exploits and revealed future plans when seen at the New Willard last night.

"I was always a dreamer," she said, "and I can hardly remember when I first began to dream that there was a fortune in deep sea salvage. The reality came when I first became interested in a suit of diving armor being demonstrated about four years ago at Grand Traverse Bay, Mich."

FIRST VENTURE RECOVERY OF TREASURE SHIP. Mrs. Goodman's first venture was the recovery of the treasure ship "Pewabic" which had lain fifty-five years at the bottom of Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, with a cargo of copper and pig-iron valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Starting with a capital of but \$250 Mrs. Goodman interested prominent men of Toledo and in 1916 formed a company for the salvage of the "Pewabic." After five weeks' dredging the ship was located and the work of salvaging was begun.

Profit until the work was done. Mrs. Goodman turned her equipment over to the government for dredging work.

"In the first season's work," Mrs. Goodman said, "We took out 100 tons of copper and 100 tons of pig iron; also 135 rifles and a great many relics. As soon as the new law we were succeeding flashed abroad, I had letters from people all over the country who had lost relatives in the disaster, begging me to send them some souvenir of their loved ones. This was pathetic, but it was impossible, to comply in some instances."

She exhibited several rings of costly Victorian design taken from the wreck. "I wouldn't it be interesting to know whom they belonged to," she said.

NOW GOING AFTER SHIPS SUNK IN 1864. Mrs. Goodman is now preparing to organize a new company for the salvage of a three-masted schooner that sank in Lake Erie in 1864.

She will have a release from the owners and have made contracts with a trust company in Detroit to handle the funds. I expect to manage the salvage job myself and shall start about July 1," said Mrs. Goodman.

Goodman says, "I wish I had gold and copper, but just logs. Nevertheless, these logs constitute a fortune—they are a cargo of white oak and walnut, sunk when the schooner went down in a storm with all hands save one. Their value is estimated at more than \$200,000."

Mrs. Goodman's diving suit and many relics from the "Pewabic," including rings, clothing, square-toed shoes and other objects made and used more than half a century ago, will be on display at the Pen Women's book fair this afternoon at the New Willard.

FORMERLY EDITED A NEWSPAPER. Mrs. Goodman is a member of the Pen Women Auxiliary of the Pen Women, having edited a paper at Saginaw, Mich. before getting into her present hazardous vocation. She was also a contributor to the Detroit Free Press. Newspaper life, she says, has its attractions, but she added, "There is nothing in life to be compared to the deep sea salvage work for the happy and thrills it supplies. I am happy, and proud to be, as I believe I am, the only woman engaged in this fascinating career."

From the beginning of the business Mrs. Goodman has been in receipt of letters from all over the world telling her of vast treasures in the ocean. Each adventurer has offered her a large share in the treasure if she would go into his project.

RESENTS BEING TREATED AS A "FREAK." "I have also been annoyed by being written of as merely a woman diver, out for the sensational part of business. I am engaged in the salvage business, not in the pursuit of money, but am not a freak and do not relish being treated as one."

The diving suits used by Mrs. Goodman are an improved type in which air is not pumped down to the diver, but furnished from a tank and sent in a continuous current after being breathed through a cartridge containing caustic soda for elimination of carbonic acid. The raising cable is of steel with a telephone wire through the center, connected directly to the helmet. The phone bracket is screwed into the helmet and is detachable.

Mrs. Goodman still writes in addition to her other work and is now engaged in founding a magazine to be devoted solely to the activities and interests of the "Pen Women's Owl," which will have its debut at the Pen Women's convention.

F. W. G.

Penny Employes Hear New Proposal

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 13.—An average decrease of \$30 a month and abrogation of punitive rates for an overtime in all service paying road freight rates, was proposed to Pennsylvania Railroad train and yard service employes by the management here today. Men affected by this proposition include conductors, ticket collectors or assistant conductors, baggage men, flagmen and brakemen and switch tenders. This group numbers about 25,000 employes.

Against Wage Law.

Resolution asking for the repeal of the minimum wage law were adopted at a meeting of the Sixteenth Street Heights Citizens Association held in the residence of S. D. Grove, 1222 Dogwood street northwest, last night. The address was made by J. L. Wagle.

IN THE DOCTOR'S WAITING ROOM

