

The Washington Herald. Published Every Morning in the Year by The Washington Herald Company, 425-427-429 Eleventh St. N. 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, 40c; 1 Year, \$4.80. SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$5.00. Daily Only, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$3.50. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

The Treaty With Germany. OF THE fourteen reservations to the treaty of Versailles, approved by a majority of the Republican Senators of the former Congress, only four referred to the body of the treaty, excluding the covenant. It is interesting to compare this with the now proposed treaty of Berlin negotiated directly with the German government. The latter is quite necessarily based upon the Versailles treaty and what of it is confirmed and what rejected, indicates the change in the public attitude in the past year. Of the four reservations, one referred to the reparations provisions now accepted. Another referred to the property rights of American citizens and is covered by the Knox resolution, made a part of the treaty. A third excepted part 13, referring to labor, and this entire part is now rejected. The fourth referred to Shantung and this provision is included in a part of the treaty which also is entirely eliminated.

In pages, the Versailles treaty as published officially in pamphlet form, comprises 102 pages. Those parts included in the new treaty of Berlin, comprise about 118 of these pages, or, excepting the opening statement, signatures and covenant, 118 of the 174 which contain the body of the treaty, or two-thirds. This is without change in the text or any reservation except as to the league of nations and as expressed in that part of the peace resolution included as a preliminary and now confirmed by the German government. As it will now go to the Senate the treaty eliminates the covenant of the league of nations, and "any provisions of that (Versailles) treaty, including those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article which relate to the covenant of the league of nations." It also eliminates part 2, which fixes the new boundaries of Germany; part 3, containing the "Political Clauses for Europe," fixing the new national boundaries, providing for plebiscites, establishing new countries, etc.; and part 4, as to "German Rights and Interests Outside of Germany," in China, Siam, Liberia, Egypt, Morocco, etc., except as to the German colonies, American rights as to them as provided in the treaty being preserved. Part 7, covering "Penalties" imposed as to the former Kaiser and other German dignitaries and military leaders, is eliminated, as well as part 13 as to "Labor."

The rest of the treaty is confirmed and made a part of this separate treaty. The provisions so included are: Part 5, covering the military, naval and air clauses, including disarmament; part 6, as to "Prisoners of War and Graves," part 8, "Reparations;" part 9, "Financial Clauses;" part 10, "Economic Clauses;" part 11, "Aerial Navigation;" part 12, "Ports and Waterways and Railways;" part 14, "Guarantees" and part 15, "Miscellaneous." A rather important provision is that the United States shall not "be bound by any action taken by the league of nations or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action." This would seem to refer not alone to future actions, but to be a reservation as to Yap. It would also seem that under those provisions as to guarantees our troops would remain on the Rhine.

George Bernard Shaw says he does not like us well enough to come over and tell us about it. George can let it go double as it would be difficult to be polite to his sort.

King of Irak. JUST in the nick of time Prince Emil Feisal becomes King of Irak, or Mesopotamia. Feisal is the oldest son of King Hussein of Hejaz, who recently proclaimed a holy war in support of the Turks. He and his father fought with and for the British against the Turks. Feisal gains his kingdom through grace of the British after being expelled from Syria by the French. He had been promised Syria as his reward. Naturally he hates the French and is friendly to the British. Quite as naturally, his father may be classed of the same mind. But the French favor the Turks and the British favor the Greeks. If the holy war does not develop to serious proportions, if at all, no one need be surprised. If Mohammedan displeasure at the British because of their favor of the Greeks is greatly mollified, there need be no surprise. A bird in the hand is better than a flock in the air.

Yet this whole affair again shows the wisdom of the British and the unwisdom of the French in dealing with foreign peoples. France would have lost nothing worth while and would have gained much, if she had turned Syria over to Feisal, whom the Syrians elected as their ruler. She now has to rule as an unwelcome mistress among a hostile people, while Great Britain has checkmated what might have developed a serious menace to the Greeks, and a saving force for France's friends, the Turks.

Still Another. ANOTHER thoughtful friend takes us to task as to the Fourth Amendment and, as it were, tosses the Supreme Court decisions in the Gouled vs. United States case in the direction of our teeth. This decision is too recent to be so soon forgotten. As we have not said that "a search of a man's home or his office without a search warrant" was reasonable, the citation hardly applies. But if such a search was made and what was sought was found, if such a search had to be made or all chance of detection and conviction lost, it is both highly improbable any case would be brought or if brought, that more than purely nominal damages would be awarded, if that which was sought was found. There have been and will be, plenty of cases where search has to be made even of dwellings or other buildings without warrant, if those guilty are to be apprehended, or vital evidence secured. This extends to all classes of crimes. There is such a thing as a technical violation of the law. There is such a thing as a law of public policy which courts construe as of that class and purpose. Also,

a man's automobile, or one he has stolen, is not his home nor his office. Neither is a shack in the woods where he has a still. Moreover, if the Fourth amendment covers all that its now so ardent supporters claim, no law is necessary to repeal it. The courts are fully qualified to define and apply it. Congress does not need to do so. It is not such a constitutional provision as requires a statute to make it fully effective. Also, no law of Congress or State can override it, lessen its inclusiveness or take away any part of the protection it gives. The Volstead law cannot do this nor any amendment to it. The proposed amendment to the so-called beer bill does not need a provision confirming this or any other constitutional amendment. The Stanley amendment is not aimed to reaffirm what needs no reaffirmation, but to amplify and extend the Fourth amendment unreasonably. This whole agitation as to the sacredness of this amendment is simply prolix, probolegging, antiprobation. Under whatever cloak it comes, it is meant to nullify the Volstead act, to make bootlegging safe and prohibition sufficiently unpopular, because of this, to make easier its repeal. The only possible question as to the Fourth amendment beyond the definition of the word "unreasonable," is whether or not it can be used as an agency for law violation and criminal immunity, and whether or not the Eighteenth, as to its enforcement, cannot override the Fourth. We do not believe it can or will be so held. But that, too, is for the courts to say.

Paying his publicity debts, Lord Northcliffe says: "I made but one brief visit to Washington, where I found golf impossible on account of the temperature." It was a brief visit, with the first hole located on an extremely frozen green in front of the British Embassy.

Japan Accepts. JAPAN has accepted the invitation to be at the Washington conference. She does so without reservations, but with a hope that the program for discussions will be based upon a prior suggestion she has made. What this suggestion was is a matter of speculation. It has not been made public. Evidently Japan enters the water a little timidly. She is inclined to wade in slowly while looking over one shoulder to measure the distance. She will not plunge until assured the waters are indeed pacific and that there are no sharks. This is quite as would be expected. If the problems of the Pacific are, in fact, a menace to the peace of the world, if the Atlantic is now a millpond of peacefulness and all the problems forboding war are on the other side of the world, then this conference especially concerns her and she has taken Germany's place in world conditions. Why should she rush in where she is the crux of the situation, at a conference to be held at the Capital of her quasi-enemy?

That she has consented fully says much for her confidence in American fair play and her own ability to take care of herself. Possibly what may be worrying Japan is when the statute of international limitations ends; just how long one country must be in possession of another country's territory to have it become a closed incident. She has done nothing to China that others have not done, but she has done it last. Do the fruits of economic penetration rest on the same basis of finality with the fruits of war? The world is spotted with the measles of just such conditions as will be discussed at the conference, as to China. The big fish have always eaten the little, and the strong, the weak. Protection of acquired property right has made the flag follow investment, and there has been abundance of preference which has entered the field of politics through economics. It is a man's sized job to divorce the two and make economics stand by itself dissociated from that advantage which is also political. Japan will doubtless come armed with abundance of precedents for all she has done, or aims to do. She will find them in China, Africa, the Near East and in Europe itself. The only continent clear of such situations is South America, where they have been prevented by our Monroe doctrine. Is it not possible that an international Monroe doctrine may be the solution of the Asiatic problems? An agreement to hereafter keep out and stay out, if not also to get out, politically, and all enter only economically, as in South America, on an absolutely equal, fair footing?

It is entirely appropriate that Bergdoll selected St. Gall as a place of enforced residence. No doubt but that in time he will get even the Swissmen's goat.

Naughty Naughty. THE HOUSE has solemnly resolved that Senator Reed was naughty, naughty, when he ragged Mr. Volstead. He certainly was unparliamentary, but there is a strong head wind when he is not. He enjoys it, glories in it, and his hearers, also, enjoy his rare gift of invective and verbal caricature, of roasting in boiling oil, and his rich vocabulary of sarcasm, ridicule and personal attack. They listen with a full sense of humor, as if hearing a verbal "Katzenjammer Kids," "Hairbreadth Harry," or other illuminating bit of artistry. What the House needs is a like sense of humor. They should not take the Senator seriously; he does not take himself so, but as thoroughly enjoys his flights of fancy, as any other sort of artist does his own productions. When he leaves the Senate, he will be sadly missed. There is no other who can fill the hiatus and lighten the drudgery of routine with the joys of the dissecting table. He will leave behind him all of this as his contribution to American statecraft and legislative wisdom. There is another member of this Senate, old in service and wise in his philosophy of politics, who once said: "The most unhappy gift a politician can have, and the most fatal, is the gift of roasting." This is true. The political highway is strewn with men whose brilliance of intellect and gift of language has been exemplified most largely in personal "roasts." It is to be hoped Mr. Reed will not join this collection. He is needed to give variety to the seriousness of Senate debate, as well as to the courtesy and kindness which usually characterize the verbal intercourse of great men.

The No-Tobacco League are beginning to "smoke up" showing that they are busy on the job of taking from the other fellow what they themselves do not like. It is always easiest to reform someone else. Even Congress knows that.

The "peril of the yellow race" seems to consist in the fact that only one branch of them is equipped for war or has any inclination to war. The white race comes in to keep it from bullying all its baby sisters and brothers and swiping their candy.

New York City Day By Day Impressions
By O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—They got "Frankie the Wop" the other day. And Chrystie Street breathes a little easier. A thick, squat, black-faced assassin pistoled Frankie as he sat smoking and dosing in an old automobile at the curb. His sort rise late in the day and Frankie had just finished his breakfast at 5:30 in the evening. To Chrystie, that teeming street of vegetable stalls and push-carts, Frankie was the worst of the drug-addicted toughs. He was a neat and obscene, his eyes were highly trained petty thief and drug runner—a "snarker" of talent. Old men and women nursed bruised eyes and cut lips when he went on a foray. His black hair was straight and fine and his eyes flashed the green of a jungle cat and were set wide apart beneath delicately pencilled brows in an oval, privet-white face. He was thin as a lath and in his tight-fitting clothes and salmon-pink shirt typified the East Side dandy. At 29, he was the habitual criminal who had done six "stretches up the river."

Despite his look of fragility, he was a hard and shrewd little fellow. Drugs gave him a cocksure carelessness. Once he sauntered up to a policeman in Grand street. "Lookin' for me?" he said with a cunning leer. "No," said the cop, who was a rookie detailed to drive Chrystie and Grand street loafers off corners. "Well, in case you ever are—take this to remember me by," and a flashing knife grazed the policeman's neck. He took the first step in "ganking a cop" and was meant to intimidate the newcomer. Frankie knew that there was plenty of his satellites in hidden doorways to watch his every move. The bootblacks, bartenders and pool halls feed these frail young gangsters to the East Side. They begin in a small way, swiping fruit from stalls, and they form an early dread for the law. Very few of them can read or write.

Promotion has been rapid for Frank Timney, the actor, this summer. He has just been made head labor hurrer at the custom of the Fire Department. It is a little thing he had only been a nozzle-man with the Great Neck volunteer department.

Heywood Brown is going to the New York World as dramatic editor from the New York Tribune and Percy Hammond, the Chicago critic, is to take Brown's place on the Tribune. Another change is rumored along Park Row. Franklin P. Adams, the pungent paragrapher of the Tribune, is said to be planning to move his typewriter a few doors north to the editorial rooms of the World. Adams has the largest following in town.

Two chain stores have cut the price of candy in half and are doing a rushing business. They have taken the candy stores of the city and the five-cent poke of candy which they spun during the war. The Fifth avenue candy shops lift a supercilious brow at the slash in prices. "Perhaps they can do it in cheaper shops," they say, "but we don't intend to." Speaking as one candy eater to another, they had better. Their stores are as deserted as the business section of any home town when the 12 o'clock dinner whistle blows.

The Elbert Hubbard flowing tie is creeping into popularity among he-wamps along Fifth avenue. And a new shanter for men is really raging. It was ten in one afternoon's stroll. Still there is some consolation. Nothing could be worse than white spats.

Horoscope For Today
What the Stars Indicate

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921. Neptune and Mars rule strongly for good today according to astrology. The stars indicate that military problems will be discussed with clearer judgment than has been evident in the past.

Neptune is in a place held to affect the mind so that the powers of which it is composed and the vision is clarified. During this way business affairs may be successfully adjusted or wound up.

Again there is promise of new discoveries of oil, but they will arouse some sort of contention. Mexico is to furnish a surprise to the United States, but the stars seem to indicate that there will be closer relations between the two countries.

Physicians are to have a period of great activity and hospitals are to attract much attention. Great discoveries in the powers of the mind and latent forces of the body are foretold by the stars. Despite efforts toward economy, government expenses are to be heavy and revenue problems will be urgent.

Neptune has given warning against treachery on the part of a friend. Railways of every sort are subject to stars that seem to indicate a great deal of traffic. Persons whose birthdate it is have the most of active year in business. Letters and writings may cause trouble.

Children born on this day may be inclined to be cynical and sarcastic. In luncheon these subjects of Virgo are usually very successful.

Arlington Odd Fellows Prepare for Ceremonies
CLARENDON, Va., Aug. 26.—The Arlington Lodge of Odd Fellows expect to have at least fifty candidates at the joint degree ceremonies to be conferred in Alexandria on night of October 20.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY
(Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune.)



The modern young lady who gives thought to her appearance—will refrain from cocktails and cigars after hearing they stimulate the growth of mustaches on feminine lips.



The old American naval hero fought to victory under this slogan—



The old American naval hero fought to victory under this slogan—

Open Court Letters to The Herald

The Cause of Paternalism.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: The class of legislation that has received the name of "paternalism" is condemned. Paternalism has its roots well set in the soil of the past. It is a remarkable fact that they are not few, nor confined to the group that is asking, and receiving benefits by way of Congressional legislation.

It may surprise, even shock you, when I tell you that the thing which you and I call paternalism is inherent in a certain form of government, and that it results therefrom just as naturally and as surely as water flows down hill.

For the first sixty years of the history of our country, the procedure has been so built up that he is forbidden to do so. Thus, we have the lawyer who is, in fact, a representative. Through the demagoguery of men seeking office, this true meaning of the office of representative has been submerged by the people assuming the right to control the actions of their representatives. It has reached the point where representatives have boldly declared that they have supported their constituents' desires against their own judgment.

It is heretical to question the wisdom of any of the words of Abraham Lincoln, nevertheless, I dare to say that this is a government of the people, for the people, by the people; and that such a government leads to what you call "paternalism" just as surely as that when we sow wheat we shall reap wheat. There are but other evils, worse than, besides "paternalism" that are sure to result from that kind of government. But without further delay let me come to the point of my letter—the reason why I write it. It does not require a political prophet to see that there must be a radical remodeling of our governmental machinery if we are to escape a catastrophe. And there is but one agency to which we can turn for assistance.

The earlier days of our history the people could and did rely on eloquent, silver-tongued orators to lead them. But that day has passed and with it has passed, if not the eloquence and oratory, at least, its influence. People now depend not on the spoken word, but the printed one.

Journalism must blaze the trail back to safe and sane government. It has no constituency to fear, and none to favor. The day of so-called "organ" has happily departed and it is free and independent, ready to do the great work.

Will it do it? H. L. TRISLER, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Fourth Amendment.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I read your leading editorial entitled "The Fourth Amendment" in The Herald of this date.

Regrets Delay of Bonus.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I have no desire to go on record as a chronic "grouch," but the trend of affairs, as recorded in the papers, has forced me over the traces. During the stirring days of the world war America went wild when her stalwart sons sprang to the colors at the call to arms against a foreign foe. Farewell feasts were prepared to give the boys a joyous send-off, promising to them that upon their return that the lucrative positions sacrificed in service abroad.

Not one in a hundred had his former position restored to him upon his return, according to promise in patriotic spirit in times now gone.

Upon his return the triumphant soldier was promised a "cash bonus" to tide him over a brief time, during which to secure a means for his future existence. In some unaccountable manner, the fervent ardor seemed to have been stricken with a sudden dampness and lung fire. Practically all the men returning from overseas were in straitened circumstances. They hoped and waited for the "bonus" that never came.

Our heroes disappointed at home have accepted service with a foreign nation; hope to get a bonus as well as salary, too; think it better than facing conditions at home. I dislike these things; how is it with you, dear reader? JOHN W. JENKINS.

No Remission of War Debt.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: The proposal to remit the \$10,000,000,000 war debt due to the United States is essentially to say to our people that they must pay \$10,000,000,000 additional to our protected manufacturers for goods needed by our consumers, who number ten to one of our protected manufacturers, and that they (the consumers) shall not be permitted to buy European goods at cheaper prices than our protected plutocrats will sell them.

Europeans can pay only in goods. The proper course to pursue is to throw open the gates of the Chinese wall of protection to such an extent as will permit our debtors to sell to our people, and permit our people to get the benefit of their cheaper prices, thus accompanying the double benefit of cheap goods for consumers and the payment of the \$10,000,000,000 of indebtedness, a certain percentage of the amount of goods thus bought should apply on the debts to our government. Kill the protected monopoly and Europe can pay her debts.

Searches and seizures are as constitutional under the amendment when made under valid search warrants as they are unconstitutional because unreasonable when made without them. It is absolutely beyond controversy that a search of a man's home or his office made without a search warrant is unreasonable, and your statement in the editorial that the "reasonableness of the matter depends on what is found" is about as

The Herald Scientific Notes and Comment. Editor of Scientific Notes in Washington.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921. BRITISH SCIENTISTS WANT CO-OPERATION WITH AMERICA. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, returned to Washington this week from London. The primary object of his visit to England was to serve as a member of the organization committee of the International Geological Congress the next meeting of which is being arranged for August, 1922, at Brussels.

Dr. Smith visited various government scientific institutions in England whose work corresponds to that of the United States Geological Survey. It is interesting to note, he remarked, that such official bureaus and commissions number not less than half a dozen, operating under nearly as many different government departments. Apparently the logical arrangement and consolidation of such investigation work has not yet gone far in the British government.

In speaking of his calls upon the British scientists Dr. Smith said, "It was most gratifying to hear on every side the expression by the British officials of the scientific work of our own American government, which is even more highly appreciated as the present time. The organization policy recommended, and in fact unanimously favored by the English-speaking members of the committee, seeks to provide the utmost freedom in scientific discussion and the conduct of the International sessions with a minimum of administrative machinery which is regarded as expensive and inimical to the scientific spirit. On both sides of the Atlantic bureaucratic is a word to be expurgated."

ADVERTISING CLUBS SAY DYE INDUSTRY IS MENACED. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, through its national vigilance committee, has issued a statement declaring the suspicion and misunderstanding menaced the life of the organic chemical industry of this country, and that the industry must be protected by an organization which has received inquiries concerning the fast quality of dyes used in the coloring of wool, therefor, and other merchandise, and an investigation made reveals that there is a widespread belief that the lack of resistance of dyes to water, light, perspiration and other elements is due to the fact that American dyes were used. "We are convinced from our investigation that dyes made by American manufacturers are as good in quality or better than the best made in America, can be guaranteed for fastness under all conditions of use. A dye may be fast to water and not fast to perspiration. It may be fast to fresh water and not fast to salt water. It may be fast to the water which a housewife will use in washing clothes and not fast to the chemically treated water in which a laundry may wash colored garments. An other dye may be fast to water and not fast to sunlight. There are many dyes on account of their special character and their quality of color a maximum resistance to all of these elements. Dependable service, therefore, from dyes depends largely upon use of the proper dye for the particular fabric to be colored, upon proper mixture of primary dyes to make special colors, and upon the use of the most advanced methods of treating fabrics in the dyeing process and upon a more general use of quality dyes and greater care by those who apply the coloring materials. Wool dyes are not intended for cotton, nor cotton dyes for wool. The dye must be selected to fit the material and use to which it will be put."

DEVICE CONQUERS FOG ON BRITISH RAILROADS. London fog that may swoop down suddenly upon the landscape and blot out the railroad signals is being conquered by a new signaling device now in use on several British railroads. The new device consists of several hundred yards from the regular signals are placed so that the train crew has two chances of seeing the signal instead of only one. Heretofore, signalmen have placed telegraph signals in the open, but this method was found to be impracticable in the case of automatically controlled signals.

ESTABLISH GREENLAND WEATHER RADIO STATION. The establishment of a meteorological station in Greenland, which has been planned by the Danish government and will be accomplished at an early date, will provide an important link between the weather observations of America and Europe.

The new station will be of untold value to weather forecasting in Europe. The new station was recommended by the International Commission for Weather telegraphy which met in London last November.

ANTIMONOPLY.