Justice Siddons Praises Herald's New Department

Cites Value of Americanization Publicity in Conjunction With Teachers' Work.

Published by arrangements with the Americanization Department of the D. C. Schools.

THROUGH the columns of The Herald, Justice Frederick L. Siddons, of the District Supreme Bench, Supreme Court, makes the following preliminary statement to the men and women, youths and girls to whose interests this department of the paper is dedicated:

"The Washington Herald has opened its columns to consideration of a subject that has come to be known, in these latter days, as 'Americanism.' It will, from time to time, publish articles from competent pens that will inform the reading public of the progress of the movement intended to bring about a finer and a better American citizenry; the agencies that have been and which are employed in carrying on the work, and the methods by which it can be most effectively enhanced. It has concluded to do this in pursuance of a liberal newspaper policy that is designed to keep its ever-growing number of readers informed as to the progress and development of the movement. It recognizes that much that is unwise has been both spoken and written regarding the foreign-born element of our population, an element that has contributed very much indeed to the upbuilding and progress of these United States. It realizes that the United States are a product indeed of a foreign element, beginning with the colonists themselves, and there are very few families in America that can claim, at most, more than five generations of native-born members.

"With the enormous increase in immigration to the United States that followed the termination of the civil war, an immigration that was in every way stimulated by the United States, there flowed each year to our shores by the hundreds of thousands those who sought a larger opportunity in life's struggle and to escape either from political or economic burdens in the lands whence they came. In our anxiety to increase our industrial population to meet an ever-expanding industrial need, little or no attention was paid to the immigrant after he had reached the United States and had been steered to the place of employment. Our interest in them seemed to cease excepting as they proved to be an efficient body of industrial laborers on farm or in factory. Alert but unscrupulous politicians made use of them during election periods, and they were admitted to the right of suffrage with practically no reference to their preparation to intelligently exercise it.

"Our earlier naturalization laws with their loose administration were calculated to give to the foreigner the idea that we regarded American citizenship rather lightly, and, indeed, so lightly, that for many years nearly half of the States of the Union admitted the alien to the ballot box for the purpose of voting for members of State legislatures and elective administrative and executive officials. In the retrospect, it is not surprising that the foreign element of our population tended to segregation.

"That 'like seeks like' is more or less a law of our nature, and so a very large part of our population remained a lien in sentiment, in speech and in habits of thought and social action and the foreign element groups became something apart from our own social order. Of late years the foreign press in this country has been much criticised, but the foreign press was a natural outcome of the processes to which we have briefly adverted. The preparations for our participation in the world war brought sharply home to thinking Americans the problem that their own supineness was largely responsible for producing. Not that before the war we had not already realized the fact that instead of being a homogeneous people, we had become a rather heterogeneous mass, or as expressed in the picturesque phases of the late Theodore Roosevelt, when referring to this condition and meeting the contention that someone had made to him that ours was a homogeneous people, he is said to have remarked, 'Why, the United States is nothing but a polyglot boarding house.'

"The effort to change this condition, to overcome, if possible, the idea prevailing among so many millions of our population that their concern is much more for the place of their birth than the place of their adoption, and that it was entirely legitimate to actively promote in the United States movements designed not at all for the benefit of this country but for real or imagined benefits to the countries in which they had first seen the light of day, and the question is, can this condition be remedied, and how so, that while losing none of the very real benefits in industry and in the realms of the arts and sciences that the foreign born can confer upon us, we may at the same time influence native born and foreign born to realize fully and completely the value of American citizenship and all that it means, in the building up of our moral, mental and political stature. This The Herald conceives to be the real spirit of Americanism as it is now being preached and taught. Mistakes have been made in the doing of this and are being made, and it is the hope of The Herald that in the discussions that may take place in its columns under such limitations as not only space exacts but as well, those that make for wise and temperate exposition, these mistakes may be corrected and the sober mind may be convinced of the sound patriotism that is the base of American citizenship.

"Fredk. L. Siddons."

Walter I. McCoy, another of the justices of that bench before which aspirants to citizenship must appear, has this advice to give to students in the Americanization department of the local school system:

A WORD TO THOSE DESIRING CITIZENSHIP.

"The Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia require that an applicant for admission to citizenship shall be able to read, write and speak the English language, believing that the privilege of citizenship is worth at least the effort on the part of persons whose native language is not English and that the tie of a common tongue is too important to be disregarded. It is required for admission also that there be shown some comprehension of the ideas that underlie our form of government and especially that it must be appreciated that changes are to be brought about through the use of the ballot and not by force.

"Before the work of Americanization was begun under the guidance of the Bureau of Immigration the failures to obtain citizenship were numerous, repeated and in many instances complete, sometimes because of a lack of sincere effort to prepare to meet even a moderately severe test but more often because the opportunity to get instruction was entirely lacking. That opportunity is now afforded and those who apply for citizenship with the approval of their teachers in the Americanization classes do not fail and not only that but they show themselves capable of standing a test that calls for more than mere parrot-like answers.

"It will pay anyone to visit the classes in the Americanization schools and especially upon graduation night, when those who have become citizens receive their diplomas—a ceremony that is made much of, especially by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who present each graduate the greatly coveted diploma and a copy of the Constitution. A visitor will gain inspiration to higher patriotism from the earnest enthusiasm of the new citizens and will realize how much better conditions in our country might be, had we for many years past shown any interest in prospective citizens except to exploit them.

"If the Americanization work shall be carried on all over the country as devotedly as it is in Washington hyphenism will become largely a thing of the past. We can inspire to good citizenship or neglect at the risk of a social revolution.

"Walter I. McCoy."

VALUE OF THIS SECTION.

The Americanization Section of The Washington Herald is a great opportunity for all the foreigners of this city becaues it gives us the good training of writing the English language and bends our minds to the knowledge of jouranlism.

Journalism is one of the most important achievements of the age. It is by this knowledge that we understand the condition of our country; that we know causes of the prosperity of nations; the political affairs; the knowledge of government, and the resources of commonwealth.

It is the sole agent that tells us the relation of one nation to another and tells us the conditions of living of the people of the world. And it is the only factor that connects all nations of the world.

So, above all, we express our deepest gratitude to The Washington Herald, especially the manager, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Hoover, the owner of the paper, for the greatest favor that they offered to us.

MANUEL SACDALAN.
Student in Afternoon Class.
Philippine Islands.

History of My Life. John Drotar, Shoemaker.

Lades and Gentlemen:

I am glad to tell you about how I became an American citizen, and want to give you a little history of my landing in the States. I came from Hungary country to America August 1, 1910.

And when I landed in New York. I was the happiest man on that boat; for I knew I put my foot on the right land, America.

The only thing was bad for me was that I could not speak English. That did not discourage me, for I was determined to be an American citizen.

Now, my countrymen, I am happy to say that I have my papers, and am a true American. I want to thank all of my teachers for helping me, for I appreciate it more than words can express.

My countrymen it is sure a good feeling to know you are standing under Old Glory which means liberty and freedom, and I want to say that I am ready any time to defend the Stars and Stripes.

Yours very truly,
John Drotar.

Drotar believes in giving friendly advice. This communication came from him unsolicited.

27 NEW CITIZENS.

By means of naturalization proceedings, held August 1 at the Courthouse, the following were admitted to citizenship, the reward for their earnest efforts to become a living part in that nation whose shores they sought as immigrants:

Edward Schneiberg, Russian; H. P. Terner, Danish; Sarah Greenberg, Rumanian; Guiseppe Soraci, Italian; George Kontris, Greek; Guiseppe Pulso, Italian; Joaquim X. O. de Continno, Portuguese; Margaret Haughney, Irish; Sam Abramson, Russian; Antonio Chife, Italian; Edgar C. Adcock, English; S. D. Saks, Russian; Morris Grossfield, Russian; Henry Bartman, Russian; Henry N. Taylor, English; Axel H. Oxholm, Norweigian; Frederick William Luckat, German; Theotakes Theos, Greek; Frederick J. Denson, Scotch; Horace Caffi, Italian; Morris Greenberg, Russian; George Woloszym, Austrian; Shulem Holober, Austrian; L. M. Casel, Russian; Honikman Zuse, Russian; John Drotar, Hungarian, and Anthony Fraties, Portuguese.

A reception in honor of these new citizens will be held at the school, Seventh and O streets northwest, early in the fall.

Collier Claims Killing Of Shiflett Accidental

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 3.—Roller Collier charged with killing Joshua Shiflett with a rock on High Top, a spur of the Blue Ridge, who surrendered Thursday to Sheriff Melone and was bailed out yesterday by Bail Commissioner Eddins in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at the October term of court, says he had not attempted to run away and as soon as he could arrange his affairs, after learning of Shiflett's death, he came to surrender.

He said that Shiflett was advancing on him with an open knife when he threw the rock to stop him, with no intention of killing him. He declared that Shiflett had struck his wife with a rock just before, and this angered him. Samuel Shiflett, the father of the dead man, was in town yesterday looking into the matter of having Collier prosecuted.

HUNGRY RUSSIANS BOW IN PRAYER AS THEY FACE DEATH

Million Doomed to Die, in Spite of Relief From America.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

to be taken on board and removed from the ghastly sand banks, marked with fresh crosses for their dead.

Caravans on Road.

We passed caravans of them on the roads, plodding wearily on foot and carrying sacks on their backs or in wagons drawn by dejected skeletons of horse flesh and followed by crows and other birds waiting to swoop on each deserted camp in search of possible human wastage. In small county seats I saw hundreds of abandoned children, housed in schools and dwellings and spending their entire time in beds or huddled on floors under blankets and carpets to conserve, as much as possible, the heat and energy which they derived from their pitiful daily rations of bread made of grass, straw, weeds and a minimum of rye flour.

In the cities and towns along the railroads conditions are immeasurably worse due to the congestion of over-population, total absence of sanitation and the total inability of the railway and municipal authorities to help move or to feed the ever increasing thousands which continue to arrive by railroad from all directions. They cover the city streets, railroad yards, river banks, public squares and even camp, and live in cemeteries before making them their final resting places.

Dogs Feed on Dead.

I talked with a doctor who saw a dog tearing the flesh from a dead man lying here in the market place. The commandant of our train tells of a woman with two children in her arms who threw herself under the train preceding ours. Women with puny weazened babies biting at their flat breasts wander through the streets, shouting wild gibberish and with a wild light in their eyes. Every day the city authorities find rotting bodies in cellars, attics, lofts, sheds and out-of-the way places, where misery crawls away to gain the privilege of dying alone rather than in the midst of the city's filth and confusion.

Even death is comparatively clean in the country where the famine victims succumb principally from malnutrition or eating poisonous weeds or from stuffing themselves with a native clay called ool, which the system is not able to eliminate, with the result that the foreign matter causes a monstrous abdominal distention and finally results in death by worms. But in the city the filth is terrible. It is a breeding spot for vermin and disease. Families of human rag bundles are lying everywhere on the ground, beside other lousy heaps of rag-clad sufferers.

Extreme Filth Prevails.

There are no toilet facilities—the simplest army trench latrine being unknown—and the ground is covered with bones and carcasses of dead horses, melon rinds, hulls of sunflower seeds, rags, old sacks, newspapers, parts of broken wagons, broken pottery, and all manner of debris that could be assembled from four directions by frantic thousands.

The air is pestilential. The long summer drought has made the ground like fine powder and the prevailing hot winds sweep the streets with choking dust clouds, heavy laden with contagion. With the wind comes all the surrounding smells. The members of our party wore heavy towels over their faces and nose when talking in the street, in the camps, and in the concentration areas of the sick and starving. The number of cholera and typhus casis is so large that counting and registration, much less isolation, has long since been abandoned. Newcomers from the country simply land in a death trap. They go down beside the vermin-infested rags of cholera and typhus victims—for they receive the cholera germ from the dust on their hands, mouths, or food and typhus from the lice with which each rag bundle is alive.

Docility of Victims.

Most remarkable to observe is the docility of the victims. It is perhaps a heritage of their oppression under the Czar, and later their submission to the revolutionary dictatorship, which now makes it possible for them to sit with empty stomachs and wait for death. Almost in the midst of the starving wretchedness in front of the railroad station here is a small thriving market with rows of peddlers squatting on the ground after the fashion of Oriental bazaars. They are stocked with small supplies of flour, grain, large loaves of black bread, melons, potatoes, dried fish, some cheese, butter, and eggs. Most of the luxuries are bought at the station from passengers on passing trains and resold in the market at speculative prices.

The surprising fact is that the pangs of hunger so far have not driven the starving hordes to storm the market place and take the food there displayed for themselves. It may be because they are too weak—it may be that starving men will not fight, for these men and women do not fight, not even the latter to save the lives of their children. Among the thousands occupying the streets and squares in front of the station market, I counted not fifty armed soldiers guarding the depot entrances, and this small force could hardly constitute intimidation which might hold the starving in check.

No Case of Revolt.

I witnessed no fight between any of the sufferers over food. The Russian peasant remains docile even in Samara, which once, during the revolution, was the refuge of Kerensky's constituent assembly, and also provided a hatching ground for the white counter-revolutionary plot.

As far as I could learn—both from government and anti-government sources—there has not been a single case of an uprising or revolt throughout the entire fifteen states which comprise the area, which has a population of 15,000 souls, of which number 13,000 are peasants.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Albemarle Baptists Elect Year's Officers

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 3.—The 131st annual session of the Albemarle Baptist Association, which met with the Scottsville Baptist Church, has adjourned to meet next year at Hillsboro.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Moderator, M. C. Thomas, of Charlottesville; vice moderator, Rev. R. E. L. Aylor, of Red Hill; clerk, John F. Faris, of Red Hill; treasurer, Samuel J. Robinson, of Charlottesville.

Takes Peep Behind Scenes Of "Movie" Factory Office

Organs and Orchestras Grind Out Music While "Authors" Develop Plots to Be Produced in Screen World.

BY COSMOS HAMILTON

The Alice in question is a movie fan, and so it goes without saying that she has never been in the movies. She goes every night of the week to her local theater and in the little spare time that is left reads everything that is written about everybody in the pictures. She can tell you exactly how many eggs Wallace Reid eats for breakfast and precisely the number of bottles of bath salts Miss Gloria Swanson uses daily. She knows the full details of Charlie Chaplin's gold fillings and how many union suits Douglas Fairbanks bursts out of every week. She talks glibly about such mysteries as the Coast, and uses all the technical terms of the studio in the bosom of her family—telling her dear old father to "shoot" when he is a little late in replying to her questions, and talking of the young people, who have not succeeded in winning her acquaintance as "atmosphere."

One of the ambitions of her life was to be taken to the New York office of one of the great picture corporations where she might see, with awe and wonder, the embryonic stages of the pictures which she would eventually enjoy, and go behind the scenes, as it were, of a factory of rare and artistic intelligence conducted by men of colossal brain power and international education, who are responsible for the purchase of such delicate and delightful things as "Don't bash your wife," and "Look at Undine's Undies." Knowing many that answered most accurately to this description, as indeed they all do, I took her yesterday to the headquarters of the Colossal Pictures Producing Corporation, stated my case to the gracious professor of literature who occupied the presidential chair in the Vanderbilt room, was given the vice president as a guide, and proceeded with this elderly and grave young man of 21 on a tour of inspection.

Keep 12 Organists at Work.

Standing in the outer office for a moment, which was as large and magnificient as the Grand Central Railway station, he waved his hand carelessly about and turned his academic eyes upon Alice. "If we had guessed that Wall Street would eventually interfere with us," he said, in his clear Bostonian way, "we should have spent more than twenty million dollars on this antechamber. However, here it is, and it is much admired by all the great authors of the world whose masterpieces it is our duty to re-write. That great organ over there never ceases to play from nine till six. We find that incessant music inspired the door keepers and consoles our fallen stars. We keep twelve great organists in constant work, to say nothing of eighteen full orchestras—one in each chamber that is occupied by the heads of departments. You see, it has been found that music soothes our savage breasts and nothing makes a breast so savage as the moving picture does. Follow me."

Wide-eyed and breathless the gentle Alice, more impressed than ever with the grandeur of her favorite pastime, entered with me to a magnificent room, hung with Flemish tapestries and the portraits of film artists, in which, seated in front of silent type machines on Jacobean desks, there were at least a thousand charming children busily at work.

"Our reading department," said the vice president, talking above the distant music of "The Meistersingers." "As you can see no girl in this room is over 8,—the age at which the imaginative perception is strongest and most alert. It is here that the first stage of our great art is made. To every one of these samplers is given daily the latest work of the earth's distinguished authors—Joseph Kipling, for instance, Rudyard Conrad, Arnold Wells, H. G. Bennett, Bernard Galsworth, and John Shaw, for example—to say nothing of the very promising novels of young Charles Dickens, recently discovered by our scenario editor and commissioned by him to write an original story once a week for twenty years."

I twisted a sob into a laugh and made a sign to Alice to lower her eyebrows.

Ten Scenarios a Day.

"Upon the reports of these girls, neatly typed and pithily expressed, these works are accepted or refused, as the case may be—in such wise." He stretched out his hand and pulled from a machine a red-hot report, which he gave to us to read. "Romeo and Juliet by James Shakespeare," it ran. "Old movie stuff, would never pass the censors." "You see?" he added. "How valuable and true. Now come this way. Now here, in this old-world library you have our scenario department, conducted by a further army of fresh and vivid brains of 10-year-old girls, who seize upon the stuff reported favorably upon by the reporters whom you have just left and tear its heart out before it goes to the Coast—altering the theme, the characters, the plot and the title. Wonderful children! From each we expect to receive, at least, ten completed scenarios a day. That is the second stage. Follow again."

Music to Soothe Authors.

So far as I was concerned, icy and on the verge of shell-shock, we passed, Alice with ever-widening eyes, into yet another superb hall or barrack, in which, at Sheraton desks, on thick pile carpet, were seated beardless boys. In here a full operatic band was pouring out the moving strains of La Boheme.

"Continuity writers," said the guide softly, in order not to disturb the current of deep thought. "This is where the scenarios are treated technically and made ready for the directors who wait in riding breeches for their scripts. Now, this time, you will see unclouded minds, bright vision, and inspired freshness—the vanities of life foregoing, counting their youthful follies o'er. The next step takes us into the holy of holies, where I sit, of course, and beyond me the High Panjandrum, whom you know, a wonderful man who smokes Coronas like cigarettes." "Here is my humble den, hung with the works of Turner and of Watts, and fitted with furniture from the decaying mansions of Europe's aristocracy. To this quiet haven the authors come in droves, burning with mistaken vengeance and filled with thoughts of murder for the slaughter of their innocents. That orchestra in the gallery plays them into kindness, while I explain the new technique, proving to them that nothing written yet, however great the writer, is worthy of being put upon the screen until it has passed through our sausage shop—I mean our various expert departments. We dope them into smiles. Dollars are thicker than disappointment. See, there is Somerset Glynn, who came to kill and is going to spend. Did you see our superb rendition of his recent book, 'Caviare to the General,' which came out under the attractive title of 'The General and the Fish Roes'? And now, I think, you have seen us all, from last to first. But why so pale?" he asked of me. "Are you in pain?"

But I shook my head, forced back a rush of unreportable words, and led Alice the movie fan out into the normal world.

(Copyright, 1921, 21st Century Press.)

LABOR DAY PLANS IN PRINCE GEORGES

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Sept. 3.—Labor Day in Prince Georges County will be marked by many celebrations. The fire department here will hold its annual celebration in Zantzinger's Park. Athletic contests and an all-day picnic will be among the attractions. At Mount Ranier a special program will be staged in connection with the town carnival in progress. An automobile parade, chicken dinner and other attractions are listed. The annual tournament will be held at St. Ignatius' Church, Oxon Hill, for the benefit of the church. The annual Labor Day chicken dinner will be held at Bell's M. E. Church, Bowie, district, from 4 to 10 o'clock.

In connection with the carnival in progress at Berwyn, a special program of baseball games, races, addresses and other features is listed. At Capitol Heights, also, where the firemen are holding a carnival a big day is planned. At 4 o'clock the cornerstone of the new Odd Fellows Hall at Capitol Heights will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.

REV. JOHN HANNON DIES IN LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 3.—The Rev. Dr. John Hannon, aged 76, one of the best known members of the Virginia Methodist Conference, died yesterday morning. He was a native of Montgomery, Ala., and graduated from the University of Alabama in 1863, leaving at once for the Confederate army, being attached to Gen. Wheeler's cavalry.

After the war he engaged in business two years and then entered Randolph-Macon College, where he took an M. A. degree in three years, joining the Virginia Conference. His first charge was at Culpeper. Later he held a pastorate in New Orleans, where he contracted yellow fever. He returned to Virginia and became pastor of Park Place Church, Richmond. He came to Memorial Church here in 1872 and was transferred to the Pacific Conference. In 1893 at San Jose, Cal., he married Miss Lucy Baile.

He returned to Virginia in 1900, his last pastorate being West End Church here, retiring in 1917. He was a member of Garland-Rodes Camp, Confederate Veterans, and Acca Temple, Knights Templar, Richmond. He is survived by his wife; a son, Carroll Hannon, of this city, and a daughter, Miss Helen Hannon, a student at the University of California. A brother, Charles Hannon, lives in Montgomery, Ala.

POLLING PLACES ARE ANNOUNCED

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 3.—The supervisors of elections have announced the following polling places in the various election districts of the county for the primary elections to be held from 6 o'clock, a.m., until 7 o'clock, p. m., next Friday:

Laytonsville District—Storeroom of George W. Mobley.

Clarksburg—Storeroom of Charles W. Gibson.

Poolesville—Town hall building.

Rockville, First precinct—Storeroom of Viett Company; second precinct, office of Supervisors of Elections, Rockville.

Colesville—W. C. T. U. Hall.

Darnestown—Building of Ernest P. Ricketts.

Bethesda—First precinct, Imiric's garage; second precinct, Library building, Chevy Chase; third precinct, Town Hall, Glen Echo.

Olney—First precinct, Grange hall; second precinct, Odd Felows' Hall, Brookeville.

Gaithersburg — First precinct, Masonic Hall; second precinct, Etchison's garage.

Potomac—Knights of Pythias Hall.

Barnesville—Grange Hall.

Damascus—Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Wheaton—First precinct, Hickerson's storeroom; second precinct, Armory building; Silver Spring, third precinct, Municipal building; Kensington; fourth precinct, basement of Presbyterian Church, Takoma Park.

CAPT. HUMPHRIES' FUNERAL TODAY

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 3.—The remains of Capt. W. H. Humphries, who was killed in the battle of Argonne Forest on October 4, 1918, reached Crozet, this county, this afternoon, and the funeral will be held at the Methodist Church at 4 oclock tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be in the Crozet Cemetery, under the auspices of the American Legion.

Capt. Humphries was the only son of Mrs. Verta Humphries, of Crozet, and grandson of Dr. W. J. Jones.

Sheriff Candidates Withdraw Names

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., Sept. 3.—J. Irving Parker and S. B. Brady have withdrawn from the race for the Democratic nomination for sheriff. Parker states he believes his action "will tend to harmonize the Democratic party," while Brady says he "believes in party harmony above personal considerations."

Those remaining in the race for the nomination are Robert L. Anderson, Spalding district; B. Frank Brown, Laurel; Robert H. Smith, Bowie district, and Bernard S. Walker, Kent district.

John F. Wilson, Nottingham district, has withdrawn from the fight for the Republican nomination for sheriff, leaving in the field Thomas H. Garrison, Hyattsville; Everett E. Pumphrey, Mellwood district, and James Arthur Sweeney, Nottingham district. The time limit for withdrawals of candidates for the primaries September 9, has expired and the ballots are now being printed.

ADMIRAL WILSON DEDICATES BUST

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 3.—Presented to the Naval Academy by Madame Edwin Mende, of New York, as memorial to her father, the late Horace Porter, civil war veteran, aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, former Assistant Secretary of War and former Ambassador to France, a bust of John Paul Jones, first American admiral, and a painting of the ship Bon Homme Richard, were formally dedicated today in the memorial room of Bancrft Hall, at the Academy.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the Academy. It was the admiral's first public address since he took charge of affairs at the naval institution nearly two months ago.

Ohio Dentists Cut Prices.

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Dentists here today announced a 20 per cent reduction in prices. The purpose, it was explained, is "to make it possible for people who have had their wages cut, to have dental work done."

EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

ANNOUNCEMENT
New Fall Classes now being formed in the following subjects:
Accountancy (LaSalle)
Bookkeeping (Modern)
Shorthand (Gregg & Pitman)
Typewriting (Fritz-Eldridge)
Calculating Machines
Secretarial Science
Business English
Commercial Law.
Call, write or phone for seat reservation.
STEWARD SCHOOL
(Accredited)
1202 F Street. M. 8671.

Riley School OF CHIROPRACTIC
Fall term begins Monday, September 12. Complete courses under the direction of Joe Shelby Riley, M. D., Ph. C., LL.D. Special evening classes.
Catalogue mailed on request.
For information address
G. E. RILEY
1116 F St. N. W.

STRAYER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
Fall Term Now Open
Day and Evening Sessions
Stenography
Typewriting
Bookkeeping
Accountancy
Secretarial
Training
Call, Phone, or Write for Information.
F St. at Ninth.
Main 3430.

GEORGETOWN LAW SCHOOL
Sessions of 1921-1922 Commence October 1, 1921, at 5:10 o'clock p. m.
Afternoon courses for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, postgraduate and patent law classes, 5:10 to 7 p. m.
New morning course for first year class, 9:30 to 12:30 a. m.
Two distinct, parallel courses, each leading in three years to Bachelor of Laws, in four years to Master of Laws or Master of Patent Law degree.
For information, apply to
Hugh J. Fegan, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
Assistant Dean,
Georgetown Law School Building,
506 E Street N. W.
Phone Main 7793.

K. OF C. EVENING SCHOOL
1311 Mass. Ave. NW., and 1004 F St. NW.
Courses in accounting, bookkeeping, business law, economics, income tax, salesmanship, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, shorthand, typewriting, English, French, German, Spanish, public speaking and other commercial and academic subjects. Open to men and women. Tuition free to those honorably discharged from the service. Registration begins Sept. 12.

O'CONNOR SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD
Expression, Self-Development
Public Speaking—Dramatic Art
Speech Defects—Confidence
Poise, Charm. Teachers' Course.
Private or Class Instruction.
Day or Evening.
Mills Bldg., 17th and Penna. Ave. N. W.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW
Co-Educational
Twenty-sixth Years Opens Sept. 26th. at 7 P. M.
Tuition, $85 per Annum.
Sessions 5:15 to 7:00 P. M.
Confers Degrees L.L.B.—L.L.M.—M.P.L.
Office Hours, 11 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
1315 K St. N. W. Phone Main 4585

Law School OF The National University
Co-Educational
(Incorporated by Special Act of Congress.)
Fifty-third Year Begins October 1, 1921.
Classes 6:30 to 9 Each Evening.
Standard courses leading to the degree of LL.B.; LL.M and M.P.L. and qualifying for admission to examination for the Bar.
Students by intensive study may complete the work offered in shorter time.
For catalog or other information, apply National University Law Building, 818 13th Street N. W. Telephones Main 6617 and Franklin 2909.
(Note: School Building Open Labor Day)

WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY
Offers a Course of College Grade
Freshman Semester Starts
SEPTEMBER 6
Accounting—Law—Economics
C. P. A. Instructors—Standard Texts
Advanced Classes Start Sept. 20
36 Page Catalog Sent on Request
1736 G N. W. Main 8250 YMCA Women Admitted

Some People Wish for Big Pay Checks—Others Deserve Them!
Downtown there are many ways of earning a living, many paths that lead to the pay check. But none with greater opportunities than the position of file clerk—thru whose hands passes every letter written to the firm together with the replies. This necessary confidant becomes a pivot in the organization.
If you are occupied during the day, the convenience of evening classes is for you. Filing, though it must be learned, may be acquired in a remarkably short time.
There are positions for grammar school, high school and college graduates, experienced clerical workers and librarians.
With a Good pay check comes independence. The trained file clerk has it. Why not you?
Call, Telephone Main 3713 or write Lucila Sweeney, Director
Standard School of Filing & Indexing
Globe-Wernicke Co. 1218-1220 F St., N. W. Washington

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN SERVICE
Georgetown University
Complete Courses for FOREIGN TRADE, SHIPPING, DIPLOMACY AND CONSULAR SERVICE.
Classes Resumed September 30th, 1921.
Foreign Service Courses Proper After 5:10 P. M.
Registration from September 1st to 30th.
For Catalogue and Information, Address
SECRETARY, SCHOOL OF FOREIGN SERVICE,
431 Sixth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

$15,000 PER YEAR
CHIROPRACTORS WANTED EVERYWHERE
You Can Do the Same or Better
WE TRAIN YOU IN A SHORT TIME
PALMER METHOD
(Palmer Textbooks used.)
Male and Female Students.
Common School Education Sufficient.
DEGREES: Doctor, Master and Philosopher of Chiropractic.
Low Tuition Rate.
Monthly Payments If Desired.
Day or Evening Classes.
Call, phone or write for further information—today.
Evans School of Chiropractic
(Chartered)
816 14Th ST. NW.
Office of the Dean, Room 605
Phone Main 3409

ACCOUNTANCY
Professional Courses of Collegiate Grade
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
Edwin C. Bosworth, President
1009-11 International Building
1319-21 F St. N.W. Phone M. 5668

OPENING DATES

	Day	Evening
School of Accountancy	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Commercial School	Sept. 2	Sept. 2
Drafting School		Sept. 2
Boys' Day School	Sept. 19	
Preparatory School	Sept. 19	Sept. 12
Law School		Sept. 30

For Catalog, Call or Address
YMCA SCHOOLS
1736 G N.W. M. 8250. Open To Women.

MILTON BUSINESS SCHOOL
A select school, established thirteen years. Thorough training in Stenography and Touch Typewriting. Special Review and Dictation classes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand. Spanish, native professor. Enroll now for FALL TERM.
726 Fourteenth Street
(Corner of New York ave.)
Phone Franklin 2904.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
Co-Educational
Begins 57th Year on September 28.
Member of Association of American Law Schools. Strict Standards. Most Approved Methods of Instruction. Maximum Amount of Credit Given by Other Law Schools.
Optional Morning Classes, 7:50 to 8:40.
Forenoon Classes, 9 to 10:50.
Late Afternoon Classes, 5:10 to 6:50.
For full information, write to or call upon the Secretary, Telephone Main 6503.
LAW BUILDING, 1435 K STREET N.W.

Accountancy
Standard Courses by C. P. A. and University Instructors. Approved Text and Problem Method. Junior and Senior Classes now forming. Call or write for Informational Bulletin.
Strayer's
SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING
Main 3430.

COMMERCIAL ART
Illustrating, Cartooning, Fashion Drawing, Lettering, Drawing From Life, Color.
Day and Evening Classes.
School Begins Sept. 19th.
ENROLL NOW.
WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF ART
1502 14th St. N.W. Fr. 2497