The 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 the District of Columbia:
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, $4.80
Outside the District of Columbia:
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, $6.00
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

BRANCH OFFICES:
London, Eng.: 124 Pall Mall, S. W. 1.
Paris: 420 Rue St. Honore.
Berlin: Under den Linden, 1.
New York: 225 Fifth Ave.; Chicago: 900 Mailers Bldg.; Los Angeles: 401 Van Nuys Bldg.
BENJAMIN & KENTNOR COMPANY
National Advertising Representatives

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C.

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1922.

A City Ignored.

BOTH the Senate and House have ignored utterly the protests of Washington citizens against the District appropriations bill.

Without hesitation, they have angered all classes of taxpayers in Washington. They have pressed to the utmost their powers of taxation without representation. Residents of the National Capital have been denied even the scant comfort of a hearing on a question which concerns them most vitally—which means a definite, annual expenditure of money.

Everything has happened so quickly that the District is left in a sort of daze—like a Western city after a devastating tornado. It is difficult to believe that new fiscal relations between city and nation are now practically an accomplished fact. Nevertheless, the Senate's action yesterday was clear. Washington appears to be burdened for the next five years with a very appreciable increase in taxation—an increase which will be felt by every class from millionaire to laborer. A higher cost of living has been saddled on the average man and woman—for what purpose? Merely, so far as we can see, to make bookkeeping simpler in one government department.

Trade bodies, citizens' associations and individuals made a brave fight. It has proved hopeless. District people now know just how slight their rights are. District property owners know how insecure the precedent has made the holding of taxable private property in Washington.

They have learned that they have a few friends in Congress—Senators and Representatives who were willing to take up their fight for the love of justice and not from hope of reward. They also have learned how insignificant they appear in the eyes of the majority on Capitol Hill.

When this new fiscal relations scheme first was announced by the conference committee it seemed that a mistake had been made. Few believed that either House would give the matter serious consideration. We have learned otherwise. District of Columbia people, it appears, can do nothing but pay and try to smile despite their anger.

There is one possibility left—that the Senate as a whole will not approve the findings of its committee. It is a possibility only—hardly a hope. But perhaps there are enough legislators who will be animated by a sense of fair play to at least give District citizens a chance to be heard.

We often wonder how many centipedes work around a laundry. We started out the year with three dozen pairs of socks. Now we have one pair.

Poland.

AMID burned homes, desolate fields and fever-ridden villages Poland stands forlorn.

Her position among the nations of Europe is tragic. The same economic and racial forces which resulted in her previous slavery operate today. The great war which broke her chains left her prison damaged but still standing.

At one gate stands an angry and powerful Russia. Germany, desperate and revengeful, watches the other. Poland's one champion, France, is losing prestige among world powers. The new Republic's existence does not serve well the purposes of other self-seeking members of the European family.

Rumors of Bolshevist preparations for another Polish war this spring seem to have some foundation in fact. Troops have been mobilized. The existence of this bourgeois state, serving as a bulwark between communism and the old order of Western Europe, is a constant source of irritation to the great Red Empire which still dreams of leading the whole world into its own dismal economic swamp.

Two years ago, in a similar emergency, France saved Poland. It is doubtful whether she can repeat the act. If she does the situation will be pregnant with world war. Any activities of France on the eastern front, despite any altruistic purpose she may have, will be considered with well-grounded suspicion. It is reasonable to presume that Poland under Soviet control would be more welcome to some European powers than Poland under French control. A powerful fort of French militarism between Germany and Russia would not be considered with much favor by Great Britain, by Italy or by the Scandinavian countries.

The present Polish crisis comes, however, when all the nations of Europe are in conference at Genoa with the avowed intention of settling their differences by common-sense agreements. She offers a complicated problem but there is reason for hope that some understanding will be reached which will enable her to work out her own salvation in peace. Poland needs time and freedom from the suspicion of French control to regain her old position as a powerful nation.

Kansas hen laid thirty eggs in thirty days. Necessary to keep right on the job now to rent on the hencoop.

An Expert Speaks.

A. FILENE can speak on employ-ions with a background of knowl-m bold experiments. The Boston ce has ventured resolutely into un-elds of industrial democracy. Conservative New England business men, who watch with concern any change in the relation of employer and employe, sometimes accuse him of lingering near the border of industrial socialism.

Mr. Filene, however, has continued his experiments and taken his return in millions of dollars. His great store probably is the nearest approach in the United States to a successful business institution the policies of which are directed by workers. Some of his experiments have failed. Others have succeeded beyond expectation. When this man presents a diagnosis of the ills which afflict American society, resulting in long strikes and wasted capital, he is entitled to more than passing attention.

Mr. Filene gives two fundamental reasons for all strikes—industrial autocracy and counterfeit wages. The first, he explains, cannot exist in an atmosphere of political democracy without resulting in embittered feelings and loss in efficiency. It is, he claims, contrary to the teachings of American public schools and to the accumulated result of American traditions.

"My own life-long experience and study as an employer convinces me," says the merchant, "that autocratic control, either by employer or employe, is bad—the one almost as objectionable as the other. Men are striking today as a protest against autocratic control, and as the most effective way of expressing their demand for an adequate voice in the conditions under which they work. They will continue to strike until they get adequate representation in boards of directors or shop committees."

The second ill pointed out by Mr. Filene is "counterfeit wages." These he defines as "any wages, however large they may be in dollars, that will not buy the necessities of life, enough luxuries to make working for necessities a desirable thing, and also a modest but adequate provision for sickness and old age."

"Discontent and strikes will continue," he declares, "until a method of determining wages is adopted that will keep them in fair proportion to the outgo essential to the maintenance of an American standard of living.

"Then," he concludes, "the basic remedy for the evils of industrialism lies in making business a profession—that is in realizing, in act as well as in thought, that business has no right to make a profit except as it serves the community. Men and women fit for American citizenship must and will demand just solutions for such problems. The employer must lead in finding these solutions. If the elimination of outgrown ideas and the righting of o' wrongs is left with labor alone, wage conflicts and strikes will continue on an increasing scale."

In Jugo-Slavia the congress is called the skupshtina. There are times when we feel we could call ours something worse than that, but we don't.

Doctors of Nations.

EUROPE today has three outstanding political doctors.

The 25 or more states which comprise the continent can boast of many able statesmen, brilliant soldiers and enterprising business men. But these three appear notably above the rest, in a classification all their own.

We refer to Lloyd George, Hugo Stinnes and Nicolai Lenin.

On the fundamental ills which afflict the continent all of these men agree. They recognize the consuming fever of nationalism from which the patient will die unless some cure is administered without much delay. But each advocates a different remedy.

The first and most important of these men, we think the world will agree, is Lloyd George. He has the broadest vision, the biggest heart and the widest reputation. He is a doctor of the old school. Some of the cures he recently has accomplished in his own neighborhood have won for him the admiration of the entire human race.

The cure Lloyd George urges at the Genoa consultation seems to be a practical application of Christianity. He sees hope only if the nations forget the past and start shoulder to shoulder toward a promising future. It will be an uphill road but they can travel it together if they are willing.

His prescription has not met with much favor thus far. Sometimes it seems that Europe will die rather than accept the bitter dose the doctor has ordered.

Hugo Stinnes favors another cure. He believes that only by the peaceful, economic penetration of one state by the other can the fever be cooled. Herr Stinnes is a sour-looking old gentleman who presents far from a pleasant appearance in the sick room. He also has accomplished some miracles of late. Not only has he kept a bankrupt nation at work but he has extended the economic influence of that nation over half the world. His hand has been busy in four continents. Just now, if the world would let him, he would make a practical demonstration of his methods in Austria. He has just purchased three more newspapers in Vienna to make the task easier when he does get a clear field to work in.

Both Lloyd George and Stinnes are thoroughly orthodox doctors. Their methods are favored in the most conservative circles.

The third man, Lenin, is a quack. He has a remedy which, he insists, will end all the troubles of Europe and will be sweet to swallow. If the patient gets much worse before allowing the other two to prescribe it may be too late and the Soviet doctor will get his chance. Lenin is the Paracelsus of modern statesmanship. He is an impostor but no fool. Perhaps he understands the psychology of the body politic better than either Lloyd George or Stinnes. But when fever runs high and the patient rests uneasy he can talk soothingly indeed and sometimes pour a little of his Bolshevist syrup down the throat.

These three men stand by the bedside. Which finally will prescribe the cure? Unless Lloyd George succeeds, Stinnes will have a clear field. If the iron master of the Ruhr fails then Lenin only will remain.

The Herald in New York

These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:

HOTELS

Astor	Imperial	Prince George
Belmont	Martinique	Ritz-Carlton
Biltmore	McAlpin	Savoy
Breslin	Murray Hill	Vanderbilt
Commodore	Pennsylvania	Waldorf

NEWSSTANDS

220 Broadway	Pennsylvania Station	Schultz, 42d St. & 6th Ave.
Woolworth Building	Hotaling's, Times Square	News Boy, 32d St. & 6th Ave.
200 Fifth Ave.		

New York City Day by Day Impressions: by O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, May 6.—"Sally," the gay Cinderella play with a Cinderella star, has moved on to Boston after seventy weeks in the largest theater in town—the New Amsterdam. The total receipts were far in excess of $2,000,000 and in point of attendance it surpassed "Lightnin,' which ran for three years and one day.

In a theater of ordinary size it would have taken "Sally" more than three years to have completed its phenomenal run. The standees numbered more than 75,000. It was completely recostumed and refurnished scenically three times. The cast, with one single exception, remained the same from opening night until the closing.

The run took place during the dullest months in the history of the New York theater—which goes to prove several things. Chiefest of which is the fact a play with clean lines, good music, beautiful scenery—kept at top speed—will survive the dullest days.

"Sally" was one of those plays that grew somewhat like Topsy. In the original plans F. Ziegfeld, jr., intended to star Marilyn Miller, whom he picked from vaudeville a number of years ago and placed in the Follies. She is a member of an old vaudeville family—known as the Four Millers. Marilyn had nimble feet, a set property smile and certain beauty.

She became one of the highest-priced stage stars the world has ever seen. She was wise enough to make her contract for a certain sum and then to share in the gross. She drew salary amounting to something like $300,000 during the run of the play.

While "Sally" was in rehearsal George M. Cohan decided to quit producing. He was then making ready to star Leon Errol, a finished, clever comedian. Ziegfeld took over the contract. The lines for Errol were written in and his name went up in electric lights as star along with Marilyn Miller.

It was the happy combination that perhaps did much for the success of the play. Errol is always funny. His humor is sparkling and clean. He does funny falls, but he does not resort to horse-play to get the laugh. He works hard. Like all experienced show men, Errol was not so optimistic about the future of "Sally." He decided on a straight salary—which in the long run is the best policy. But the play happened to be the notable exception to the rule. But he did not resort to outbursts of temperament.

When "Sally" opened at Atlantic City only one speculator saw in it a "buy;" that is, a chance for a long run. That speculator became rich. When it opened in New York its success was instantaneous. It was urged that, like "Lightnin,'" when it moved from New York it would not meet with such success, the theory being that nearly everybody who would pay the price to see "Sally" would in the course of seventy weeks visit New York and see it.

Yet in Boston it has duplicated in the first three weeks its New York receipts for the same period. Indeed one theatrical weekly states that statistics will show that it will run there a year. After Boston it goes to Chicago, and then will make a tour of the principal cities. It has paid the government $200,000 in tax and has a weekly pay roll running into the thirty thousands.

The closest second to "Sally" in point of attendance was a Cinderella play called "Irene." It ran for two years at the Vanderbilt, a very small theater.

Memory Tests

Answers to These Questions Will Be Published Tomorrow.

1. When was the Passion Play instituted at Oberammergau?
2. Where is the deepest mine in the world and what is taken from it?
3. Who is President of Mexico?
4. What was "the Wandering Jew?"
5. What fourteen famous authors died under 40 years of age?
6. What is the real difference between the spellings "labor" and "labour?"
7. In what ountry did the custom prevail to burn the widow on the funeral pyre of her husband?
8. Is Gabriele d'Annunzio still in Fiume?
9. Where and what is Aden?
10. What are five synonyms for the word adventure?

Answers to Yesterday's Questions.

1. When was gas first used for lighting purposes? In 1792.
2. How many of the "Twelve Caesars" met violent deaths? Seven. Julius, assassinated; Caligula, assassinated; Nero, suicide; Galba, assassinated; Otho, suicide; Vitellius, assassinated; Domitian, assassinated. Besides, Suetonius says the Caligula smothered Tiberias, and Claudius was poisoned by Aggrippina ano Locusta.
3. What university president has been a frequent candidate for the Republican nomination for President? Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York.
4. What are five synonyms for the word advance? Propel, elevate, promote, further and increase.
5. In what poem does the following occur: "All those hard things that Sheba came to ask of Solomon?" "The Princess," by Tennyson.
6. Are the Porto Ricans United States citizens? Yes. On March 2, 1917, the Jones bill of Congress went into effect, making all the inhabitants citizens of the United States.
7. Which ports between San Francisco and Panama have the best sheltered natural harbors? Acapulco, Mexico and Amapala, Honduras.
8. Was Gen. Robert E. Lee related to George Washington? Only by marriage.
9. In what part of the sky is the constellation of the Scorpion? Scorpio the Scorpion is a summer evening constellation between Libra and Sagittarius. It appears at dawn in the east in January. Its red star Antares was long regarded as very baleful by astrologers.
10. Who was the founder and one time President of the Portuguese Republic? What was his fate? Machado dos Santos. He was killed October 20, 1921, in Lisbon, by revolutionists.

The Friend of the People

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS

This department is conducted by The Herald to answer questions of its readers. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to the Friend of the People.

TEN QUESTIONS.

To the Friend of the People:

To settle an argument you will oblige me greatly if you will give the right answer to the following questions through the columns of The Herald:

1—In What country was the first Freemasonry founded?
2—When it was founded?
3—Who was the father or originator of Free masonry?
4—What is the difference, if any, between European Mason and an American Mason?
5—Is Freemasonary a universal institution?
6—When and where and by whom was the first Freemasonary originated in the United States of America?
7—Who was the first American Mason?
8—How many American Presidents had been Masons? Who were they?
9—What are the two important rites observed by Masons?
10—Are President Harding and ex-Presidents Taft and Wilson Masons? F .B. A.

Considerable research has been necessary to procure reliable information with which to answer your questions, which has occasioned delay: The following answers are gained from accepted histories in the library of the District of Columbia Grand Lodge F. A. A. M.

1—Palestine.
2—Practically all writers on this subject disagree as to the exact date, but Masons themselves accept the belief that Masonry was founded during the construction of King Solomon's temple which was begun in the Jewish year 3000, according to best information. This is the Jewish year 5682.
3—King Solomon is believed by Masons to be the founder and originator of Freemasonry.
4—None except that the work is conducted in the language of each country.
5—It is.
6—There is considerable conflict in data on this subject, but best information shows that the Duke of Norfolk, then Grand Master of England, appointed Daniel Coxe as provincial Grand Master of New Jersey in 1729.
7—It is impossible to answer this question. Masons undoubtedly came to America in every draft from Europe. There is no record of the first Mason raised in America.
8—Ten Presidents of the United States are known to have been Masons. They are: George Washington, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Jackson, James A. Garfield, Andrew Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley, William Howard Taft and Warren G. Harding.
9—York Rite and Scottish Rite, both being based on the first three degrees.
10—President Harding and former President Taft are both Masons. Former President Wilson is not.

EXPATRIATION LAWS.

To the Friend of the People:

1. How long may an American citizen remain on foreign soil without losing his United States citizenship?

2. If a subject of Great Britain came to this country in 1881 and was naturalized, and later returned to England, what would be his citizenship status on his arrival in this country in 1913? H. J.

The expatriation law of March 2, 1907, provides as follows:

1. "When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years."

2. If the person referred to did not expatriate himself he is still a citizen.

READ YOUR LEASE.

To the Friend of the People:

Does a tenant have to show his flat to other prospective tenants, when his lease expires May 30? I have to move the end of this month and the landlord bothers me to death bringing people to look at the flat. E. S.

The tenant is under no obligation to show his flat unless the lease expressly so provides.

MORE THAN THEY NEED.

To the Friend of the People:

Can an airplane motor be used in an automobile? J. S.

You must be more specific. One company started to build automobiles around the Curtiss OX5 eight cylinder motor, and the motor performed satisfactorily. Some six-cylinder aeronautical motors have been used with success. Liberty motors have never been tried, but few automobiles need 400 horsepower.

Open Court Letters to the Herald

OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Communications will not be returned unless specific request for such return is made and stamps inclosed. Letters should be typewritten whenever possible. Communications extremely difficult to read will not be considered. No communications signed with fictitious names will be used.

Wants Cheaper Baseball.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

As a former rooter for the Nationals, let me bend a query over the plate. Why can't the moguls get wise to facts, lower admission prices to a sane level and maintain the attendance at the 10,000 mark on week days? Other business enterprise has gone through its period of deflation. That baseball admission is an exception is illogical. The easy tendency to razz the players is a reflection of displeasure over the price asked.

Railroads long ago found out the way to stimulate traffic and increase profits was to lower rates, a dictum they will again be pursuing before the end of this year. Why can't ball clubs operate according to twentieth century methods? Results will surprise them.

Rates should be 75 cents for grandstand and 50 cents for pavilion, with lower rates to early comers. Not only would such rates increase the profits of the club but it would win back those who follow the team only through the newspapers. People are unwilling to slaughter a dollar bill to get a slant at the noble athletes. In casual conversation with scores of folks at the Monument Lot games Sunday I heard this objection expressed with a note of disgust: "I used to go out a good deal, but—"

With hundreds being added to the list of unemployed every month and no genuine revival in sight till fall, at least for Washington, I predict attendance will continue to shrink week days, no matter what the achievements of the team, unless the price is lowered.

Of course, the club can get a certain amount of patronage from the leisure class and sports riding on a temporary wave of prosperity. On such grounds the club probably justifies its "To hell with the public!" attitude.

Also, I've heard a lot of objections to the lack of a good sunfield bleachers, a large, comfortable one with good seating capacity. There's plenty of space for one and its absence is inexcusable. It would soon pay for itself. Of course, such a monstrosity as the old jury box would not do, though a frame stand the size of the one in the old park, kept in condition by semiannual painting, would fill the bill. Plenty of people like the sun in the chilly spring and fall days, while hundreds prefer to view the game from the outfield.

As a starter present prices could be maintained at Sunday games, though it would greatly increase the revenue of the club if a general cut was made.

Would like to hear from other readers of the Open Court on this momentous question. Not that I believe it would do any good. Baseball autocrats have always seemed blessed with an overwhelming belief in the infallibility of their own peculiar judgment and the sapheadedness of the public.

EX FAN.

Impressions of Debate.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

The undersigned, who is an independent in politics and who has no connection with any Civil Service refor morganization and no acquaintance with any of the participants, speakers or others, at the Civil Service meetig in the auditorium at the New Masonic Temple last Thursday evening, was present at and throughout that meeting, after having been under the necessity, though he reads the Washington papers carefully, of going to the building previously to learn the hour of meeting. He has been much interested in the accounts of that meeting, in the local papers. One account states that there was "some laughing" at the series of remarks made by the First Assistant Postmaster at that meeting. The facetious newspaper paragrapher puts it mildly. There was, indeed, much laughing; and the writer doubts if it has entirely ceased even yet. You cannot repress the "great American sense of humor." And it certainly was a most amusing sight to see the governorless, ungoverned and apparently ungovernable former governor, who has recently become the "rgiht-hand man" of all Work in the United States Postoffice Department in a runaway, with all the brakes entirely out of commission, down the steep slopes of diatribe and vociferation and spilling out at every which place, and in the utmost confusion, the packages that had doubtless been carefully labeled and marked for orderly and decorous unloading at the various destinations! One wonders, after such a spectable, just why Elder Will Hayes deemed it necessary to withdraw from the Postoffice Department in order to get connected up with the movie business!

In vociferation the Postoffice Department will doubtless be unanimously adjudged, by those present, to have been the victor in the "joint debate" between its representative and that of the Civil Service Reform League. But in the opinion of the writer Mr. Bartlett was brought squarely into conflict with his previous record as a Civil Service reformer; and it is submitted that he failed to clear up many points.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

On Political Prisoners.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Kindly permit me to express my opinion of justice through your valuable columns regarding the men now serving sentence for their expression of opinion and interfering with the draft during out nation's participation in the last war, and the appeal now being made for their pardon.

It is a very dangerous piece of business for any person to throw bolts into the machinery of war when a nation is involved in such, as an offender seldom escapes punishment in some manner.

Most of the offenders, to my knowledge, were interfering with the draft, though none of them were guilty of stealing from, or selling their country for a price, either during times of peace or war. And any person who is guilty of such in time of war a long term of imprisonment or the penalty of death would be a just punishment, depending on the case and circumstances.

As one, I have but little sympathy for a person who would steal from their country in time or war, or sell their country for a price, though the former has been done by persons while the nation was involved in the last war, and was done under the cloak of patriotism.

If any of the offenders have been guilty of either of these crimes against our country when it was in distress, "involved in war," then they rightfully and justly deserve the punishment they are undergoing, but the government should make some provisions to relieve the hardships of their families.

None of the offenders have been guilty of a crime against our country nearly so great as some of those who were responsible for the release of Grover Bergdoll, and allowed him to go to Germany.

JOHN W. CURREL.

Opinions of Men.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

It makes me mad to read of what some men expect of a woman. Just because she is progressive, they think she is immoral. For instance, this man, F. B. A., seems to think that to walk in F street, to look smart and up-to-date, to try and make up to look healthy and pleasant, (I refer to a little rouge on the face) instead of looking bedraggled and pale, means that one is not deserving of respect. If we all did things and dressed in the same manner as our grandparents, I'm afraid there wouldn't be much progress. It may have been very nice for that man's mother to wear prim and sedate clothes, but one man's preference doesn't make moral laws. It may surprise him to know that some of these F street flappers, despite their bright faces and clothes, are being just as well looked after and are just as nice as his mother was at their age. I think "morals" are a matter of mind and not of clothes. Some of the primmest looking people, who do not frequent the "Primrose Path" of F street, are sometimes the least moral. When a man is disrespectful to a woman because her clothes or appearance doesn't suit him, he is certainly no gentleman, and should look into his own morals before condemning others. To be chivalrous to only those who meet with one's outward approval is not true "chivalry" under one definition or another.

ANOTHER WOMAN.

A Strong Rebuke.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

During the past year or so, I became to like your paper exceedingly well, and it occupies quite an important position in mine and my family's daily routine of life. Most of your departments are clean, interesting, crisp and fair and to the point. It is for this reason that I hope you will realize that what I have to say is in a spirit of fair, open and friendly criticism.

Now and then there emanates a foul stench from your editorial page. This morning's "Child Crusaders" hit my nostrils so hard that I was nearly overcome. It is not necessary to be a father of five as I am, or to be a father of none—as I suspect the writer of that article to be—to realize that a human child, just because it never saw its father, can be appeased of that inert longing in the child's breast for parentage by giving him sweets. Also it would be interesting to learn your source of information that most of their fathers are "no good." Think a few minutes more of this Mr. Editor, and take your heart—I know you have one—in confidence and see if you can't reverse yourself.

ISAAC TEPPER.

For Old Time's Sake.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Isn't it about time some of these army officers around here get the idea into their heads that the war is over and that the men now out of uniform are not in the least inclined to put up with their miserable insolence? Some of them strut around Washington with their heads in the air as if they still were lords of the universe. Only the other day I had an automobile in front of a certain military establishment in the vicinity of Washington. There was a no parking sign there, it is true, but I intended to move off in a few seconds.

Along came a lieutenant colonel. He waved his golf stick at a sign to move on and then addressed the party in my car in a particularly nasty and insulting maner. True enough, he was in his rights. But I was strongly tempted to get out of the car, give that gentleman a good beating up for old time's sake, and then pay whatever fine the court imposed. It is disgusting that the United States should have saddled on it a system which permits rotten curs like this man to exist. J. P. S.

Replies to J. A. C.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

I see where J. A. C. takes offence at my opinion of John Does Passos and his insulting, disgusting nivel, "Three Soldiers." He replies in quite an angry fashion—after the fashion of men of his class and evident station in the world. He invites me to meet him. Now I want J. A. C. to know once for all that it is far beneath the dignity of a sergeant in the regular army to fight any former private. If he wants to fight me let him re-enlist and get a sergeant's stripes. If he had had enough brains he would have had them before.

I have seen this man, at least I have been informed the individual is him, hanging out in front of a certain F street ice cream store every afternoon for the past week. That is about his class. I would be willing to bet any money that he was a member of some of those inferior national guard divisions—like the 26th or 27th—during the war. Is it any wonder that regular soldiers had a hard job undoing the damage these outfits did when they had men like this fellow in the ranks? Is it any wonder that West Point officers had to step in after the Armistice and teach these swell-headed civilians in uniform what a regular soldier is like?

FORT MYER.

The Russo-German Treaty.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Sir,—Amid all the stage management which operated to obscure vital matters demanding settlement at Genoa, it is refreshing that a true note should have been struck, in the treaty understanding between Germany and Russia, which may help the peoples of both those great countries on their road to restoration. I sincerely hope that this arangement may not be interfered with. It should help to put an end to the irritating claim for political dominance on the part of the Allies and the Supreme Council. This claim is wrong in itself, and has delayed the spirit of peace and settlement, so essential to the whole future of European society.

PARMOOR.

The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comment

HOW TO WATCH FOR SKY-WANDERERS.

Anyone can engage in astronomical research and do his part in accomplishing valuable scientific work by the careful observing and recording of the flights of meteors, meteorites and fire-balls.

Professional astronomers would welcome the aid of the amateur in this particular field of research which requires no telescope. For this work only star charts are needed. Since telescopes are not needed for the work this field of endeavor is open to all. A knowledge of the principal constellations and their brightest stars, which is easily obtained from a study of the star charts, is required for an accurate estimate of the brightness of the meteors and the direction of their flight through the heavens.

More meteors are seen in the early morning hours preceding dawn than at any other time. We are then on the forward side of the earth and so are more likely to meet meteors moving in the usual west-to-east direction. Meteors that are encountered during the night are moving in the retrograde or east-to-west direction or else are overtaking the earth in its orbit, which happens more rarely. For this reason meteor observing is particularly suited to those who are abroad just before dawn, though meteors may be seen at all hours of the night.

The connection between meteors, meteorites and fire-balls is not definitely known, but it is a significent fact that the most meteorites are seen during the months of May, June and July when meteor swarms and showers are least prevalent. Analyses show that meteorites come from regions that are deficient in oxygen and where hydrogen, chlorine, phosphatic and sulphurous gases are abundant. They do not contain substances that are found in abundance in the earth's crust. To determine the nature and origin of the meteorites as distinguished from meteors which are consumed entirely by friction in the earth's atmosphere is one of the objects of systematic observations of these objects.

The solution of many problems of meteoric astronomy, such as the height of the earth's atmosphere, the direction of air currents at high altitudes and the relation of comets to swarms of meteors, depends upon careful observations of the flights of meteors by amateurs.

Here are some of the most essential points to be recorded by the observers: The time—day, hour and minute—of the appearance of the meteor. Its course across the heavens with reference to the fixed stars. Its brightness and size compared to one of the brighter stars or planets. Its color, whether reddish, yellow, white or blueish-white. The form of the trail, if observable. Does it flash across the heavens, emit sparks, separate into two or more parts or burst? An estimate of the duration of the flight is very important and can best be made by counting seconds while observing the flight. It should also be noticed whether the meteor leaves a trail of smoke and if so how long it remains visible—sometimes several hours—and what form it takes. The color of the smoke should also be noted.

If the meteor is accompanied by a sound, how many minutes pass from the first appearance of light to the first sound, often, five minutes, and how long does the sound last? The sound should be described—whether, for instance, it is like thunder or the sharp report of a pistol, or has a hissing, humming or crackling sound.

Though these suggestions for the observations of meteors are by no means exhaustive they will give the observer some idea of the kind of information that will be of value to the astronomer.—By Isabel M. Lewis, of the U. S. Naval Observatory. W. D.

Horoscope

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1922.

Good and evil stars contend for power today, according to astrology. Jupiter and Mercury are in benefic aspect, while Saturn and Mars are strongly adverse.

The planetary government is most favorable for the new Pope and seems to indicate that the Roman Catholic Church will absorb the Greek Church and other offshoots of the original church, including even certain Anglican branches.

The sway is a fortunate one for the clergy of every creed, for there will be much practical work for them.

The stars presage sweeping reforms in public institutions and crusades in which the newspapers lead.

Propaganda for the national welfare will be widely distributed by thinkers and the pulpit will engage in radical measures to eliminate crime.

Saturn and Mars foretell that secret forces of evil will gain so rapidly that they will enlist the people in a campaign of great power for good.

Mars bodes ill for peace and contentment at this time when thinkers and workers may register dissatisfaction with economic conditions.

A preacher of an independent church is to become a national labor leader, if the stars are read aright.

Saturn is still in a place threatening to the best interests of industry.

All the signs appear to presage a struggle between the old order and the new in business. Capitalists come under a direction of the stars that seems to forecast sweeping changes in certain lines of business.

Countries under Sagittarius will continue to be unfavorably affected by the long stay of Mars in the sign.

A grave scandal that affects a person in high official position in hte United States is prognosticated by a famous London astrologer.

Mars in Capricorn will continue to disturb India and the autumn may be a period of grave uncertainty to Great Britain.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be especially careful of the health in the coming year. Business affairs should be satisfactory.

Children born on this day probably will be very industrious as well as unusually gifted. They are likely to be quick-tempered and too generous for their own good.