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dispelled? They are now perfectly aware of the impossibility of transferring great quantities of wealth across frontiers, but they will nevertheless not give up the pretense, and it is precisely such pretense that is making for bad feeling, discontent, incipient revolt, and ultimate warfare.

A God for the Rich. A BEAUTIFULLY printed book, entitled "An Appeal to the World for a Chapel in Every Home" comes in the mail. It reads as artistically as it looks.

Except— It is not quite clear how a family that is struggling along to rent four rooms and finds them all inadequate to meet the living needs of the family can afford to rent another room to serve as a family chapel.

Of course there are families that could afford to set apart a room as a family chapel. To such as can see their way to do it, it is a beautiful idea. There is only one drawback to this.

Most of those who have more room than they actually are using either are wealthy or well-to-do. For these to set up family chapel while the great masses of the people are utterly unable to do it, would be giving too great an advantage to the rich.

But if they were able to do all the praying by reason of having all the family chapels in the country, what chance would the poor man have with God? He could get no hearing at all, and the other side would have all the propaganda, so that the poor man would be cheated of religion, just as he is of almost everything else of value in the world.

No, that chapel in every home will not work. In the first place, there are too few real homes left to make it much of an influence. Then, it is hard enough to support all the churches, all the group chapels, there are, without multiplying the burden with private chapels. If things keep going as they are the time may come when Deity will not find any place on the earth where He may abide.—Kansas City Kansan.

There will be about a two-thirds supply of anthracite coal for household use this winter, according to Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey. In other words, the average Washington householder will not be able to buy enough to keep his furnace supplied during the cold months.

The answer to the problem afforded by the shortage of anthracite is to burn coke and bituminous coal. Coke, according to the Geological Survey, would answer every purpose if it could be obtained. The supply, however, is not bountiful and it will be more difficult to obtain a winter's supply of this substitute than to fill the bins with anthracite itself. But there will be plenty of soft coal.

The use of bituminous coal in furnaces, however, requires a little specialized knowledge which few Washingtonians possess. They should study the question at once, learn just what can be done, and make up their minds just what to do. It is senseless to depend upon luck to obtain enough hard coal. It is senseless to face a soft coal winter in ignorance of the requirements for its use.

Plenty of bituminous coal can be obtained at once to last through the first hard months of the cold season. It is time to fill the bins and thus have a good start in the race against discomfort and possible suffering which is bound to result in many instances from the long continued mine strike.

Whether houses are warm or not this winter depends in large degree upon the householder himself. He can appreciate now the conditions he will face. Such measures of preparedness as are possible should be taken without delay.

The District branch of the American Automobile Association is aroused over the condition of the main thoroughfares leading into Washington from Maryland—Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Georgia avenues. These streets are characterized as a disgrace for a city the size of Washington. Nobody who has occasion to travel by automobile in or out of Washington will dispute this statement. Moreover, nobody doubts but that the conditions of the main arteries of auto travel will become worse rather than better during the coming year. The Bureau of the Budget, apparently, has blasted every hope of reasonable improvements by cutting the moderate estimate presented by the District Commissioners to a figure upon which it will be impossible to carry on municipal activities with any degree of efficiency.

The Herald in New York These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale: HOTELS Astor Belmont Imperial Martini Ritz-Carlton Prince George Belmont Martini Ritz-Carlton Prince George Biltmore Murray Hill Savoy Vanderbilt Comodore Pennsylvania Waldorf NEWSSTANDS 220 Broadway Pennsylvania Schultz 43d Woolworth Station St. & 6th Av. Building Hotelling's News Boy, 32d 200 Fifth Ave. Times Square St. & 6th Ave.

Touring Europe, Day by Day By O. C. McElroy

PARIS, Sept. 11.—If one sits for an hour at a sidewalk cafe, table in the busy section of Paris he is almost certain to see a familiar face. All the world drifts by. There is an easy familiarity among the wine, coffee and aperitif sippers.

As Paris was rushing home for the evening I sat in front of the Cafe de la Paix on the Boulevard des Capucines and saw a half-dozen persons I knew. The man at the table next to mine was indeed once a fellow worker on an American newspaper.

Tattered old men were crying the evening journals. From across the street came a familiar shout. A colored boy was shouting: "Here you are American papers." Here is from Birmingham and came over during the war. "This is my home town," he grinned. "Gin and fried chicken for almost nothing." And he smacked his lips and rolled his eyes.

Little family parties occupied tables and sipped diluted glasses of wine and water. The waiter in Paris is frivolous. Young lovers hold hands and men clasp each other on the shoulder with typical French enthusiasm.

The warmth of the people is expressed. A bronzed, bearded Parisian with monocle and top hat lifted his glass pleasantly to a group of Americans. "Vive la America!" he cried. And the Americans responded in style. "Ho diggedy-dog!" a phrase that the French dandy heard here and amuses the Frenchmen.

From noon until late at night the sidewalk tables are seldom empty. It is a shifting, changing crowd, always good-natured and light-hearted. The French dandy section of Paris that reflects the American idea of its buoyancy—the Paris that wears its heart on its sleeve.

Paris streets are filled with bicycles. If one escapes the taxi he still faces the danger of being mowed down by the cyclist. The messenger boy, midnite, shop girl and clerk use them almost exclusively. Even the tandem is still popular here.

The American negro goes to the best cafes in Paris to dine. At Citro's the smartest dress director of general agent and resident director of the Cunard Line in America, who has just returned from a two and a half month trip through Europe, sets a table for me.

"I have been very much impressed, both in France and England, with the progress that has been made in a year towards the realization of the ideal of stable conditions of life. But a very real danger overhangs the world in the threatened collapse of parts of continental Europe, of which the current rates of exchange are danger signals," he says.

There is greatly needed a more general recognition of the economic truth that in the matter of both international debts and reparations beyond the available gold and goods that cannot be produced in the creditor countries, the nation that pays must be the nation that is paid must decline.

"Other than this the handicaps of socialist finance, the penalizing of thrift by taxation and the encouragement of idleness by doles, are showing their inevitable result. This is seen in the falling birth rate in the middle, the responsible class and a rising one in the class wholly or partly existing on charity.

In spite of these things the wholesome vitality of the English people is seen in an insistent effort to check extravagance, and a definite, if slow, revival in trade."

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS

CADET APPOINTMENTS. To the Friend of the People: Will you please tell me how cadets are selected for West Point and Annapolis, also do any private schools or colleges give a scholarship to either.

No. scholarships are not accepted at West Point or Annapolis. However, a complete certificate from designated schools, showing all credits required for entrance into either of the nation's academies, may enable the candidate to avoid the mental examination, but the physical examination must be taken. Candidates are appointed by Senators, members of Congress, Secretary of War and the governor-general of the Philippines. Senators may appoint two candidates to West Point and five to Annapolis.

COLLECTING OF DEBT. To the Friend of the People: Can you inform me of the best method of collecting a debt of less than \$20?

The amount is too small to bring suit, but if he is an employee of the government or some reliable firm you may be able to have them hold the amount out of his pay. If the debt was due for purchase of goods, you can seize the goods with police protection, that is if you can prove nonpayment.

OLD WAR CLAIMS. To the Friend of the People: We have in our possession a letter dated Washington, D. C. October 27, 1856, from a firm by the name of Birchett and Downing, office at 480 Seventh street, stating that they were agents before the departments of the government, and desiring to represent my grandfather in the matter of a claim arising out of the Revolutionary war in which he was a captain and officer who served in the revolution were interested. It will be very much appreciated if you could tell me how to proceed in getting my claims filed about that time (Revolutionary war).

What is the meaning of the word gillyflower? If possible, give origin and history. Gillyflower is a popular name applied to various flowers, but principally to the clove. The word is sometimes written gillyflower or gilliflow, and is reputedly a corruption of gillyflower, which was a water-giliflow, a plant in the Philippines, in his "Flora Historica," remarks that Turner "calls it gellower, to which he adds the word stock, and which he explains to be a stem or stock, to distinguish them from the clove-gilflowers and the wall-gilflowers."

The other principal plants that bear the name are the red rose, which is called in old books; the dame's violet, called variously the queen's, the roque's, and the winter gillyflower; the ragged robin, called the marsh gillyflower; the blue and white gillyflower, called the thrift, called sea gillyflower. As a separate designation it has in modern times been chiefly applied to Matthiola or stock, but it is used very little now.

Mesopotamia Free of Alien Rule After 2,500 Years Kingdom of Irak Faces Prospect of Developing Into Most Stable Government of the Middle East.

After 2,500 years of subjection to foreign masters, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Parthian, Turk and others, Mesopotamia is once more free. The world thrilled when Poland regained her independence after being under alien rule only a little more than 100 years but Mesopotamia since the year 539, before the birth of Christ, had never known what it is to lead an independent existence.

In that year Cyrus, King of the Persians, captured Babylon, and from that day until the close of the world war the historic land between the Tigris and Euphrates was under the control of foreigners. This is the more surprising in view of the fact that Mesopotamia, according to many authorities, was in reality the scene of the birth of civilization; its culture is older even than that of Egypt or of China, and, appropriately enough, it contains the traditional site of the Garden of Eden.

England Holds League Mandate. At last, however, Mesopotamia is free. It is not intended to last as the Kingdom of Irak; its first ruler is Prince or Emir Faisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, that same Prince Faisal who in his day was the figure of the nationalistic figure at the Peace Conference in Paris. His authority is limited, to be sure, not only by a national legislative body, but also by the British protectorate, which still exists over the country in the form of a mandate under the league of nations.

Certain formalities connected with the mandate have not yet been fulfilled, but it seems certain that it will be recognized in spite of the jealousies which exist in certain quarters against having the mandate placed upon the shoulders of the greatest oil producing regions of the world. The mandate, however, is a so-called "A" mandate, and it is not intended to last indefinitely, but merely until Mesopotamia has proved its willingness and ability to govern itself.

In the opinion of its friends it is certain to be able to do this, though at the beginning of its career this old-young country must, like most new nations, face certain discouraging facts. For centuries its people have had no share whatsoever in their own government and their political natures are yet to be awakened.

Population of 2,900,000. There are hostile neighbors who mean Mesopotamia little good; the people are not united. Efforts are made to divide the country into ten that a few years ago the Tigris and Euphrates flowed through Turkish territory, while farther north Soviet Russia looks longingly at the Mesopotamian oil. The population of Mesopotamia is by no means homogeneous. It is estimated that there are about 2,900,000 persons there, of whom 500,000 are Arabs. The rest are Persians, Kurds, Indians, Turks and Europeans. But even the Arabs are by no means united. Though they are divided into many tribes, they are divided into various sects which are bitterly opposed to each other.

claims, and especially as to what became of the firm above-mentioned, who were their successors, and if their files are still in existence. H. J.

TO COPYRIGHT A BOOK. To the Friend of the People: What procedure must an author take in order to have his or her story copyrighted after the editor of a magazine has accepted and paid for the story? Or has the author any right to have his or her story copyrighted after the purchase? L. C. F.

According to the copyright office of the Library of Congress, a book automatically becomes copyrighted when the distributor labels it "Copyright 1922" and forwards two copies of the book or magazine to the registrar's office, copyright division, Library of Congress.

ORIGIN OF GILLYFLOWER. To the Friend of the People: What is the meaning of the word gillyflower? If possible, give origin and history. Gillyflower is a popular name applied to various flowers, but principally to the clove. The word is sometimes written gillyflower or gilliflow, and is reputedly a corruption of gillyflower, which was a water-giliflow, a plant in the Philippines, in his "Flora Historica," remarks that Turner "calls it gellower, to which he adds the word stock, and which he explains to be a stem or stock, to distinguish them from the clove-gilflowers and the wall-gilflowers."

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Did read with eagerness the Paris letter from Ode McElroy, my neighbor, particularly the part where wine was had with the dinner. With the same eagerness I read the reports of the Maine election and discovered that it meant something or nothing as you wished, it all depending where you sit around the political cock pit. The day was one of warmth around wedding bell time.

"High noon, but in the p. m. ideal for golf as was demonstrated to me by you, wry, was another bit of choice advance information. And again, "That was not in the book at all and I think it a shame the way they do these things." And this time I will throw that bull, don't you worry, it was another bit of choice advance information. And again, "That was not in the book at all and I think it a shame the way they do these things."

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What Herald Readers Think

Urges Development of Air Service for Defense of Nation. To the Editor, The Washington Herald: One of your reporters who attended the meeting of Stuart Walcott Post, American Legion, requested the writer to give him further information regarding his motion to instruct delegates to the department convention to support the Mitchell program for the defense of our country.

The public is under the impression that the Arms Conference affects the air service, and that it is up to the limit of the various nations to discuss this conference, whereas, notably of the kind transpired. Limitations were placed upon the naval establishment, the army in general, but the air services of the various nations do not come under the scope of limitation in any manner whatsoever. It is the one free fighting institution left for all countries to develop.

Europeans are using every effort to develop this important arm of their service. Everyone realizes that by the time another war is declared and sea methods of fighting will be largely obsolete.

By looking over the training program of the Japanese government, and the appropriations made for their present fighting arm, also at the progress made in the various nations, France and Italy, it will be seen that development is going on at a fast rate. Most important of all is the development of "reserve" flying forces. England, France and Germany have overlooked this. They have excellent commercial flying forces operated by reserve officers, consequently they are able to call upon a large force of men under training all the time. The United States has no such reserve forces.

In the time of war they will have trained flying personnel available, besides engineers, mechanics, and an aircraft industry. All the things being done by foreign nations, are the very things which we have neglected. We have a large fleet of boats of any organized effort to put across a commercial air service. True, one company is operating—but on their own resources, which at the best can be a small one. We have a present time about 400 flying officers in the service on active duty fit to fly. We have a training camp for reserve flying officers. We go to the trouble of sending out of the air after we have service cadets, then proceed to train them for the better part of a year. Promptly after they have been graduated, they are commissioned in the reserve corps and discharged after a second year of all this hard work, study and the hazards in learning to fly, they find themselves in the position of having a worthless education on their hands.

These men can be utilized if the government was to support a commercial air service program with adequate appropriations. We have 2,000 miles of coast, with not sufficient personnel and organizations available for the Atlantic coast. It is easy to understand that you can train a large force of men in a few months. No nation has a larger force of men than we. The air unless they are equal in strength would not prevent them from being driven out of the air if the opposing nation has planes that are faster.

These are the facts that the people do not know. It is the reason why the government is not doing anything being charged to support the air service program for a national defense. H. J. ODONTAL.

Believes Only Beauty of Soul Counts in Women. To the Editor, The Washington Herald: In connection with Washington's recent beauty contest, which has terminated favorably to a young lady of whom at least all of our readers are aware, it is indeed interesting to have noted the many aspirants for the honors which have and are to be bestowed upon the lucky young lady in question, and the most conspicuous of their own individual personal charms, manifested by the remaining "would-be's."

With no undue reflection upon the character of the winner of this contest nor to the rest of the contestants, there is, to my mind, only one kind of beauty in existence and that is beauty of the soul. Physical beauty is a matter of chance and cannot be acquired, as why credit a person with something for which he is not responsible. JOHN MILTON.

Observations on La Follette's Victory. To the Editor, The Washington Herald: Doubtless the administration has noticed the result of the primary in Wisconsin when the Republican in that State gave Senator La Follette the most emphatic victory. Let me state the most emphatic victory regular or administration candidate by 3 to 1. Senator La Follette has constantly opposed the administration's policies of this administration and vehemently denounced the revenue and tariff bills, which have been jammed through, to fill the pockets of the contributors to the Republican campaign fund. The only trouble with La Follette is that while calling himself a Republican, he is nothing but a Bryan Democrat. If the handwriting on the wall, printed in large letters, shows anything, it will be that the Republican party will be put out of existence next November, and in 1924, another thing this election shows confirming the result of 1920, is that the people will have none of Wilson or his league of nations. The next winner of the Democratic party will be Bryan. He is bigger than the so-called Democratic party. In 1924 the written words to see La Follette and his Wisconsin henchen vote for Bryan. J. S.

ton, Mass. Have just received returns from the sale and delivery of this car of melons, and it shows that they brought \$189.31, and the freight on this car was \$189.60, leaving a deficit of 29 cents, not saying anything of the loading charges, commissions, etc.

"Now, it took me six months to grow these melons, with fertilizers and tedious work, and it took the railroad six to eight hours to carry them to Boston. "Stop, look, and listen."

Maybe you will hear the warning whistle along about election time in November. ARWAY, don't forget to read the Cong. Rec., as we have repeatedly informed our constituents. There are this col. are where you get hard, cold facts.

"Twelve o'clock. Authority Lit. Digest.

Timely Opinions on World Topics

Steamship Head Has Optimistic View of European Situation. Sir Ashley Spinks, K. J. E., general agent and resident director of the Cunard Line in America, who has just returned from a two and a half month trip through Europe, sets a table for me.

"I have been very much impressed, both in France and England, with the progress that has been made in a year towards the realization of the ideal of stable conditions of life. But a very real danger overhangs the world in the threatened collapse of parts of continental Europe, of which the current rates of exchange are danger signals," he says.

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In spite of these things the wholesome vitality of the English people is seen in an insistent effort to check extravagance, and a definite, if slow, revival in trade."

Two Awarded Final Citizenship Papers

Chief Yeoman in John Edward Keane, U. S. N., a native of Ireland, was granted citizenship papers yesterday by Justice Stafford in the United States District Court. Keane, who has been in the navy since 1906, recently returned from a long cruise in the heart of the Mediterranean.

Miss Henriette Tourouille, French, who has been in this country since 1908 and is a teacher at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania.

There are hostile neighbors who mean Mesopotamia little good; the people are not united. Efforts are made to divide the country into ten that a few years ago the Tigris and Euphrates flowed through Turkish territory, while farther north Soviet Russia looks longingly at the Mesopotamian oil. The population of Mesopotamia is by no means homogeneous. It is estimated that there are about 2,900,000 persons there, of whom 500,000 are Arabs. The rest are Persians, Kurds, Indians, Turks and Europeans. But even the Arabs are by no means united. Though they are divided into many tribes, they are divided into various sects which are bitterly opposed to each other.

However, in spite of these difficulties and the fact that Mesopotamia was under foreign rule, a genuine spirit of independence and nationality is being developed in Mesopotamia and King Faisal is receiving strong popular support. Efforts are being made successfully, according to most accounts—to unite the various peoples of that land, and it is predicted that before long the Kingdom of Irak will be regarded as the most stable government of the Middle East.

It is surprising in a way, that interest seems centered right now upon the product of Northern Mesopotamia, oil, while the great product of the southern part of the country is neglected by the press. The oil fields of Mesopotamia may prove as rich as those of Texas, but it is a-o-o-possible that their production may be short lived, while there is no doubt at all about the stability and worth of the product of Southern Mesopotamia. Year after year for