# The Washington Herald

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922.


## Fly Away, Little Vultures.

IT WILL be a trifle more difficult for fraudulent stock promoters to fleece the gullible public of Washington in the future. Splendid results already have been obtained in the campaign against blue sky operatives who have fed upon the unappeasable human appetite for easy money. The Better Business Bureau, which is taking the lead in the effort to clean the National Capital of these grafters, announces that at least eight have packed their baggage and slunk out of town during the past few days. The movement should have been started long ago. Washington people have been too long the victims of these smooth-speaking gentry who have at the end of their tongues the old story of how $10 invested in Ford motors twenty-five years ago would have yielded $1,000,000 by this time and how the present scheme for abstracting sunshine from cucumbers is certain to bring even greater eventual reward.

Few private individuals are capable of judging the value of stocks and bonds. When a salesman for some of these commodities knocks at the door the proper procedure, of course, is to consult the neighborhood banker. But the average Washingtonian is afraid to do this. He is afraid because he suspects rightly that the banker will wreck rudely the dreams of affluence into which the salesman has hypnotized him and which have proved so pleasant. People will not protect themselves against fraudulent stock schemes. Hence, they must be protected. This work, in which the Better Business Bureau has taken the lead, is praiseworthy in the extreme. It is aimed to keep the barn door shut all the time. The best than can be expected from any other means is that it will be shut after the horse is stolen.

This city has been, without much doubt, a paradise for men seeking capital for all sorts of fantastic schemes—most of which exist only in their minds. They have thrived under the shadow of the United States government. They have taken thousands of dollars out of the District of Columbia—most of it from the pockets of poor people who were eager to grasp at the lightest straw on the surface of their poverty which might drift into the harbor of wealth. They would have resented the advice of financial experts. They would have considered capital as engaged in a conspiracy to keep them poor. Their only protection lies in the determination of public-spirited civic organizations to keep the business professions ethical. It is a pleasure to hear that the light-tongued gentry are fleeing the city. It is a pleasure to note that they are calling the most convenient taxicabs and urging the drivers to break all traffic rules on the way to Union Station.

## By Commonsense—Not Regulation.

IT IS obvious that the bituminous coal problem is one solely of transportation, as the productive capacity of the mines is able not only to care for current needs but at the same time quickly to rehabilitate stocks. The railways are able to handle current supplies and any shortage is due to the inability of transportation to handle both problems of current supplies and re-establishment of stock during the readjustment of the railway strike. This situation greatly disturbs the normal readjustment of prices under the law of supply and demand. We feel, however, that a correction of this situation could be quickly realized if all American industry would co-operate in doing these specific things:

First—Confine purchases of coal under present conditions as closely to current needs only as safety permits.

Second—Suspend accumulation of advance stocks of coal until the present emergency pressure on production is relieved. This particularly applies to persons having low price contracts and who are, therefore, under no price pressure to withhold immediate delivery.

Third—Unload coal cars immediately and return them to service

Fourth—Promptly furnish material required for new railroad equipment or repairs.

We believe that if the business public will devote itself to these remedies and to others suggested by its own local conditions and by its own experience, a few weeks of favorable developments may provide correctives in this American way of co-operation instead of increasing regulation, and this would be gratefully welcomed by the Federal administration.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has, at the request of the administration, tendered its services and undertaken the responsibility of organizing a definite campaign among business men throughout the country for this purpose. It is felt that responsible business men will realize that if such a campaign can be made successful it will have relieved the whole business fabric greatly of a highly disturbing element in coal distribution and prices, and beyond this, and perhaps of even more precious value, it will relieve the Federal administration and the State governments of the necessity of increasing regulatory legislation in peace times that must have a serious effect upon our whole future.

The administration warmly welcomes the possibility that business itself will solve its problems without injection of government into its affairs

## A Flood That Does Not Irrigate.

GERMANY, it is often said, has deliberately tricked the allies of their due by debasing her currency. She has by the over-issuing of paper money nearly wiped out her internal state debt, sheltered her industries from the slump in trade, and made the collection of sound money for reparation purposes almost impossible. It sounds much too clever to be true, and one does not notice any anxiety among finance ministers elsewhere to reap similar benefits by so simple an expedient, though most of them are compelled reluctantly to do, in less degree, exactly as Germany has done. Even in England, while the government, after the armistice, was still increasing its note issue, the chancellor of the exchequer was wont to protest that the increase, however regrettable, was simply due to the inadequacy of the existing currency to meet the ordinary demands for it. The Germans say the same, but the inadequacy has now become so much more pronounced that it is more like a famine. Firms have to be rationed, workmen take home a fraction of their wages, desperate municipalities devise illegal substitutes for legal tender, and business is increasingly conducted through the medium of foreign currency. German printing presses pour a continuous flood of paper money into the country, but in spite of all the land remains parched. To say that Germany is deliberately over-issuing paper money in order to cheat the allies is like saying that a starving man steals a loaf in order to annoy the baker. The fact is that, judged by the needs of trade, German notes have been turned out far too sparingly. The printing presses may, no doubt, catch up. But if, as the result of another allied conference, the value of German currency is again halved, so that the existing supply of it will finance only half the transactions that need to be carried out, will people still be found to put the cart before the horse by saying that Germany is printing notes in order to debase her currency, to vex the allies and escape her just liabilities?—Manchester Guardian.

## Herr Stinnes' Patriotism.

HERR HUGO STINNES is, through the columns of his newspapers, patting himself on the back for having brought off another big coup. "There is no man who has so completely made his politics the handmaiden of business, and when, as in the present instance, he claims that his actions are profitable to Germany one is not surprised to find that they are at all events not unprofitable to himself. He has made a contract with M. de Lubersac, president of the Federation of Reconstruction Co-Operative Societies, which both parties to the contract are confident will greatly expedite the rebuilding of the devastated areas of France. That is where Herr Stinnes claims political credit. His personal advantage is not obscurely derived from the 6 per cent commission on the value of the goods delivered. He, or the company which is acting for him, will get this 6 per cent out of the German government in addition to the cost of supplying the building materials to France. The German government is espected not to mind because the commission charged will be credited to it as "reparation payment," and the French government does not mind because its future demands upon Germany will in any case only be limited by Germany's capacity for payment. The 6 per cent, in fact, while obviously advantageous to Herr Stinnes, is made to look as though it did not disadvantage anybody else. Perhaps that is the secret of Herr Stinnes' success in life. But German labor is not quite deceived, and Herr Stinnes has in other ways made it pretty clear that it is labor, in his opinion, and not big business that has the broad back. But one must not be too critical even of "patriotism at 6 per cent." Herr Stinnes is probably right in thinking that the reparation question can only be settled as a matter of business, not of politics, and it would clearly be repugnant to business instincts not to charge for services rendered. But in that case it would be more decent to drop talking about patriotism.

## Man and His Mate.

ONE BY ONE the shackles that bind women are being riven. Nevertheless the road to freedom for woman is still a long one—the injustices and inequalities that are heaped upon her are too deeply imbedded in human institutions to be removed in a decade, or perhaps within a century, despite the rapidity of developments in the modern scheme of things.

The political freedom for which "the fathers" fought did not confer real freedom upon the American people—it only provided one means for achieving freedom. Nor has suffrage freed women. Nothing but understanding and untiring effort can do that.

It is one of the great tragedies of the race that woman, beloved of man, should have been bound down, bullied and neglected, because of her physical inferiority. Likewise it is indicative of the growth of civilization that man, in his attitude toward this loveliest product of nature, should now be rising to a higher standard than that of brute force, that he should be restoring to her, not bestowing upon her, those rights from which he has deprived her.

It is not unnatural that primitive man should have regarded himself as woman's master. All his instincts were those of force, the rule of the fittest physically. Furthermore, as the mother of man, bringing him into life, suckling him as a babe, it was inevitable that she and her daughters should be at the mercy of him and his sons.

Progress has softened the brutality of man, and especially has the printing press, that most revolutionary of man's inventions, changed his outlook, opening up a new vista of that "golden age of which mankind has always dreamed, the child at play with the tiger, the man with the muckrake drinking in the glory of the stars." In that day, woman, and man, will be free.


## 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-Calston |
| Biltmore | McAlpin | Savoy |
| Breslin | Murray Hill | Vanderbilt |
| Commodore | Pennsylvania | Waldorf |

**NEWSSTANDS**

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


## Touring Europe, Day by Day

By O. O. McIntyre

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Parisian admits that the best dressed woman in Paris is the gay creature of the half-world—the demi-mondaine. At the smartest cafes they are registered so that the head waiter may in case a patron desires a vivacious companion for the evening send for them. I am speaking of the superior type. Not the nymph du pave.

The demi-mondaine in Paris has a certain standing. She has charge accounts at the best shops and if she dines alone in the cafes signs the check. There are several who own magnificent homes along the Bois. The ride in liveried broughams and gleam with the finest jewels.

I am told reliably that a woman who figured in a prominent international marriage recently was once registered at the Cafe de Paris. All Paris knows this. One paper printed it. But Paris does not arch the supercilious brow. It applauds.

It is a national weakness of France, it seems to me, to gild its vice. It is one reason why despite the magnificent beauty of architecture, the boulevard and the parks, one has a sense of ugliness. Paris boasts of its Are de Triomphe along with its bagnio, the "House of All Nations."

The demi-mondaine is welcomed at afternoon tea at the Ritz, the Catelain or any of the smart places, it appears to me, just a bit more enthusiastically than her respectable sister. For after all she is more expensive to entertain and her checks are more sizable.

A Parisian journalist tells me a Madame B., famous for her beauty and notorious for her liaisons, has the biggest account yearly with the most exclusive jeweler on the Rue de la Paix. "And why not," he shrugged, "the poor creature earns it."

Of course, there is a reverse side to the picture. When beauty fades they pay their toll. The old snaggle tooth woman who peddles flowers in front of the opera was once the most notorious of the Parisian courtesans. The Parisian points her out as one of the sights. She sleeps in the alleys on a piece of burlap she carries.

There is less cigarette smoking in public in Paris among women than in New York. The young Parisian girl is convent bred usually. If she smokes at all, she smokes in the privacy of her boudoir.

Perhaps there is a national tradition about slicing peaches in France. I have tried five times for sliced peaches for breakfast. The peach is brought in a little basket and is imbedded in soft cotton. A small paring knife accompanies the peach. But the garcon refuses to bring a peach sliced. He shrugs and walks away. They eat snails and horse meat here and for the life of me I can't see why they turn up their noses at a sliced peach.

I saw Georges Carpentier and his little son walking along one of the principal streets today and, of course, a big crowd tagged at his heels. He wore a gorgeous pink shirt with a spotted blue tie and carried a cane with a white knob handle that was almost as large as an old fashioned bed post. He bestowed his winning smile upon those who waved at him from the windows. He is a national idol indeed.

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## Timely Opinions On World Topics

### French Journalist Defends Country's Reparations Stand.

One of France's foremost journalists, Raymond Recouly, editor of the Paris newspaper Figaro, now in America, expresses France's stand on German reparations in this pointed fashion:

RAYMOND RECOULY

"The main facts, accurate and undeniable, are the following: France has spent since the armistice for the reconstruction of the devastated regions already 93,000,000,000 of francs, which she has borrowed from her own people. She is morally and materially obligated to go on in that work of reconstruction. She would commit suicide if she should not go on, because the devastated provinces are the wealthiest and the most productive in the country. They used to pay before the war a fifth part of the taxation, which means that economically, though small geographically, they represent a fifth part of the whole country.

**Has Borrowed to Limit.**

"Unfortunately, the resources of the French markets are not inexhaustible. The borrowing capacity of that market has now reached its extreme limit. If we cannot pretty soon receive substantial payment either from Germany or through the form of an international loan, we cannot go on spending every year dozens of billions of francs without increasing the inflation of our currency, which we have wisely stopped during more than three years, without increasing the deficit of our budget, without the franc following the example of the mark and depreciating continuously.

"Now, rather than face such a tragic extremity, rather than face a financial collapse the French are all ready to use the undeniable rights which they derived from the treaty of Versailes to enforce penalties upon insolvent Germany and seize a part of the German properties as the treaty gives them the right to do. They are ready to follow that policy inasmuch as they perfectly know that the German financial collapse has been brought about not by the payment by Germany of the reparations, which on the whole amounts to a very small sum, but especially by the foolish and extravagant policy of the German government, which, while increasing its expenses by leaps and bounds, never had the courage to increase the taxations and to prevent the evasion of enormous quantities of gold which have been smuggled from Germany to the neighboring countries.

"This briefly sums up the state of mind in France as far as the question of reparations is concerned."

# 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.*

**BIOGRAPHY OF DR. C. H. MAYO.**

To the Friend of The People:

Will you please give me the biography of Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, the famous surgeon, who attended Mrs. Harding during part of her illness?

SUBSCRIBER.

Charles Horace Mayo was born in Rochester, Minn., July 19, 1865; educated at Rochester High School and Northwestern University; M. D. from Chicago Medical School, 1888; honorary M. A., Northwestern University, 1902; LL. D., University of Maryland, 1909; Kenyon College, 1916; Sc. D., Princeton University, 1917; LL. D., Northwestern University, 1921. He married Miss Edith Graham of Rochester, Minn., in 1893; has practiced in Rochester since 1888; surgeon to Mayo clinic, St. Mary's Hospital. With his brother donated $2,000,000 in 1915 to establish the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester, in affiliation with the University of Minnesota; professor of surgery, medical school, University of Minnesota; Mayo Foundation professor of surgery since 1915; consulting surgeon C. & N. W., C. G. W. and G. N. Railways; member medical committee in the United States for American hospitals for Great Britain; first lieutenant, Medical Corps, 1913; major, 1917; colonel, 1918, and is a colonel of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps; associate chief consultant, surgical service, U. S. A., 1917-18; president local examining board of applicants for commissions in Medical R. C. for Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 1917-18; member governor's medical advisory board, 1917-18; member medical board of the Council of National Defense; chairman medical board, National Medical Museum; president Minnesota State Medical Society, 1705; president surgical section, international tuberculosis congress, 1908; president American Medical Association, 1916-17; president Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1904; regent American College of Surgeons, 1913. He is a member of a score or more of surgical and medical societies. The clubs of which he is a member are the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the University Club of Chicago, honorary member Kiwanis Club and the Automobile Club of Rochester. He is a Democrat. His home is in Rochester, Minn.

**CUBA AND ITS INDUSTRIES.**

To the Friend of the People:

Will you please give me a short sketch of Cuba, its area, principal agricultural staples, its population, government organization, etc.?

VISITOR.

The island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Haiti east; 130 miles from Yucatan west, and about 85 miles from Jamaica south. There are 2,600 miles of railway lines and 250 miles of electric railways. The population is about 3,000,000; average yearly immigration, 45,000. There are 5,000 primary schools. The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92. The government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own cabinet. The congress consists of a senate and house of representatives, one representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The Provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the United States, elect their own governors and control their own internal affairs. The Cuban senate has twenty-four members; the house, ninety-one.

**SINGERS OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**

To the Friend of the People:

Name a few of the well-known singers of the eighteenth century?

PUPIL.

G. Bordogni, L. La Blache, Gertrude Maria, Vincent Novello, Guidrey Pasta, Glover Rubinu and Louisa Todi were some of the well-known singers of that century, some lived to be listed among the singers of the eighteenth century.

**DATES FOR PLANTING.**

To the Friend of the People:

What time of the year is best for planting asparagus, snap beans, beets and lettuce?

VIRGINIAN.

According to the most authentic information we can obtain, asparagus is planted in early spring, snap beans are planted from April to August, beets are planted from April to July and lettuce is planted from March to September.

**NO PREMIUM ON GOLD PIECE.**

To the Friend of The People:

Will you kindly state if there is a premium on a $2.50 gold piece coined in 1851, also on a large penny of 1847, and a spread-eagle penny of 1857?

H. P. D.

There is no premium on the gold piece. If the pennies are in the same condition as they were when first taken from the die, there may be some premium on them.

## Million Americans Will Profit By Abolition of 12-Hour Day

### Committee on Work Periods of Engineers' Council Urges Change to Eight-Hour Period.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—More than 1,000,000 Americans will benefit directly by the abolition of the 12-hour day, which, it is predicted, will be brought about in forty continuous industries as a result of revelations of the committee on work-periods of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies.

The chairman, Dr. H. E. Howe, of the National Research Council, Washington, declared the nation-wide survey of the engineers showed that "the tendency throughout the world is toward the abolition of the 12-hour day."

Every continuous industry in the country was investigated, the field work being directed by Horace B. Drury, of Washington, industrial investigator and former member of the faculty of Ohio State University, and Bradley Stoughton, of New York, formerly secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and one-time adjunct professor of metallurgy in Columbia University. Mr. Stoughton was assigned to the steel and iron industry, on which a special report was made. Findings of the committee have been formally approved by the executive board of the American Engineering Council.

As to the extent of continuous work in American industry, said Dr. Howe, "there are upwards of forty continuous industries operating more or less completely upon a shift system. They employ between 500,000 and 1,000,000 wage-earners on shift work. Their families constitute from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons who are dependent upon earnings from shift work.

"There are 300,000 wage-earners working on 12-hour shifts. They and their families number more than 1,000,000 persons."

Expressing the opinion that the 12-hour day in American continuous industry must go, the investigators say: "The logical alternative to the two 12-hour-shift sysaem is the three 8-hour-shift system, and this is the usual procedure. Nevertheless, other shift systems have been resorted to in a limited way, in changing from the 12-hour shift."

Experience has shown that, wherever tried, the change from the 12-hour shift to the 8-hour shift has proved successful, according to the investigators, who add:

"The effect of the 8-hour as compared with the 12-hour-shift operation on the quantity and quality of production, absenteeism and industrial accidents has been satisfactory where good management and co-operation of labor have been secured. In practically every major continuous industry there are plants which have increased the quantity of production per man as much as 25 per cent. In a few exceptional cases the increase has been much higher. Evidence shows also an improvement in quality of production following the reduction in the length of shifts."

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, president of the Academy of Political Science, who represented the Cabot Fund of Boston, which co-operated with the engineers in making the investigation, said the report was bound to exercise great influence on American industrial conditions, particularly in view of the work of the Gary committee.

"These studies," added Dr. Lindsay, "represent in my opinion the best highly specialized economic discussion of an industrial problem of major importance that we have produced in America.

"The country now has a fact basis for the rational consideration of a difficult industrial problem. It is most timely that the results of the efforts of the engineers and of the Cabot Fund should be presented to the public at the time that the Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute appointed by Judge Gary is making a collection of data and preparing a report upon the same problem based upon the experience of practical steel executives. Some good result should come from the public discussion of two such authoritative investigations."

Dr. Lindsay said that Prof. Henry R. Seager, president of the American Economic Association, shared this view.

Taking up the question of wages and the effect of the eight-hour day upon the leisure of the workman, the engineering report says.

"A comparison of wage rates under the eight-hour shift operation with the rates under the ten-hour shift, the daily earnings will be the same as they were before the change. In some instances, a compromise was made whereby the rate per hour was increased sufficiently to make the daily earnings equivalent to a ten-hour day. In other cases a twenty-five per cent increase in the rate per hour met with the approval of the men.

"There is a natural divergence of opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages of the three-shift operation, but the weight of the evidence and the most positive statements are in favor of the three-shift operation.

"The evidence is conclusive that the extra leisure of the men under the shorter working day is used to good advantage. It is spent in gardening, truck-farming and in doing odd jobs which otherwise would have to be paid for or would not be done at all.

"A few plants have reverted to the two-shift operation after a trial of the three-shift system. This proportion to the number continuing operation on three-shifts is so small as to be negligible. The weight of evidence shows that when a plant changes to the three-shift operation it is very unlikely that it will revert to the former system."

The engineering investigation lasted nearly two years. Leading continuous industries and working groups covered included iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, glass Portland cement, lime, brick, pottery, heavy chemicals, fertilizers, explosives, dyes, industrial alcohol, wood distillation, refined corn products, soap, glue, drugs, electrochemical industries, sugar, table salt, petroleum, cottonseed oil, other oils, paper, flour, rubber breakfast foods, automobiles, textiles, mines, power, gas, water supply, ice, shipping, railroads, street railways, telegraph and telephone, mails and express, policemen, firemen and watchmen.

Practically every section of the country was visited by the investigators. Among the areas investigated, it is stated in the report, were: New York City, Buffalo, Metuchen, N. J.; Camden, N. J., glass manufacturing points in southern New Jersey; Bethlehem, Allentown, Nazareth, Palmerton and other points in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia and nearby Pennsylvania points; Pittsburgh and numerous cities within a radius of forty miles; Sharon, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Atlanta, Birmingham; Chattanooga and Richard City, Tenn.; Copper Hill and Knoxville, Tenn.; Newell and New Cumberland, W. Va.; New Port, Ky.; Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Canton, Ohio; East Liverpool, Ohio; Columbus, Cincinnati and suburbs; Middletown, Ohio; Franklin, Ohio; Mismisburg and West Carrollton, Ohio; Dayton Toledo, Detroit, Michigan cities along St. Clair River; Saginaw, Battlecreek, Kalamazoo, Terre Haute, Chicago, Gary, Danville, Ill.; Granite City, Ill.; Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Kans.; Denver and Pueblo.

Warning that the change from twelve hours to eight hours must not be made too suddenly and that the management must be able to influence thoroughly against tardiness, absence, deliberate shirking and misuse of extra hours of free time the report referring to the steel industry continued:

"The United States has the most profitable iron and steel industry in the world, making more money and more output than all the rest of the world put together and exporting its product in successful competition with foreign countries.

"The majority of managers and executives with whom the matter was discussed believe that the good of the industry can be better served by eliminating the twelve-hour day than by increasing dividends provided means of labor-saving devices and in other ways, this step can be taken without serious injury to the industry."

## $15,000,000 LIQUOR SEIZED, N.Y. RECORD

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Liquor valued at $15,000,000 was seized by the police from April 1, 1921, to August 31, 1922, Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, in charge of enforcing the State dry law, announced yesterday.

A total of 15,863 arrests were made and 354 liquor-laden automobiles were seized, as well as 273,215 bottles of rum, 6,203 barrels, 7,601 cans, 259 jugs, 626 stills, 4,763 jars and 173 demijohns. The commissioner said a large amount of the seized liquor will be destroyed.

## The Spotlight In Washington

By the Stroller

OUR fair city is getting more or less talked about here and there throughout the country. The Indianapolis News joins The Spotlight in its campaign for less bunk in the Cong. Rec. which records a great deal that does not happen in the halls of the Congress. I do hope, however, the Ind. News will never campaign to bar the choice humor that appears now and then. But we must call a halt when a speech in Atlanta is inserted in the pages of the compendium of knowledge for which the people pay.

When it comes to humor nothing touches it. Or rather nothing can touch Pat Harrison, Huddleston, France, John Sharp Williams, Lodge and one or two others. I think it well to enlist the services of Jim Hornaday to keep the News in line on the humor question. There is so little of it these days. To quote the way the News enlists with The Spotlight:

> Though Senator Smoot cannot be ranked among the reform prophets, he is nevertheless the author of one reform of much merit, one which should have been put in force long ago. He gave notice yesterday that he hereafter refuse to permit unanimous consent to the printing in the Congressional Record of political speeches of Senators not delivered in the Senate.
>
> It is possible, if Congress would but realize it, to make the Congressional Record an interesting publication—which it is not now. Nothing could more directly contribute to that desirable result than the adoption, perhaps in extended form, of the Smoot program. There should be in the Record nothing but the actual proceedings of Congress, including real discussions and debates. The chronicle would then have a living interest which it is far from having now, and the government's paper and printing bill would be appreciably reduced.

Another instance of our fair city being taken up in the news is an editorial paragraph in Collier's which reads:

"Some newspaper men classify Washington, D. C., as a city without illusions. All wrong. The greatest illusion of all flourishes there, viz., that things can be put over and it will not matter. See Proverbs 19-21."

I read this and then dusted off the Book of Proverbs and found something to my advantage. Better look it up. All this goes to show that sooner or later Washington will get its place in the sun.

Every man an artist in his line, say I, and if you want to see this worked out go to the Western Market on K street and watch the Nightingales prepare a chicken for you. There is something fascinating about the way either of them handle a knife in preparing a chicken for the fire. To finish off they put some sprigs of green stuff over the job that make it look very pretty. When you leave you cannot go fast enough to get that chicken on the fire.

Each of us has the toughest job in the world to hear each of us tell it. But I hand the palm to the folks in the restaurant business. I had a talk with Mrs. Hartman, over on I street back of the War Risk Building, yesterday. She says you have to be a fortune teller to make a big success in the business of feeding the public. What are they going to like today is the big question, it seems. Suppose on any given day they happen to all like the same thing. There you are with a stock of perfectly good food on your hand. The cocoanut custard pie may tempt nine of ten today and some of the most wonderful lemon and apple will be passed up. Mrs. Hartman says she has the nicest lot of customers in the world, the girls who work in the big building at Vermont, H and I streets. Watching them trek into the cafeteria at noontime proves what Mrs. Hartman says.

George C. Rice, the auto man, asks a stumper. Says Rice: "If you live here you are a Washingtonian; if you live in New York you are a New Yorker; if you live in Buffalo you are a Buffalonian. But if you live in Yonkers or Wilkesbarre what are you? I pass.

## The Herald's Open Court

### New American Indorses Denial of Citizenship to Slackers.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

In your issue of September 16, H. K. J. voices his dissatisfaction with the stand taken by Justice Bailey in refusing to grant citizenship to seven aliens on the ground that they were slackers during the late war and had claimed exemption from military service. He further states that these aliens had a perfect right to claim exemption under the draft law, which statement cannot be disputed. The court, in H. K. J's opinion, also held back their citizenship because they did not show enough patriotic spirit to go back to their native countries and fight for our common cause, citing that Germans, Austrians and Turks were granted citizenship, even though they apparently lacked this last qualification. It is hard to understand how an American citizen (I presume he is) as H. K. J. could make such a statement in the press, when he perfectly well knows, that the first move of the last named aliens toward their native land, would have landed them in a prison camp and it was never shown in the court that these aliens had claimed exemption from the draft. I have met hundreds of native-born Germans, Austrians and Turks, who took up arms with the American army against our common enemy Kaiserism. The seven aliens, who were refused citizenship, have been in this country for several years and according to the press are all in business in Washington. During the late war, when 100 per cent American boys gave their lives on foreign soil, these slackers were allowed to remain here, unmolested and with the privilege of profiteering. That these seven aliens will not remain in this country will be taken care of by such organizations as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, which in all probability will ask for their deportation. Uncle Sam has fed, clothed and protected them and when he needed them, they were found lacking. Justice Bailey proved he is a 100 per cent American and so did the inspector from the Department of Labor, who looked up their records. Any alien who desires to be a citizen should be willing to fight for Uncle Sam. The alien can prosper and become a respected citizen and in my opinion, all red-blooded Americans should show their contempt for them.

A NATURALIZED SWEDE AND VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR.

### Praises President's Stand on Bonus.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

I write to congratulate you on your firmness in opposing the bonus bill as designated and characterized in your recent veto.

That you have braved the "flare up" of that too subservient Congress that needs sorely a dip in Shilo for its criminal run on the Treasury in a former administration and defied the maudlin element of the glorious American people, the victim of repeated betrayals and specious exploitations, is truly a legitimate occasion of joy and jubilation. Whatever your politics, your administration in this instance, at least, is of the Jacksonian type and of the Jeffersonian school.

It should be a glory to the American patriot to find the nobles and most exalted compensation in his loyal and whole-hearted fulfilment of duty to his country. It is this principl, that sanctifies the shibboleth "esto perpetua;" it is this principle that will ennoble us as a nation above every other, that will endear and glorify us in every patriotic heart, binding the head and the members of our mystic bod; in a sacred union imperiously irresistible to hostile force whether from within or from without.

Sincerely and admiringly yours,
REV. JAMES P. CAVEY,
St. Cecelia's Academy

### Says J. N. Darling Points Way To Economic Reform.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Your cartoonist, J. N. Darling, has given The Herald readers a comprehensive exposition of economic maladjustment as it has ever been my fortune to behold, in two cartoons:

One of August 23, "Another Occupation That Is Badly Overmanned." The hard-working farmer pushing the plow in the field and on the tree a large number of mammoth billed crows, representing "Middlemen's profits, railroad rates and brokers' commissions;" on the side of the field is the Middlemen's County Club and golf links well patronized by the overfed grafters in need of sport, pastime and exercise.

With the cause now well fixed in mind by that suggestive cartoon we turn to The Herald of August 25 and find the remedy so lucidly portrayed that it contains the Alpha and Omega of economic reform: The dismantled railroad, dejected stockholders, the idle employe, the advice of Uncle Sam to the employes, "Why don't you buy them yourself?" and the suggestion at the head of the cartoon, "The money they lose on a few strikes would go a long way toward it."

The cartoon suggests the fallacy of strikes; they are too expensive to the strikers and society in general. Strikes are a bygone weapon and should be placed in the Museum of Antiquities. Political action is more potent but is not socially productive although it might produce more economical and fair distribution. The moral of the cartoon is co-operation, of which we have practical examples of the control of wealth for productive purposes by labor unions acting co-operatively.

P. C. N.

### Believes Place of Woman Is in The Home.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Not long ago it was told in one of our city papers that a young lady recently graduating from a New York high school, took up domestic science.

This was all told as though it was something out of the ordinary, and pray should it be? To my way of thinking she had an all round education and sensed the needs of the times. She did not become frantic looking for a career. She resolved to fill the niche in existence for which God peculiarly fitted her sex.

When the Almighty set up that pair housekeeeping in the Garden of Eden he had a design in it. We read Adam was given a 'helpmeet,' not a clinging vine or toy, and it is safe to say she did not have female suffrage proclivities. If she would happen here today she might find too many of her daughters shirkers as to duty. Some one long since wrote that the "Home is the cradle of the great virtues."

JOHN B. OELLIG.