

BRAVE CAPTAIN THOUGHT TO BE ANNAPOLIS MAN

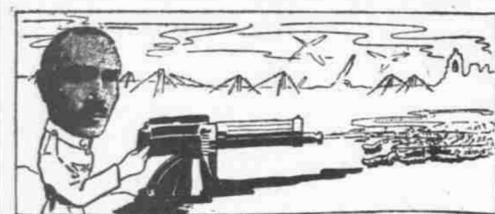
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 26—There is no doubt that the Captain E. S. Dollarhide, with the American army

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in France, who has just been decorated for gallantry, is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1915. A midshipman of that name from Arkansas, was among the number who entered the Academy in 1911 and finished his course four years after. He resigned from the navy in October, 1916, and for a time lived at Port Deposit, Md. It is understood that he entered the army later, but there is no record of his movements here.

In reference to Captain Dollarhide, the citation says: "He refused to leave a machine gun, though suffering from shell wounds, until forced to do so by his command. He returned and fought throughout the engagement."



You Are Helping Your Country When You Drive the Army of Germs From Your Mouth—

They destroy your health, thus your country is crippled when it calls for able-bodied men to fight the Kaiser. Come see me at once and let me help you save those teeth, that you may be able to chew the Huns up.

EXAMINATION COSTS YOU NOTHING

FILLINGS, Silver, Gold, Porcelain, \$1.00		\$5.00 UP	Gold Crowns and Bridgework \$5.00
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What It Congress Did Yesterday

Prohibition as the "Paramount Issue"—The Postmaster General on the Attempt to Force It into Every Doubtful Congressional District—Probable Results With "Efficiency" as the Sole Test—Able Arguments by Chairman Hurley, Samuel Gompers, and Others—Secretary Daniels on the Side of Bryan and Compulsory Virtue.

By W. V. BYARS.

One of two things is certainly true in every place and at all times on earth:

1. Either every man and every woman born, including the very "lowest laborer" and sweatiest plebeian, is born with rights, as high as dynamic, as sacred as those of any other human being ever born, including the right to self-government, in the just and peaceable exercise of which it is the business of all officeholders from lowest to highest to protect and defend him at the risk of their lives as well as of their places and salaries, if necessary, or else:

2. If rights do not exist, if only views and opinions take their place, if all, who are not officeholders or supermen, have nothing but permitted privileges, depending on expediency, then all privileges, including the "privilege" of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are subject to compelling official suspension for the purpose of making men, who have no right of self-government, fitter for labor, fitter for fighting, fitter for holiness on earth, and fitter for happiness in heaven.

As one of these ideas and not the other must be true, one or the other of them must finally control the world in the twentieth century. And the issue between them—decided at what cost we may not yet imagine—must decide the fate of the century and the fate of mankind, to the remotest centuries. This was the issue defined at the Capitol yesterday.

The issue developing from Washington yesterday into the politics of the United States from coast to coast

was of Prohibition as a "Paramount Issue." Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson defined this correctly before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, which was supposed to be considering the "Jones amendment." "If this bone-dry legislation is enacted, the issue will be forced into every close Congressional district in the country," he said. He knew of nothing more disturbing to a community than the discussion of a prohibition amendment "except the selection of a fourth class postmaster." Such issues, he argued, ought not to be forced when the paramount issue is really that of winning the war.

Mr. Burleson's judgment of results in practical politics, when thus candidly expressed, is reliable. Unless prevented yesterday, or prevented this week, the issue of compulsion to any extent necessary for the control of the moral and spiritual nature and the eternal life of Americans will be the paramount issue in November.

The practical certainty that this is unavoidable on the issue of expediency in the compulsory control of men made the "line-up" of opposing forces before the Agricultural Committee interesting beyond anything said in the interesting and valuable testimony of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Postmaster General Burleson, who followed him; Bainbridge Colby, Samuel Gompers, who spoke as an expert on labor conditions; Percy H. Johnson, chairman of the bankers' committee who protested against

ruins to banks, and others. Including somewhat less known "dry," who were brilliantly represented and led by Hon. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

No one could have made a stronger argument on the issue of expediency in leaving men subject to no more compulsion than is necessary for their efficiency than Mr. Hurley. He was not in favor of compulsion in the control of labor, but of persuasion, kindness, and good management. He defended the efficiency of his own men, "wet" or "dry," and demanded as an incident of their efficiency that they should not be unnecessarily interfered with while they are "speeding themselves up" to win the war. No one could have made a stronger case than Mr. Hurley did from the standpoint of expediency and efficiency.

On the other hand, Secretary Daniels led the brilliant attack of those who force issues on the one point that a sober man is always likely to be or to become more efficient than one who is drinking or drunk. Senators Norris and Grossa helped to force the issue of conserving food to win the war instead of turning it into drinks, which both hold do not promote efficiency. On one side, it was argued that not to control by compulsion a worker or fighter in his privilege of choosing his own beverages made him more fit to work or to fight.

Regardless of all subterfuge, the opposing issue as William Jennings Bryan and every "true-blue" prohibitionist represents it, was "for thorough." It is the plain and simple proposition that any amount of compulsion necessary to keep all men sober is right and necessary because all men when sober are more fit to work and fight on earth than when drunk, as they are more fit to become pious on earth, and finally to reach heaven, where there are certainly no distilleries or breweries. When this solid phalanx of determined bigotry "bucks" a wavering line of evasive diplomats, is there any question of the result?

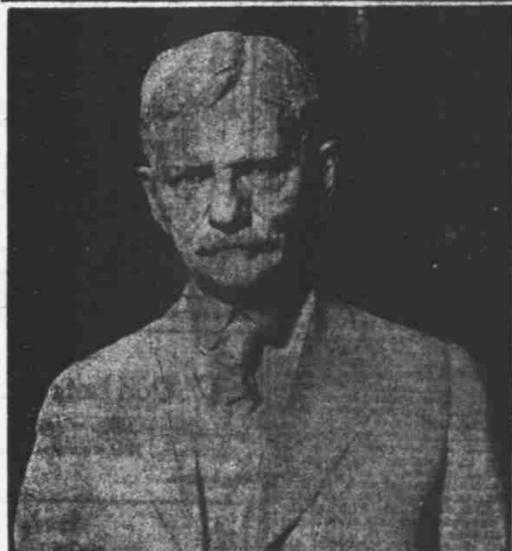
But this theory applied on the well-managed plantations of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis about the year 1850, involved private ownership of those whose efficiency was unquestionably increased by compulsory sobriety, under a system of compulsion which left its subjects as "safe for democracy" among themselves as they chose to be. When the control is through Government instead of private ownership, we certainly have peonage, extending as far as the compulsion extends. It was not peonage, not compulsion, not slavery which left this country the greatest on earth in the last ten years of the nineteenth century. It was liberty—the right of every man born to have self-government, and to create a government to defend him in it. Peons never made America great nor can they keep it so. It was made great by men who "knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain."

Liberty's law is just, in the mind and the soul of each FREE MAN: When I am free, all I can. If I am forced, all I must. That is the final test of "efficiency."

The twelve-billion-dollar army bill was before the Senate all day, discussed not on its appropriations but on its amendments. Amendments providing for training allied troops in our camps and transporting them to Europe in our ships at our expense and for a "Slavic Legion" were among those adopted. The amendment embodying the Chamberlain bill for a \$100,000,000 aeroplane corporation went over on objection from Senator Reed. The rest of the day was spent without final action on Senator Fall's amendment changing the draft age to from eighteen to forty-five, and various amendments offered to it by Senators Hitchcock, Williams and others. The Hitchcock amendment substitute made the age limits twenty to forty years, with provisions to include the "nationals" of "co-belligerent or neutral nations" who are guaranteed exemption if claimed under existing treaties, with the right to American citizenship forever denied if exemption is claimed. Adjournment left the issue in doubt, as one of expediency only, but the argument was once more advanced by Senator Kirby which defeated the "kulturists" when they made their first attack in force. It was that now, when the War Department was handling and training men with the utmost expedition up to the country's full capacity, it would merely "cut up" the whole program to force men into training away from necessary work in which they were engaged. If anything beats the amendment, it will be this. The day's struggle left one-time champions of "Volunteer America" retreating.

Senator Robinson yesterday introduced a bill eliminating the amount of investments national and reserve banks may make on first liens on cotton and other farm products. Nothing is more popular in the politics of all parties this year than the Blue Sky.

Bust of Vice President Done By Russian



VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL.

This bust likeness of the Vice President, now on exhibition in his office, will be placed in Senate end of the Capitol.

MARSHALL BUST READY FOR NICHE AT THE CAPITOL

A bust of Vice President Marshall by Arkady Wainer, a young Russian sculptor, is today ready to be placed in the Senate end of the Capitol on a niche beside the busts of Vice Presidents of the past who have contributed to the making of American history.

Even though his term of office does not expire for two years, and though he may be selected for another term of service, the Vice President has already had his bust made to be placed in the Capitol in keeping with a custom that has prevailed for a quarter of a century.

The bust is on exhibition in the Vice President's office in the Senate Office building. It has been viewed by many of Mr. Marshall's friends and colleagues, all of whom are full of praise for the piece of art, which shows the Vice President at his best.

The work was done by Mr. Wainer who came to America fifteen months ago from Paris. In the spare time that Vice President Marshall could devote to its execution, the bust will be carried out in Italian marble, according to the sculptor's design.

Arkady Wainer likes the Vice President very much, but thinks he would never make a model for an artist. Mr. Marshall is a man of moods, says the artist, and a man of moods never likes to sit still long enough for an artist to sketch him.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh meat in Washington, D. C., for the week ending Saturday, June 22, 1918, averaged 14.6 cents per pound.—Adv.



Meat Must Be Sold

Fresh meat is perishable. It must be sold within about two weeks for whatever it will bring.

A certain amount of beef is frozen for foreign shipment, but domestic markets demand fresh, chilled, unfrozen beef.

Swift & Company cannot increase prices by withholding meat, because it will not keep fresh and salable for more than a few days after it reaches the market.

Swift & Company cannot tell at the time of purchasing cattle, what price fresh meat will bring when put on sale. If between purchase and sale, market conditions change, the price of meat must also change.

The Food Administration limits our profit to 9 per cent on capital invested in the meat departments. This is about 2 cents per dollar of sales. No profit is guaranteed, and the risk of loss is not eliminated.

As a matter of fact, meat is often sold at a loss because of the need of selling it before it spoils.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Local Branch, 10-14 Center Market, Washington, D. C.

1873. Ask Dad, he knows



1918. Ask Dad, he knows

"Over there"

Our soldiers and sailors have been kept supplied with "Sweet Caps" since the beginning of the war.

At the request of the Canadian troops "Sweet Caps" exclusively are sent "over there" by the Montreal Gazette tobacco fund.

"Sweet Caps" are to be found in every officers' mess in both our Army and Navy.

Are they good?]

Ask Dad, he knows

"Sweet Caps" are made the good old-fashioned natural way.
15 cigarettes 10¢

SWEET CAPORAL

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

To Help Make Strong, Keen Red-Blooded Americans

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Now

Being used by over three million people annually. It will increase the strength of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances. Ask your Doctor or druggist about it.