

The Washington Times

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An Issue Big Enough to Go to the American People Next Year

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Editor of The Times:

The Hearst papers have for many years advocated that the question of declaring war and the matter of terms of peace should always be referred to a referendum vote of the American people.

It was encouraging to hear Senator Gore of Oklahoma lately advocate the right of the people through a referendum vote to determine the matter of making war.

It is equally encouraging to see certain other Senators advocating a referendum vote on the late peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant which it contained.

It is possible, of course, that some of these Senators would not have advocated a referendum vote of the people if the treaty had not been already practically killed by the Senate.

Nevertheless, all this discussion tends to bring to the fore the essential rightfulness of the people passing upon matters so vitally important to themselves as war and peace.

In view of the fact, however, that no special referendum election has been provided for by enactment, in order to pass on this League of Nations, it would seem wise to have the matter submitted to the people in the next Presidential election, which is now not far away, and make that the main issue between the Democrats and the Republicans.

That will practically provide a referendum vote on the question. The Democrats are for the League in the main and the Republicans are against it in the main.

It would be understood that if the Democrats were elected the League would be put through as Mr. Wilson brought it over fresh from the English pens; and it would be understood that if the Republicans were elected the League would be rejected, and that this country would abide by the injunction of the Fathers to keep out of entangling European alliances.

Now, we have no doubt that the Republicans would be very glad to fight the next election on exactly this issue; and if Mr. Wilson believes what he says—that eighty per cent of the American people are for his English League—he should be glad to make this the issue of the next election and so assure the return of the Democracy to power.

But we are inclined to think that Mr. Wilson does not believe what he says in regard to eighty per cent of the American people being for the League, or any majority of the American people being for the League.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Wilson knows, from the temper of his audiences, that the vast majority of the American people are against the League, and that the Democratic party would be overwhelmingly defeated on that issue.

In fact, he came back to Washington determined to drive the League through the Senate if he could, but realizing full well that he could not drive it through the electorate of the United States.

Therefore, it is the Democratic party which has opposed and will oppose referring the question of the approval of the League to a referendum vote of the people, or to deferring the issue to the next Presidential election in order to have it decided then by popular vote.

The party which is supposed to stand for the will of the people is in the anomalous position of refusing to abide by the will of the people, or to allow the will of the people to be expressed.

There is no doubt of the importance of this League of Nations issue and the patriotic necessity of submitting it to a popular vote. It is undoubtedly the most important issue that has ever been submitted to the American people.

The question is whether the policy which the United States has adhered to during the whole period of its existence as an independent nation shall be completely reversed—whether the policy which the creators of the Republic themselves pursued and then left to their successors to persist in—whether the policy which Washington and all the greatest and wisest of our statesmen prophesied would bring the utmost benefit to the United States, and which in 40 years of experience has brought the utmost benefit to the United States—whether that policy of noninterference in European affairs, of abstention from entangling alliances with Europe, shall be abandoned for no reason of advantage to this country, but simply in order that one American statesman may exercise his pedagogic propensity to interfere in the affairs of foreign nations, with the result of creating innumerable disputes and immense dissatisfaction, for all of which the United States will be held responsible through years and years of resentment and hostility.

Is that not a question big enough to be submitted to the people in a general election, and to result in the election of a President who will fulfill the wishes of the people as expressed?

Is it not too big a question to be decided in any other way?

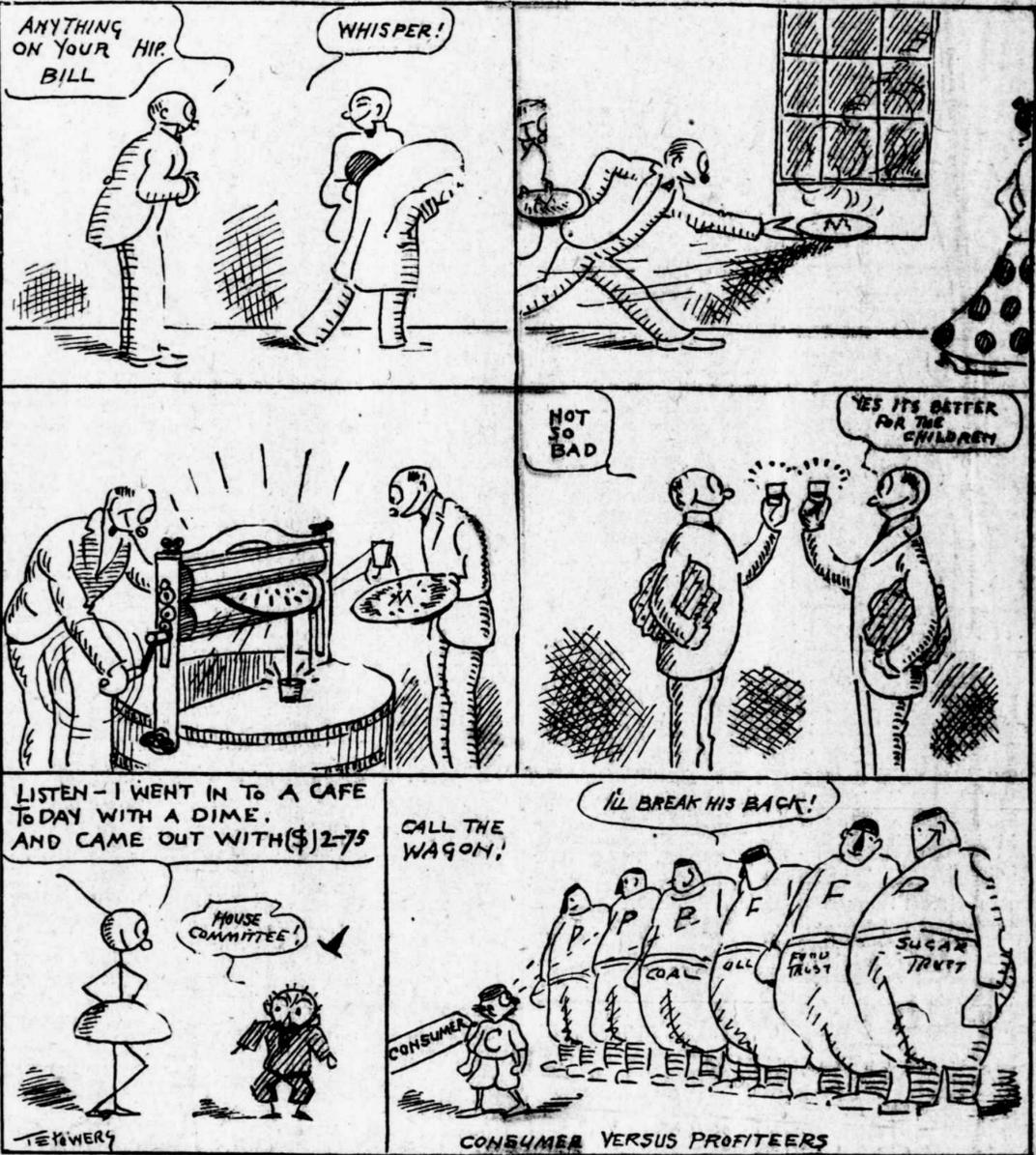
Is it not too big a question to be decided by any statesmen now in official position—President, Cabinet or Senate?

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson.

(Continued At Bottom of Last Column.)

The League of Husbands

Mince Pie With a Kick By T. E. POWERS



Beatrice Fairfax Writes of the Problems and Pitfalls of Workers Here Especially For Washington Women

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: Have been reading your advice in The Evening Times for ever so long, and think you could advise me what I should do as to the following. About a year ago, a young fellow passed my house in a car and smiled, and I smiled back and we have been seeing each other about four times a day since. About two months ago a friend of mine introduced us; have been out with him three times since, but see him to talk to every day. The last time I was out with him, which was last night, he told me he was married, and had one child, but hadn't been living with his wife for many years. He said he didn't like to tell me, as he thought I wouldn't go with him any more, but again he thought it was his place to tell me. I know he doesn't mean any harm by taking me out, and he is a gentleman in every respect. The friend who introduced us did not know he was married. His wife will not divorce him. She is living in another State. Knowing the position he is in should I continue going with him. My friends do not know he is married, and it would be hard to stop now, as I have met hundreds of fellows already, but it have never loved any of them as I have this one. I am sure he cares for me, and should he keep on going with a girl because his wife won't divorce him?

PUZZLED AND BROKENHEARTED. If you enjoy living on top of a volcano you might continue this friendship. One by one your friends and acquaintances will learn that he is married. They will chatter and gossip and boil you in oil and you will be powerless to stop them. The young man will be equally unable to protect you from slandering tongues. Legally he is mortgaged and ethically he is a cripple. You will grow fonder and fonder of him, and being the way of women to care in proportion to the sacrifices they make and the way of men to care less in proportion to the sacrifices that are made for them. Gradually the position you will be in will become more and more intolerable and you will wonder if love makes it all worth while. It isn't a pleasant path down which you have started. The question is: Have you the courage to face it? Is it going to be worth while? Wouldn't it be a lot better to say to this young man: "When you can come to me with a clean slate, I'll receive you with open arms; until then—good-bye." Because, of course, if it's real love on both sides, the waiting and separation will not alter it.

Answers to Correspondents

Sometimes A Man Gets To Be A Habit. DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am a young girl of seventeen and have been going with a young man of twenty for more than a year, and during this period he has often expressed the love he has for me, and I have every reason in the world to believe that he really does love me, but when I am at a dance with him or out with some other friend, I usually feel as though he doesn't count any more than the quartet, and I told him that I did not care to see him any more, but after he had gone I just felt miserable for several days and felt as though I couldn't live without him. Some time ago, he had a quarrel, and I told him that I did not care to see him any more, but after he had gone I just felt miserable for several days and felt as though I couldn't live without him. Some time ago, he had a quarrel, and I told him that I did not care to see him any more, but after he had gone I just felt miserable for several days and felt as though I couldn't live without him.

What's Doing; Where; When

Meeting—Captains' Club of Girl Scouts, Girl Scout Headquarters, room 215 Woodward building, 2 p. m., election of officers. Rehearsal—Girl Scout Chorus of 1,000 voices, Thompson School, Twelfth and L streets northwest, 7:30 p. m. Dinner—Ohio State University Alumni, University Club, 8 p. m. Meeting—Maine State Society, Wilson Normal School, Eleventh and Harvard streets northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting—Biological Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, Madison place northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting—Young Men's Society, Wilson Normal School, Eleventh and Harvard streets northwest, 8 p. m. Moving Pictures—Under direction of Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Hall, Walter Reed Hospital, 8 p. m. Round Table Talk—By Miss May Williams, National Civic Community House, 207 E street northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Suggestions to the Federal Reserve Board

If the Board Can Stop Stock Gambling, Can't It Stop Food and Cotton Gambling and REDUCE Costs in Certain Necessities?

By EARL GODWIN. The Federal Reserve Board showed how to bring down the cost of stocks on the New York Exchange. In the process it ruined a lot of people, but it showed that in a large club with which it could reduce prices. Of course, in England, where they are better versed in financial information and methods than we are, they raise the discount rate half a per cent at a time and don't induce suicides; but our Federal Reserve Board evidently thought it had to do something in a hurry—and by raising the price of borrowed money they brought everything in Wall Street down with a crash. Now, it is entirely possible that the Federal Reserve Board bears in mind the fact that not only was the price of stocks way up in the air, kept there by borrowed money, but that certain other articles, closely associated with the necessities of life, are fairly high in price, kept there on money borrowed from banks. For instance, I would call the Federal Reserve Board's attention to the fact that in certain New England star-houses there are more fish stored than the owners can get rid of in this country; that the price of fish is outrageously high; and in spite of that the owners of these fish are searching all over the world to find purchasers. BOBBOWED MONEY at a low rate is keeping the price of fish exactly where it is. Does the Federal Reserve Board believe it can smash a stock speculator and let a fish speculator get rich on a NECESSITY? It would be just as brutal to the fish market to raise the discount rate to thirty per cent—but it would certainly REDUCE the cost of living. With bated breath I speak of the Sacred Cotton Crop— even more sacred than the Golden Codfish of Massachusetts. Would it not be fair to millions of Americans to smash the pool that is holding the price of cotton at an unheard of and ridiculous figure? Cotton gamblers are getting their money from banks that are charging a low rate. The Federal Reserve Board has demonstrated its power to reduce prices. It might get close to the people if it would stop food and cotton gambling by doing the same trick by which it smashed the skyrocketing stock market. Or is it entirely too sacred a matter to be disturbed?

HEARD AND SEEN

Net being content with cutting off the heat to get tenants out of apartments, to make room for people who will pay more money (more than the place is worth. Constant Reader tells us of an apartment where "like music professors" are supposed to make all the noise possible and drive the tenants to the streets. BARRY BULLLEY for Commissioner, says the Herald. We must go further and say that there is no doubt about it. Barry Bullley is a Washington citizen of high ideals. NEW ORLEANS is next. City Open When the Prohibition is Held. (By the Associated Press.) New Orleans, La. Whiskey, wine, cordons, plate, liquor were the result of the day by the... which is... the prohibition act... Washington Post, Nov. 6, Page 1. NEW ORLEANS (S.E.) 3:30 p. m.; 10:45 p. m. (S. E. and N. E. W.) 9:45 p. m. From the Post's time table of trains to principal cities. Village Home. Harry Garfield is making friends among the hot polioe again this winter. Venus T. Carrasco of Mex. City is having a lot of fun with his friends in the State Dept. these days. Medill McCormick, the well-known statesman, had a party for his friends this week. Harry Hahn is out working up enthusiasm for the 4th Ohio Regt. days.

Big Enough to Go to the People

(Continued From First Column.) son, Lincoln, Cleveland all decided it was—against entangling alliances with European powers. Have we an aggregation of statesmen in the present Democratic Administration at Washington—with all due respect to them—that are the equal of this galaxy of great men? Indeed, are the Administration statesmen so superior to these founders of the Republic and framers of its destiny that we are willing to take the advice of these modern statesmen and reverse the policy of the nation in spite of the successful experience of a century and a half, without inviting or even allowing an expression of popular sentiment on so crucial a question? If the Democratic party, then, does not stand for the fundamental principle that policies of government shall be determined by the people, and that the acts of government shall represent the will of the people, it is not democratic. And if it is not democratic, why should it be elected? "If the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men." WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.