

The Seattle Star

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EDITORIALS - FEATURES



On the Issue of Americanism There Can Be No Compromise

WHILE CONGRESS SNORES

Flu has reappeared. In Cleveland it has resumed its death toll. The city of Washington reports 12 new cases in a day. Similar outbreaks are occurring in communities all over the country.

The alarming feature is that the medical profession is as unprepared to fight the flu germ as it was when infected sailors, landing at Halifax and Boston, started the flu epidemic in America a year ago.

That epidemic killed 500,000 Americans. It cost the nation \$3,250,000,000 in lost man-power, incapacitation and medical treatment.

With such appalling figures as a warning of the certain destructiveness of future flu scourges, it is difficult to understand why congress has failed to pass the Harding-Fess anti-flu bill.

This bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 to be spent by the United States public health service, a government bureau, in scientific research to isolate the flu germ and get it under control.

Five million dollars means about five cents for every person in the United States.

The appropriation proposed in the Harding-Fess joint bill is the only direct medium now available for mobilizing the scientific world against flu.

Congressman Fess recently issued a warning that congress is manifesting indifference to the anti-flu legislation and that its passage is doubtful unless the voters back home prod their representatives in Washington with letters.

The situation has not changed. Write your congressmen. In the meantime, you can do two things to help prevent flu from developing into another epidemic:

First, exercise personal caution. Keep your body well nourished. Sleep in the open air. Exercise. Keep your mind harmonious and cheerful. Bathe thoroughly and frequently. The flu germ develops rapidly in impure air and filth.

Secondly, it is the public duty of every citizen who knows of any case resembling flu to report it immediately to the health department.

Quarantine is the public's best existing means of preventing spread of the highly-contagious flu germ. It will help materially in keeping flu under control.

In effect, an official demand to know Japan's intentions concerning Shantung is a statement that we consider the first promise a lie and would like to have another to back it up.

Regulating Rents

When he started his fight against profiteers, Attorney General Palmer in a speech at Philadelphia said that while the federal government could not deal with the grafting landlord in the states it could pass a model bill for the District of Columbia which would afford an example to the states.

That bill is now before congress, drawn practically as the department of justice dictated.

It will probably be a disappointment to those who have lost faith in the efficacy of "regulation" and "commissions."

Essentially the bill wiggles around the constitution and the Dartmouth college case by declaring that rental property has become affected with a public interest due to conditions arising out of the war, and a commission of three is set up which has the right to fix a "fair and reasonable" rental for all property.

The proposal to limit profits to 10% was rejected, on the ground that it might discourage building.

The new bill is certain to accomplish this much. It will give three men three lovely jobs at \$6,000 per year and provide every tenant with a law suit. However, there is one radical and sensible feature to the bill—the tenant is given free legal aid if the landlord appeals from a decision of the rent commissioners.

The bill is a step in the right direction in that it declares legally what we have all known so long—that rental property is affected with a public interest. As to whether it will stop profiteering—that's the proof of the pudding yet to come.

Senator Nelson says we have the right to keep troops in Russia. Well, we have them there and are strong enough to get away with it. That is the old-fashioned standard of right.

Read

A savage is in touch only with his immediate surroundings. His thoughts never go exploring. That's why he stays a savage.

The white man's mind is restless. It travels. The savage has only a spoken language.

The white man can put his thoughts on paper for other men to read.

You are civilized to the extent that your mind goes exploring.

Don't let your mind be penned in; don't live in a petty world of narrow interests.

Study your newspaper to keep in touch with the big outside world.

Reach out for the messages of the masters of fiction and learn to laugh and to weep with your fellow creatures.

Roam and dream, seek and discover in the domain of print.

Give your intellect and your imagination exercise, air—Read!

Americanism is the theory that America should take charge of the world, or the theory that America should attend to her own business and let the world go to pot. You can take your choice.

We twit the English about loving a lord, and brag of our democracy, but our own social leaders throw a duck fit when a titled chap appears in the offing.

We have a League for Peace in our family. We raise the children with love instead of the rod. It works fine until one of them needs a licking.

Any complaint about the way the two great political parties are balling things up is an indictment of the people who have little enough sense to stand for it.

Villa objects to being called a bandit. But the word "Hun" has been overworked and he isn't mean enough to be called a profiteer.

There's one consolation about the present high levels of rents. Our doughboys proved that living out of doors is healthier, anyway.

The Story of His Life.

—By McKee.



THOSE LUCKY KIDS IN PERSHING'S HOME TOWN

(Copyright, 1919, by Donald McKee.)

TOMORROW

IN 582, on the 3d of October, the Goths submitted to the Roman empire under Theodosius.

On the 3d of October, in 1775, the first conviction for treason in the American colonies was recorded. Dr. Benjamin Church, surgeon general of the American army of the Revolution, was suspected of giving information to the British. Church was with Washington's army, which was surrounding Boston, and the evidence brought out at the court-martial proved that he had been in command of the British forces. He was convicted on a charge of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment. The following year Church applied for permission to leave the country. He was permitted to sail for the West Indies. The ship on which he sailed was lost in a storm.

In 1800, on the 3d of October, George Bancroft, the historian, was born at Worcester, Mass. Bancroft began his "History of the United States" at the age of 30. The first volume was published four years later, in 1834. For nearly 50 years he devoted himself to the work of writing a full history of the United States. The twelfth and last volume was published in 1882. During this period Bancroft found time for important political service. He was secretary of the navy and minister to Great Britain and to Germany. He died at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 17, 1891.

On the 3d of October, 1862, the battle of Corinth, Miss., began.

Team-Play

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

(Copyright, 1919, by Frank Crane)

It's team-play that counts.

No matter how good a baseball player is, he is of no use to the club, unless he is to his nine as an arm is to a body. He may be strong as Hercules, swift as Mercury and wise as Jove himself, but if he cannot cooperate with the rest of the boys he is a liability and not an asset.

It's team-play that makes a family happy, a club comfortable, a lodge harmonious, a church prosperous, a business concern successful, a party victorious, a nation strong and a world civilized.

Ten soldiers who act as one man can put to flight a disorderly mob of a thousand.

It's not the individual capacity, it's the linked capacity that makes a group efficient.

The world is just waking up to the realization of the value of team-play to democracy. Most apparently threatening organizations are but first steps in team-play.

The Trust is the effort of intelligent and practical business managers to get together. First they are learning team-play in minor companies; the next step will be easier, which is the getting together of the entire business interests of the nation.

The first step in democracy is individualism, striving for liberty, which is the first right of man. The last step is organiza-

tion, striving for efficiency, which is the supreme right of man.

Once it was liberty or death; now it is team-play or impotence.

Russia, in the first throes of democracy, is a helpless mob; America, in the mature togs of democracy, is making giant strides toward unity.

The Labor Union is a first step toward team-play; it precludes the grand union of labor, brains and capital which shall characterize the adult nation.

Team-play is based on the capacity of the individual for discipline, his ability to choose a social instead of a personal ideal.

Team-play is the final epoch in the evolution of man from the brute.

Team-play is the triumph of intelligence, self-control and vision over ignorance, self-indulgence and blindness.

Without team-play there is no profit to the manufacturer, no prosperity among workmen, no good government for a city, no success in the school.

Each is wronged and limited where all exercise no team-play.

Team-play means one starred and striped banner; no team-play means separate torn stripes and forty-eight shooting stars, scattered and useless.

We'll Say So

Mr. Fred H. Baxter, greetings! For several days we have been submerged in a dilemma—whatever that is. Our wife insisted Saturday that we buy some crates of blackberries to make some wine—whatever that is. But after buying the blackberries, we discovered the recipe called for a quantity of sugar—whatever that is. We went to our grocer. He didn't have any. We went to another, but he could only sell us two pounds at a time. We have run ourselves ragged between the grocer's and home, and home and the grocer's, packing two pounds of sugar a trip. But now we discover you are bringing to town several carloads of sugar. For the love of Mike, Fred, tell us where you are going to bury it. We want to steal a sack or so—and next Christmas when the snow is on the meadows and the wintry wind doth howl, we'll invite you out to put your feet foremost on our fireplace and fetch before you great jugs of beautiful blackberry and we will sit and sip and looketh upon the wine when it is red, and sing songs and talk politics thickly into stilly night until the whole sheems brightish and shiniingsh—honest, we will, Fred, of feller, if you'll only tell us where you plant the sugar.

President Wilson had the folks cutting circles for a long time after he sprung his "okey," but their disturbance on that occasion was as nothing compared with the surge of bewilderment in Tacoma caused by his reference to the "upus."

ROCKERS? Henry Ashton was over from Platteville Wednesday and is looking for somebody to dig his potatoes on chairs.—Belmont (Wis.) Success.

"I have been trying to turn my clothes inside out," postcards F. T. H., "and I have done a fair job. But how do I hide the patches?" Turn them inside out, too.

Be that as it may, Stitch is a tailor at Amsterdam ave. and 83d st., New York. Sign on the railway station at Scituate, Mass. "This Station Will Be Open from 6:30 A. to 6:30 P." That agent quits early. Why doesn't he go all the way to Z?

E. B. sends it: My neighbor is an eccentric cuss. He won't buy \$19 hats. Or \$15 shoes. Or \$12 silk shirts. Or \$5 ties. Or \$1 socks. Or \$75 suits. Or \$85 overcoats. Or \$10 underwear. And he doesn't say He can't eat his meals At home. And that food Doesn't taste right Without jazz. Last week he bought Another house and lot. He owns three now. My neighbor Is an eccentric cuss.

A Kent man has a hen that laid 335 eggs in 365 days. Sunday and holidays mean little to that hen.

"For an oily nose," says the Chicago Tribune's beauty expert, "keep a bottle of alcohol handy." Which naturally leads to the next question, "How can I prevent my nose from turning red?"

HAS "FLU" REMEDY "Editor The Star: I am writing this to you thinking it might help someone to avoid that terrible flu. Last winter I almost died with it and when I was able to get up I was afraid the other members of the family would take it. Thru experience I learned it was no ordinary sickness but a terrible plague. I studied the matter out as to what to use to kill the germs as they were incubating and I tried the inhaling of a tiny bit of sulphur with very successful results. I used just a very little, put it in the range and left the lid off a few minutes. It seemed to take im-

Editor's Mail

GOSH ALL HEMLOCKS!

Editor The Star: I was much interested in your paragraph, "Roses Are Red, So Why Doesn't Mayor Fliz," etc. I can understand why Senator Hiram Johnson doesn't come to Seattle, but I don't see why, when he writes anonymous letters, he should sign himself John Daly. "Your Loyal Brother." He may camouflage his name, but he cannot conceal his process of reasoning.

Everybody knows that England wants to annex the United States to Canada. She is having such an easy time with her other possessions—Egypt, India, and the rest—that the addition of a million square miles or so and a hundred million inhabitants would be a trifle. I suppose Japan would get the west half and England the east, and the two nations would smile amiably at each other across the natural self-determining line of the Mississippi. Gompers, of course, as an Englishman, has been working to this end for the last 30 years.

I say: Let them come. They don't know what they are up against. Why, they would have to settle the negro question, the negro league of nations dispute, Hard-boiled Smith and a dozen other insoluble difficulties. We don't seem to be able to do it ourselves. Yours truly, JOHN HANCOCK

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mediate effect; and I saw members of the family that had all the symptoms of a case of flu get all right. Two of them were in bed. It might help some one. Respectfully, MRS. OTTO DINES, 969 John st.

The logical deduction from many so-called statements of fact is fully 100 per cent.

BRING THIS AD Will repair any American watch, no matter how badly damaged, for \$2 Good Until October 15. We Pay Cash for Diamonds and Liberty Bonds LUCAS JEWELRY CO. 615 Second Ave.

In the Meantime

BY R. F. PAINE

Premier Lloyd George tells the house of commons that Great Britain desires to know how far the United States is prepared to assume her share in guaranteeing the protection of people under the Turkish yoke.

Meanwhile Great Britain has occupied Turkish territory.

In all the peace discussion there is nothing more important than the question as to whether the United States shall plunge into the "protectorate" business.

This business is merely a government's self-imposed task of caring for incompetents; the processes of it have always been the same and the final result always imperialism in the raw. An altruistic vision of "the white man's burden," miscellaneous brands of liquor, a particular brand of religion, entry of Big Business, and, finally, imperialism to back up the exploitation by Big Business! Such has been the process of lifting the question of self-determination from burdened peoples.

While the United States is carefully considering this matter of adding to its "white man's burden," Lloyd George must be patient. He should consider that the United States has not been at war with Turkey; that the proposition to run Turkish territory is wholly based on sympathy and that there is in America a whole lot more of sympathy for British territory called Ireland than for any part of the Turkish domain.

Meanwhile, England seizes the Turkish territory. That's very English. It's another gem in England's really fine collection of protectorates, and there cannot be very much objection to it in America.

The World's Storehouse

BY RICHARD SPILLANE

No one can measure what a volume of business would come to America if it were possible to bring exchange between this country and foreign nations to a basis that would permit the placing and execution of orders as in normal times. Even under the strained conditions of today many lines of industry have far more contracts than they can fill within the time desired by the purchasers and, in their eagerness to obtain supplies, the purchasers, despite exchange handicaps, are paying cash in advance.

An illustration may be illuminating. A Norwegian concern placed an order the other day for an office appliance—a calculating machine. This country is supreme in this field. The order was for 300 of the machines. The price of the machine is \$300. That one order means \$90,000. The order cannot be filled for eight months. To get the goods in that time the Norwegian purchaser has placed \$90,000 on deposit in a Philadelphia bank and the manufacturer, if he delivers the machines on time, is to get interest on the money from the date of acceptance of the contract.

The manufacturer says foreign orders are so big that he believes he could not meet foreign and domestic wants if his production was 150 machines a day. At present it is less than 20.

The same story comes from many other departments of endeavor. General expectation was that the great demand would be for raw materials. This demand is big but suppliers have been started by the urgency of demand for the thousands of minor products of manufacture.

They explain that in the five years of war the nations managed to get the principal necessities—food, clothing, fuel, steel, etc.—to some degree but all the other things practically were unobtainable. Now their scarcity is pronounced and their need is accentuated as the details of business and industry are being resumed. Everything from a pin to a locomotive is wanted everywhere in the world and America is the one storehouse on which to draw.

Solving Our Labor Problems

The National Catholic War Council has published a pamphlet on "Social Reconstruction: A General Review of the Problems and Survey of Remedies." After reviewing many of the programs proposed by the British Labor Party and other organizations, the pamphlet proceeds to suggest reforms considered desirable. The following extract is from this pamphlet:

"The first problem in the process of reconstruction is the industrial replacement of the discharged soldiers and sailors. The majority of these will undoubtedly return to their previous occupations. However, a very large number of them will either find their previous places closed to them, or will be eager to consider the possibility of more attractive employments.

Placing Farm Workers

The most important single measure for meeting this situation that has yet been suggested is the placement of such men on farms. Several months ago Secretary Lane recommended to Congress that returning soldiers and sailors should be given the opportunity to work at good wages upon some part of the millions upon millions of acres of arid, swamp, and cut-over timber lands, in order to prepare them for cultivation.

President Wilson in his annual address to Congress endorsed the proposal. As fast as this preliminary task has been performed, the men should be assisted by government loans to establish themselves as farmers, either as owners or as tenants having long-time leases.

Farm Colony Plan

It is essential that both the work of preparation and the subsequent settlement of the land should be effected by groups or colonies, not by men living independently of one another and in depressing isolation. (A plan of this sort is already in operation in California, though not for soldiers.)

The importance of the project as an item of any social reform program is obvious. It would afford employment to thousands upon thousands, would greatly increase the number of farm owners and independent farmers, and would tend to lower the cost of living by increasing the amount of agricultural products.

If it is to assume any considerable proportions it must be carried out by the governments of the United States and of the several States. Should it be undertaken by these authorities and operated on a systematic and generous scale, it would easily become one of the most beneficial reform measures that has ever been attempted.

United States Employment Service

The reinstatement of the soldiers and sailors in urban industries will no doubt be facilitated by the United States Employment Service. This agency has attained a fair degree of development and efficiency during the war. Unfortunately there is some danger that it will go out of existence or be greatly weakened at the end of the period of demobilization. It is the obvious duty of Congress to continue and strengthen this important institution.

The problem of unemployment is with us always. Its solution requires the co-operation of many agencies, and the use of many methods; but the primary and indispensable instrument is a national system of labor exchanges, acting in harmony with State, municipal, and private employment bureaus."

The Reconstruction Program is issued by Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. Copies will be supplied free on application.

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