

DAUGHERTY AFTER WAR PROFITEERS

ATTORNEY GENERAL PROMISES THEY WILL BE INDICTED AND PROSECUTED.

"BIG MEN" TO BE UNDER FIRE

Proceedings Against These Characters Will Have Considerable Effect on the Legislation to Pay a Bonus to Those Who Fought.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—The promise has come from the Department of Justice that on the passage of a bill for an additional grand jury for the District of Columbia, cases which have been prepared against alleged war-time profiteers will be taken up for indictment and for the prosecution of the indicted.

For weeks charges were made freely that the Department of Justice was lagging in its attempts to get at the profiteers. The matter was taken up in congress and direct charges against the department were made by some Republican representatives, and of course the Democrats have been making capital out of the controversy.

A promise of prosecution and a statement of what has been done were made by the attorney general in a letter to the President. The direct word is that some of "the big ones of earth" will be under the fire of the courts before much time has elapsed.

The fate of the bill for bonus for the former service men is perhaps in some measure dependent upon what happens to the profiteers or to the men alleged to be such. If there had been no profiteering during the war, there probably would have been no demand for a bonus from veterans of the World War. The majority in the senate today is trying to figure out some means of providing what is equivalent to a cash bonus and doing it in such a way that it will receive the Presidential sanction. If developments prove that men in business life most active in opposition to the bonus profited largely at the expense of the government during the war, it seems likely that opposition to the cash payments to the veterans will melt away like a snow on a southern slope under a spring sun.

No Politics in the Bonus.

Of course the fact that some men profited during the war, "did" their government out of money and enriched themselves at the expense of the taxpayers does not in itself form an excuse for the calling upon the taxpayers to pay more money, but it supplies the human reason for the demand of the ex-service men that they get a bonus, and it also supplies a reason why the men asking for the bonus get considerable sympathy from the people for their demand.

Members of the lower house who voted in favor of the bonus have told your correspondent that they do not believe that a vote for or against the bonus will have any political effect one way or the other. These members said they thought men who voted against the measure will get as much voting benefit at the polls from their action as would come to men who voted for the measure.

One of these representatives has told me that he was moved to vote for the bonus by the comparatively recent action of certain great business organizations of the country which came out in bitter opposition to the payment of anything to the former service men.

This man said that a study of the personnel of the business organizations showed him that a large number of the memberships are held by men who reaped financial harvests from the war, although he would not say whether or not he thought all these men actually were intentional profiteers. The representative added that opposition to the payment of comparatively small sums of money to the men who served did not come with good grace from men who did not serve and who made large sums of money as a result of their business activities during the war.

Many Charges by Both Parties.

The profiteering charges have been provocative of all kinds of charges against individuals and corporations in private life and against officials of government. Democrats and some Republicans with them have charged that the present administration has endeavored through its Department of Justice to cover up some of the profiteering. Many Republicans have declared, on the contrary, that the Department of Justice has been at work unearthing the facts in the various cases, and that when they are disclosed to the public view it will be found that officials of the previous administration winked at profiteering operations.

That there was profiteering during the war is known to every American. Men who made fortunes out of the government contracts spent their acquired riches in glistering living in New York city, and, in winter, at Florida resorts and elsewhere. They flaunted their wealth. It is said that many of these since have gone broke, not being able to stand the prosperity which suddenly came to them.

Bureau Transfer Controversy.

It is intended to transfer some certain bureaus of government from departments in which they have operated for years to other departments of Uncle Sam's service.

Cabinet officers who perhaps may have some control of bureaus over which

they and their predecessors have exercised jurisdiction for many years do not believe in every instance that the changes recommended are for the good of the service. Other cabinet officers who expect to profit by the enlargement of their department naturally hold that the proposal for the transfers is much to be commended. The report recommending the changes is that of Walter F. Brown of Ohio, who is the chairman of what is called the joint congressional commission on the reorganization of government departments and bureaus. Mr. Brown is the only member of the commission who holds no seat in congress. So far as the formulation of the report is concerned he has been the whole commission.

There have been efforts, more or less apparent, to make it appear that no bitterness has been shown by any of the officials whose departments or bureaus probably are to be affected. There has been bitterness and there is bitterness today. What President Harding, and everybody else wants of course, is the good of the service. The difficulty has been to decide what is good for the service.

Wallace's Department Hit.

The proposal to transfer the forestry bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior has revived the controversies of the past. One can hear almost anything with one ear that he is willing to hear in favor of the transfer, and then with the other he can hear almost anything that he is willing to hear against the transfer. A Solomon is needed to decide as between Secretary Wallace and Secretaries Fall and Hoover.

The Department of Agriculture will be harder hit than any of the other departments if the proposed changes in jurisdiction over certain bureaus of government shall be made. Secretary Hoover's outfit believes that it better can care for the bureau of public roads and the bureau of markets than it is possible for Secretary Wallace's outfit to care for them. The proposal, it is understood, is to transfer these two bureaus to the care of Mr. Hoover.

President Harding's letter to congress has shown what the budget system and the operations of General Dawes have done for economy and efficiency. It is held by persons here that second only in saving grace to the operations of the budget will be that which will come to the government if the bureau transfers should be effected. Time alone will tell. The opponents of some of the transfers say that extravagance rather than economy will result from the adoption of the report of Chairman Brown.

There seemingly is point to the argument of the Department of Commerce that it should have control of the bureau of public roads, because roads are the instrument of commerce. The same argument might hold true so far as the bureau of markets is concerned, but agriculture says that markets represent the products of the soil, and that the producers want the farming department of government to continue its control.

Memorial Day Plans.

Preparations are being made in Washington for the annual Memorial day exercises. In Arlington across the Potomac from Washington sleep thousands upon thousands of the country's dead. Federal officers and soldiers and Confederate officers and soldiers, side by side, and with them the dead of all the wars, including the World's war, in which American men have gone forth to the fighting.

Arlington is the camping ground of an army that never again will bear arms. Since the last Memorial day the unknown soldier whose body was brought from France has found a resting place in front of the great amphitheater. The people, of course, will remember the ceremonies attending the interment on Armistice day of the body of this soldier who in a high sense represented all of his fallen comrades.

On Memorial day the soldiers of the regular army and the volunteer veterans of all the wars will assemble and march to do honor to the dead. Northern veterans of the Civil war will remember alike the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers. A little later, however, there will be another observance at Arlington when the Confederate veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a special memorial service of their own, in honor of the southern dead.

Sometime it may be that the Federal and Confederate memorial ceremonies will be held on the same day.

Grant and Sherman Not There.

Grant and Sherman, the two greatest of the northern chieftains, sleep elsewhere—one on the shores of the Hudson and the other in a beautiful cemetery in the city of St. Louis. Their place is in Arlington. Generals, colonels, sergeants, corporals and privates side by side in this encampment of the dead. The silent tents of Unionists and Confederates are pitched not far apart, and no guard stands between them. Schofield (federal) and Wheeler (Confederate) sleep almost side by side. They were friends, then enemies in war, and then friends again serving under the same flag, both dying while in the service of the United States.

There are soldiers of many wars resting in Arlington. Revolutionary veterans lie under the same trees that shelter their descendants killed in the Philippine Islands. Soldiers who were the victims of the Seminole and Sioux sleep side by side, and with them are the men who fell at Molino del Rey and Buena Vista, at Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry. Sailors who served on the Constitution and on the Maine are in part in Arlington.

THE HOME RADIO

How to Make and Use It

By A. HYATT VERRILL
Copyright by Harper & Brothers

RADIO AN OUTGROWTH OF THE WAR

We usually think of the great war as a disaster and as having done an incalculable amount of harm to the world and its people, but it is very doubtful if the war did as much harm as good. Within the few years it lasted it resulted in immense benefits to mankind in the tremendous discoveries, improvements and advancement of medicine, surgery, chemistry, aeronautics, mechanics, engineering, metallurgy and wireless communication, and while the toll of life, the destruction of property, the devastation of lands, the loss of art and the bankruptcy of nations are all temporary and will soon be replaced and forgotten, the scientific progress and discoveries, which were a direct result of the war, will endure forever and will continue to benefit mankind.

Of all the arts and sciences which received an unprecedented impetus by the war, none is of greater interest or has a more far-reaching effect to the average person than radio telephony. Before the war wireless telephony was well established, universally used and a fairly exact and well-understood science; but wireless telephony was scarcely more than a dream—a visionary, uncertain thing; complicated, little understood and literally in its infancy.

But today, so incredibly rapid have been the strides made in the development of this science, that wireless telephony is an every-day affair; a simple, easily understood thing—far simpler than telegraphy—and in constant use, not only commercially, but by countless thousands of amateurs. In a way, however, the war merely launched practical radio telephony on its career and far greater progress has been made in commercializing, simplifying and cheapening it within the past four months—October to February, 1921-22—than within the previous six years. Indeed, so rapid has been its advancement, that it seems to have come upon us almost overnight, and within a few short weeks it has leaped from an obscure, scientific curiosity to an almost universally used means of entertainment and profit.

Today thousands of mere boys are using wireless telephones—many of the instruments made by the boys themselves—and in department stores, electrical supply stores and elsewhere sets for receiving may be purchased for a few dollars. From various stations, music, crop reports, market reports, weather reports, speeches, songs, operas, plays, stories, official time, races, and baseball returns; shipping news and countless other interesting matters are sent broadcast through the air, free to anyone who possesses a wireless telephone receiving set. Thus, the farmer, miles from the nearest town, the sailor at sea, passengers on ships, guests in hotels, crowds about bulletin boards and people in their own homes can listen to the voices of famous men, the music of bands and orchestras, the singing of famous operatic stars, the dialogues of plays and countless other things, from far-distant points and as clearly and plainly as though no space intervened.

Truly, radio telephony is the great modern miracle; a dream more fantastic and fairy-like than the Arabian Nights; a more marvelous actuality than the fabulous lamp of Aladdin or the flying carpet, and, best of all, it is within the reach of everyone, while the "music in the air" is free to all who care to listen in.

It is certainly a strange, almost incredible, thing to think that the air about us, even within our dwellings, is constantly filled with sounds, voices, music, messages and songs which are as inaudible as they are invisible, but which may be caught and delivered to our ears by means of a few wires and batteries and a few appliances so simple that even a child may use them.

And the limit is far from being reached. Within a few years or even months, the range of wireless telephony will be increased by hundreds or even thousands of miles, antennae or aerials will be entirely done away with and the instruments for sending and receiving will be so improved, simplified and reduced that one may carry them in one's pocket, for while radio telephony has already become highly perfected, widely used and absolutely practical, yet it is still hardly out of its infancy and no man may prophesy what its future may be.

PRINCIPLES OF WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

Before attempting to explain the functions and the principles of the radio telephones, or describing how to make, use and operate them, it is necessary to understand something of the underlying principles and fundamental laws of wireless transmission.

It is not, however, necessary to enter into a long discussion on the theories and principles of electricity or physics which enter into the subject, but merely to illustrate and make clear a few important and salient laws, causes and results which make the transmission of sounds possible without the use of wires between the sending and receiving instruments.

The first and most important principle of all radio transmission is the fact that all our atmosphere is constantly disturbed by vibrations or oscillations or, as we may call them for the sake of simplicity, waves. We are accustomed to think of the atmosphere about us as a more or less uniform substance which we call air, but in reality the air or atmosphere, space, and in fact all solids as well as pervaded by an invisible, odorless, and almost weightless but exceedingly elastic substance known as ether or luminiferous ether. It is by means of this ether that all heat, light, electricity, etc., are transmitted, in the form of waves or vibrations. Light and heat waves have been known to science for a long time, but it is only within comparatively recent years that man has learned that electric or electro-magnetic waves also travel through the ether, and it was through this discovery, and by means of these waves, that wireless telegraphy and telephony became possible. In a way, the electro-magnetic waves are very similar to the waves or ripples formed by dropping a stone in a calm pool of water, for, just as the water waves travel in gradually widening circles from the splash, so the electric waves, started by the spark of a wireless transmitting or sending instrument, spread in ever-widening circles through the ether. Moreover, just as the waves in the pool are short and clear near the spot where the stone is thrown and gradually become longer and less noticeable and farther apart as they flow from the splash, so wireless waves are clearer and sharper near the instrument and decrease in clearness and size as they get farther and farther away and, to draw still another comparison, just as the shore of the pool or any object in the water interrupts or breaks the waves, so a wireless receiving instrument will interrupt or receive the electrical waves of the ether. Indeed, just as the waves or vibrations set up by the wireless spark are electro-magnetic waves and the energy that starts them is electrical energy, so the waves in the pool are started by muscular or mechanical energy. You can readily understand how it would be possible to communicate by means of such liquid waves, for, if a person at a distance should toss stones into the water at stated intervals, a person watching the shore, and noticing the intervals of the waves, could understand signals which had been prearranged. This, of course, would be a very crude and uncertain method of communication; but if you could devise some instrument to count and measure the waves and could devise means for creating waves of definite sizes and numbers, a practical means of communication could be established. It is just this which occurs in the transmission and reception of electro-magnetic or wireless waves, for, by breaking or interrupting the waves sent out by the spark they are transformed into long and short sections which correspond to dots and dashes as used in wireless telegraphy. These waves set in motion by the sending apparatus, possess the property of starting oscillations in any conductor which they strike, and if they strike the aerial or antennae of a wireless station they start oscillations in the wires, but so faint and weak that they would not be detected unless sensitive instruments were provided to magnify and catch them. Such instruments are known as detectors and consist of various substances or devices which are adjustable and from which wires lead to a telephone receiver. The high frequency oscillations of the ether, which are known as alternating currents, as they flow back and forth, are cut off by the magnets in the receiver, while the detector is designed to allow the oscillations to pass through in one direction, but will not allow them to return, and thus it acts as a check-valve in a water pipe and the alternating, back-and-forth currents are transformed into impulses going in one direction only and known as direct currents. These will flow through a telephone receiver and cause the diaphragm to vibrate, and thus the ear detects the interrupted buzzing sounds which indicate the dots and dashes of the code. Another very important part of the mechanism of the wireless apparatus is the tuner, for without this the various vibrations of the ether sent out from numberless stations would come as a hodge-podge of meaningless sounds to the receiver. But by arranging the receiving instrument so it may be adjusted to receive or pick up only those waves of a certain length, all other vibrations, and the messages they carry are eliminated or cut out. So, the wireless operator who is receiving messages, may adjust his instrument back and forth until he picks up any message which may be passing through the ether at the time.

BANK PREACHES THRIFT BY RADIO

If you happen to be within range of Dayton, O., you will soon hear something like this: "Save your nickels; save your dimes," etc. The City National bank of that city has installed a transmitting station. In addition to encouraging thrift the bank will broadcast regularly financial advice, quotations on local bond and stock issues, warnings of activities of bogus promoters and other information of value to the investor.

LEGISLATORS DEAL WITH SIX BIG ISSUES

Only Nine Bills Have Gone Through Stage of Final Passage So Far.

Baton Rouge, La.—Six big issues, assessment add tax reduction, severance taxes and the Greater Agricultural college, race track gambling, carbon black and piping of natural gas, capital removal and proposed changes in the form of government for the city of New Orleans, were the outstanding features at the close of the third week of the legislature and all of these issues are certain to provoke legislative battles.

Only nine bills have gone through the stage of final passage in the house during the entire three weeks of the session. Those passed were:

Weinmann's bill to appropriate \$160,000 to defray the cost of the session of the legislature.

Wilkinson's bill to provide a police pension fund for Shreveport.

Parent's bills to authorize police juries to appropriate money for co-operative farm demonstration work and to incorporate the town of New Roads.

Burgess' two bills to authorize cities and towns, New Orleans and Shreveport excepted, to have sidewalks, and to amend the act of 1920 in relation to prescription.

McEachern's bill to authorize estates to lease oil, gas and mineral lands.

Shattuck's bill to exempt Confederate veterans and their widows from the payment of occupational license taxes.

Moyse's bill to fix five years as a period for the prescription of mortgages on movable property.

The bill by M. J. Sylvest of Washington to provide for an optional system for the guaranty of bank deposits was given short shift in the house. It went to the banking committee and came back with an unfavorable report. When it got back into the house it was sent to the legislative cemetery by the indefinite postponement route. The bill was the first one of the session to be killed by that method. Banking interests throughout the state opposed it vigorously.

At the close of the third week 178 bills had been introduced in the house and fifty-six in the senate, or a total of 234 measures in both houses since the beginning of the session. Among the important bills introduced in the house were: Alexander's bills to permit the assessment of denuded land at \$2 per acre upon the execution of contracts for reforestation and to permit the insertion of co-insurance clauses in fire insurance policies; Womack's bill to amend the constitution by making the state superintendent of education elective by the people; Perez's bill to prohibit the adulteration of spirits of turpentine; McGlehan's bill to regulate the sale of fireworks, and Dymond's bill to amend the constitution by authorizing the legislature to postpone the payment of taxes in cases of great disaster.

Constitutional kinks found by the courts in the gasoline tax bill passed at the special session of the legislature are to be ironed out in a bill introduced by A. M. Smith of Vermilion. The act of 1921 provides for a "license" tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline sold for use in the state. The courts held that the use of that word was erroneous, as the constitution provides for a "sales" tax. The Smith bill was drawn to comply strictly with the constitution and makes the gasoline tax a "sales" tax. There is no doubt about the passage of the bill, as it furnishes revenue for the state highway fund under the "pay-as-you-go" provisions in the constitution.

Big Government Warehouse Leased.

New Orleans, La.—New Orleans port commissioners Saturday acquired from the United States war department a lease on one of the huge army base supply warehouses at the Industrial canal, which will be turned into usage for the commerce of the port. The wharf, leased with one warehouse, is of the two-story type and is 200 feet long by 140 feet wide. The warehouse is six stories high and contains close to 200,000 square feet of space. It is one of three similar units. Negotiations for one other unit are pending.

Boll Worm Battle Waged.

Bossier City, La.—J. H. Modawell, supervisor of pink boll worm eradication for this district, has completed cleaning and fumigating the Louisiana Cotton Oil Company's plant at Bossier City, and reports everything in good condition. The campaign for eradication of the pest in this parish has been prosecuted vigorously with satisfactory results.

Governor Signs Death Warrant.

Baton Rouge, La.—Governor Parker has signed the death warrant for the execution of Jesse Reyon, who was convicted on a charge of murder in Calcasieu parish November 5. The date fixed for the hanging of Reyon is June 30.

Councilman Appointed.

Amite, La.—E. A. LeTard, a business man of Amite, has been appointed to the town council to fill the unexpired term of Louis Barlow, resigned.

CALOMEL GOOD BUT NEXT DOSE MAY SALIVATE

It Is Mercury, Quicksilver, Shocks Liver and Attacks Your Bones.

Calomel salivation is horrible. It swells the tongue, loosens the teeth and starts rheumatism. There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel. It is a pleasant vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can not salivate.

Calomel is a dangerous drug; besides, it may make you feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No salts necessary. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than treacherous calomel your money is waiting for you.—Advertisement.

The Radio Craze.

A Chicago schoolboy has equipped his little sister's baby buggy with a radio receiving set so that when he has to watch her in the afternoon he tunes in, catches a concert, then goes and plays ball while baby is lulled to sleep by sweet, ethereal music.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promise of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism. You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Woman Wrote Famous Hymn.

One of the most famous of children's hymns, "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old," was written many years ago by a young English woman, Jelma Thompson.

One doesn't need philosophy to support his spirit through life; he needs to be busy.

Patience is not exercised by master minds when it will do no good.

They Cost Less because they give longer service. Every pair of NAY-NAY or EXCELLO SUSPENDERS is guaranteed for a full year's wear. Men like their easy stretch and comfort. Ask Your Dealer. If he can't supply you, send direct, giving dealer's name. NAY-NAY Suspenders Co., 217-7, Boston, Mass.

Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder for the feet, takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. Nothing relieves the pain of tight or new shoes so quickly. Sold every where. In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Loggett's Kings Pin Plug Tobacco. Known as "that good kind". Try it—and you will know why.

Wholesale—Binghamton for our complete list of retail outlets and shipping tags. For different style tags. Prices low and quantities very liberal. Loggett's Cotton Tag Co., Atlanta, Ga.