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AN EXAMPLE

The Chicago sheriff who disconnected his telephones in order to prevent a possible commutation, led his prisoner from the condemned cell to the gallows an hour earlier than the time set for the execution, and permitted the hardened criminals in prison to witness the spectacle for the moral effect, did not misjudge his men.

The only exclamation from the men who looked on from the tiers of cells surrounding the place of execution was, "When do we eat?" It might be explained that breakfast was a little late on account of the hanging and the men appeared to be more exercised over the delay in serving their morning repast than they were over the fate of a fellow prisoner, who went to eternity in expiation of his offense against his fellow man and against the law.

The treatment of the criminal class has always been a matter of serious consideration. There are theories extending from the most violent punishment down the scale to coddling the criminal as a diseased person.

On the whole, the strict application of the law has proved the best preventive. Unless there is a deterrent in prospect that will shock a person of criminal disposition, nothing else will suffice.

Some worthy persons have suggested that habitual criminals may be cured by surgical operations. They claim that in many cases are found pressure on parts of the brain, and perhaps other physical infirmities which, if removed, would restore the criminal to a normal state.

An operation, a hospital, a sympathetic nurse and careful attention may be a good thing for the offender in some cases, but there is nothing in such treatment that will have any except an encouraging effect upon others bent upon a mission of deviltry.

When men have had their chance, not once but repeatedly, and profit by nothing that a sympathetic world would do for them, and abuse every confidence implied by faith and freedom, there is nothing left but to put fear into their souls. The modern day criminal has too much glamour thrown about him. He is likely to inspire sympathy on his account, or he is likely to secure it on account of his family—which surely no one would have suffer if it were possible to spare them—and finally there is too much disposition to look upon the prescribed methods of enforcing the law as barbaric and belonging to another age of civilization.

Only a man experienced in handling hardened criminals should take the responsibility of doing a thing so much out of the ordinary as the Chicago sheriff resorted to, but it is probable that a man of his profession, with years of experience with men of all classes, knows how to get the best results. His opinion is worth much more than that of the psychologist who knows the different kinds of men only by what he has read about them.

ADOPTION AND RATIFICATION

Gov. Lowden's statement that he favors ratification of the league covenant as modified by reservations adopted by the senate will be confusing only to those unfamiliar with parliamentary procedure, and who do not understand the difference between "adoption" and "ratification."

The treaty and covenant originally was introduced as prepared in Paris and brought back by President Wilson. It immediately was referred to its proper committee, the foreign relations committee, as is customary with all measures.

The foreign relations committee reported the document back to the senate without amendment, making it unnecessary for other nations to reconsider it, but with 14 reservations on the part of the United States. These reservations interpret the meaning of the covenant as construed by the United States. Sometimes it is well to have an understanding at the beginning.

There are 17 members of the committee on foreign relations. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, reported the covenant for the majority with reservations. Senator Hitchcock, ranking member of the committee, which means that he would be chairman if the Democrats were in the majority, reported the covenant for the minority without reservations.

Senator Underwood brought the covenant as submitted by the president and reported by Senator Hitchcock to a vote. It received less than a majority of the votes of the senators and was rejected. Senator Lodge brought the covenant with reservations to a vote and it received a majority of the votes of the senators and was adopted, section by section.

The covenant with reservations being adopted by the majority the measure was then before the senate for ratification. It received less than the required two-thirds vote of the senate and failed of ratification. That is the status of the treaty and covenant.

Gov. Lowden could scarcely be said to be presidential timber had he written volubly on a subject about which he knew nothing. With others it is different.

GIVING SERVICE

New York was getting a reputation throughout the country as a lawless city because of the publicity given to violations of the law, so the mayor thought, and therefore he brought into effect the influence of his office and the city government to suppress as far as possible publicity concerning burglaries, thefts, pickpockets and other crimes and criminals.

The effect was just the opposite of that desired. Seeing nothing in the papers about porch climbers, second-story men, slick-fingered gentry and others, the people sighed and complained that the papers were not interesting any more and that crime had about given up little old New York as a profitable field.

But the real status of the case was that the criminals were working overtime. The people were lulled into a sense of security because they read nothing about burglaries. They failed to lock their doors and forgot to fasten the windows because they heard nothing about the presence of danger from those sources. Nothing could have been easier for the lawless element, and the best was made of a favorable situation.

A few days ago a judge of one of the courts advocated a wider publicity for such crimes. He declared that a large number of them were due to the system of suppressing the news and that the people had grown correspondingly indifferent. Far be it from the New York newspapers to print no evil, or to print any large portion of the good, but it will be observed from the experience of the officials that newspapers are sometimes rendering a service when in the estimation of some they are injuring the city.

There really are not more criminals among bachelors than there are among married men. It only seems so because they have not been captured.

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?—By Briggs

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THE HASKIN LETTER

DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Did you ever come to Washington in search of a job, a contract or some information? Did you ever wander in the bewildering corridors of its numerous and scattered buildings? Did you ever sit patiently in the anterooms of its officialdom? Were you ever passed, like the proverbial buck, from one preoccupied gentleman to another, each of whom thought the other fellow was just the man you were looking for?

If so, you will be interested in a little item which the United States government has published in its own newspaper, the United States Bulletin, entitled, like this brochure, "Doing Business in Washington," and bearing the subhead "Find Out Who Does Things."

That indeed is a suggestive line. The weary seeker after light often wonders who, if anybody, does things. Each individual whom he approaches on a given matter loudly protests his complete innocence of it, and suggests that somebody else is the right man.

This piece, in which the government explains how it should be approached, goes on to say: "In order to accomplish things in Washington, it is necessary to know only a few people. These must be the right people and you must know them well."

It is encouraging to know that you do not require an extensive acquaintance in the capital in order to accomplish anything there, but the second requirement is a bit of a damper. You must know the right people, and know them well. In a word, you must have good friends in high places. At least that seems to be the implication. It is rather more than suggested that what you need is a small but efficient pull.

The item goes on to say that cabinet members and bureau chiefs are the keys to the departments, and that if you know them, and presumably know them well, you are all right. The keys to the mysteries of congress are the committee chairmen, it says. Cultivate them and win their love, and you can do business with congress.

"The way to the White House," it cryptically adds, "is to form an acquaintance or friendship with one of the cabinet members."

This is all very well and to some extent true. But how many of us have time or opportunity to cultivate these undeniably useful connections with persons in high places? The inventor who comes to Washington with a model, the manufacturer who wants some information about his business, the newspaper or magazine man looking for a story, the chap who wants a job or a contract or a bulletin or a tulip bulb, can not always get on billiard-playing, first-name-using terms with cabinet officers and committee chairmen. The visitor may not have time, for one thing. And what is the cabinet member who is vital to his purpose does not happen to like him socially, and refuses to play dominoes with him, or to go out to lunch with him?

"The way to form a friendship with a bureau chief," continues this compendium of inside dope, "is to do something for him; make yourself of service to him."

This is illuminating, but again a trifle discouraging. It suggests that the government departments are run on the well-known principle that if you scratch my back I will scratch yours. A bureau chief, it is rather more than implied, will do something for you if you will do something for him. You may be fully entitled, as an American citizen, to what you want, but the sure way to get it is to make yourself useful to the bureau chief.

It must be admitted that this is a method which often works in and out of the capital. But how is a man with only a few days to spare going to make himself useful to a bureau chief? What, for example, would a bureau chief appreciate in the way of service? To the average mortal the tastes and predilections of bureau chiefs are a bit obscure. Should one send him a pair of silk socks, offer him a cigar, or take him for a ride around the speedway? Surely, it would be unethical for a seeker after legitimate business information to offer a bureau chief anything very substantial, suggestive of personal emolument, for the discharge of official duty, otherwise known as graft. How, then, is the bureau chief to be served and tickled without compromising him or offending his good taste? It is a question.

One can not help wondering whether the writer of this government article has not taken at least partly a wrong point of view. Surely an American citizen who wants some legitimate service or information from his government ought to be able to get it without cultivating social connections in official circles, making himself useful and rendering services. Not that he should not do all these things if he can and wants to. And not that they won't help human nature being what it is. But he certainly shouldn't have to do these things in order to get any consideration. And the man who is not in a position to cultivate friendships with cabinet officers and do useful things for bureau chiefs ought not to be at a disadvantage as compared with the man who has the time or the ability to do so.

The article in the government newspaper does not say what it means by "doing business." Perhaps if you are after some distinctly personal preferment, some luscious slice of political pie in the way of a soft job or a profitable contract, the only way to get it is by the soft-soap-and-sweetness method which the official organ outlines. But if what you want is information, or a job that you are really qualified to swing, there are more direct and less intricate methods of getting it.

"Find out who does things," is the one sound line in the piece. There are thousands of men in the government departments in Washington who do things—all sorts of things. Most of them do not have their names in the congressional directory, or in any other public place except possibly the phone book. They are hidden away in offices and in laboratories. Part of their time is spent "in the field," which means most anywhere. But if you can only find them, they are not at all hard to approach. They do not require to be cultivated socially or rendered personal services. If you know what you want, in the way of information at least, you can generally get it.

Suppose for instance, you are interested in tobacco, either as raiser or manufacturer. There is a man in the bureau of plant industry who knows all about tobacco. He is a walking encyclopedia of tobacco. And he is more than willing to talk about tobacco to anyone who is really interested. Secretary of Agriculture Houston may know of the existence of this man, or he may not. If he does, he migh direct you to him. But to get an appointment with the cabinet member first would be about as direct a way of reaching this man as a sea trip via Honolulu would be a direct way of reaching New York from San Francisco.

In the same way, if you want information about fur-bearing animals, there is a man in the bilological survey who can give you perhaps more help than any other man in the United States. If it is diamonds you are interested in, the geological survey has an expert on the subject, and the Smithsonian Institution has another. Suppose it is the shortage of white paper that you seek light upon. The bureau of standards, the forest service and the department of agriculture all have experts on the subject, and all of them will be glad to help you—if you can find them. There is hardly a subject connected with industry, science or art upon which the government does not possess an expert and a library.

Admittedly, all of this applies chiefly to the obtaining of information. But when it comes to getting a job, there is also much merit in going to the man who is doing the work and prvoing to him that he needs your help. And if you want to sell a process or a machine, the same will apply.

The trouble is that all of these men who do the work are hidden away where you, unless you know Washington thoroughly, would never find them, except by long and indirect routes. It is the political figurehead who is played up in the directories and the newspapers—the man who was appointed or elected. The man who got his job by passing examinations and proving his fitness is "played down."

It is this state of affairs which gives its great usefulness to The News Scimitar information bureau, which acts as an intermediary between you and "the men who do things."

COMPENSATION ACT REDUCES LAW SUITS

The operation of the state workmen's compensation act has cut litigation nearly in half, according to figures prepared in the office of the circuit court clerk. From Sept. 1, 1918 to Jan. 5, 1919, damage suits growing out of injuries in factories, etc., were 487 in number. From Sept. 1, 1919, when the workmen's compensation act became effective, to Jan. 5, 1920, only 267 suits were filed, showing a decrease of 220 cases.

Workman coming under this act are those working in establishments other than interstate public service corporations, workmen in those corporations coming under the national compensation act.

Workmen may elect whether they will abide by the act when they are employed in factories, etc. If they do not agree they may bring suit for damages. The constitutionality of the act has been attacked on several occasions, but the supreme court has not yet passed on any such appealed cases.

WILL EXPLAIN HOW TO HANDLE HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Col. J. S. Taylor will deliver an interesting lecture Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce on the proper handing of high explosives of all kinds.

This is not a war lecture, but a common sense talk especially to railroad men and others who handle large shipments of dynamite and similar explosives in the regular course of business.

The use of dynamite in farming and drainage operations has been so extended recently that great quantities are shipped daily, and while property handled it is no more dangerous than sawdust, if improperly handled there is likely to be a funeral or two. All interested are cordially invited to hear Col. Taylor.

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's Article

BY MRS. WILSON WOODROW,
The world-famous writer on vital subjects.

Today, when the necessities of life cost more than the most luxurious luxuries of yesterday, and we are facing a long and perturbed winter, we are sugarless.

The world is all upside down and we are jolted out of our accustomed ruts most uncomfortably; but there is nothing whatever gained by losing our heads about it.

In fact, the one big New Year's resolution we should all make is to keep tight hold of our heads even though the skies fall, and to exercise all the patience, philosophy and cheerfulness that we possess or can acquire.

It will be some job, too; for when the world's mind is so chaotic, it reflects itself in individual minds and lives. But it is the supreme duty of the moment to hold ourselves steady and to keep as sane as possible.

Most of my letters are from people in difficult and sometimes desperate situations, and I have nothing to help them with but sympathy and words which often strike me as very cold and inadequate comfort, indeed.

But I am always struck by one fact, and that is that the difficulties and sorrows of those who write me are usually caused by the tyranny, the unkindness, the harsh lack of understanding on the part of those closely associated with them.

You can't change the world until you change the individuals in it, and only themselves and God can do that. There is a sort of mania abroad at present for making other people good, whether they yearn to be so or not; but no one seems to care particularly to make others happy. And who of us, if we had the choice of being made good or being made happy, would not choose the latter?

It was only a day or so ago when I was walking along the street in a fairly good humor that I saw approaching me a most grotesque and gloomy object—a woman dressed in black and with a long, crepe veil hanging over her face and falling nearly to the hem of her gown. It is a sight that always sends the shivers over me, no matter how gay or glad my mood, and I resent it for myself and all the rest of the world.

No one, no matter how great may be his or her loss, has any right to advertise it that way and blot out the sunshine for other persons. If the woman felt it necessary to deck herself out in that uniform of grief, she should have gone and sat on a tombstone under a weeping willow tree.

She may have been a very noble and beautiful character; but she never stopped to think that, as she passed through the world, it was her duty and her privilege to cast the small coin of cheerfulness and joy into life's contribution box as she strolled along.

I had recently a slight cold which I was not enjoying, and a friend noticed it and immediately went into an endless recital of how a long and serious illness which she had suffered developed from such small symptoms as I was showing.

She went into the subject thoroughly. No detail was omitted. When she finally ceased I felt more dead than alive, and it took hours of argument with my frightened self to get over the effects of her vivid word-painting.

On another occasion I had had some bad news and was trying painfully hard to see the silver lining, when an acquaintance stopped me to tell a tale of woe yards long. No use trying to hunt for the silver lining any more; the skies were inky.

All of these people should have been arrested and sentenced to a prison term. If a drunken man annoys you, you call a policeman, and he's hauled away in short order. But if the horror-spreaders torment you, you have got to stand it.

These people were not seeking aid in solving some problem in their lives, so real to them and so appalling that they felt their own judgment was clouded and they longed for a detached opinion. On the contrary, they were enjoying themselves immensely, just going about scattering germs of fear, of apprehension, of despair, wherever they went.

And they are often kindly people with good enough intentions. But they do love their horrors to be like their coffee, black and strong.

It is hard, common sense, it is straight worldly wisdom to keep your tears and your tempers, your illnesses, your losses and disappointments away from your friends and acquaintances. Let them see you only at your brightest and best.

CONVENTION AND BANQUET FOR MALONE & HYDE MEN

The annual banquet of the employes of the Malone & Hyde Wholesale Grocery company to be held at the Hotel Chisca Friday night will be attended by some 75 or 80 men, including the sales and office force from the Greenville branch, recently established, and elaborate plans for the entertainment of the force are being made.

All the men have been called in Friday for the annual sales convention, which will last two days, beginning Friday afternoon and closing Saturday. The company has just completed one of its most prosperous years and the convention will discuss matters for the mutual welfare of the sales staff of the company.

JURIES OF VIEW.

The judges of the circuit court late Tuesday appointed juries of view to fix prices of property to be condemned by the city near the site of the old courthouse at Poplar avenue and Main street upon which the proposed market house and auditorium is to be erected.

The jury for the Bickford property consists of S. A. Pepper, E. B. LeMaster, Bolling Sibley, T. A. Robinson and W. H. Hayley. For the Louis Fritz property, S. A. Pepper, Ben A. Bogy, Bolling Sibley, T. A. Robinson and W. H. Hayley. For the Bickford-Mette property, R. E. Palmer, E. B. LeMaster, J. E. Carthel and Millard Nall. For the Sam Plesofsky property, R. E. Palmer, E. B. LeMaster, J. E. Carthel, Elmer Harris and Graham Bostwick. The juries will report on Jan. 7, 9 and 10.

BARNETT OFF EASY.

G. W. Barnett, charged with assault to murder Pete Brogalla, was acquitted of the charge in First criminal court late Tuesday, but on his confession that he carried a pistol he was given a fine of $50 and costs.

Barnett was defended by Hugh M. Magevney, while John Shea, assistant state's attorney, prosecuted the case. The not guilty verdict in the assault case was recommended by the state's attorney. It was proven that the two men were scuffling for the gun when it was discharged. No one was hurt.

News of Memphis 10 Years Ago. | Twice Told Tales | News of Memphis 20 Years Ago

JANUARY 7, 1910.

Gifford Pinchot, general forester in the federal service and a warm personal friend of former President Theodore Roosevelt, was ousted from office by President Taft.

James K. Vardaman led the first ballot in the Mississippi legislative caucus at Jackson, Miss., to succeed the late Senator McLaurin as United States senator. Percy, of Greenville, and Alexander, of Jackson, ran second and third on the count.

John Minter Gregory, 83, one of the oldest lawyers practicing at the Memphis bar and a resident of Memphis for 58 years, is dead at his home on Vance avenue.

J. E. Davis, of Itta Bena, Miss., and Miss Winfree, of Memphis, were married at the home of the bride's parents, 1862 Union avenue, the Rev. W. R. Cooper, Baptist minister of Itta Bena, performing the ceremony.

Miss Jessie Latham entertained in honor of Miss Willie Swift, of Corinth, Miss. Among her guests were Misses Willie Swift, Emma Winter, Virginia Roush, Mildred Highams and Sara Campbell, and Messrs. Winston Handverker, Swayne Latham, Douglass Avery, Evan Shelby and Frank Gankler.

Mrs. Emma Amonette Chambliss has returned to the city from New York.

A. GREEN ASSIGNS.

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 7. (SD.)—A. Green, doing business under the firm name of the Alborn Bargain House, assigned here this morning, naming W. H. Keir as the assignee. The assets are estimated at $19,500, while the liabilities are approximately $37,500. The assignee has taken charge and will proceed to close up the business at once.

JANUARY 7, 1895.

The joint senatorial caucus got to work in Nashville and it didn't take it long to nominate Isham G. Harris for the United States senate, J. A. Harris for comptroller and E. B. Craig for treasurer. The house members caucused and picked John A. Tipton for speaker, Reau E. Folk for chief clerk and Charles E. Cole, of Memphis, for sergeant-at-arms.

The flower mission of the Nineteenth Century club entertained at the Lyceum theater with an interesting program. Miss Minter Meyers read a paper and vocal solos were sung by Misses Eleanor Omberg, Lucille Mansford, Annie Dillard, Nellie Trezevant, Mary Paoli, Pauline Monnier, Martha Galloway, Bessie Chapman and Effie Erb.

Mr. and Mrs. Alston Boyd entertained in honor of their daughter, Miss Bessie Boyd.

John J. Barry was chosen chairman of the Shelby county court by acclamation. His annual salary was cut to $3,500. Miss Lida Thomas was chosen superintendent of education at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Ex-Gov. Bob Taylor, under the auspices of Post A, Travelers' Protective association, entertained a large audience at the auditorium with his famous lecture, "Visions and Dreams."

The Memphis Jockey club elected the following directors, all being re-elected except John W. Schorr and J. M. Scruggs: John W. Schorr, J. M. Scruggs, O. H. P. Piper, C. C. Cowan, George Arnold and Hu L. Brinkley, R. T. Cooper, J. W. Cochran, John A. Denie, Dr. Kennedy Jones, Frank G. Jones, R. B. Snowden, J. M. Peters, Napoleon Hill, S. R. Montgomery, James H. Rees and R. Brinkley Snowden.

Ye Editor Nods

Jolts and Jests Slipped Past The Blue Pencil

WHY NOT?

The latest cry of the victors in the dry fight is to jail the 2.75 per cent beer makers. Why not crucify them?

CHEER UP.

From Chicago comes the news, however, that the fight on the eighteenth amendment as a whole is to be waged with renewed vigor. As a whole is right.

LOOK OUT!

Ministers are going into the factories to preach. Careful, gentlemen, that none of you gets drafted.

MAKE UP.

Soon the morning contemporary will run "Subs" contributions and "Brain Tests" side by side.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY, ETC.

How puerile disease will strike even the greatest of celebrities, and how the irony and vanity of human endeavor is demonstrated and how interpolation of the gigantic movements of the cosmic flux occur in the affairs of men is demonstrated by the fact the Leonard Wood, raconteur of the American Car and Foundry plant at Binghamton and lodge editor of the Commercial Appeal has THE CHICKEN POX.

OH, YES, JEFFERSON CITY.

Indeed, 'tis said that some member of the newspaper fraternity, not altogether a radical in matters concerning spirits vini rect, but who favors temperance, not prohi, has complained that his latest "purchase" contained ether. A nap followed a nip and he suggested possibly that the gentlemen who deal from the hip now have arrived at a new concoction.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE.

Discovered! Ye Editor Nods begs to announce that Justinian himself has been discovered right here in Memphis. He is none other than Dick C. Rice; genial, ponderous fellow associated with newspapers and hotels. Monday he strode from police court with majestic mien. He had just pleaded a case for his son, charged with having no dimmer lens, and won the case, for a dismissal resulted.

"Had it been a charge of speeding," quoth he, "the verdict would have been the same, for who could speed an auto with me for passenger?"

Now bone-dryists advocate prosecution of those who dispensed 2.75 per cent beer. What was it Bryan said about the crown of thorns?

PESSIMISTIC?

According to C. Gwyn Oglesby, president and founder of the noble order of Cossacks, if there is any singing at the joint meeting of the L. D. club and his fraternity, it will be in the nature of a swan song.

MUSICAL COLUMN. TENOR OUTDONE.

Georges Baklanoff, Russian baritone, who sang the title role in the world premiere of the opera "Rip Van Winkle" now faces charges of deportation at Chicago. He is accused by a lady of the startling name of Vera Amazer of bringing her to America while he had an intact wife and snug family in Russia.

Vera is Amazed. Don't invite either a tenor or a baritone singer into your home, should be the advice to Vera.

CHROMATIC?

The co-respondent's, in the divorce case of Mme. Galli-Curci, name was said to have been Brown.

SPITTING OR SPINNING?

On the eve of the advent of the national dry amendment America is found to be the greatest user of raw cotton in the world.

MORE MUSIC.

While nodding, the nodder dreamt a dream. He dreamt he and his small son were far at sea. Cuddled on the deck with his daddy the young son saw and heard a storm approaching. "When does the bass solo begin?" chortled the youngster.

BOB GATES HATLESS; N SHOULD NOT WORRY

"Where's your hat," instead of "good morning" is said now to be the universal greeting to Col. Robert M. Gates, Washington correspondent for the Commercial Appeal, than whom there is no more familiar figure about the capital.

Col. Gates, the personification of chivalry so far as the fair sex is concerned, attracted only passing attention when he was seen disporting himself about the streets of Washington Christmas afternoon and evening with his iron-gray hair waving majestically in the breeze, according to Cecil Beasley, secretary of the postoffice salary investigating committee now in Memphis.

Col. Gates, after visiting the office of Senator John Sharp Williams and others who might have had eggnog or similar concoctions only about Christmas time, bared his head often and oftener than usual until late Christmas eve he had not only doffed his hat but overcoat and waistcoat as well. Seeking out his friend, Beasley, he became exhausted, according to that gentleman and Beasley himself allowed him to rest his gray head until Christmas morn under his care.

In the morning Col. Gates started to fare forth altogether without his hat and only missed it as he started to take it off in the elevator.

A new one soon was secured but the salutation, "Where's your hat?" clings to Col. Gates, we are told, even at times when he is "rudely interrupted by a barbarian."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question—Is the Sweet bill, granting increased compensation to disabled soldiers, retroactive?—H. A. H.

Answer—The Swet bill provides for the payment of the increase in compensation from the date of the original award. A soldier who has been receiving $30 per month under the old compensation law, and is now entitled to $80 a month under the Sweet bill, will also receive the accumulated increase of $50 a month from the date he was first awarded compensation. If, for example, he has been receiving compensation for a year, he will have $600 coming to him in a lump sum.

Q.—Do salmon spawn only once in a life time, and shortly afterward die?—E. L. C.

A.—There are ten easily recognizable kinds of salmon, only one of which is known to die immediately after spawning. This peculiar salmon is common on the Pacific coast.

Q.—How many men have held the rank of admiral in the United States navy?—A. H. K.

A.—This rank has been held only by Farragut, Porter, Dewey and Sims.

Q.—Is tattooing of the skin an old custom?—R. T.

A.—It is impossible to say definitely, where and when this custom originated. Records of it are found in the tombs near Thebes, where there are painted representations of a race of white men whose bodies are tattooed. In Caesar's "Commentaries" we are told that the Britons were tattooed.

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The News Scimitar information bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau can not give advice on legal, medical, and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Give full name and address and enclose two-cent stamp for return postage. Write your question plainly and briefly. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

THEATERS.

LYRIC
Tonight, Last Time
The Merry, Mirth Compelling Farce Comedy Hit.
"Parlor, Bedroom and Bath"
Prices—50c to $2.00

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, Matinee Saturday
Belasco's One and Best Company
Curtain, 2:15 and 8:15
Motor Cars, 5:27, 10:57
Tremendous Dramatic Surprises
David Belasco presents
TIGER ROSE
Willard Mack's Thrilling Melodrama of the Canadian Northwest with
Portraying Love Youth Terrific Outburst of Passion
Played As Only Belasco Can.
Night Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2
Saturday Matinee, 50c to $1.50
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MON., TUES., JAN. 12-13
Special Mat. Tuesday
MR. JOHN CORT PRESENTS
FRITZI SCHEFF
IN BROADWAY'S FAVORITE MUSICAL COMEDY
GLORIANNA
BY CATHERINE CHISHOLM CUSHING—MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML
WITH AL H. WILSON
AN ALL STAR CAST AND THE 100 PERCENT PERFECT BEAUTY CHORUS
SEATS FRIDAY—MAIL ORDERS NOW.
Nights 50c to $2.50. Mat. 50c to $2.00

LOEW'S LYCEUM
Continuous, 1 to 11 p.m.
Arthur Finn & Co.
In a Military Travesty "Bagpipes in the Trenches."
3 Other Classy Acts
AND
A Wonderful Picture
The Sensation of Two Continents
"The Man Who Stayed at Home"
(Not a War Drama—It's Better)
Entire New Show THURSDAY
Matinees, 15c-20c
Nights, 15c-25c-35c

Orpheum
THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE
TODAY, 2:15. TONIGHT, 8:15.
Percy BRONSON & Winnie BALDWIN Present "VISIONS OF 1969"
JOSIE HEATHER Singing Several Songs
MALETA BONCONI
LIBBY & NELSON
ED AND BIRDIE CONRAD In "HONEY SONGS"
LOHSE & STERLING
HARRY ROSE
Juila—Nash-O'Donnell—C. H. "THREE G. M." The Season's Comedy De Luxe
KINOGRAMS—TOPICS of the DAY
Prices: Matinees (except holidays), 15c-25c-50c. Nights, 15c-25c-50c-75c-$1.00.

MOVING PICTURES.

PRINCESS
HIGH CLASS PHOTOPLAYS
Today and Thursday
MABEL NORMAND
—IN—
"UPSTAIRS"
A rollicking Normand comedy with its settings in a big hotel where things happen every minute.
Added Feature
"IS YOUR SWEETHEART FALSE?"

FORMERLY OLD MAJESTIC NO. 1
SAVOY
Today and Thursday
BEATRIZ MICHELENA
—IN—
"The Heart of Juanita"
A high tension, pulse-stimulating drama of the early days in California.