

The Washington Times

EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.
Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C.
Published Every Evening (Including Sundays) By the
Washington Times Company, Munsey Building, Pennsylvania Ave.
One Year (Including Sundays), \$2.50. Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 95c.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

Lady Suffragettes We Admire,
Respect and Fear You

Thus We Live Up to the Suffragette Program and Desire.
But Just for the Present, PLEASE Let the President At-
tend to the War.

"Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely
as Jerusalem (but just at this particular moment),
terrible as an army with banners."—Solomon, 6.4.

Don't be terrible, suffragette sisters. We don't know
just what you did to wise Solomon so long ago. But
don't do it now to anybody. This is no time for suffragette
terribleness. Prussian Schrecklichkeit is enough to deal
with at one time.

Each lady suffragette has been, might be or will be a
mother.

Lady suffragettes, if you WERE a mother, and were
busy with a sick baby, would you like a man to come and
play the trombone under the baby's window?

Woodrow Wilson is sitting up at night and working in
the day with sick triplets named War Problem, Food Prob-
lem, and Prohibition Foolishness.

Ladies, why do you insist on playing your suffragette
trombone under HIS window?

You could make that noise somewhere else just as well,
and impress the public, satisfactorily.

Come over and demonstrate in front of The Times Build-
ing.

Here, you will be welcome, here you will be seen and
admired by a crowd greater than that which sees you at the
White House gates.

We shall entertain you with editorial conversation, and
on hot days we'll send out free ice cream, vanilla and straw-
berry mixed, to match your complexions.

You may issue here on our doorstep proclamations, just
as though you were all Presidents of Honduras. And we
shall gladly print them, if they contain nothing to annoy
the man who is the most important worker in the country.

The man who writes this has written in favor of woman
suffrage, and all of its manifestations for years—twenty
years before any woman was voting in the United States.

We sympathize sincerely with the women, who are com-
pelled to send their sons to war, and have no voice in any
making of laws. We despise the man who cannot see the
justice of their cause.

But we ask the woman suffrage party to remember that
no principle or its advocacy is as important now as immediate,
uninterrupted WAR ACTION.

Would you disturb a surgeon working at the operating
table? Don't disturb Dr. Wilson, who is cutting the war
germ out of Germany.

Let Germany win—which she won't—and you suffragette
would have for steady diet the famous imperial statement
that women should mind their own business and attend to
"Kinder, Kirche, Kuche" (children, church, and kitchen).

We are convinced that the President is today the firm
advocate of woman suffrage, that he will do everything that
he can to bring it about, in every State of the Union, and also
in this District of Columbia where men as well as women are
treated like idiots, children, Indians—not allowed to vote.

Dear lady suffragettes, if you had on hand the task
that rests on the weary shoulders of the President of the
United States at this moment, you would expect every human
being to consider you first, and the country's needs first.

Set the good example. Do not let people say that suf-
fragettes, the THINKING WOMEN of this nation, set their
immediate success, ahead of the nation's needs.

Do not allow yourselves to be classed with those fan-
atics and bigots in the corridor of the Senate, who in the name
of Prohibition, and reckless of the national emergency, are
trying to force THEIR will upon the country.

If you will only wait until peace comes, demonstrating
meanwhile over here by The Times Office, we can almost
guarantee that the President will welcome you back to the
White House gates, better still, INSIDE those gates, and
talk over with you the quickest way of making every wife
in America the voting partner of her husband, every daugh-
ter the voting and mental equal of her brother.

BE PATIENT. Others in the United States are com-
pelled to be patient, just now.

The news reporters say you suffragette ladies "decided
at breakfast this morning" to be terrible and use violence.
Please think it over again at supper. Look at Prussia. She
decided on horribleness at breakfast one morning—and
breakfast has been scarce ever since.

How Do They Do It?



Americanize the Capital as a Wise
Measure of War Preparedness

By THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor of the Evening Star

Washingtonians have been urging a constitutional amendment which shall give them the status of citizens of a State, for the purpose only of representation in Congress and the Electoral College. They now urge only an amendment which, as an irreducible minimum of justice, shall empower Congress in its discretion to give them this status.

War is upon us. World issues and vital national questions absorb attention. Is this a time to redress the Capital's political grievances?

Yes, says Washington. To Americanize the political aliens of the District of Columbia is to do justice and to relieve the nation of reproach and shame—achievements which, like the motion to adjourn, are always in order. And not only in a general but in a special sense is this Americanizing process peculiarly opportune, in that it reflects the very thought and spirit of the times and is an integral part of the legislation which springs naturally from the patriotic impulse toward true preparedness.

I do not emphasize the unique patriotic service which Washingtonians have rendered, far surpassing in this respect all other Americans. In the creation, maintenance and upbuilding of the National Capital, I compare them with other Americans solely on the basis of the degree in which they and others have respectively met the general patriotic obligation that is common to all.

Washingtonians have paid their proportion of every national tax, direct or indirect, from the birth of the nation. The only national taxes that fall directly and in ascertainable amounts upon Americans are the internal revenue taxes, including the excise and income taxes. In total contribution in 1914 these taxes Washington exceeds twenty-two of the States, though it exceeds in population only six of them. Its contribution is greater than those of nine of the States combined. The Washingtonians' per capita contributions to these national taxes are greater than that of the citizens of thirty-six of the States.

Washington's Blood Sacrifice. Washingtonians have risked life and shed their blood in every national war. To preserve the Union the first volunteers came from the Capital, and Washingtonians supplied a greater percentage of troops in excess of their quota than nearly every State in the Union. In the war with Spain they sent to Cuba a fine regiment exceeding their quota in numbers. The same response was made when the summons to the Mexican border came. At that time the percentage of men of military age enrolled in the organized militia was greater in the District than in any State of the Union. Washington sent more soldiers to the border than twenty-two of the States. To every demand of devotion and self-sacrifice made upon Americans Washington has rendered, is rendering, and will always render full, hearty, and unstinted response.

National Burden Imposed; Rights Denied. In genuine representative government rights and privileges are inseparably wedded to obligations and responsibilities. How do the Washingtonians, thus burdened with national obligations, fare in respect to American rights and privileges?

In all the expense of the continental and contiguous United States from ocean to ocean, from Canada to Mexico, every Territory has been exalted into Statehood, and the District of Columbia is the only remaining American community whose people are still compulsory occupants of the National Hospital for Politically Defective and Delinquent Americans.

No Excuse of National Necessity. These gross discriminations against the Americans of the District of Columbia find no excuse in national impendency or national necessity. These discriminations are not necessary to the constitutional control by Congress of the ten miles square. Correction of them, Americanizing the District of Columbia, does not destroy or diminish that control. Representation by one out of 436 in the House and by one out of ninety-seven or two out of ninety-eight in the Senate would obviously fall short of giving the District control of Congress. So small a tail could never wag so large a dog.

To give this national representation to the Washingtonians works no change in the local government or in the financial relation of nation to capital. Exclusive power is still in the hands of Congress representing the nation, and the change merely makes the District politically a part of the nation and gives the 350,000 Americans in the District representation in that Congress.

The present condition convicts the nation of paradoxical inconsistency, inequity, un-Americanism, unpatriotic unpreparedness. It involves injustice to the Capital and shame to the nation. Saviors Abroad; Crucifiers at Home. In the impressive and inspiring words of President Wilson: "We are glad . . . to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included. . . . The right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Washingtonians are among "those who submit to authority." Are not all Americans then fighting in this war for the Washingtonians' right "to have a voice in their own government"? Or is there an implied proviso in our proclamation which causes us to fight in this war to establish representative government everywhere in the world except in the capital of the great representative republic?

Surely the Washingtonians who go to war in response to their country's call do not shed their blood or lay down their lives to secure representative government for everybody else in all the world except themselves.

Amendment Timely and Vital. Consistency and justice; national pride and self-respect; the will to efface a shameful blot from the national escutcheon; the spirit of true Americanism and righteous hatred of autocracy in any guise; the patriotic impulse toward full preparedness of the nation as the champion of democracy and representative government everywhere in the world—all combine to make irresistible at this very moment our appeal for the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to the citizens of the District.

Should not the nation, irrespective of the just pleas of the Washingtonians and purely as a national concern, abolish the evil and injury-working paradox of non-representative un-American government of the National Capital territory under exclusive national control? At a time when all Americans are thrilling in response to the appeal for a purer, higher, stronger Americanism and for a more devoted and self-sacrificing spirit of American nationality will not the nation insist, in accordance with the spirit of the times and in its own vital interest, that there shall no longer exist at the very heart of the body politic this foul abscess of non-Americanism? Surgical relief to the nation from this threat of blood poisoning is an essential war measure, an urgent patriotic task. Cut it out unflinchingly! Cut it out at once.

Should not the nation, irrespective of the just pleas of the Washingtonians and purely as a national concern, abolish the evil and injury-working paradox of non-representative un-American government of the National Capital territory under exclusive national control? At a time when all Americans are thrilling in response to the appeal for a purer, higher, stronger Americanism and for a more devoted and self-sacrificing spirit of American nationality will not the nation insist, in accordance with the spirit of the times and in its own vital interest, that there shall no longer exist at the very heart of the body politic this foul abscess of non-Americanism? Surgical relief to the nation from this threat of blood poisoning is an essential war measure, an urgent patriotic task. Cut it out unflinchingly! Cut it out at once.

The Conscience of a City

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

This is a day for searching of hearts, a day of sacrifice and self denial. The nation is embarked in an enterprise involving the future of our civilization—whether the world shall be ruled by the philosophy of brutishness or humanness. The people of the city of WASHINGTON have become so accustomed to think of the United States in terms of cities and towns outside of the District of Columbia, that perhaps, pardonably, they have forgotten that after all, here at the seat of Government is a most important unit of the nation's strength.

The response thus far by the city of WASHINGTON to the campaigns for the Liberty loan and the Red Cross has been spontaneously generous. But while the giving of money is not to be invariably dismissed the actual test of patriotism is really whether or not you will offer your life if necessary to the cause of the United States of America. The beckoning finger is pointed directly to the man of military age. Many will be conscripted, but, as the lottery goes, many will not. But can the city of WASHINGTON afford not to do its share—not to furnish its quota for the regular army? Can the individual who is fully able to enlist justify in the future his failure to have served the nation in some way in this war, merely because service was distasteful or incommodious?

No war is inviting to the individual, but no war is a pink tea; no war gives anyone assurance of immunity. There are two things in the world which have stimulated the human race from time immemorial—one is to live usefully, and the other is to die worthily. These lessons did Christ teach.

The supreme achievement of individualism is one's voluntary dedication to a cause that may mean individual mortality. The fathers of our country were ready to lay down their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to give us a free nation. Nearly a century later, hundreds of thousands gave their lives to preserve the Republic that had been builded. The call is equally compelling today. The cry in '61 was: Shall this nation be free within its shores? The cry today is: Shall the freedom obtained after those great sacrifices be destroyed from without or perpetuated?

The volunteer has been a great soldier in history because his heart was in the cause in which he enlisted. If there are not many volunteers this week it is because the true meaning of this war has not been driven home to the people of the United States. Here in Washington it ought to be thoroughly understood. Here at the seat of Government, where knowledge of the covert plots to undermine our Government and coerce it even in time of peace was perhaps better known than elsewhere, the issues of the war ought not to be incomprehensible. This war has begun as a battle against autocracy in Germany. It must inevitably produce an intolerance of autocracy in this country, for the masses will come in closer contact with the affairs of their Government than they were before. We will be a world power in fact as well as theory. We will want our diplomacy alert and effective. We will want to see that brutal system of militarism which has brought on this war absolutely crushed, otherwise we will unconsciously become militaristic ourselves, piling up for generations more armaments and more taxation. The fundamentals of this war directly concern the welfare and comfort of the common man, his family, and posterity.

The city of WASHINGTON must not lag behind others in enlistments. It CAN lead the country and should. The right to vote, unfortunately, is denied to the people here, but the obligations of citizenship are nevertheless inescapable. AMERICA EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. No less earnestly must the answer come from the conscience of this city.

Thanks to Theodore Noyes

Among the many letters and messages of congratulation which The Washington Times has received for directing attention anew to the question of suffrage for the citizens of WASHINGTON, none gives us more pleasure than an autographed copy of the address delivered recently by Theodore W. Noyes, of the Washington Star, before the Washington Board of Trade. We take this opportunity not only to reprint in another column the splendid argument which Mr. Noyes has made for suffrage in the District, but we are glad publicly to congratulate the pioneer in the movement, who has worked many years that the people of his home city shall share fully the rights of citizenship of their fellow-countrymen.

Once Overs Don't Be Deadwood Or Driftwood

Copyright, 1917, International News Service.
Stir up enthusiasm in your own soul about something. Don't be deadwood. Don't be driftwood. No great work was ever accomplished without enthusiasm to get it started and enthusiasm to keep it going. You may accomplish a lot by just "keeping on keeping on," but it will be all on a dead level. What makes the French people such wonderful fighters and such heroes and heroines in the present war? Enthusiasm to carry out the purpose which actuates them in their crisis. Enthusiasm makes a very ordinary person a superman or a superwoman. Enthusiasm makes heavy hearts lighter, hard work easier. Never was there greater need of enthusiasm than during the present strain and stress to the nation. Carry your enthusiasm into some phase of the work before us, see how many will want to join in helping the cause of liberty. Enthusiasm will sell Liberty bonds, set money for Red Cross work and, if carried in the right direction, sweep the country and help win the war.