## New Century; Same Problem

1 OME in this day say to them selves: "It is hardly safe to have selves: "It is hardly safe to have

England owe this country, pub liely and privately, nearly ten thousand milion dollars. It might be
cheaper to FIGHT the United States than to PAY the United States," After they have said that to them selves they say, "However, while do something in this direction, it is not likely that she would undertake
anything with the worry of IRELAND on her hands."
Some Irishmen, some not Irish, do not realize how big a part Ireland has played in
ing England.
It will interest them to read an extract from a letter that General
George Washington wrote to Jacob George Washington wrote to Jacob
Read on August 11, 1784. Read Read on August 11, 1784. Read
served as major in the South Carolina Volunteers in the Revolutionary War.
"It is undoubted that the British cabinet wish to recover the
United States to a dependency on United, States to
"The affairs of Ireland are in too turbulent a state to suffer Great Britain to enter very soon
into another war with America, even if her finances were on a more respectable footing than I
believe them to be, and her prospect of success must diminish as Government becomes more consis-tent-without the last of which indeed everything may be apprehended.
This letter was written eight years after the Declaration of Independ-
ence, and, as you will notice, Washington believed that the British cabinet was still planning to get back
these colonies, but could not because "affairs of Ireland were too turbu-
This shows how persistently the Irish have kept up the effort to ob-
tain independence, not only for 136 tain independence, not only for 136
years, as Washington's letter shows, but for SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS.
Soon we shall be celebrating
George Washington's birthday. How many realize what Washington was to this country? Do we feel as in-
tensely about him, for instance, as they did in the days of Daniel Webster 1 Webster, who was born in this
week, 139 years ago, made a famous week, 139 years ago, made a famous Here is a part of it, worth reading,
and every word still true-although as time passes we forget what we
owe to our FEW REALLY GREAT MEN orator, said:
"Inspiring auspices, this day, surround us and cheer us. It
the anniversary of the birth of
Washington. We should know this, even if we had lost our calen-
dars, for we should be reminded of it by the shouts of joy and gladness. The whole atmosphere is
redolent of his name; hills and redolent of his name; hills and
forests, rocks and rivers, echt and re-echo his praises. All the good, whether learned or unlearned,
high or low, rich or poor, feel, this day, that there is one treas-
nre common to them all, and that ure common to them all, and that
is the fame and character of Washington. They recount his deeds,
ponder over his principles and ponder over his principles and
teachings, and resolve to be more and more guided by them in the future. "To the old and the young, to all born in the land, and to all
whose love of liberty has brought whose love of liberty has brought
them from foreign shores to make them from foreign shores to make
this the home of their adoption, the name of Washington is this 'day an exhilarating theme. Americans by birth are prond of his character, and exiles from foreign shores are eager to participate in
admiration of him; and it is true admiration of him; and
that he is, this day, here, everythat he is, this day, here, all the world over, more an any day since his birth.'

## Legal Murder in Washington

N Washington, the Capital of the greatest nation in the world, an eighteen-year-old boy,' condemning him to die by hanging. Proponents of capital punishment declare that this boy must be sacrificed that his example may serve as
a deterrent to others. Does the "legal". murder of a person who has committed a crime deter others Read what the Anti-Capital Punish ment Society says
that is an axiom with penologists that there will always be a certain and those who commit these murder can never be prevented from the
commission of their insane crime commission of their insane crime-
for every homicide seems to argue for every homicide seems to argue
a certain insanity in the perpetrator. "If capital punishment were really deterrent, how happens it that in the
times when capital punishment was times when capital punishment was
applied for more than 200 crimes, applied for more than 200 crimes
the gallows were not only at their busiest, but the number of crimes reached their highest record 7 Proo
that capital punishment is not de that capital punishment is nob ence to the experience of the state
and countries which have abolished
it: "It has been abolished in Italy Portugal, Switzerland (in fifteen of its twenty-two cantons), Holland son), in Belgium, and in ten states of the German empire
"It has been abolished in Vene-
zuela, Equador, Costa Rica and Brazil. It is now abolished in ten States
of our Union. It is the consensus of statements that the abolition of capital punishment has not only de
creased the proportionate number of homicides but in most instances, after the lapse of a definite number
of years, it has been discovered that of years, it has been discovered that
the abolition of capital punishment has led to a considerable decrease in the actual number of homicides. death penalty in 1863 . The decade before the abolition it had 921 mur-
ders, in the decade after the abolition it had 703 murders, an actual of the fact that the population followed
crease.
"Italy, the home of the vendetta, abolished the death penalty in 1889;
in 1910 representatives from Italy in in 1910 representatives from Italy in
the great International Prison Congress held in Chicago (according to
the authorized publication of the proceedings) declared in behalf of
the. Italian people, that the results the. Italian people, that the results
of the abolition of the death penalty

## Votes for <br> Washington

Tennesressman Cordell, Hull, of Means Committee of the House, avors the local suffrage plan of the,
National Committee for D. C. Suf frage as set forth in the Zihlman "I desire to further inform myself on the suffrage matter,'" Judge Hull
said,' "and as I am
much interested I
 shall carofully read will be made
the residents
We


Congrings that may
'I feel sure that n the District
men whe created the state ${ }^{-}$ men who had a hand in that pros
ceeding did not have in their vision ceeding did not have in their vision
the present magnificent city of interests, but to be peopled by those engaged in to be peopled by those engaged in
governmental activities."

## GOING HOME WITH MARTENS



HUMANISMS


Some Reason.

## 

Scared to Death.


Mr. B. Baer


## Washington Car-Stops Hard to Find at Night

There is merit in the complaints of many Washingtonians and strangers that car-stop signs on our streets are difficult to find at night in portions of the city not too welf lighted. Their location is, of course, known to residents living year them, but citizens of one part of Washington
going to other parts in the evening often become confused as to just where to find car stops. If the weather is bad the inconvenience is considerable. The suggestion is made that the measly little signs should be illaminated ond ear apart. Street railway and Public Utilities officials might take this suggestion into consideration, inasmuch as the time is here when street car patrons should begin to have some thotight given to their corvenience.

The inauguration period will bring to Washington thousands of strangers who will have a fine time locating car stops in some parts of the city in the evenings, particularly on suburban lines where the cars run many minutes apart and there are few people on the streets to give

## Contirameeme



