

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition. WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY, April 7, 1922 THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor The Evening Star Newspaper Company Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. New York Office, 150 Nassau St. Chicago Office, Tower Building. European Office, 10 Regent St., London, England.

should not in the name of economy be done things which experience has shown to be reckless extravagance. The American people welcomed the limitation of naval armaments agreed upon in the Washington conference, because it provided a way of reducing military expenditures without imperiling national security. But they never have given Congress any reason to think that they wanted the American Navy reduced below the effective strength provided for in the conference agreement. And the same thing applies to the Army. There is no sentiment in this country favorable to a large military establishment, but the people want and are willing to pay for a standing Army sufficiently large to meet the requirements of national safety and public order. And they are willing to spend any reasonable amount which can be effectively employed in giving the young men of America the rudiments of military training. They now realize the terrible and unnecessary sacrifice involved in sending untrained men under untrained officers into battle, and they never will be willing, in the name of economy or in any other name, that that experience should be repeated.

Experiences in Nationalization.

While the coal miners are admitted seeking nationalization of the coal industry, control and operation of the mines under governmental authority, a branch of the government service, the Shipping Board, is insisting that the government shall go out of the business of operating a merchant marine. The experiment of the government in the shipping business is causing a loss to the government of \$50,000,000 a year. The enterprise into which the government was forced by the exigency of war proves in peace time to be disastrous, as was that other war emergency undertaking of governmental operation of the railways. Government's participation in business activities has been shown by actual experience to be a failure.

Popular Lenten Services.

Midday religious services at Keith's Theater have been one of the outstanding features of the observance in Washington of that vernal fast in preparation for Easter which is called Lent. The keeping of which is enjoined by the Greek, Roman and Anglican and Lutheran churches. In these midday Lenten services the effort has been to present the beautiful and noble truths of Christian faith that multitudes of men who have not realized these truths or who are in need of refreshment of the spirit. The services have been a soul tonic to thousands. The faith has been carried to men who had not heard the message before, and to many men whose church ties have become weakened or broken. The results have been so encouraging that Washington will probably have these midday Lenten services in all the years that are to come. The services are held under the auspices of the Laymen's Service Association of the Diocese of Washington, with the co-operation of the Washington Federation of Churches, and are held at Keith's Theater daily except Saturdays and Sundays between 12:30 and 1 o'clock.

Good Rules.

Ten general rules of conduct prescribed for the park police by Lieut. Col. Sherrill, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, might also be prescribed for men who do not wear the park police uniform. The rules are good rules for all men. They lay stress on loyalty, alertness and courtesy. It has not been observed that the average policeman, either of the park or regular street-beat variety, is any more lacking in these commendable qualities than the average civilian, and the Sherrill rules might safely be recommended to everybody.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Money considerations are always uppermost in discussions of strikes and lockouts. The loss of wages by labor, the loss of earnings by capital, are stressed to the subordination, and sometimes to the exclusion, of other things. Of course, these are important considerations. Money makes the mare go. Labor must live and capital must live. Wages and dividends press for attention whenever productivity is halted. The dinner pail must be filled, and a lean wallet is not welcome anywhere. But there are other considerations deserving of attention. Strikes and lockouts cause bad feeling, or increase bad feeling where it already exists, between men who living in the same community have need of the strongest neighborly impulses—men who should work together with the common good in mind.

Cost of Unpreparedness.

When a wise man is in legal difficulties he goes to a lawyer for advice, and abides by it. When he is ill he consults a physician, and takes the medicine prescribed. He goes to an architect to have plans for a building drawn, to an engineer for bridge designs. Whatever his problem, in fact, he looks for its solution to specialists, to experts who have made the study of particular subjects their life work.

Aid From Great Britain.

The British government is helping the United States debt funding commission lay the groundwork for adjustment and conversion of the huge sums owed this government by the governments of Europe. London has addressed a note to the European allies setting forth that whereas Great Britain is called upon to begin the payment of interest on her debt to the United States she must reserve the right to call upon the allies for interest on the sums they are owing to her. The British government owes this government in the neighborhood of five billions of dollars and probably an equal sum is owed the British treasury by the European allies. So long as the United States did not press for interest payments the British could afford to be lenient with their debtors. Confronted now with the necessity of meeting the obligation to America with actual cash, it is only natural

that they should want offsetting cash from the nations which owe them money.

This move by the British treasury will go a long way toward removing the huge interlarded web debt from the vague realm of chimera and reducing it to a concrete actuality. And the sooner the debt is recognized as an actual, substantial thing which must be reckoned with the better the prospect that it can be adjusted on a basis of fairness and common sense and a plan of payments arranged which will involve no undue hardships. So long as the European nations looked upon the debt as men are inclined to look upon the day of judgment, indefinite both as to manner and time of coming, neither debtors nor creditors could view it with anything but dissatisfaction and uneasiness.

Great Britain has led the way in recognizing that the war debt is a just obligation toward the discharge of which honest effort must be made. When the other debtor nations come to the same state of mind they will find this government far from being a ruthless creditor. Neither the government nor the people of this country want to wring from the people of Europe money which they need for their own preservation. But both the government and the people do want to do business with Europe in a businesslike way, and this was not possible so long as the attitude of the debtor nations was, "We'll pay you some day, when we find the money rolling down hill."

Barbarism.

New York reports a "drive" by 2,000 barbers to force the price of a haircut up to \$1. These barbers seem to believe in cutting everything except prices. Their motto seems to be, "Long prices for short hair." Some will conclude that they are just as unreasonable in their charges as in their conversation, and that they are trying hard to break into the society of plumbers and other ultra-wealthy circles.

When the price of a haircut was availed from 15-25 cents to half a dollar men uttered some complaint, but they bore the pain of the inflated price with the same stoicism that they had long shown in being shaved with a dull razor. But with the dollar haircut the man, the worm, may turn. He may counter against this unreasonable and unseasonable proposition by going back to the cavalier or medieval style of long hair and to the revolutionary, long bushy whiskers and the mustache were the proper thing, or the proper things.

Mr. Ford's Forty-Hour Week.

"It is unfortunate that Ford cannot employ all the workmen in America," so the Quincy (Ill.) Whig-Journal declares apropos of the inauguration of the five-day week in the Ford factories. But to many other editors the gain to the workmen in Ford's employment is doubtful, since the reduction in hours is regarded as a reduction in earnings as well.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON. Shattered Confidence. I used to say that there was no excuse for discontent.

I felt that there could be no fear of sorrow an' distress When Brother Bill secured a place to work for the U. S.

This life is all uncertainty. The faith that once you felt In glorious institutions, like the April snow must melt.

I look into the future an' I can't restrain a sob. The country's gettin' or less. Brother Bill has lost his job.

No longer do I feel the mood for laughter an' for song. The family gathers 'round an' talks of things all goin' wrong.

Our kindly natures, too confidin', leave us in a fix. An' mother says she thinks we'll have to change our politics.

We fully thought that we were due for happiness secure. With offices well filled an' with promotion swift an' sure.

We've had a rude awakenin' an' with fear our pulses throb. The country's facin' danger. Brother Bill has lost his job.

Avoiding the Abrupt Negative. "A man must learn to say, 'No,'" remarked the moralist.

"Not a man in my position," replied Senator Sorghum. "There are requests, of course, that must be refused, but on the arts of politics is breaking the news as gently and deliberately as possible."

Jud Tunkins says maybe the fashion'll change so that a man won't get embarrassed when his wife asks him to describe how another woman was dressed.

Gold. The golden blossoms fade away. They cheer us, but they will not stay. The blossom gold is not to blame, For regular money does the same.

Systematic Accumulation. "How did prices get to be so high in the first place?" inquired the plain citizen.

Argument Made by Gen. Sawyer For Public Welfare Department

CO-ORDINATION OF THE 151 social agencies in the District of Columbia, including all the separate welfare work offices in the government, will be a possibility of the proposed department of public welfare, which is included in the plan for reorganization of the executive department now in the hands of the President.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, the President's personal physician, who is leading proponent of the department of welfare, said to a Star reporter that such co-ordination would be included in the aims and purposes of the change and that it would, if effected, work to the great benefit of the people in the city. The general ideals of the department would be to spread the benefits of such public welfare to the nation, he said, but added that it would without a doubt be of great advantage to this city.

At present practically every executive department has some welfare agency to take care of the injured or ill. There is no co-ordination of the various kinds of welfare work, although they all aim at one purpose. In fact, there are in some departments separate welfare rooms in separate parts of the departments, and these rooms are not co-ordinated within the department itself.

Gen. Sawyer explained that during the last calendar year there was spent by the federal government a total of \$700,000,000 for the operation of the agencies, now separated, which it is proposed to include in the Department of Public Welfare. The employees already engaged in this work number 42,000, he said.

It is not the hope of the proponents of the department to be completely effected within the present administration, as it is considered a project involving great changes, requiring time and experience. The purpose of the new department would include, Gen. Sawyer said, bringing together all welfare agencies in "combined force for a specific objective, instead of allowing them to remain divided and working in a manner directed only to individual concerns."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The success of the Parisian movement appears to be doomed from the start, however, for the ladies don't like it. They say the innovation must not be. The traditional black of men's formal dress is absolutely essential to any brilliant gathering in order to get a uniform effect. The "colorful" gowns of the women. It is an interesting point and may lead to a fashion.

Men might take a hint from the recent development of women's fashions and begin to think for their freedom through their sporting attire.

They might go in for colorful sports clothes and after a cautious campaign find themselves freed from irksome somberness also in evening dress.—Rockford Star (Independent).

The Women of France.

Leaders of the woman's movement in France have set themselves to remodel the whole civil law of that country, and thereby have given a stunning surprise to thousands of Americans.

France, in this respect, offers the most amusing contrast between theory and practice that the world holds today. Theoretically, and in the eye of the law, the Frenchwoman is not a slave. She is a free citizen, as Napoleon brutally phrased it, "Left to the law alone, she has no rights over her property, her children, her correspondents, her place and manner of living. The husband is absolute master in all these things. Practically, however, the French woman is the controlling partner in marriage, and wields a greater influence than her enjoy in any other country. The rope—perhaps greater than women wield in America.

Legal disabilities of women should be abolished—and now that France has taken up the question, they are likely to be abolished in comparative short order. They cause a detour of lost motion and needless effort, and no doubt are made the instruments of petty tyranny on many occasions. Statute books should be brought up to the standards of the civilization which makes them—no one will make a host of absurd mistakes in judging a civilization by its statute books.—Chicago Journal (democratic).

Does Oregon Know This? LONDON—According to the Daily Mail the limit of high cost has been found, and, in Mexico, at that. The Mail says:

The most expensive city in the world where it is paid for a meal without wine and 3 shillings for a glass of milk, is Tampico, on the Gulf coast of Mexico. The cost of living to a British business man, who has just returned to this country, "Wages in Tampico are 2 shillings 6 pence a thimbleful, and a glass of lemonade costs 2 shillings. A felt hat, which would cost 10 shillings in England, is sold in Tampico for 8 pence, costs more than three times this sum. The single furnished room cannot be had for less than a week.

Tampico is a modern town with many fine buildings, and a variety theater, all built cheaply by Jowl with miserable little huts. The Mexicans, he states, carry firearms, and do not hesitate to use them. "I saw a man struggling with two others in the main street and all had revolvers drawn."

Wages in Tampico are also high. Mexican and Indian are hired at 3 shillings to 5 shillings a day to make roads or bridges. The oil well drillers are paid £100 a month and all the men who build the wells get as much as \$3 a day.

"A financial wizard" is nothing remarkable. He simply offers something that you do not know, and take its course.—Rochester Times-Union.

You make too much of your flappers.—Margot Asquith. No; we only hope to take something of them.—Arkansas Gazette.

A party of heavily armed scientists has started in pursuit of the alleged Patagonian plesiosaurus. Here's hoping for the survival of the fittest.—Poria Transcript.

The popular subject for high school compositions this year will be "White Are We Shifting?"—New York Tribune.

America is making it plain to Europe that it isn't open to further coin-currency.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The most important matter in the world is gray.—Nashville Tennessean.

A politician may fool all of the people some of the time, but we have always felt dubious about classifying women as people.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Woodward & Lothrop DOWN STAIRS STORE

These Spring Dresses Are Ever So Charming and Low Priced at \$13.75

You'll admire them as soon as you notice their fascinating styles and fine quality materials: Canton Crepe Crepe de Chine Georgette Chiffon Taffeta Krepe Knit Individualized by delightful little trimming touches, and with the general new fashion tendencies of VERY LOW WAIST LINES UNUSUAL SLEEVES NEW TUNICS Sashes, girdles, cords, tassels, beaded motifs, shirring, embroidery and braids are employed in different ways. Sizes 16 to 42. Models for Misses and Women.



Hundreds of New Blouses, \$1.95 For Easter Suits and For Sport Skirts

50 DIFFERENT MODELS Fine Hand-made Blouses with new back closing and round collars, and with veste fronts and roll collars. Hand embroidery, hemstitching and tucking. Dimities, Voiles, Organdies, Batistes in white or tweed shades and innumerable styles with Peggy collars, tuxedos, round or roll collars and trim little cuffs. All sizes.



Effectively Styled Hats Pre-Easter Offering at \$5

So many becoming shapes we cannot begin to describe half of them—even in general. But in the display you may select from Milan Hair Cloth Leghorn Combinations Candy Cloth Hair Braid Straw Cloth Jockey Red Tile Blue Periwinkle Jade Brown-Tan Navy-Black TRIMMINGS OF—Ostrich Flowers Fruit Ribbons Novelties

Pumps and Oxfords \$1.95 \$2.95 \$3.95 Jersey Silk Petticoats \$2.95

Pumps of kid or patent leathers with plain, single, double or triple straps and variety of heels. Oxfords of kid or calf, with low, military or Cuban heels. Wanted shades. Children's Shoes—Pumps At \$2.95—Boys' Gun Metal or Tan Calf Lace Shoes. Sizes 13 to 6 At \$1.25—Infants' Patent Leather Roman Strap Sandals and Patent or Tan Kid Button Shoes. Sizes 3 to 8. Petticoats for street or dress wear, as determined by their colors—brilliant high shades or deep dark tones. Made with deep pleated flounces in contrasting shades or effects.

Genuine French Kid Gloves LESS THAN HALF PRICE \$1 pair

IN SIZES 5 1/2 TO 6 1/2 ONLY A sale for women and misses with small hands. Two-clasp gloves with three rows of self or white stitching—over-seam and P. K. sewn. In shades of brown—gray—black—white All the gloves are perfect in make, and for women wearing these sizes this selling is a valuable one. NOTE—Not all sizes in every style and color.

Fine Corsets \$2.65 Silk Taffeta Frocks, \$8 An Easter Special for Girls

The well known Buster Brown make, which stands for high quality and durable wear. Shades of NUDE, POLO, SILVER, NAVY, BLACK. Liste tops, spliced heels and soles. All sizes. Youthful and becoming styles of crisp taffeta that admits bouffant flares and ruffles. Trimmings of many varieties, including new designs in wool embroidery. You will want one of these for your young daughter. Children's fine mercerized lisle sock with fancy roll tops. In green, light blue, pink, brown, lavender and black. Also three-quarter sock in ponce, brown, black, white.