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Can You Make a Small Farm Profitable?

Yes, in Prohibition Territory.

This is the story of a little ten-acre farm in North Carolina, belonging to a mountaineer.

The facts and figures are supplied by an important Government official, one known to everybody in the United States. The facts are exactly as he gave them, and they prove that in prohibition territory farming can be made profitable—if you do not take the law too seriously.

A North Carolina mountaineer planted ten acres in corn. He got twenty-four bushels to the acre, 240 bushels in all. He then proceeded as follows, doing what thousands of others are doing in prohibition territory where prohibition eliminates the temperate drinks and puts the population on a whiskey basis.

He kept 140 bushels of corn for his own use, to feed his horses, cows, pigs, and have seed for next year. He bought a small still and barrels for fermenting purposes.

From one hundred bushels of corn he made three hundred gallons, or 1,200 quarts, of moonshine whiskey. This he sold to the soldiers in a nearby cantonment at \$4 a quart.

1,200 quarts at \$4 equals \$4,800. Deducting \$200 for overhead charge and costs of sale, balance, \$4,600.

Deducting \$1,000 "for avoidance of interference and allaying suspicion," which in plain English means "bribery," and you have a net balance for the farmer of \$3,600 for one hundred bushels of corn.

That is \$36.00 per bushel, or \$360.00 per acre, after saving enough corn for the farmer's own use and for next year's planting.

These figures, which are guaranteed, show:  
First, that a small farm can be made profitable.  
Second, why prohibition does not prohibit—where public opinion and private selfishness are opposed to it.  
With nation-wide prohibition there would be many a profitable little cornfield in the United States.

Government Ownership of Telephones at the National Capital

The Postmaster Pushing the Thing, Approved, of Course, by the President.

Postmaster Burleson has made a good fight for telephone public ownership in Washington, and in spite of obliging Congressmen anxious to protect private monopoly, there is every prospect that Mr. Burleson will succeed.

The local monopoly played into his hands nicely. It was announced, solemnly, that with wages increasing and all the other difficulties, including more business than ever (just why more business should be a detriment is not clear), the telephone company would have to increase its charges.

Thereupon Mr. Burleson said, "You need not do that. The Postoffice will take over your telephone service, run it for the Government, pay employes as much as they are getting now or more, give better service, make no increased charge, and earn a profit."

That, as you can imagine, was embarrassing to the private monopoly and the private monopoly Congressmen.

In spite of strong opposition, the bill is reported out. And unless telephone monopoly discovers VERY persuasive arguments for Congressmen, to stiffen their backbones and make them brave, public ownership of the telephone system by the Postoffice will begin, as it should begin, at the National Capital, and end later with a little Government telephone bell in the American farmhouse most distant from Washington, D. C.

We invite the Congress of the United States, and Senator Bankhead of Alabama especially, to become enthusiastic supporters of this telephone public ownership idea.

As chairman of the committee that recommended purchase by the Government of the pneumatic tube system, Senator Bankhead has gone on record as favoring Government purchase and ownership.

It is, of course, not thinkable that he would recommend the purchase by the Government of the pneumatic tube system, doubtful at best in value, and officially rejected by the Postoffice Department, and at the same time oppose purchase of the telephone system that the people and the Postoffice Department WANT.

His lofty spirit of patriotism would make it impossible for Senator Bankhead, or any other Senator, to oppose Government control of the most highly developed, most important means of communication—the telephone—and at the same time fight for, and insist upon, Government purchase of a very doubtful pneumatic-tube property whose owners are anxious to unload it.

We invite Senator Bankhead to rise in the Senate, give three quiet cheers for Government ownership, and say, "I am for public ownership of telephone and telegraph, the modern, recognized means of communication. I realize that the people took control of the post office because they chose to control COMMUNICATION OF CITIZENS WITH EACH OTHER. I see that the telephone and the telegraph are simple, natural extension and development of communication and therefore, like the mails, they should be controlled by the people."

"I demand Government ownership of telephones and telegraphs."

(Continued from First Column.)

APRIL FOOL!



THE BEST-LOVED WOMEN OF HISTORY HAVE HAD BRAINS

By Beatrice Fairfax.

History records innumerable instances in which women, long past middle life, have kept youth and the ability to command admiration into a green old age.

And in no case is it recorded that they spent an undue amount of time on the external processes of keeping young. They kept alive a great variety of interests, they made friends among brilliant men, they kept abreast of current topics, they kept their minds young and their faces seem to have taken care of themselves.

Keep Young In Spirit. The brain begins to die and the body inevitably follows. The women who have kept their youth conspicuously have been young in spirit.

Perhaps the most famous case of the prolongation of youth is that of Ninon D'Enclos, a famous French beauty whose grandson fell in love with her when she was seventy, though at the time he was unaware of his relationship to the fascinating woman who won his heart. Needless to say his grandmother rejected his suit.

Her salon was the most famous of that day, and among her intimate friends were Madame de Maintenon, Madame de Lafayette, and Queen Christina of Sweden. Among the men who paid homage to her beauty and wit were Richelieu, Conde, St. Evremont, La Rochefoucauld, and three generations of the family of Sevigne. These men and women discussed endlessly political questions, corresponded voluminously and had many intellectual interests in common.

Her Mind Was Alert. Ninon D'Enclos kept young because her mind was alert and constantly refreshed by the best talk of the day. Of course, all Paris was in love with her, but "all Paris" would not have been if she had been dull and stupid and had nothing to talk about but silly personalities.

Madame Roland was nearly forty at the time of her execution in Paris in 1793—a victim of the French revolution. Her salon was the headquarters of the republicans and Girondists, and she inspired many of the men who made possible the Republic of France.

She was not a beauty, nor was she unduly concerned about her "looks," but she had a great mind and a great heart, and no woman of that period wielded a greater influence.

Recamier Remarkable For Intelligence As Well As Beauty.

Recamier kept her beauty and influence to a surprising age. She was seventy-two at the time of her death, and her great influence was only beginning to wane. Her intelligence, as well as her beauty, attracted to her the most brilliant circle in Paris during the consulate and empire and later at Abbaye-aux-Bois. Among her friends were Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand, and Constant, but she was accredited with loving only Augustus of Prussia. She had agreed to marry him, and her husband, who was three times her

age, had consented to a divorce, but, learning that he had lost his fortune, the famous beauty was so touched by his loyalty that she refused to leave him in his poverty.

These women, and scores of others who have helped to make history, were as conspicuous for their brains as for their beauty. They did not spend their time in steaming and creaming in beauty parlors, they did not devote hours in getting ready for bed, and hours in preparing to meet the world again, next day. Women who keep young, by physical means alone, defeat their purpose at the start.

They achieve a curious mummified effect, that suggests rather an old doll, preserved through successive generations for reasons of sentiment, rather than a real human being.

Keep the Divine Spark Alive. If you allow the spirit, subjective mind, or whatever you may call the divine spark within you to age, a ton of cold cream, or steam enough to propel a battleship won't keep you actually young looking.

Age is more a mental than a physical process. Put a young girl or boy to live with elderly people and he or she will rapidly become much older than a child of the same age living among other children. The constant system of accommodation going on in the young mind, the daily adaptation to the older point of view, brings about a premature age.

If you would be young, surround yourself as much as possible with people whose minds are alert and vital. Keep in touch with children and young people and try to see life in their terms of joyous expectation.

Regard Life As Eight in the Morning. If you are forty, think of life as about 8 o'clock of a beautiful sunny morning in early spring and that all good fortune is awaiting you. If you do this regularly and conscientiously you will notice a change in your appearance, aging, petulant lines will grow dim, you will begin to look young because you have trained yourself to feel young.

Refresh your soul with music, art and literature—not trash. Have as comprehensive a point of view as possible, go to hear people talk on subjects whether you agree with them or not. Talk, argument, discussion does for the mind what boxing and exercise does for the body. Monotony is the death of the brain—therefore of youth and life. Nothing is so bad for people as to see the same set of individuals day after day, to eat the same kind of meals, to hear the same jokes and talk over and over the same subjects, to have the same round of duties and pleasures.

Change, the Salt That Preserves. Change is the salt that preserves body and brain. If you are a conservative, hear what a radical has to say, and vice versa. And above all things don't dwell on your ailments, don't "enjoy poor health" and revel in talking about it. Your health, symptoms and general bad feelings are not fit subjects of discussion outside of the doctor's office. Don't dwell on ill health and age and you'll keep young.

Not only this. There is hardly a year passes during which Congress does not arrange an "inspection tour" of some kind which, in effect, amounts to a most excellent holiday junket for a party selected from among our honorable legislators AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE. These junkets each cost the Government anywhere from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and the only thing the people of the country ever get in return is a report. GOVERNMENT CLERK.

Beeler Scores Again

Applying Common Sense to a Bad Problem in Crowded Street Cars He Works Out a Plan Which May Make Us All Comfortable and Happy.

By EARL GODWIN.

That old principle of physics which teaches us that two solid objects cannot occupy the same space at the same time has been neglected for a long time in Washington with the result that everyone has tried to be in the same place or get to the same place at the same time every morning and every evening.

Result: Crowded street cars, badly mused shoppers, fretful office holders, bad tempered clerks, many letters from Irate Citizen, whose name is Legion, and a general feeling of incompetence.

To cure this rush JOHN A. BEELER, traffic expert who has lived with railroads and railroad affairs all his life, comes to Washington as the adviser of the DISTRICT GOVERNMENT—looks over the situation.

He sees right away that the congestion is already beyond the control of the street car companies and that it is growing every day, and that by the end of the year, with 40,000 more people here, the Government's war business will suffer appreciably.

He sees that there are two ways to cure the evil. One would be to build more street car lines and get more cars, and the other is to change the habits of the city. It will take months, and perhaps years, to build enough new street car lines and get enough new cars. It will be easy to make the changes in the schedule of the traveling public. The problem is to relieve the congestion TODAY.

Already he has taught the city something in the way of getting on cars and avoiding useless stops. His latest suggestion to scatter the opening and closing hours of Government departments and private offices promises to give everyone elbow room on the cars going and coming. Of course, his suggestions are not laws.

As far as advising merchants to open their stores at 10 o'clock a. m. is concerned, that recommendation seems to be so radical a departure from the present plan that further thought is advisable. The merchants themselves undoubtedly will take up the matter together.

I would also depart in one small item from the Beeler recommendations. He advises closing the District Building at 4 o'clock p. m. I trust that some day the offices in that building with which people have to deal constantly will be kept open ALL day long. At present it is a hardship to some persons to get to the tax office, the collector's office, or the license office, the building inspector's office, and the other public offices, during the time allotted for public business.

HEARD AND SEEN

Easter Monday or Eggless Monday—Washington with a broad, fair, and liberal policy, and I wish there were more Congressmen with the same spirit.

Easter Sunday was a wonder and after I had attended divine services at 7:45 (new time) I walked down town. "JIM" BAKER, secretary of the Senate, standing on his porch, waved me a welcome.

ARTHUR DUNN went to St. John's church yesterday.

With broad use of the editorial "we," S. M. STOCKSLAGER, of the McGill building, discusses the question Automobiles vs. Pedestrians at length, and I quote Mr. Stockslager as follows:

"The only possible advantage to be gained by requiring pedestrians to cross streets only at the regular crossings is to the vehicular traffic, for anyone must know such foot passengers could cross elsewhere with much less danger than at such crossings. But they are driven to these crossings in the interest of the vehicular traffic and, IN THEORY assumed to have a prior right-of-way at such crossings. But whoever saw or hears of any vehicle driver willingly complying with such theory or regulations? We are sure we never did. On the contrary, particularly in the vast majority of crossings where there is no crossing policeman, they blow their horns when a block or more away and expect all pedestrians to run to cover or be run down. They usually choose the former."

BILLY RODENBERG, riding by in a new automobile, made me hop in with him. He believes in treating Washington with a broad, fair, and liberal policy, and I wish there were more Congressmen with the same spirit.

Government Ownership of Telephones at the National Capital.

(Continued in Last Column.)

telegraphs. I only urged the purchase of those pneumatic tubes as a little entering wedge. That was my subtle diplomacy."

If Senator Bankhead and his friends that recommended the purchase of the interesting pneumatic tube outfit will go on record as above suggested, they will find the record of value later on.

THE PEOPLE MEAN TO OWN THEIR OWN NATURAL MONOPOLIES, AND THEY WILL OWN THEM. And they will select for purchase those that have real value—not discarded, extravagant, broken-down pneumatic tube concerns or out-of-date express companies.

The war is educating the people rapidly. Congressmen that do not keep up with the procession will have a chance to think it over at home.

P. S.—Concerning the property of the local telephone monopoly in Washington. The property status is clearly fixed by the statement of the company that it is not paying expenses by charging present legal fees. This shows, of course, that the franchise in itself is worth nothing—unless the people should consent to tax themselves an additional amount in order to MAKE IT WORTH SOMETHING.

The mere franchise being worth nothing, the Government should pay a fair price for the actual property of the telephone company, making allowance, perhaps, for the increased war value of copper in the wires, and, perhaps, not eliminating in computing the price of the telephone instruments the large profit that the Western Electric Company makes by selling goods at an extravagant price to its big, rich brother, the Bell Telephone Company.

The Government should always be just and generous. But this does not mean that it should play the part of the farmer negotiating for a gold brick. We hope that all Senators see the point.