



GATHERING NEWS IN THE CAPITAL

PRESIDENT HARDING SEES THE CORRESPONDENTS TWICE A WEEK, AND LIKES IT.

SCRIBES ARE A BUSY LOT

Cabinet Members Must Be Interviewed Daily—Secretary Denby Is Jovial and Secretary Hughes More Spontaneous Than Was Expected.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—During the war there was a vast amount of vital departmental news in Washington which could not be given to the country.

Today peace has come and there are daily conferences in every department of the government between the chief thereof and the representatives of the great news-gathering organizations of the United States and the special correspondents.

The President of the United States sees the newspaper men twice a week, on Tuesday at one o'clock and on Friday at four o'clock.

Hard Work for Correspondents. Is it becoming for one who tries to write of the doings of the capital to enter a complaint of hard work?

Secretary Denby is a jovial sailor soul, or should one say a jovial marine soul? He is built like a man who likes his joke, and his structural outlines and embodiment do not belie themselves.

Mr. Denby is Jolly. Secretary Denby is a jovial sailor soul, or should one say a jovial marine soul?

The department of state today is the custodian of matters of endeavor of national and international moment to a greater extent than any other department of government.

One wants to say "pass the buck," but perhaps it is better in this connection to say "pass the responsibility."

One-third of the total wealth of England is held by 58,000 persons.

THE KITCHEN CABINET (Logo with a woman and a child)

"Labor" had been to me a phrase; But now through all my length of days It means no mere "commodity," But human beings just like me— Who live and love and plan and hope For greater things. And if they grope In dull, blind fashion, crudely planned, I shall not fail to understand.—Braley.

WHAT TO EAT.

When young green onions are plentiful serve them cooked as asparagus, serving them in stalks of three or four on well buttered toast and with a drawn butter or white sauce.

Lamb's Tongue, Princess Style.—Wash three lamb's tongues in cold water, cover with boiling water, add one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, a dash of cayenne, two cloves, a bit of bay leaf; cook gently until tender.

Caramel-Almond Ice Cream.—Mix one-half cupful of flour, one cupful of sugar, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, and two cupfuls of hot milk with one and one-half cupfuls of caramel flavoring and cook in a double boiler for 20 minutes, stirring frequently.

Calf's Brains With Eggs.—Prepare a pair of brains by soaking in cold water, then trim and drop into boiling salted water and let remain for five minutes.

If you would know the flavor of a pie. The juicy smell, the spice and taste. You must be patient till the fiery core is cool. Then bite a little deeper than the crust.

GOOD THINGS. A good dish to use up baked beans is the following: Baked-Bean Soup.—Put two cupfuls of cold baked beans, four cupfuls of water, two slices of onion and a few celery leaves in a saucepan and let simmer one hour.

Sponge Pound Cake.—Beat one-half cupful of butter to a cream, add the grated rind of a lemon and gradually beat in one-half cupful of sugar and the beaten yolks of four eggs, one cupful of flour sifted again with one tablespoonful of cornstarch and a teaspoonful of baking powder; lastly fold in the stiffly-beaten whites and bake in a loaf thirty to forty minutes.

Egg Scrambled With Ham.—Break three or four eggs into a saucepan, add a little milk, seasoning of salt and pepper and butter, then add a half cupful of chopped cooked ham; stir until well mixed and serve with buttered toast and fried potatoes.

Calf's Liver Force meat.—Rub the inner surface of a trying pan with half of a cut clove of garlic. Cut a pound of calf's or lamb's liver in cubes and cook them in bacon fat with half a shallot. Cook, stirring often until well cooked, then cool, add a few cubes of veal or the breast of a chicken, pound in a mortar, then put through a sieve.

MOTHER READY TO SELL BABIES

Husband Dead, Widow With Nine Children Driven to Last Ditch of Poverty.

IN PATHETIC APPEAL

Heart-Broken Parent Writing to Sacrifice Only Thing of Value That Misfortune Has Left Her to Save Others.

Clarence, Pa.—Her husband dead, her relatives and neighbors too poor to help, and her efforts at self-support paralyzed by business depression, Mrs. J. T. Martin, a widow and mother of nine children, living in a three-room shack in this little mountain village, offers to sell two of her children so that she and the other seven may live.

Driven to the last desperate ditch of poverty, this mother is willing to sacrifice the only thing of value that misfortune has left her and is ready to part with her two youngest and prettiest babies. With a hand that lagged at every letter and eyes that scarce could see, she wrote her appeal as follows:

Willing to Make Sacrifice. "For Sale—Two blue-eyed, light-haired little girls, four and a half and two and a half years old. I would like to sell them as I have no way to support a family of nine children and myself. It's sell my babies or starve. I have spent my last cent. I am willing to work myself, but there is no place here for me to work. I do not want to steal or beg, for that is against the law, and I do not want to stain my hands with my child's blood, so there is no other way but to sell my dear little girls or starve."

Mrs. Martin said her husband came from Russia 19 years ago. She also came from Russia and speaks four languages—Lithuanian, Slavish, Polish and English. They were married in Shenandoah, Pa., in 1902.

Stricken With Influenza.

"Yes, we were happy then," the widow said, "but we were not happy long because my husband could not make enough money for us to live on



She Wrote Her Appeal.

In the hard coal mines, so we came to Clarence. That was in 1917. The next year, 1918, my husband was stricken with influenza and died. The day he was buried, our tenth baby was born—Clara.

The heart-broken mother said that her husband left her only \$90. One of the boys begged to work and he was sent to a brickyard. Another boy sold newspapers, and it was his money that has kept the family from starvation. The mines have closed, and there is no work for the older boys. Her relatives are too poor to help her, she said.

WEDDED IN JAIL, ESCAPES

Man, Who Wood From Behind Bars, Left Through Tunnel, Deserting Bridal.

Columbia, Ky.—Fourteen-year-old Nannie Bell West is minus a new husband and jailer A. W. Tarter is short a prisoner as the result of the escape of Albert West, who was held in jail on a charge of felony. While in jail, West courted and won the heart of Nannie Bell, who carried food and flowers to the prisoners.

He confided to the jailer that she had said "yes," and asked if the jailer would kindly obtain him a marriage license. The jailer would and did. He escorted Albert and Nannie to the Baptist church parsonage, across the street from the jail, where Rev. Leslie Smith married the couple.

Then Albert kissed his bride and returned to his cell. That night an unidentified person tunneled through the wall of the jail, opened West's cell door and he, with another prisoner, escaped.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Thirty Killed in Race War in Tulsa, Okla.—Whites Burn All Black Belt.

SENATE FIRM FOR BIG NAVY

Passes Appropriation Bill Carrying \$494,000,000 — President Harding's Memorial Day Utterance—Railway Wage Reduction Announced—More Fighting in Silesia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another of those sudden and terrible race conflicts which make all decent Americans blush with shame occurred last week, this time in Tulsa, Okla. Before the state troops that were called to assist the police had restored order at least thirty persons had been killed, hundreds had been wounded and the negro quarter of the city was in ashes.

As so often is the case, the riots were due to an attack on a white girl by a negro. The offender was arrested and then someone started the rumor that he was to be lynched. Several hundred armed blacks gathered about the courthouse and jail, and one of them was killed by a police officer. That started the fighting, and within a few hours the city had become an armed camp.

The same old cries of "Shame!" will be heard, and Tulsa will be thoroughly scolded for this shocking affair; but the same causes will bring about the same results ever and again, almost anywhere in the United States, and the wisest social economists do not know where the remedy lies.

If the house can be brought around to the senate's way of thinking, we will have the greatest navy in the world. But the difference of view of the two chambers is represented just now by some \$98,000,000, and it may be a long time before an agreement is reached. By a vote of 54 to 17 the senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying a total of \$494,000,000.

The bill as passed by the senate carries \$105,000,000 for construction of ships, including an item of \$15,000,000 for the beginning of work on two airplane carriers at a limit cost of \$32,000,000; \$18,000,000 for aviation, and funds for 120,000 men. Several millions of dollars are allowed for strengthening the Pacific Coast defenses, and money is provided for further work on the Charleston navy

yard, the majority having relented in that matter.

Memorial day not only was celebrated fittingly all over the United States, but in England and France as well, where many of our dead warriors still lie. In this country, of course, the most notable observance of the day was in the national cemetery at Arlington, where the President delivered the address. Mr. Harding took advantage of the occasion to declare that America must and will do her full part in helping to stabilize the world, to restrain ambition for empire and to prevent the disaster to civilization that would come from a denial of the equality of sovereign states or persons.

In a Memorial day address in a Chicago suburb, former Senator James Hamilton Lewis predicted a war with Japan in which America will stand alone. "Not one country in Europe is truly the friend of the United States," he said. "The time is coming when we shall have to protect ourselves against an invasion of the Asiatics."

The federal railway labor board has announced the wage reduction that goes into effect on July 1, when the national agreements are abrogated. The average wage cut is to be 12 per cent and this eventually will reduce the pay rolls of the 104 roads affected by \$400,000,000 a year.

The day after the board's ruling was made public President Harding surprised the interstate commerce commission by calling at its office for a conference on freight rate reduction, which he deems of vital importance in the restoration of business.

Chairman Clark of the interstate commerce commission and Senator Cummins, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, agree, however, with the railroad executives, who contend that rates cannot be reduced generally until it has been proved that railroad expenses can be cut to a point assuring an adequate return on the investment.

Aviation in America is hard hit by disaster and economies. The country was shocked by the accident near Washington in which an army plane, caught in a fierce electrical storm, was destroyed and all its seven occupants killed. The victims included several aviation officers and former Congressman Maurice Connolly.

At the government proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., where rehearsals for the army and navy maneuvers in Chesapeake bay were taking place, a 50-pound bomb filled with TNT fell from a plane and the explosion killed five men and injured twelve. Apparently the mechanism of the bomb-carrying rack was defective.

All the air mail routes established with so much flourish, except the transcontinental line from New York to San Francisco have been abandoned. Postmaster General Hays says this is due to lack of money and to difficul-

ties of operation. The St. Paul-Chicago and St. Louis-Chicago routes were the last to be discontinued. This action may be linked with the charges of inefficiency, carelessness and misconduct made against certain of the operating force of the air mail in the Middle West. Investigation has resulted in the temporary suspension of E. W. Majors, superintendent of the Omaha-Cleveland division, and of four of his subordinates and one mechanic. Mr. Majors and the pilots in his division deny the charge made by a discharged pilot, that the deaths of several air mail carriers were due to criminal carelessness of the executive and mechanical forces. The investigation is not yet completed.

The Poles and Germans in Upper Silesia did not observe their truce for many hours. The Germans renewed the attacks and the fighting has been continuous ever since, despite the efforts of the allied plebiscite forces, which have been reinforced by a body of British troops. In general the Poles seem to be getting the worst of the fighting, for the Germans were well organized secretly and are fully armed. There was a serious outbreak in Beuthen, where the German inhabitants attacked the French garrison. The latter used tanks with deadly effect and routed the Germans, killing many. With the arrival of the British forces it appeared likely that Korfanty's insurgent Poles would be driven out of much of the disputed territory which they had seized.

Chancellor Wirth apparently is determined to force Germany to fulfill her obligations to the allies. In a speech before the reichstag he set forth the economic rules and policies through which, he believes, the German nation can pay its debts and yet maintain economic stability and independence. He intends not only to keep up with the payments as they fall due, but to keep ahead of them.

"The sums to be paid in reparations," he declared, "can be extracted only by creating an economic balance. We must increase our production and reduce our expenses to the utmost in our manufactures. We must limit all imports, especially luxuries, as far as possible through customs tax measure. To this end we should have sovereignty over our customs borders.

"Agriculture must be brought to its highest capacity, systematically. Animals must be replaced by motors, saving fodder. Acreage must be increased, and the cultivation of swamps and deserts must be undertaken at the earliest moment, thus providing work for those out of employment. The sword has been broken. We must work."

The chancellor foreshadowed a higher corporation tax, a bourse tax, an inheritance tax, a landed property tax and a tax on certain securities, in addition to an increase in direct taxes.

Before the congress of the Communist party in Moscow Premier Lenin laid his economic program, which was supported by Minister of Agriculture Millutin and approved by the gathering. The policy as outlined includes:

1. Collection from the peasants of a fixed amount of grain by a system of tax in kind, estimated by Millutin to amount to about one-third of the crop. The other two-thirds of the crop is to remain at the disposal of the peasant for grading through the newly restored co-operatives, whose power is to be extended.

2. Retention in the hands of the state of the largest industries and means of transportation, particularly the leather, salt and textile industries. These latter are turning out manufactured goods now most needed by the peasants. They are to be speeded up in order to satisfy the peasants' needs, and the workmen are to be encouraged by a bonus system and other inducements which will increase production. Supervision is to be under the trade unions, who will fix the rates of pay instead of the government as heretofore.

3. Encouragement of small and medium co-operatives and private industries. Factories will be leased to these smaller industries, and even financial assistance will be given. The trade unions will fix wages.