

## U-BOAT POLICY OF WILSON TO BE MORE RIGID

### Will Bar Raids Off U. S. and Demand Humane Conduct

READY TO FIGHT  
BLACKLIST RULE

### Also Will Insist on Mod- ification of Mail Seizures

(By The Associated Press.)  
Washington, Nov. 19.—A portentous  
and complicated international situation  
now faces President Wilson, and for  
the next few weeks will engage his  
attention and that of his advisers to  
the practical exclusion of all but the  
most urgent of domestic subjects.  
In the last days of the campaign  
Secretary of State Lansing frequently  
spoke of the necessity of postponing  
action on the more delicate interna-  
tional questions because of the political  
contests that had a direct bearing on  
the success or failure of some of the Ad-  
ministration policies.  
From now on the President expects  
to deal with all foreign questions with-  
out embarrassment, and he is receiving  
from his advisers a summary of the  
outstanding issues so essential to tak-  
ing stock of the basic situation which  
must be met now that international re-  
lations have returned to their place of  
prime importance.  
While it is not evident that there  
will be any fundamental change in  
policy, freedom from fear that any  
move at all would be misinterpreted as  
inspired by an internal political strug-  
gle has been removed. President Wil-  
son and Secretary Lansing feel them-  
selves able to act with a single eye to  
the international situation and their  
immediate conferences on the Presi-  
dent's return to Washington indicate  
how pressing they feel the situation  
to be.  
Problems Confronting President.  
The President must decide how the  
United States shall meet the German  
submarine situation on the one hand  
and the Entente Allied trade restric-  
tions on the other; whether the re-  
gulatory legislation shall be enforced;  
whether the traditional theory of iso-  
lation shall be abandoned for concerted  
neutral action, and whether the coun-  
try shall have an aggressive or a pas-  
sive American attitude be governed  
by a decided benevolence in the  
interpretation of international law ac-  
cording to its own best interests, or  
shall it be strictly legalistic, regardless  
of whom it affects.  
Most spectacular and disquieting  
of the problems is the submarine situa-  
tion with Germany. Five critical cases  
are pending, one involving a loss of  
American lives, and two others involv-  
ing American ships. Increasingly seri-  
ous is the fast-growing conviction  
that any kind of general submarine  
war, even if complying with the  
inadequate rules as to giving warning  
and affording some measure of safety  
of passengers, is intolerable.  
Germany is known to be building  
submarines rapidly, and there is the  
possibility of a starvation campaign  
against England. Its effects would  
concern all nations. The United  
States might find it difficult to avoid  
complications.  
The American Attitude  
The American attitude is flat and  
final. No technicalities will be ad-  
mitted. Ships must be sunk with-  
out warning or without provision for  
the safety of passengers facing high  
seas. The United States, anxious  
that the armed ship issue undoubtedly  
will be advanced by Germany, but will  
not be accepted. Secretary Lansing  
repeatedly has said, when, without  
announcing his reasons, he declared  
that merchant vessels could carry a  
small defensive gun. If that endan-  
gers the submarine, that is part of  
the war. The United States, anxious  
for a Pacific nation opposed to arm-  
ing to increase the power of subma-  
rines, especially in their vulnerability  
if surprised and attacked.  
The future of the submarine situa-  
tion is felt to rest entirely with Ger-  
many. With the American attitude  
shown, the next step must come from  
Berlin. Two possibilities are men-  
tioned: that Germany will decide she  
can starve England by an undersea  
campaign or that she may endeavor  
to involve this country, and thus in-  
crease the participation in peace con-  
ferences of a generous enemy inclined  
toward just peace terms.  
Beyond this, the Lusitania case re-  
mains unsettled. Germany has ad-  
mitted liability and offered indemnity,  
but the delicate matter of its amount  
has not been settled. Attempts made  
to close the issue have been repeat-  
edly blocked by unexpected new U-  
boat operations.  
Bar U-Boat Raids Off United States  
The ravages of the U-53 off New  
England were displeasing to the gov-  
ernment, but the incident was viewed  
as isolated. It was said that a con-  
tinuance of the practice would not be  
permitted, as it would constitute a  
practical blockade of American har-  
bors.  
Relations with the Entente Allies are  
less clear-cut, less dangerous, but per-  
haps more nagging. Sea-power has en-  
abled them, through the blockade, the  
rationing of Holland and all Scandi-  
navia, the prohibition of imports into  
this country except under guarantee,  
the seizure and censorship of mails and  
the imposition of the blacklist, virtu-  
ally to destroy all foreign trade hostile  
to them and divert all American com-  
merce to their own use.  
Constant belligerent encroachments  
on neutral rights have led President  
Wilson to insist on a more rigid  
Continued on page 3, column 2

## Ruth Law, Flies 590 Miles to New Record

### Trip from Chicago to Hor- nell Sets Non-Stop Mark —Reaches Binghamton and Will Try for New York To-day

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Ruth  
Bancroft Law, who flew from Chicago  
to Binghamton today, had left Chi-  
cago at 7:45 (Central time), declaring  
that she would reach New York before  
sundown.  
In this she failed. But she wrenched  
from Victor Carlstrom, one of the best  
fliers in the game, the hard-won laurels  
of two weeks ago. She, a woman, now  
holds the American non-stop record.  
Miss Law, a sister of Rodman Law,  
the parachute jumper, made her first  
stop at Hornell, N. Y. She took on  
gasoline and started at 8:24 in a southerly  
direction. She had flown 590 miles  
—bettering the American record by 138  
miles. It was just seventeen days ago  
that Victor Carlstrom broke his own  
non-stop record by driving his Curtiss  
JN-4 from Chicago to Erie, Penn.  
Miss Law's biplane was a Curtiss,  
Model D. It is three years old. Aviators,  
indeed—since the Curtiss company has  
brought out the graceful R-2, the sturdy  
JN-4 tractor and the new tri-  
plane—consider it almost obsolete.  
Its controls are the "old-fashioned  
sticks" in place of the "dep" control  
now almost universally in use. Its flight  
is pithy, and a severe nervous strain  
on the pilot. It is an excellent trick  
machine; the one, indeed, in which the  
aviator has made all her daring loops  
and spirals. Yet there was not one  
change made in its construction beyond  
the enlargement of the fuel tanks.  
Miss Law is already the holder of the  
woman's altitude record. This she re-  
corded on May 26, 1915, when, compet-  
ing with Carlstrom and the late  
Stephenson MacGordon at Sheepshead  
Bay, she ascended 11,200 feet. At the  
time she expressed disappointment. She  
wanted to break a man's record, she  
said. Her goal has now been reached.  
Miss Law landed here at 4:45. Only  
an hour or so of daylight remained,  
and the flier decided it would be better  
not to risk landing at Governor's Is-  
land after dark. She has never flown  
over lower Manhattan. The double  
danger of darkness and an unknown  
Continued on page 5, column 2



RUTH LAW.

## A. F. L. JOINS TRAINMEN IN 8-HOUR FIGHT

### New Alliance Pledges 800,000 to Back Brotherhoods

### UNION LEADERS TO VISIT WILSON

### Resist Inquiry Before Strike—Labor Prepares for General Clash

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Nov. 19.—A far-reaching  
alliance was made to-day by the rail-  
road department of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor and the four train  
service brotherhoods whose strike  
threat last August caused the passage  
of the Adamson law.  
This affiliation joins in a common  
cause approximately 800,000 railroad  
workers, a little less than half of all  
those employed in the railroad indus-  
try throughout the country. The  
brotherhood membership is slightly be-  
low 400,000. The twelve organizations  
included in the railroad department of  
the American Federation of Labor have  
more than 300,000 members.  
It is the first time in the history of  
the brotherhoods and the federation  
that the train service organizations  
have countenanced such a union of  
forces. Although no definite statement  
is obtainable, no doubt is entertained  
in Washington that the object of the  
alliance is twofold—to strengthen the  
brotherhoods' demand for an eight-hour  
basic day and to aid in a movement of  
the other organized railway workers  
for the same concessions.  
Reason for Affiliation  
One of the brotherhood officials told  
The Tribune correspondent to-night  
and although the cooperation of the  
two groups had been discussed for some  
little time, it had been precipitated not  
only by recent developments in the  
railroad labor controversy, but also by  
the preparations of employers in gen-  
eral to combat so-called aggressions on  
the part of organized labor.  
The formation of the brotherhood-  
federation alliance, however, was not  
the only salient happening to-day in  
the railroad-labor situation. Things  
began to happen immediately after the  
arrival of the four brotherhood presi-  
dents, William G. Lee, of the train-  
men; Warren S. Stone, of the engi-  
neers; W. S. Carter, of the firemen,  
and L. E. Sheppard, acting for A. B.  
Garretson, of the conductors. These  
developments were:  
The four brotherhood presidents  
held an informal meeting at the old  
National Hotel to-night with their four  
legislative representatives to discuss  
their campaign in the coming session  
of Congress against what they con-  
sider obnoxious proposals. The prin-  
cipal one is the President's plan for  
compulsory investigation before rail-  
road strikes or lockouts.  
Chiefs to Call on Wilson  
Announcement was made that the  
four chiefs would address the conven-  
tion of the American Federation of  
Labor at Baltimore on Tuesday. This  
also is the first occasion of the kind  
in the history of these two American  
labor organizations.  
It appeared more probable than ever  
that the brotherhood leaders would call  
upon President Wilson at the White  
House within the next few days, open-  
ly to pay their respects since his re-  
election, but also to discuss with him  
the Adamson law. It was said at the  
White House to-night that no appoint-  
ment had yet been made.  
Lee, Stone, Carter and Sheppard  
slipped into town and went to work so  
quietly that it was hours before any-  
body but a hotel clerk and some fed-  
eration officials knew of their arrival.  
They sent their baggage to the hotel  
by messenger and telephoned the clerk  
to register their names. Then they went  
directly to the American Federation of  
Labor Building for a conference, out  
of which the cooperation plans devel-  
oped. Everything had been settled when  
they appeared at the National Hotel  
this evening.  
The only American Federation of  
officials present at the conference were  
the heads of the twelve organizations  
included in the railroad department and  
the chief of that department, who is  
Continued on page 4, column 2

## SEVENTH DUE HOME SOON

### Guardman Says Regiment Will Leave Wednesday

The 7th New York Infantry, at Mc-  
Allen, Tex., will leave for home  
Wednesday, according to a message  
from a Guardsman now with that reg-  
iment.  
The Guardsman's telegram to his  
home here states the 7th has orders to  
come by way of New Orleans and  
Washington, and is expected to reach  
New York next Monday.

## GOLFER DIES AFTER DRIVE

### Accountant Victim of Heart Failure at Gedney Farm Club

W. H. Winter, of 56 South Broad-  
way, Yonkers, expert accountant for  
the Ward Randall Company, of New  
York, fell dead of heart failure after  
making a 210-yard drive coming into  
the eighteenth hole at the Gedney  
Farm Golf and Country Club course,  
White Plains, yesterday afternoon.  
Mr. Winter had been playing a four-  
some. His drive was the longest of  
all, his ball being the only one to clear  
the difficult bunker at the eighteenth  
hole. He stood watching one of the  
others make a shot from the bunker,  
when they saw him press his hand to  
his heart and fall.

## BYRAN TO SELL HOME AND LEAVE NEBRASKA

### "In Politics with Both Feet," He Tells National W. C. T. U.

Omaha, Nov. 19.—The state that has  
reputedly William Jennings Bryan  
has been repudiated by him. Deposed  
as the Democratic leader and rebuffed  
at every turn, the Commoner has de-  
cided to make his home elsewhere.  
Mr. Bryan has dismantled his home  
at Fairview and sent his library to  
Asheville, N. C., where it is said he  
will hereafter reside. His home is for  
sale, according to reports. Rumors  
have been circulated recently that Mr.  
Bryan intends to leave the Democratic  
party and seek the Prohibition nomi-  
nation for President in 1920. At present  
he is in Florida and low spirits.  
Indianapolis, Nov. 19.—William Jen-  
nings Bryan, in addressing the Na-  
tional Woman's Christian Temperance  
Union Convention here to-day, said he  
was not dead politically, but asserted  
that "he is in politics with both feet."

## JOHN D. FOOLS 'EM AGAIN

### Lakewood Dairymen Can't Sell Him Cream at 80 Cents a Quart

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 19.—Local  
dairymen who hoped to provide John  
D. Rockefeller and his twenty-eight  
servants, stenographers, clerks and  
housemen with cream, will be greatly  
disappointed to-morrow, when the  
Standard Oil man arrives here with a  
herd of cows whose milk and cream  
especially suit his taste.  
Heavy cream is selling here at 80  
cents a quart, and the dairymen were  
preparing for extraordinary sales.  
Then came the announcement that Mr.  
Rockefeller had decided to bring a  
herd with him. The cows will be pas-  
tured in a section of the estate which  
has not been of any use in recent  
years.

## Mrs. Boisevain "About the Same"

Los Angeles, Nov. 19.—No change was  
noted to-night in the condition of Mrs.  
Inez Kiholland Boisevain. Her condi-  
tion was reported to be "about the  
same as yesterday," after she had re-  
laxed slightly from sinking spells caused  
by her anemic condition.

## WILSON PORTRAIT BEGS FOR A HOME

### Dr. Freedman, Out \$450, Would Use It to Start a Hall of Fame

Dr. R. S. Freedman, who is out \$450  
because he tried to get some one to  
accept a portrait of President Wilson,  
has a scheme that he thinks will rid  
him of the expensive painting. He is  
going to Washington next week to dis-  
cuss with officials of the Smithsonian  
Institution a plan to start a Hall of  
Fame in its building with the picture  
of Wilson.  
The late Gustav C. Langenberg began  
the portrait more than two years ago.  
It was to be a gift to the Kaiser from  
the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce. It  
was almost completed on August 1,  
1914, but about that time the Hamburg  
Chamber of Commerce had other things  
to think about, and the picture reverted  
to the painter.  
He died on November 27, 1915, and  
the portrait of Mr. Wilson was taken  
in charge by some of the artist's  
friends. Dr. Freedman and a commit-  
tee of the curators of the canvas de-  
cided that it would be appreciated if  
they made a gift of it to Mr. Wilson.  
Presidents' Wives Neglected  
"You see," said Dr. Freedman yester-  
day, "the wives of Presidents have al-  
ways been neglected. No one ever gave  
any one of them so much as a pencil  
or a shoe button, and we thought it  
would be a nice little tribute to the  
First Lady of the Land to present the  
portrait to her."  
So a campaign was organized to raise  
money to buy the picture for Mrs. Wil-  
son. Mrs. J. Sherwin Crosby went to  
see the "neglected" Mrs. Wilson last  
May to cheer her up with news of the  
gift she might expect. Mrs. Crosby re-  
ported that Mrs. Wilson, who was at a  
garden party, gave her only eight min-  
utes, instead of the promised fifteen,  
but nevertheless agreed to accept the  
picture if the presentation committee  
was not too large.  
Although more than ten thousand  
letters were sent out, the fund raising  
campaign was not successful. Gifts  
amounting to about \$600 were received,  
and Dr. Freedman retained the expense  
of getting them at more than \$1,000.  
Ambassador von Bernstorff, he declared,  
sadly, never replied at all.  
Then, after two months of work,  
which included, Dr. Freedman said, his  
own mental anguish in evolving an ap-  
propriate dedicatory line to go with the  
gift, Mrs. Wilson changed her mind.  
She decided that she didn't want the  
picture. Dr. Freedman's thought child  
"in grateful appreciation for his hav-  
ing gratefully kept us out of war"  
was kidnapped by politicians and the  
picture was still seeking a claimant.  
Committee Too Large  
According to Dr. Freedman, Mrs.  
Wilson changed her mind because the  
proposed presentation committee was  
too large. Some of the members were  
Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Mrs. Simon  
Baruch, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs.  
Robert Adams, Mrs. Leonard Hill,  
Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. J. P. Nie-  
man, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Perry  
Belmont and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg.  
So now Dr. Freedman hopes to find  
a home for the founding in a cheerful  
hall of fame, where it will be surround-  
ed by portraits of all the Presidents  
and of "well known statesmen who have  
been unsuccessful candidates for the  
office."  
Dr. Freedman is now guarding the  
picture in his home, at 230 West 113th  
Street.

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## PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO PREVENT STRIKES

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Nov. 19.—  
President Wilson's plan for  
preventing railroad strikes,  
which has aroused the op-  
position of the brotherhood  
leaders, is as follows:  
"An amendment to the ex-  
isting Federal statute, which  
provides for the mediation,  
conciliation and arbitration  
of such controversies as the  
present (the railroad labor  
controversy), by adding to it  
a provision that in case the  
methods of accommodation  
now provided for should fail,  
a full public investigation of  
the merits of every such dis-  
pute shall be instituted and  
completed before a strike or  
lockout may lawfully be at-  
tempted."

## TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS GULF OF MARSEILLES

### Storm on Mediterranean Coast Beats 20-Year Record

Paris, Nov. 19.—Extraordinary weather  
conditions prevailing in France in  
the last forty-eight hours culminated  
yesterday in a tidal wave in the Gulf  
of Marseilles, on the Mediterranean  
coast, in which many vessels found-  
ered, and disastrous gales on the  
southwest coast of the Atlantic Ocean.  
According to M. Angot, director of  
the Weather Bureau, the fluctuations  
of the barometer yesterday beat all  
the records of sixty years for quick  
changes. From 721 millimetres, which  
already was 39 below normal, it dropped  
44 millimetres in thirty-six hours. Snow  
fell heavily along the British battle-  
front and there were heavy rains and  
high winds in Paris and in other parts  
of France. The storm was the worst  
in twenty years.

## MEXICO ISSUE NEARS A CRISIS

### Wilson Orders Lane to Stop Parleys and Advise Action

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Nov. 19.—As a result  
of the decision reached last night at  
the White House conference, Wash-  
ington officials predict that the crisis  
of the Mexican situation will be  
reached and passed this week. Within  
forty-eight hours, perhaps, it will be  
known whether the Atlantic City con-  
ference, after ten weeks of effort, is a  
success or a failure.  
From sources close to the President  
it was learned that if Carranza re-  
fuses to meet the terms of the United  
States Mr. Wilson will pursue any  
plan that the American commissioners  
suggest. If the commission fails, it is  
believed, it will mean the end of  
the Administration's Mexican policy as  
it has existed for three years.  
The American commissioners, ac-  
cording to reliable information, will  
recommend, in such a case, an iron-  
hand policy, with intervention as the  
only alternative to recognition by  
Carranza of this government's moral  
protectorate over Mexico.  
Lane Goes to Atlantic City  
Secretary Lane left to-night for At-  
lantic City to try the plan that was  
agreed upon with the President and  
Secretaries Lansing and Baker last  
night. Its details are secret, but Mr.  
Lane declared he was decidedly hope-  
ful of reaching a settlement with it.  
Before the White House conference  
the prospects were admitted to be de-  
cidedly gloomy. A deadlock had been  
reached at Atlantic City, due to Car-  
ranza's refusal to ratify any plan that  
imposed a condition on Carranza's with-  
drawal from Mexico. How this gap  
was bridged is not known, but it was  
evident that Secretary Lane after his  
talk with the President believed that it  
had been.  
The possibilities, as seen by students  
of the situation, are two. One is that  
the American commissioners will stand  
pat on their original proposal for a  
conditional withdrawal, dependent on  
Carranza's ability to clean up North-  
ern Mexico. If this plan is adopted it  
will be because of a belief that Car-  
ranza will capitulate rather than force  
a break in the commission that might  
lead to intervention. The President is  
known to be set against intervention if  
another solution can be found, but has  
promised to abide by the conclusions of  
the commission.  
Possible Change in Form  
The other possibility is that Presi-  
dent Wilson will make a new proposal,  
in which the conditional form of the  
first plan shall be abandoned, but the  
possibility of a rebel attack on the  
United States retained. Army officers say  
that it would take six weeks for Per-  
shing to withdraw from Mexico, unless  
there was reason for greater haste.  
An unconditional agreement to with-  
draw could be made, therefore, and  
voted by this government if in the  
meantime Carranza failed to meet the  
demands of the United States.  
Strong representations by the Brit-  
ish and French governments have oper-  
ated to convince the Administration  
that its Mexican policy must be over-  
hauled. The British government, par-  
ticularly, is deeply concerned over the  
possibility of a rebel attack on its oil  
supply at Tampico, in which case if  
the United States failed to intervene  
British intervention would be neces-  
sary. The Tampico oil fields supply  
the fuel for the British fleet.  
Under the Monroe doctrine the  
United States could not countenance  
European intervention in Mexico, and  
the possibility of such action by Great  
Britain, therefore, has caused consid-  
erable disquietude. At present there  
are no revolutionary operations in the  
neighborhood of Tampico, but there is  
great concern that this state of quiet  
will continue.

## Villa Kills American, Captures Four, in Parral

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—An unidenti-  
fied American was killed when a Villa  
band took Jimenez, but there is  
evidence that this state of quiet  
will continue.  
Refugees further state that the dis-  
trict between Parral and Jimenez has  
been cleared by Villa's followers of  
more than 200 Chinese. The American  
killed at Jimenez was described as  
about sixty years old and known to  
them from Torreon, on his way to Chihuahua  
City. He was murdered, said the  
refugees, in the Jimenez Hotel, and his  
body lay for some time in front of the  
building, when, after being robbed of  
clothing and valuable, it was placed on  
a bonfire.  
The American refugees who claim to have  
been witnesses of the outrages also say  
Continued on page 2, column 1

## ALLIES TAKE MONASTIR; TEUTON ARMY IN FLIGHT

### Serbia to Make Monastir Capital at Once Government Nomadic for a Year

Salonica, Nov. 19.—The temporary capital of Serbia  
will be immediately established at Monastir. Considerable  
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