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NO. 4125. WEATHER-FAIR. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918. TWO CENTS.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY LANDS AT U. S. PORT

Lord Reading Says Allies Are More Determined Than Ever to Win.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 9.—Lord Reading, the new British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday morning en route to Washington, where he succeeds Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Lord Reading was lord chief justice of England before being elevated to the peerage.

Lord Reading issued the following statement tonight:

"My first thought upon arrival is of the loss of life on the Tuscania, reported to us while we were at sea. May I pay my very respectful tribute of honor to the gallant men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country's sake and express my profound sympathy for their relatives.

Glad to Return.

"I am glad to find myself here, for the third time since the beginning of the war in America. It is barely three months ago that I sailed for England and I return this time charged with many and varied duties which I should scarcely have had the courage to undertake had I not known from past experience that my government could implicitly rely upon the cordial good will of the American people and their complete co-operation with the allies in all measures necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"I am sure you will fully understand that I cannot make any statement in my official capacity until I have received by your President Roosevelt the approval of the British Prime Minister, which are substantially in accord and are accepted by the allies, have been received in complete unanimity by the British people.

"You know how vastly the answers of the German government have differed from their professions when entering into the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. But those utterances have now left no shadow of doubt that the German government is waging this war for conquest of nations and territory and for military domination of the world. There are no more alternatives but one answer for the free and democratic nations united in the struggle against the common enemy. It is to continue to resist this attempt of military despotism and finally to bring about a just and lasting peace. Such peace alone will give security against wanton aggression and the violation of treaties and insure liberty and justice for all the nations.

Determined to Win.

"Let me impress upon you that when I left England the determination to carry the war through to the end was as fixed as ever. The British are ready to face the crucial months before us—perhaps the most critical of the war—with grim tenacity. They are prepared to endure whatever suffering or privation or sacrifices may be necessary to obtain the only possible conclusion of the war. That the American people are equally prepared to make every effort to bring about this result is the surest guarantee that the cause is just and the righteous.

Lord Reading, while in the United States charged with his various duties, will be titled ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

The Countess of Reading accompanied the new ambassador.

COO, GURGLE, WAIL! TINY GIRL FOUND

Waif "Born in Alexandria, Jan. 18," Left at R Street Home.

A series of coos, gurgle, and then a lusty wail, led to the discovery of an abandoned infant girl in the vestibule of the residence of Mrs. Emery Eschler, 302 E. street northwest, shortly after 3 o'clock last night.

A note pinned to the dress of the infant, bearing the inscription, "Born in Alexandria, Va., January 18, 1918," is the only clue to the child's identity. The infant apparently is in the best of health.

Latest reports state that the baby is cooling contentedly while enjoying a bottle of warm milk at the Fountain Hospital.

Warm Spell Promises Aid to Coalless Gotham

New York, Feb. 9.—Some relief from the present critical coal situation was promised by Wednesday or Thursday by the Fuel Administration today if the warm weather keeps up.

The heavy draft of supplies of bunker coal today resulted in the requisition of the order allowing hospitals, apartment houses and hotels to get coal out of the supply for the port. Thirteen steamers were coaled today.

Conditions at New Jersey tidewater points was somewhat improved because of the moderate weather, although many cars still were frozen in. The mayor's coal committee will give away free wood to the poor, it was announced tonight.

The Herald, Daily one cent, Sunday two cents.

WEATHER MAY FORCE EARLY GERMAN DRIVE

Favorable Conditions Indicate Fighting on Western Front Soon Due.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune. London, Feb. 9.—Since the middle of January the weather has been exceptionally mild and there is a sudden change in conditions for launching an early attack in the West will be far superior to those of the last two years.

February is normally the worst month of the year in France, but so far it has proved exceptionally fine. The last week in 1916 saw the opening of the German campaign at Verdun, but it was not until March, 1917, that Hindenburg began to withdraw from the Somme and it was April before Nivelle launched his attack.

There are two excellent reasons why an early offensive may be expected. First, Germany has the initiative and the quickest way the enemy can hope to improve the morale behind the lines is to gain a military success. That morale needs strengthening, all the reports of the German confidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Second, this winter has been remarkably favorable for the movement and training of troops and guns. It is reasonable to expect heavy fighting within the next few weeks and the first blows may be struck any moment.

May Attack French.

Instead of one or two thrusts, military students consider four or five simultaneous attacks at widely separated points possible.

Some critics have forecasted a campaign against the French because their army has been under a longer and heavier strain than the British and because Paris offers a tempting bait and Hindenburg declared he would be there by April, also, because the French front presents two-thirds of the whole Western line and cannot possibly be held so strongly as the British.

But another school looks for a major blow against the British on the assumption that is the decisive year of the war and unless the enemy can break his strongest foe he will be no better off than he is today.

The odds for this reversal of German strategy but then the campaigns against Serbia, Rumania and Italy were not intended to end the war, but only as steps toward that objective.

The cold winter campaign will be followed by peace and it is possible to have an opportunity to sound opinion in high quarters and can state that those who advance the latter view have the weight of expert military opinion behind them.

Germany has approximately 130 divisions in the West, and the number may reach 200 in another month.

Where will she hit? Haig's command is the most certain target, having recorded twenty-two raids or attempts to enter his lines.

Seventeen of these have been between Arrmentieres and St. Quentin, offering the greatest natural obstacles but also the greatest railway intersection where heavy artillery duels have occurred of late.

London, Feb. 9.—Patrol and raiding activity continued on the western front today. Reference to the American front line troops is made in a dispatch to the Paris Matin by one of its front correspondents, who telegraphs:

"From a part of the American sector, the German silent and the recognized. The sector is particularly favorable to war training. Men are trained in the duties of small attacks as lessons for bigger ones. Successive contingents, though small, are holding frequent schooling."

Although the Weather Man in his weekly forecast threatens a "return to normal temperatures" during the coming week, not a single Washingtonian could be found last night who really wanted the "seasonable temperature" in the slightest degree after the warm, springlike, though moist, weather of the last few days.

Most every one seemed to be satisfied with the weather of Friday and Saturday, with the mercury coming out of its winter hiding place and venturing even as far as the 50 degree mark.

But, like it or not, here's the "dope" for this week, according to the prediction last night:

"Colder Monday, with a return to normal temperature by Wednesday. Local rains or snows Wednesday and Thursday, with lower temperature at the end of the week. On the whole, a week of about seasonable temperature."

The Herald, Daily one cent, Sunday two cents.

France Will Never Stand For Polygamous Policy, Says Great Woman Leader

(NOTE—Mrs. Victor Morgan, wife of the editor of the Cleveland Press, accompanied her husband to Europe when he went across to get the story of "What Is Going on in Germany Today," now appearing in The Washington Herald. Mrs. Morgan, herself an accomplished newspaper woman, spent much time in France, where she met many of the most brilliant French women—EDITOR.)

By MRS. VICTOR MORGAN. The fate of the French woman after the war—what will it be? A life without wifehood and motherhood? Or sharing in polygamous marriage? Or free love, such as the woman of Germany is already being urged to accept? These are some of the puzzles being worked out now by Mme. Avril de la Croix, whose name is a household word in France—as Mrs. Parkhurst's is in England or Jane Addams's is in America.

Mme. Avril, the leading feminist of France, is the only woman named by the minister of the interior to a commission for "unity of morals and wiping out of white slavery."

Work for All Women. "True, there will not be enough husbands to go around after the war has taken its full toll," said Mme. Avril in a recent interview at her home in Paris where she shelters "war mothers."

"But there will be more real work than all the men and women can do for a generation or so—rebuilding the fields and graveyard for the whole world."

"Thousands and thousands of blacked widows in France have dedicated themselves to that work already. There are schools in the south of France where they are studying con-

ditions and beginning to reconstruct." Mrs. Avril went on to tell of a different kind of work that these women are doing under her leadership.

"We bring trainloads of girls from the north of France where the German soldiers are," she said. "These are the prospective 'war mothers' of Boche babies. Some of them are only 12 and 13 years old. Some of them are nuns, taken from the French convents."

"We have a large chateau just this side of the French lines where the girls who are too ill to travel are cared for. The others are brought to similar homes in Paris."

Mothers to Teach Hate. "Here they are taught trades so that they can support their babies. These are all we want to keep the Boche babies despite the fact that they received the most brutal treatment from the Boches themselves."

"One girl said to me, 'My child had German father but it is not a German baby. And when it is old enough to be told of its parentage it will hate Germany as I do.'"

Mme. Avril says that the wonderful way French women have worked during the war will bring them the vote as soon as peace comes.

"There's scarcely a woman in all France who's not enrolled for hospital or reconstruction work of some sort—farming, home economics, or—"

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GERMANS TELL OF CAPTURING U. S. SOLDIERS

Berlin War Office Confirms News American Boys in Front Trenches.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 9.—Capture of some American prisoners yesterday forth of Xivray was announced in today's war office statement.

The German statement confirms recent dispatches from the American front that American troops have taken up front line positions to the northwest of Toul, in and around French Lorraine.

It defines their location more minutely, however, than any previous dispatch from any source has done. The American authorities, manifestly withholding exact information until it had been established beyond doubt that the Germans knew where the troops are faced by Americans, said the Xivray line about nine miles due east from St. Mihiel, where the front south of Verdun makes a sharp turn eastward. Xivray is about fourteen miles northwest of Toul and four miles west of Fierey, a strategic railway intersection where heavy artillery duels have occurred of late.

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LABOR STARTS BITTER FIGHT ON BURLESON

Astounding Charges of Inefficiency and Delay Feature First Hearing.

Organized labor's fight against Postmaster General Burleson, brewing since the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo denounced his refusal to permit employees to organize, broke in Congress yesterday.

Presidents of two national unions appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the postoffice with astounding tales of how soldiers' Christmas mail was delayed, destroyed and lost in the New York mail terminal.

The two were President C. E. Hyatt, of the Postal Employees' Union, and President E. J. Ryan, of the Railway Postal Clerks' Union.

"It is a disgraceful, inefficient help, hired in a penny-pinching policy," was responsible for much delay. They charged Civil Service regulations were disregarded in this policy of economy.

Representatives Endorse.

Supporting statements were made by two Republican Congressmen, Britton of Illinois, and Rogers, of Massachusetts.

Hyatt thus described mail conditions at Chelsea terminal, New York, in the season when soldiers' letters and packages were piled highest:

"The mail was delayed so long that Christmas supplies decomposed. Turkeys, jams, cookies, even puddings became putrid."

"There were so many packages that doorways were blocked. Men tramped over parcel post matter—they had to do their work. I want to say that Civil Service rules were disregarded, and the employees were temporary and irresponsible, despite the fact that many were waiting for work on the Civil Service list."

"These men had to be watched every minute. In the district attorney's office today are six indictments for mail rifling by this crew. The way allowed was \$20 a month—many unskilled women worked. A negligent, despicable policy of penny pinching on help was responsible for the trouble. The force did not know how to work."

"The Foreign Station, where navy mail was sorted, was no better. From November 11 to January 6, the force worked holidays, Sundays and all. There was still much mail which had not started to Europe by January 6. Of the crew of thirty employees, four were civil service. The packages, many of them fragile, were trampled on here, too."

Questionnaire Held Up.

"A questionnaire mailed December 19 was found held up on January 2. One employe accidentally found his own in a supposedly empty sack."

Representative Rogers declared that at Chelsea terminal, there was such congestion that showels were used to clear pathways, raining many gifts. He said that Burleson's statement that mail got to France in thirty days was amazing; it was nearer seven weeks.

"What kind of service is that?" asked Representative Van Dyke, of Minnesota.

Representative Huddleston, of Alabama, said that a 17-year old boy, Edna Gallagher, got into the army through deceit. His parents protested, and the department, said Huddleston, sent orders Sept. 25 to return him home.

"The letter," he continued, "did not arrive until Nov. 6. By that time, young Gallagher, like a true Irishman, had gotten into the first-line trenches and was captured in a German raid. He is in the West in a prison camp now."

Britton and Rogers submitted letters

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

BRITONS SPLIT OVER METHODS OF CAMPAIGN

Factions Develop After Recent Conference of Allies at Versailles.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER. Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune. London, Feb. 9.—The full results of the last Versailles conference have not yet been made public. Col. Repington's telegram from Paris in today's Morning Post giving Parliament to "Demand the Full Details" about the recent decisions of the inter-allied war council may be considered the first gun in the new battle.

I am in a position to throw some light on this struggle, the decision of which is of vital interest, not only to Britons, but to all the allies.

Col. Repington, who severed his connection with the Northcliffe press some week back after setting out many years as military correspondent of the Times, is a strong supporter of Sir William Robertson, head of the war office. Repington believes that is a scheme to force the politicians either to force Robertson's resignation or to limit his power until it is practically nil.

Robertson is a skilful soldier and also has the reputation of being something of a politician. As the permanent British representative at Versailles, Gen. Sir Henry Wilson enjoys considerable authority which Repington considers rightly belongs to Robertson. Instead of there being a direct exchange between Robertson and Haig, Repington evidently proves that a three-cornered arrangement has been made and that there by Robertson has lost some of his authority.

Division of Fight.

Against this situation Repington has begun the fight which undoubtedly will split the politician's press. On the one side, the conservative papers, such as the "Post" and "Globe," and the liberal "Daily News" and "Daily Express" (both owned by George), will support the Repington campaign, while on the other side will be the Northcliffe organs.

In the political field, the chief interest will be made and that there by Robertson has lost some of his authority.

Robertson's position, as I understand it, is that either he must accept the Versailles decision or resign. "The Evening Standard" puts it this way: "At Versailles the ablest men of each nation engaged in the war, with the assistance of the military chiefs, have started to consider the situation in its broadest aspects. They have arrived at certain decisions that represent the views of the majority and it is the duty of everyone to abide by those decisions, whatever personal consequences they may involve."

"Only two courses are honorably open to those who disagree with the decisions. They may operate to meet the needs of the situation, or they may resign." "They," I understand, can mean only Robertson and Earl Derby, civil head of the war office.

No Action Before Wednesday.

Probably no public action will be taken until Wednesday, when the question will be raised in the House of Commons. Lloyd George will then answer questions about the Versailles conference and it is likely that common will have a chance to divide on the question as to whether they are ready to support the government or Robertson.

I understand that the government is far from satisfied with some of the interpretations put upon the Versailles statement. The conference has not cleared up questions and the statement was never intended to give the impression that the diplomatic policy had been abandoned. The premier has not changed the views he expressed in his last speech. The most serious explanation of the conference decisions gave the wrong impression if that interpretation is placed upon it. It is expected that Parliament will give Lloyd George an opportunity for a statement to this effect.

I can state that, though the decisions have been taken to strengthen the military operations of the allies, there has been no abandonment of the policy of the need of supplementing force with diplomacy.

"They will continue to be used in conjunction."

Dispatches from America stating that the President has reserved the right to continue his diplomatic offensive give nothing but extreme satisfaction on this side.

About ten schools were without a full supply of coal when deliveries stopped last night, but janitors have been asked to be present at their respective buildings today, when between two and three hundred tons of coal are scheduled to arrive.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS TO OPEN TOMORROW

Coal Supply Obtained from National Fuel Administration.

Consignment of 650 tons of coal during the last few days in schools will insure their opening tomorrow. Announcement of the effect was made yesterday by Superintendent of Schools Thurston.

Eight cars of coal arrived yesterday from the District dump for exclusive use of schools as a result of their diversion by special orders from the dump of the National Fuel Administration.

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Four Hurt in Tunnel Crash.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Four persons were injured and more than one hundred shaken up when two cars crashed at the Atlantic avenue station of the East Boston tunnel late tonight. None of the injuries was serious.

The Herald, Daily one cent, Sunday two cents.

2,064 SURVIVE TUSCANIA DISASTER; FOUR D. C. MEN REPORTED AMONG SAVED

War Department Promises Names of More Rescued Americans Today.

113 DEAD PRESENT ESTIMATE

Officials Express Belief That Figure Will Be Diminished As Later Reports Are Received.

After the names of 1,160 survivors of the transport Tuscania had been received and posted at the offices of the Committee on Public Information up to 10 o'clock last night, it was announced that no more would be available until today.

At that hour it was officially stated that the War Department had received nothing during the day that would cause it to change its estimate of 113 dead and missing out of the 2,177 American officers and soldiers on board.

Four D. C. Men Saved.

Of six men from Washington and nearby, who are known to have been aboard the Tuscania when she was struck by a German torpedo, at least four have been saved, it was learned late last night.

Those whose safety is assured so far are Maj. Benjamin F. Wade, whose wife lives at 127 S. Street northwest; James J. O'Brien, 219 Second Street northwest; Arthur L. Chamberlain, 225 A Street southeast; and Jesse E. Velch, of Ballston, Va.

Paul E. Kelly, 630 Wisconsin Avenue northwest, and Jerome Kennerly, 212 Jefferson Street northwest, passengers on board the transport, still are to be accounted for.

Word of the safety of Maj. Wade came yesterday in a brief two word telegram to his wife here. Maj. Wade, who was in command of the Sixth Battalion, Twentieth Engineers, and was last to leave the ship, called "Safe, Well."

Safety of the other three men was announced by the War Department. The names and addresses of 113 survivors of the transport Tuscania had been received at the War Department up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Until this hour the Department was still without any official figures to dispute its estimate that only 113 officers and men of the 2,177 American troops on board had lost their lives.

Every effort is now being made to expedite the information. Unfortunately, however, for the peace of mind of the hundreds of wives, parents and other relatives who are writing the War Department appealing for information, the list of known dead and missing will probably be the last news to come.

Until it does come only by processes of elimination can the identity of those unaccounted for be arrived at. After midnight last night Secretary of War Baker was aroused by a telephone call from a frantic home in Philadelphia.

"The heartrending part of it," said the Secretary, "was the fact that I was utterly unable to give this father any information at all as to whether his son was among those rescued."

Despite the tragedy, Secretary of the Navy Daniels let it be known yesterday afternoon that he remains unshaken in his belief that the war against the German submarines is being won.

In this connection yesterday afternoon he declared that the accomplishments in the contest were being achieved not through any single officer, but through the combined efforts of the American and British destroyer squadrons, but through a combination of devices.

He expressed bitterest resentment over the persistence with which certain news services and newspapers declared that some particular invention now in use is responsible for what has been done. Were this a fact, he intimated, announcement of it would be of obvious advantage to the enemy.

PRIMA DONNA WEDS RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN

Civil Ceremony Marks Union of Genevieve Vix to Prince.

New York, Feb. 9.—Genevieve Vix, prima donna of the Chicago Opera Company and Prince Cyril Narichkin, of Petrograd, were married by the chief clerk in the chapel of the Municipal Building here today. Mrs. Vix will not retire from the opera stage, it was stated.

The ceremony had nothing of a royal setting. Both had been married before and granted divorces but they had no papers to prove this and were compelled to face grim realities and grilling questioning by the marriage license clerk. They finally gave affidavits swearing that they had both been legally divorced.

Prince Narichkin comes from one of the oldest Russian families and is the leading stockholder of the Agov Bank of Petrograd.

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Your Poet



EDMUND VANCE COOKE

The famous author of "The Uncommon Commoner" and "How Did You Die?" has joined the staff of The Washington Herald and will write a daily poem for you.

We suggest you start a scrapbook—a Cooke book—and save the verses he writes. You will soon have a collection as interesting as his well-known "Impertinent Poems" and "Chronicles of the Little Tot."

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