

WILSON WILL RESTORE RAILROADS AND WIRES; FAVORS WIFE AND BEER

Legislation to Co-Ordinate Operation of Different Transportation Systems Urged in Message to Congress—President Asks Respite for Light Alcoholic Beverages Until Prohibition Amendment Is Operative—Opposes General Tariff Revision.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress yesterday, declared: That he would return the railroads to their owners at the end of the calendar year.

That the telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to their owners as soon as possible.

That in the case of both the wires and the railroads there should be legislation to develop a more uniform and co-ordinated system of operation.

For Wines and Beers.

The war-time prohibition act should be amended or repealed so far as it applies to wines and beers.

There is no occasion for "any general revision" of the present system of import duties, with the exception of the necessary protection for the new dye industry.

Linking Capital and Labor.

That a "new organization of industry" is necessary to make operative a community of interests between capital and labor.

The United States Employment Service should be continued and several agencies of conciliation and adjustment coordinated by setting up of new federal agencies of advice and information, similar to those created for internal counsel and suggestion under the League of Nations.

That undeveloped land should be allotted to returning soldiers.

That woman suffrage should be adopted, so the United States may have the distinction "of being among the first to act in the great reform."

Prohibition Clause Stricken.

President Wilson threw a bomb into Congress when he advocated repeal or amendment of the war-time prohibition act.

With a heavier "dry" majority than existed in the last session, Congress leaders declared it would be a difficult matter to lift the beer and wine ban.

"I am astounded," said Representative Randall, of California, House "dry" leader. "However, I don't believe either Democrats or Republicans will burn their fingers with prohibition just before a Presidential election."

Senator Sheppard, "dry" leader in the upper branch, was equally outspoken.

"We will not yield even this much," he said emphatically. "President Wilson evidently thought he had power to set aside the war-time prohibition act with respect to wine and beer without further legislation, but finds he can't do it. In my opinion, the legislation will be a long time coming."

Interest in Railroads.

Next to war-time prohibition, the President's reference to the return of railroads claimed most interest among Congressmen.

His plan "gives Congress something to shoot at," Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, believed. "A definite basis upon which to work now has been provided, because Congress knows what the administration proposes to do," he said. "And we will be ready with appropriate legislation. So far as the House is concerned, there will be no delay in enacting laws covering the subject."

Bound in Leather.

The message was delivered to the Senate at 12:07 by a White House messenger, and immediately thereafter to the House. It was bound in black leather, engraved with gold lettering.

The Senate clerk began its reading immediately, but in the House the reading did not begin until 12:25.

Senators and House members were given individual copies and followed the reading closely, now and then leaving in groups to discuss various points.

There were smiles on the Republican side at the President's suggestion that "fortunately" there is no need for general revision of important laws.

The President's announcement of his intention to return the railroads created a stir in both houses.

Reading of the President's message took 27 minutes in the House and was without incident. Members gave close attention, but the only display of approval came from the Democratic section as the reading proceeded.

When the part touching prohibition was reached, many smiles appeared.

Text of Message Cabled by Wilson To Extra Session

Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the councils of the Peace Conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the Government which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that I may receive your prompt attention.

Peace Message Later.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engaged our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

Pertaining to Labor.

The question which stands at the head of the list of all other countries amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and I can speak of it with as great advantage while engaged in the consideration of interests which affect the country as I could at home. I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts, I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

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TECH'S CO. H WINS HONORS IN PRIZE DRILL

Brig. Gen. Kerr Awards Nailor Medal to Capt. F. H. Praeger.

CENTRAL HIGH SECOND

Company E of Business High Captures Final Place

No lessons at Tech today! Company H, captained by Frank H. Praeger, son of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and his crack company walked off with the flag at the annual cadet competitive drill yesterday at the American League Park.

When the Brigade Adjutant, Capt. Paul V. Heise, marched down the center of the field, every captain made ready to give the command forward march.

However, the Adjutant didn't stop at the center company very long, but it seemed like a week to the boys. He turned to the right and after some more hesitation, that nearly gave the officers heart failure, stopped at Company H.

Praeger Gets Nailor Medal. Praeger gave an imitation of the smile that won't come off when he gave the command that brought the boys up to the judges and in fact does not really remember whether he said anything.

When Brig. Gen. James J. Kerr, acting adjutant general of the United States army, pinned the Allison Nailor Medal on Praeger's coat, the boys cut loose.

After the medal, that is only worn one year, had been presented, to complete things, Col. Robert N. Harper, of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, stepped up and presented a replica of the Allison Nailor medal to the winning captain, to keep.

Central High Second. Second honors were awarded to Company E of Central, headed by Capt. Harry M. Roper, better known at Central as the boy who in 1917 pulled the Kaiser's picture down from the wall of his classroom.

Company E of Business High, captained by Henry Clay Espey, took third place.

The percentages of the three companies were: Company H, 90.36; Company E, First Regiment, Central High, 90.33; and Company E, Second Regiment, Business High, 89.96.

Names of Winners.

Names of the boys in the winning company are as follows: Capt. Frank H. Praeger, First Lieut. William Harris, Second Lieut. George L. Crossman; Sergeants, Charles E. Haeder, Harold P. Ganss, John F. Sullivan, Seth M. MacDonald and Alfred Bisset; Corporals, Louis F. Melchior, Edward M. Meyers, William House, Marcus Mensch, Thomas J. Reilly and Abe Lichtman.

French Women to Vote.

Paris, May 20.—The chamber of deputies voted in favor of woman suffrage today, 344 to 97.

Harden Blames Germans For Severity of Treaty

Thanks President Wilson for Doing Everything Humanly Possible in His Love for Right and Justice.

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN Copyright, 1919, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York World). (Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Herald).

Berlin, May 20.—The trumpet sounds, the main gate of heaven is open, the Jasper throne shines in emerald in a rainbow halo, twenty-four crowned heads of old men bow in awe on snowwhite roses, homaging the Almighty, throned in light from eternity to eternity.

Around the throne are four winged animals, a lion, an eagle and an ox and only one with a human countenance, but all four holding sleepless watch before a glassy sea, whence shoot forth fire, thunder and lightning flashes. Seven torches burn, seven seals are set, seven angels pour God's wrath upon earth, and in a criminal court such as no mortal ever saw, cry out to sinners: "Just is the Almighty and wise and true His verdict."

Visions Rise as Conditions Read. This vision rose before me as I read the conditions under which the twenty-three allied and associated powers were willing to grant peace to Germany. Haven't 1,600 war days transformed everything in St. John's Revelation—mass murder, epidemics, hunger, annihilation by fire, drought, civil war and uproaring and diving monsters—into frightful experience?

Did not we all too often hear the snoring of the horses of apocalyptic riders, feel about us the whirl of bloody dust flying from their hoofs, and must we now suffer the frightful day of judgment once held over Babylon? Anger howls round about us, against the naked, raw force which first lured us into the trap with the bait of promised justice.

If we accepted these or any similar conditions we would be dishonored and Germany's death verdict would be pronounced. Yet another voice is audible, that of the people striving after justice, seeking to understand the soul of the enemy, and asking: "Were we judged by a just deity or by the guardians of those four animals, become autocratic, and was the one wearing a human countenance in this court, in this council of four, outvoted by the others in their lust for revenge?"

The President of the United States did everything humanly possible, not for love of Germany, but in his love for right and justice. Yet, being mortal and subject to error, he knows that not everything which may seem just to him is regarded as just by all, and an angered people, kept to this day in ignorance, may approach him with having belied his principles as expressed in his fourteen points, and with breach of his pledged word.

The fact that Marshal Foch's demand for the left bank of the Rhine

has not triumphed, that Danzig will not become Polish and that the Saar basin, for the duration of a pawning period, will not be placed under French control, but under the league of nations, to which Germany will soon belong—this and much more is President Wilson's work. Yet he would have accomplished still greater things if we had helped him more effectively.

How Mistrust Was Brede. Perhaps he grew tired of the struggle with the allies when he noticed how slight was our realization of the situation, or the feeling of wrongdoing or the readiness for atonement in Germany. He had said publicly that with Germany inwardly changed an understanding would be possible.

Continued on page three.

HARDISON AVERS CAPITAL IS 'DRY' DESPITE RULING

No One in Authority Has Placed Okey on Press Interpretation.

The "wet" spot that appeared yesterday with Judge Robert Hardison's decision in Police Court with regard to the scope of the Reed "bone-dry" amendment practically dried up yesterday when no person, who could speak with authority would agree with the decision as it appeared in the newspapers.

Early in the morning Judge Hardison gave out a statement in which he declared that he did not mean his decision to be construed that the bars against bringing in liquor for personal use, were let down.

Even so, those who know law and make a living reading and practicing it, say that there is but one meaning to Judge Hardison's decision and that is the one that was printed in the papers.

United States Attorney for the District John E. Laskey is of the same frame of mind with regard to the liquor situation that he was before Judge Hardison rendered his opinion of the Freeman case.

All day yesterday there was considerable speculation as to the real meaning of the decision. It is argued by some that since there has not yet a test case been made upon which an accused person could seek refuge behind Judge Hardison's decision and obtain an acquittal, the situation remains the same as before.

Yet on the other hand others learned in the law say that until the Court of Appeals or the District Supreme Court has had time to dissect such a case, Judge Hardison's decision rules, and the interpretation which has been put upon it still holds. Anyhow, there is no slightest doubt that the next case which has or will originate since the decision will be a source of trouble to the prosecuting authorities and a bone of contention between the judges and counsel for the defense.

FLOCK TO MEET BIG SUPER-YANK

New York, May 20.—Units of the Eighty-second—"All American" division, returned on the transport Scranton, which docked this afternoon.

A large delegation of the Tennessee society was at the pier in expectation of meeting Sergt. Alvin C. York, of Pall Mall, Tenn., who belonged to a sect in that State which was opposed to all fighting.

Sergt. York is credited with having captured 132 Germans, killed twenty of the enemy, and putting thirty-five machine gun nests out of commission. York did not return on the Scranton, however, as just before the transport sailed a detachment of Company G, Second Battalion of the 328th Infantry, was assigned to the transport Ohioan, and York was with this group. The Ohioan was scheduled to dock here next Thursday.

York was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

EQUINE NOBILITY IN RIVALRY FOR HONORS AT SHOW

"Bob," Who Saw Service Overseas, Winner of Blue Ribbon.

YANKS GIVE EXHIBITION

Youngsters on Saddle Ponies Among Features of Day's Events.

Horses and horsemen of the best blood of the country gathered in the show ring at Arlington Park yesterday afternoon for the opening day of the tenth annual National Capital Horse Show.

"Bob," a horse who has seen service overseas, owned and ridden in several entries by Col. C. P. Geisse, was the hero of the day, standing as rigidly unconcerned when the judges threw dust into his face as he had under the shell fire in Argonne forest.

Col. Geisse shipped his favorite mount across early in the war hoping to follow him shortly, and turned him over to a brother officer when disappointed in his hope. Several months later he followed "Bob" across and joined him on the firing line. The horse remained abroad in active service until the signing of the armistice, and was shipped home early in January.

"Bob" Wins Blue Ribbon. "Bob" carried off the blue ribbon in the light-weight charger class and later, with his mate, "Sophomore" came out fourth in the pair of hunters class. He is scheduled to appear in several entries again today and throughout the rest of the horse show.

The first entry, light-weight chargers, featuring only horses owned by the United States government and army officers, was one of the features of the day's program, arousing more interest than any other class.

Among others entered was the famous army horse "Broncho," whose services were requisitioned during the liberty loan drive for propaganda work. "Broncho" was ridden by Lieut. John Peters, of the Eleventh Cavalry.

"Sweet Marie," the chestnut mare, formerly owned by Melvin Hazen, appeared with her new owner, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, and under her new name "Homeagain," nearly all of the riders in the charger class "wore" overseas stripes.

Emphasizing the military note given this year's show, Troop A

Continued on page two.

SEE SUFFRAGE VICTORY TODAY

Before the House is adjourned today the woman suffrage resolution will have been passed and sent on its way to the Senate. This is believed certain, following the perfecting of arrangements last night to get the measure up for consideration first thing today.

If a vote taken yesterday on a proposal to take the resolution from the Judiciary Committee, to re-refer it to the Woman Suffrage Committee can be considered as a test of strength, opponents of the measure are conspicuously in the minority.

The question of re-referring the resolution was submitted to the House and on a division vote the yeas were 21 and the nays 12.

Under the rules of the House the time of debate would be two hours, but Mr. Mann has stated that he will move that this be extended to four hours, two hours to be consumed by each side.

Examination of the records shows that there are in the present House 34 members who voted on the suffrage resolution when it made its first journey through the lower branch. Of this number 30 voted for the resolution, 10 against, and 4 answered present.

Suffrage advocates declared that there is no doubt of sufficient votes to put the measure through.

BRITISH FLIERS LOST NEAR STARTING POINT, BELIEF OF AVIATORS

Admiralty Gives Up Hope that Hawker and Grieve Can Survive—Sopwith Officials Concede Gasoline Supply Has Been Exhausted Long Since—Not Even a Wireless Received From Plane After It Left St. Johns.

London, May 20.—An hour after hour slipped away today and the radios from ships on the North Atlantic brought no word of Harry G. Hawker and Mackenzie Grieve, fear increased to practical certainty that they had perished in attempting to fly from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Scores of ships methodically searched the seas, but not even a wireless from Hawker was heard by any ship or shore station from the moment he shot away from the Newfoundland coast Sunday evening and headed for Ireland. This, it was pointed out, might indicate some accident befell Hawker shortly after starting.

The theory that he might actually have landed at some remote point was given no credence.

Admiralty Abandons Hope. Hope for the safety of Hawker and Grieve virtually has been abandoned by the Admiralty.

Absence of any report of a call from Hawker's plane, which had a wireless, sending radius of a hundred miles, inclines naval and aviation experts to the view that the plane fell shortly after leaving St. Johns.

A rough sea and a thirty-five-mile wind hampered the efforts of searchers off the Irish coast during the day.

A statement issued by the Air Ministry tonight sets forth that the government does not recognize any responsibility in connection with air flights across the Atlantic and that it must be understood that such flights are matters of private enterprise, in no sense under government control.

Warning is given to future entrants for such flights that it will be impossible to aid them by a naval patrol of the ocean routes.

Report Is Discredited. A report last night that Hawker was down four miles from the mouth of the river Shannon, which was wireless to ships at sea by Castletown station, was discredited by the Air Ministry today. The report is considered unreliable, and all ships have been instructed to that effect," the ministry stated.

The Sopwith airman representatives believed the report that Hawker was sighted 150 miles off the Irish coast was merely the result of a fragment of wireless gossip between steamships.

Even the Sopwith people were pessimistic, knowing that Hawker's gasoline must be exhausted.

Wireless Queries Constant. Cape Race, N. F., May 20.—The wireless has failed to find a trace of Harry Hawker. From Newfoundland to the British Isles the Atlantic has been bridged by relays of radiograms sent out from Cape Race station, the Marconi Company announced late today.

Not a ship that was reached by the messages had sighted the British aviator after he left Newfoundland Sunday. Neither had any intercepted a message from the wireless of his Sopwith plane.

Special efforts were made by the Cape Race Station to communicate with every ship within range. None were able to furnish any information to bear out the theory Hawker might have fallen into the sea soon after his plane dwindled from sight of the handful of spectators that witnessed its start.

Cape Race continued sending inquiries addressed to all ships at sea, with instructions to relay the messages to all vessels.

VIRGINIA GRAYS BACK FROM WAR

Governor Davis and Mayor Ainslee of Richmond Greet Heroes.

Newport News, Va., May 20.—This city today was a riot of color as 3,117 officers and men of the 116th Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, marched through the streets and proceeded to Camp Stuart. Pandemonium broke loose as the boys, nearly all of whom were Virginians, touched the shores of Virginia fresh from the great world war.

Tears mingled with cheers as the troops passed the long line of faces eagerly waiting to catch a glimpse of them in an effort to discover son, brother, husband and sweetheart.

Gov. Westmoreland Davis and Mayor Ainslee journeyed from Richmond to welcome the troops, a portion of whom are the Richmond Grays, formerly a crack National Guard organization of the capital city.

Naval Policy Depends on Outcome of Treaty

The "policy" of the new Naval Committee of the House on a ship construction program will be ascertained by Secretary of the Navy Daniels before he announces his own plans for the navy of the future.

At the same time it may be said that Secretary Daniels still holds that if the league of nations does not provide a means for controlling the world's navies the United States should have the greatest naval establishment of any nation. Until then the Navy Department is proceeding on the theory that the plans heretofore made should be carried out.

Mr. Daniels will have a consultation with the General Naval Board probably this week, get its views and convey to it his own views. This will be in preparation of a visit to Mr. Daniels of the Naval Committee of the House.

Brussels, May 20.—Marshal Foch is quoted by the Belgian press as having said in an interview: "The Germans will sign when they see they cannot avoid signing. If not—we are ready."

Girl Graduates of Capital's High Schools Find Here Their Own Part of the Herald

Miss Girl Graduate— This column is for you, whether you are graduating from the Central, Western, Eastern, McKinley, Business, Dunbar or Armstrong high schools or from either of the two Normal schools, the Wilson or the Miner.

This is your own particular part of The Washington Herald and the Girl Graduate Editor is your own particular editor.

Piled on her desk are letters from many of you, telling of your dreams and your struggles to make those dreams come true.

Yes, for many of you it has been a struggle—already you have found that your ambition does not always lead you along a rosy path, but in the struggles you have found lies half the joy of success.

From an Eastern high school girl came a letter in yesterday's mail telling how grit and determination have helped her toward her goal.

Always she has wanted to be a journalist—and in the little town in the middle west where she was born there was no opportunity to gain the training she needed. So Miss Middle West packed up her suitcase and came to Washington—by herself—to study the profession she loved.

But Miss Grace Leedy, 1340 East Capitol street, is going to tell the story herself:

"I am one of Uncle Sam's girls and will graduate from Eastern High School this June. I came from a small town in the middle west, so none of my loved ones will see me graduate, but that won't keep me from being happy. I came to Washington, April 15, a year ago, and started to school as a junior on April 20. I have scarcely missed a day, including summer school, since then. I have worked at nights in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Thus I have been able to make up all my high school work which makes me very, very happy.

Going to University. My ambition is to be a real journalist, and I have already entered George Washington University with that end in view. By special permission from my principal and the dean I have been permitted to attend high school and the university both, since last February.

I hope to attend George Washington for two years and then go to Columbia University in New York.