

LOUIS KANN DIES IN BALTIMORE

Head of Department Store Company Is Victim of Heart Disease.

DEATH IS SUDDEN Succumbs Hour and Half After Seized With Severe Attack.

Louis Kann, 66 years old, president of the S. Kann Sons Company, owning the Kann's department store and the Homer building here, died suddenly of heart disease at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in the Emersonian Apartments, in Baltimore.

He returned about a week ago from a three months' yachting trip in Florida waters, and last Friday and Saturday inspected his store here.

Sunday evening he retired about midnight after a social gathering at the home of his brother, Sigmond Kann. At 2 o'clock he was seized with an acute heart attack and succumbed about an hour and a half later.

The funeral will be private from his house in Baltimore at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Interment will be in the Hebrew Cemetery.

Born in Baltimore. Kann was born in Baltimore May 20, 1850. At an early age he entered the wholesale and retail dry goods business founded by his father, Solomon Kann, in 1850. In 1882 his father established the store here and he became a member of the company. After the death of his father in 1905 he became president of the corporation.

In Washington he was one of the board of governors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and a member of the Board of Trade and the City Club. He was the vice president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore.

Notes for Philanthropy. In both Washington and Baltimore he was known for his liberal donations to charitable projects. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Blanche Kann, formerly Miss Blanche S. Deichers; two daughters, Mrs. Henry L. Frank and Mrs. Edna Heinemann, both of Baltimore, and two brothers, Sigmond Kann, of Baltimore, and Simon Kann, of this city.

Inventor Lectures on Movies. C. Francis Jenkins, one of the inventors of the Graphophone Projecting Machine addressed the Engineering Society of George Washington University last night at Lisner Hall, 2023 G street northwest, on "The Technical Features and History of the Motion Picture."

The Young Lady Across the Way



The young lady across the way says her father says we have had a minority president more than once and she should think the responsibility would be pretty heavy for one young a man.

REVOLT GROWS; 5 STATES BOLT

One Report from Mexico Indicates 15 Provinces Are in Rebellion.

The State Department yesterday received official dispatches confirming reports that the state of Sonora had repudiated the Carranza government.

Unconfirmed private advice were that four other states—Hidalgo, Zacatecas, Sinaloa and Michoacan—had joined Sonora.

Large shipments of arms and ammunition are said to have been received at Mexican Gulf ports for forces of Gen. Salvador Alvarado on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in Yucatan.

Alvarado Supports Obregon. Carranza is reported to have given Gen. Bernardino Mena Brito full charge of the political situation in the south of Mexico.

Carranza also was reported to have made urgent appeals to the authorities of British Honduras to aid in putting to an end the shipments of arms and ammunition to Yucatan and the Isthmus.

Claims 14 States Rebel. Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, April 12.—Advices made public today at the headquarters of the first divisional army of the state of Sonora by Gen. J. M. Pino, commanding, claimed fourteen more states joined Sonora in rebelling against the Carranza government.

Warlike preparations were made today by the Sonora state government.

2,000 Men to Boundary. At Gen. Pino's headquarters it was stated that 2,000 men had been rushed to the Sonora-Sinaloa boundary to intercept any attempt of Carranzistas to enter the state from the south.

A clash between the Carranzistas and Sonora troops is expected soon. Federalist General Blanco, with 2,000 soldiers from Chihuahua garrisons, is reported approaching the Sonora line.

All Federal offices in the state of Sonora were taken over by the rebels without bloodshed.

PRINCESS ANNE FIRE RAZES NINE BUILDINGS (By Herald Leased Wire.) Cape Charles, Va., April 12.—Fire of unknown origin, starting in Murray's livery stable, destroyed five dwellings and four barns in Princess Anne, Maryland, this afternoon.

Salisbury firemen extinguished the flames after three hours' fighting. Most of the town would have been destroyed had not outside help arrived. The loss is \$60,000.

MARINES LAND IN GUATEMALA

U. S. Legation Guarded as Attempt Is Made to Unset Government.

Mexico City, April 12.—Private official advices from Guatemala today said the revolutionary movement there was more serious than at first believed. Disorders were spreading in the interior. Communication lines were severed. Mexico has taken precautionary measures by guarding her frontier to prevent smuggling of arms.

Unionist forces have seized Guatemala City from President Cabrera and a small guard of United States Marines has been landed from the cruisers Takoma and Niagara for protection of the American legation, the State Department announced yesterday.

Private advices received here said the National Assembly had declared President Cabrera incompetent and had named Carlos Herrera as provisional president.

SOLDIERS BEGIN HANDLING MAIL AT JERSEY CITY

Continued from page one. Formed at Omaha disbanded yesterday, when its members voted to remain loyal to the brotherhood. The money in the treasury of the new organization was turned over to the Salvation Army.

A system of rationing was instituted by Chicago wholesale grocers. Dealers were limited to the size of orders, particularly in sugar and flour.

Chicago served adjoining cities and towns with food by means of auto trucks and lake steamers.

Cleveland, April 12.—A committee representing the striking Switchmen here today called upon Bliss Morton, agent of the Department of Justice in Cleveland, to ask action by the government to end the strike.

"We are not trying to intimidate the government," said Russell Hull, who headed the committee. "We are asking the government to intervene and we agree to abide by the government's decision. This is not really a strike, but a general walk-out of dissatisfied men because of their low wages."

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted today that the yardmen's strike will break up "soon."

Gompers, here to attend the national convention of cigar makers, said: "Reports of labor leaders indicate the insurgent strike is breaking. I intend doing everything I possibly can to bring about an immediate adjustment and believe the walkout will be over soon."

Railroad officials here reported approximately 250 of the 2,100 men who struck Saturday were back at work today.

Fifteen thousand persons were thrown out of work here due to the strike.

A. F. OF L. MEN STAND PAT ON DEMANDS NOW PENDING

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—Railway unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will stand pat on wage demands now under consideration and not seek to "sandbag" the railroads into granting them by joining in the "outlaw" strike, leaders meeting here today said.

The best indication, said International President Wharton, of the eleven railway unions represented, that the "outlaw" strike will spread to membership of the Railway Shoppers' Union is shown in the fact that not one of its 700,000 members is involved.

Today's meeting opened the biennial convention of the railway department of the A. F. of L. More than 1,000,000 workers were represented.

The attitude of the railway department of the A. F. of L., Wharton said, "is that its members are law-abiding citizens, and as such are ready to go ahead with wage matters under the law recently passed by Congress."

STRIKE IS PLAYING HAVOC WITH VIRGINIA INDUSTRIES

Newport News, Va., April 12.—While the railroad strike has not seriously affected foreign trade, it already is playing havoc with local industries, express companies refusing to accept shipments of any kind. Coal still is moving through the port to European countries, but local merchants have none, and say they can secure none.

One dealer declared today that the domestic coal situation is far more serious than it was at any time during the war. But for warm weather there would be a considerable suffering. Mails from the North are paralyzed, the postman in Richmond declaring the situation the worst he ever has experienced. Shipping agents say they do not know how long they will be able to move ships.

POTOMAC YARDS TIE-UP COMPLETE AS DAY DAWNS

With the lines of five roads which run South and North along the Atlantic seaboard and Southwest passing through the Potomac yards, more than 3,000 cars a day normally are handled here, and up to yesterday this average had been cut only 300 or 400, due to embargoes at other points which decreased the number of cars en route.

More than 200 men were due to report for work at the Potomac yards at midnight but not one appeared for work, according to a statement by the yardmaster.

Rail Strike Considered Effort Of Radicals to Wrest Control From Moderate Labor Leaders

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILM. "Red" radicalism versus labor conservatism is described by official Washington as the basic issue in the "outlaw" railroad strike. The government makes no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the challenge. The incident cause of the strike is regarded here as a flimsy pretext for a renewed effort through the part of radicals to overthrow moderate control, not only in the railwaymen's union, but throughout the American labor movement.

There are eminent authorities in the United States who believe that the "Reds" are bent upon provoking a fight to the finish. If organized labor requires Federal support in the contest, it is not likely to be withheld.

Wast Solution Now. Opinion is crystallizing in Washington that the issue must be fought out sooner or later, and many believe that solution now, rather than postponement, lies in the national interest.

The present unauthorized and unrecognition of the strike and its shadow before as long ago as war time. At intermittent moments, while the country's energies were concentrated on defeating Germany's radicals within and without the railroad trade unions attempted to hoist the flag of revolt. They were affiliated with the extreme wing of the government ownership movement.

As long as the war lasted it was comparatively easy to suppress their activities. With the armistice they became more restive and more assertive.

Steel Strike Stimulus. The steel strike of last autumn, which in much the same way as the present railroad upheaval, was hatched in those circles. John Fitzpatrick and William Z. Foster represented the radicals who were bent on the rather to extraneous developments than to any influence of theirs, the Federation of Labor eventually supported the "red" strike.

Up to now the conservative leadership during the steel controversy incited the radicals to essay a new and more defiant attitude toward the railway situation here at the President's National Industrial Conference stated in its recent report that it had refrained from making recommendations for legislation until the subject of government ownership had been discussed at the time the subject of Congressional action.

Quis Labor Leaders. Although the conference made no railway recommendations, it devoted a great deal of its time to studying railway conditions in more detail. It was the chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other railway men and labor leaders, testified before the conference at length. Samuel Gompers was in the witness chair.

To them, and to virtually every labor leader who came before them, the conferees represented that way.

total loss, as it is impossible to move the trains.

The Potomac yards are operated by the Pennsylvania, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Chesapeake and Potomac, the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

It was hoped by railroad officials that food might reach Washington through the Potomac yards despite embargoes in other sections, and the city would have been better off than it is in this respect if the strike of last night had not taken place.

While the strike of Sunday at the Terminal here crippled the passenger service the Potomac yards are still going on, at least, as freight is handled here.

Colvin's View Gloomy. R. M. Colvin, superintendent of the Potomac yards, said last night: "The walkout of the yardmen is complete. Even if switchmen and freight handlers had remained on the job, not a carload of freight could start either North or South under present conditions. It is the most complete tie-up in my experience."

"We handle here from 600 to 800 carloads of perishable foodstuffs alone every day. What effect it will have on the food situation here and in other cities I cannot say, but the present condition continues it could not fall to be serious."

Meet in Alexandria. During the afternoon rumors were current that a walkout would occur at 4 o'clock, but when that hour arrived eighty trainmen, composing the regular shift, checked in for work and continued the work of classification of freight cars, which had gone on uninterrupted throughout the day.

A meeting of the men held at Alexandria last night, though resulting in no general orders to the effect that men should quit, evidently had the result, for messengers from the association met and conferred the news of action taken, and the 4 o'clock shift, which would have completed its day's work at midnight quit at 10:30.

OUTLOOK FOR FOOD SUPPLIES SERIOUS AS STRIKE COMES

Continued from page one. States mails and all express trains, including milk. The men are doing everything except switching passenger trains. We have a crew assigned to each one of the shifts. It is not a strike. The men are acting purely and simply as individuals.

"The men are protesting against the low wages they are receiving and against the delay in the settlement of the wage question, which has now been pending almost a year."

"The men who have quit their jobs are not making any threats. There has been no disorder, nor is there going to be any. The men have been cautioned not to go on railroad property."

Hopeful of Early Settlement. "I am hopeful the whole situation will be ironed out soon. In the meantime every effort is being put forth to restore normal conditions as rapidly as possible. I have met with the men twice today. The first meeting was held this morning in the Southeast section. We will have another meeting here tomorrow afternoon."

"The increase granted by the government to the railroad men has not averaged within 50 per cent, of the rise in the cost of living, while employees not employed by the railroads in private industries have received increases of from 100 to 150 per cent."

Seamen at Potomac yards get only \$4 a day. Our roadmen, and this includes brakemen, freight and

and means ought to be found for making a railroad strike impossible. It was said that the right to paralyze the nation's transportation meant something akin to abrogation of the government—was little short of anarchy.

Stone, Gompers and their confederates were told that nothing could be done in America that deprived men of the right to strike. It would be subversive, they said, of elementary liberty. It would "enslave" labor, and the conference, finding that recommendations in opposition to such views were almost inevitably condemned to remain pious resolutions, did not think it worth while to go through the form of passing them.

(Public Ledger Service.)

PALMER PLANS TO SEE WILSON ON U. S. POLICY

Continued from page one. 9:30 p. m. were omitted from the 9:30 p. m. train for New York was operated only to Philadelphia.

"Red Revolt" Hinted. The introduction by Senator Poindexter of an anti-strike bill in the Senate yesterday precipitated a general debate on the "outlaw" walkouts.

"The strike has almost reached the status of red revolt," declared Senator Frelinghuysen. "The time has come in this country to find out whether we have a government or not—a government to insure the peace, welfare and happiness of the American people."

"What can be expected when the government shakes its fist at strikes and asserts that in his opinion nothing should be done to protect the railroad strikes, who asserted the railroad strikes were an outgrowth of the coal strike. He predicted that the 'outlaws' would get an increase of wages and the people would pay the costs. He also voiced the opinion that the strikes on the railway systems were called by the government to protect the Plumb plan of government ownership of the country."

The Senator was especially severe in criticisms of government officials, asserting that in his opinion nothing would be done in the matter until after the November election, the Attorney General himself being a candidate, and half the Senators are in the business of striking.

The bill by Senator Poindexter provides a heavy fine and imprisonment for any person who obstructs movements of commodities in interstate commerce. It also provides for violence, prevents persons in such commerce from continuing their employment.

Palmer Seeking Facts. Attorney General Palmer last evening said, "but I can not say that the law is sufficient to protect the government in the distribution of mail and the people in the distribution of necessary food. I have not yet decided what action will be taken if the law is violated. The government must act. If it does, without taking sides either for the strikers or for the railroads. Under the Lever act, any concerted effort to interfere with the distribution of food is a violation of law."

Palmer was asked if, in view of this, the daily meetings of the strikers in various cities are not law violations, to which he replied: "That's the whole question in a nutshell."

Only Perishable Moved. At the Potomac yards less than a hundred cars headed out of the terminal yesterday, due to embargoes in the North. Perishables only were moved, seventy-five cars being routed to New York City, fifteen to New England and five to Philadelphia.

Shooting Fray Startles Fashionable Apartments

A short drama composed of many words, gunplay, and the entrance "off left wing," of cops, who nabbed the villain at the final curtain, startled dwellers in the fashionable Northumberland Apartments, New Hampshire avenue and V street northwest, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening.

Reuben Jefferson, janitor of the apartment, and Thomas Dent, 1346 Seventh street northwest, both colored, conducted a hot argument in the basement, which ended with a revolver shot.

When police arrived they found Dent shot through the left shoulder. He was sent to the Emergency Hospital. Jefferson was arrested.

Ex-Empress of Germany Reported Seriously Ill

Berlin, April 12.—The former Empress of Germany is seriously ill, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung reports.

Her daughter, Victoria, has been summoned to the Kaiserin's bedside.

passenger conductors, fare little better in wages, yet they are forced to maintain two homes. Men on the waterfront in Washington and New York must keep a room in a boarding house in the city. If they eat in restaurants they have to pay \$1 for a meal."

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STRIKES DUE TO REACTIONARY LAWS, LABOR'S OFFICIAL VIEW

Continued from page one.

of the great war and the economic equilibrium was shattered as never before in the history of the country, not a constructive measure was enacted by Congress for their relief.

"The high cost of living entered into every home. Children were denied proper sustenance because of the inability of the breadwinners of the household to earn sufficient wages to support themselves and their dependents. Cries for relief were incessant. They came from every quarter of the United States, and no class was more patient than the railroad employes. The appeals were ignored.

Hold "Treachery of Congress Excited Workers." This situation has caused the individual strikes that are disturbing the country today. But those men are fighting for the right to live as Americans should live, and notwithstanding their membership in trade unions, they have stamped from their employment in what is called an unauthorized strike. It is unauthorized because the trade union movement of this country believes in orderly procedure in the settling of grievances, but it cannot be called an unjust strike as those men were excited through the treachery of members of Congress who have neglected the interests of the people.

"Congress is to blame for the situation. There is no doubt about it. Its anti-strike legislation, its efforts to establish involuntary servitude of the employes of the railroad companies as well as others and the falsehoods uttered so frequently on the floors of the Senate and House embittered the people of this country. But the American Federation of Labor, which has been so maliciously maligned, can be depended upon to save this country from the terrible situation that has developed through the acts of Congress.

"People Should Praise Trade-Union Idea." Every rule of discipline in the railroad brotherhoods and their lodges is being enforced to the extreme. The strikers have been notified they will be expelled from their organizations unless they return to work. Every piece of machinery in the labor organization, every influence it can bring to bear, is being used to induce the strikers to return to work.

"This will be accomplished in a few days as men are already returning to their employment." "The people of the country should rise up in praise of the trade union movement. They should make it their one aim in the next election to defeat every candidate who has aided in sowing the seeds of unrest among the workers.

"There was no greater influence during the war for a united people than the trade union movement. It was a potential factor in killing pacifism when it was becoming a serious menace.

"But no sooner was the armistice declared than the denunciation of organized labor began. President Gompers was declared to have been disloyal during the war. Every act of his that had been approved by the rulers and parliaments of allied countries and our own government was ridiculed and said to have been of no moment. Such denunciation by members of Congress was sent out through the country in an effort to prejudice the people against the trade union movement and its normal activities.

Hit Profiteers for Swelling Profits. "While the attack was being made on labor the profiteers went on their rejoyicing. As long as labor was denounced as being the cause of the profiteering the profiteers kept swelling prices without fear. These are the causes of the strikes of the railroad men who had performed such prodigious tasks during the war. No group of men in the United States are more loyal, but the hammering away at them, the charge that they are receiving enormous wages when they are saving and skimping at every turn and are still unable to make ends meet, has aroused them so they cannot be held responsible for their acts.

"The trouble will settle down, peace will be restored, but the bitterness of feeling will remain. It is, therefore, necessary for all citizens of the United States who believe we should have a representative Congress, one which will legislate in the interest of the people and not for a privileged few, to give their aid to defeat those responsible for the present terrible conditions.

"The men who are on strike quit as individuals. No law could be enacted that would prevent such a class strike unless it prohibited an individual from quitting his employment whenever he saw fit. It is a most striking example of what unrest will do.

Want "Unbearable Conditions" Improved. Let Congress forget politics, forget personal aggrandizement and enact legislation that will be of benefit to our people. Send every profiteer to jail. Repeal all reactionary legislation that prohibits groups of men in our country from enjoying the inherent rights granted them by the Constitution.

"The people, to be successful, must not be burdened with any spurious laws that will take away their liberties. It were better that Congress should be done away with altogether than to have it create such rebellion in the minds and hearts of the people.

"The remedy, therefore, is that Congress and the interests that have been attacking labor should change their policy of seeking to enact such laws as make the life of the workers unbearable and join with the American Federation of Labor to alleviate the present unbearable conditions and unrest among the army of workers of our country. This cannot be done unless the American Federation of Labor is supported by those who are now seeking to disrupt it."

The Weather

Table with columns for Local Temperatures, Highest and Lowest, and Rainfall. Includes data for various cities like Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, etc.

Departures from Normal. Accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1920, -100. Deficiency of temperature since April 1, 1920, -22.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1920, -1.50. Excess of precipitation since April 1, 1920, +0.64.

Temperature same date last year—Highest, 69; lowest, 49.

Table with columns for Other Temperatures, Highest and Lowest, and Rainfall. Includes data for cities like Asheville, Atlanta, Baltimore, etc.

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