

### BANKERS OPPOSE NATIONAL CONTROL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
 ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Private control of railroads, with judicious regulation, was advocated in the report of the railroad securities committee of the National Investment Bankers' association, in session here today. The pre-war plan of railroad regulation, the report declared, was a failure, and the roads should not be returned to their pre-war status without providing release from the "burdensome conditions under which they have heretofore operated."  
 Continuing, the report said:  
 "Any plan of future government control should eliminate the conflict of control between state and federal bodies."  
 "The Sherman anti-trust law and state anti-trust laws, in their application to transportation, should be repealed in the interests of efficiency and economy, because such laws are unnecessary under proper governmental regulation."  
 "Any plan of government control which increases operating expense and regulates income, should assume responsibility for adequate earnings and sustained conditions."  
 "We may further add that the alternative of government ownership which is being proposed for some, as the best solution for the difficulties presented, in the opinion of the com-

mittee, does not offer the measure of relief demanded."  
 "According to reliable authorities the records of government ownership, the world over, show decreased efficiency, increased expense, lessened initiative, political interference and economic waste."  
 "Furthermore, we find nothing in the experience of our country in the field of public ownership, which encourages the hope that we can profitably extend this sphere."  
 William H. Maxwell, New York, chairman of the committee on fraudulent advertising, reporting for that committee, flayed unscrupulous persons who play upon the sillibility of Liberty bond holders, and induce them to part with government bonds in exchange for securities of another kind, which are frequently found to be almost worthless. He introduced a resolution requesting the board of governors of the association to take steps to abate the evil.  
**VALGER OUTPOINTS WALLACE**  
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—Benjamin Valger, the French lightweight, had the better of a six-round bout with Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn here tonight. Valger had the advantage of the first, second, fifth and sixth rounds, while the third and fourth went to Wallace.  
**"FLU" BREAKS K. C. RECORD**  
 KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—With 29 deaths from influenza, 11 from pneumonia and 18 from other causes reported up to 5 p. m. today, all previous mortality records for a day, from a single cause, in Kansas City were broken.  
 A total of 215 new influenza cases and 15 of pneumonia were reported in the last 24 hours.

### ARBITRARY DEMAND MADE BY TRAINMEN

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 9.—Employees of the Colorado and Wyoming railroad, all members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to the number of 185, walked out at six o'clock tonight demanding that the company sign a wage contract with them. The company is a subsidiary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and operates at Sunrise, Wyoming, Pueblo and Segundo, Colorado. Employees at all three of these places walked out simultaneously.  
 President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Denver to confer with the men. He was handed an ultimatum in the form of a letter, demanding that a contract be signed by six o'clock. The men refused to prolong the conference after six o'clock and walked out.  
 The company declares, according to Mr. Welborn's statement, that this road is not of the same sort as the trunk line railroads of the country, and similar contracts with employees is not applicable to this railroad. The Colorado and Wyoming railroad is principally a switching affair, and narrow gauge tracks and equipment are largely used. The railroad at Pueblo does the switching in the yards of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company's Minnequa steel works, and at Sunrise, Wyoming, and Segundo, Colorado, do a large share of switching of coal and ore cars, although a narrow gauge passenger train is operated at points in the region.  
 There is no question of wages involved, since the company is paying the same schedule as is paid by other railroads.  
 A strike at any length would effect several thousand men, since the Minnequa steel plant would be forced to close, as well as would a number of the coal and iron mines.  
 G. W. Anderson and C. V. McLaughlin, who represent the men in the controversy, declared tonight that the time for arbitration had passed, and that unless the company would recede from its stand and grant the contract demanded by the men, they would remain out on strike.  
 "It is not a question of wages," declared Mr. Anderson, "but it is a question of these railroad men obtaining the same sort of working agreement as the employees of other railroads have with their employers. The company is paying wages as high as other railroads of the United States are paying, with one possible exception. But we do think that we should have the same sort of working agreement with the company as other men enjoy."

### BIELASKI SAYS HEARST PRO-GERMAN

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 may have been "used by his friendship with Count von Bernstorff," replied the witness.  
 "What was his attitude after the United States entered the war?" asked Chairman O'Connell.  
 "His attitude continued very questionable," replied Mr. Bielaski. "Many articles published in his papers, if published after the passage of the Espionage Act, would have had subjected him to prosecution."  
 Mr. Bielaski said all the department has to indicate that Hearst endeavored to get any favor, in return for his support of Germany, was his application for his papers to continue a special news service, German agents planned to send to newspapers in the United States. William Bayard Hale, Bielaski said, recommended that the request be granted because of the opportunity afforded for the publication of news.  
 Senator King of Utah objected to placing in the record telegrams sent by Hearst from Palm Beach, Florida, instructing his editors at New York to say the message were irrelevant. After an executive session, however, the committee voted to place some of the telegrams in the record tomorrow.  
 In the discussion by the committee on the Pasha, the following were named in Feuhr's list, Senator Nelson remarked:  
**Pasha Again Brought Up.**  
 "The Washington Post was bad up to the time of the death of John R. Leonard. I used to read it every morning and saw it for a couple of years. We had only one fair newspaper in Washington, and that was the Star."  
 Activities in this country of Bolo Pasha, executed recently in France for high treason, were touched on briefly by Mr. Bielaski, who said Bolo came here ostensibly to buy print paper, but in reality, to obtain money for the purchase of a newspaper in France. Bolo was brought to this country by a representative of Hearst and was introduced to Hearst.  
 "There is one fact we have about Bolo Pasha which has never been published before," said Mr. Bielaski. "That is that Pasha was in touch with the German embassy here, shortly after war was declared by Germany in 1914. In a note book of Dr. Albert, which we have in our possession, there appears this entry: 'Prepare telegram to Pasha, what we believe, was exclusively that the embassy knew intimately of Pasha and probably knew of his activities.'  
 Other testimony given today by Mr. Bielaski, with the activity of Labor's National Peace council, Captain Franz von Rintelen sent to this country to stop shipments of munitions to the allies, and the Hans Lebeau relief bureau, ostensibly a philanthropic organization, but in reality formed, Mr. Bielaski said, to keep Germans and Austrians from working in munitions factories.  
 Samuel Untermyer of New York, whose name Mr. Bielaski mentioned in connection with efforts of the German agents to purchase a newspaper in New York, today asked Senator Overman that he be permitted to testify. The request was granted, but no date for his appearance has been set.

### GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION PERILOUS

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 tion would become paralyzed. Our state railroads, which in bygone years netted a surplus of six billion marks, now show a deficit of one billion. Our credit abroad is undermined, the Dutch and Swiss bankers refusing us accommodation, because of the instability of our economic conditions."  
 Paul Hirsch, Prussian minister of the interior, and one of the leaders of the majority socialists, in the course of an address, declared tonight that the need for the national assembly was too remote and that immediate convocation of the assembly was of urgent necessity for the purpose of giving the new state organization needed stability.  
 Dictatorship Undesirable  
 Herr Hirsch asserted that a dictatorship was undesirable, as it would be incompatible with the principles both of socialism and of democracy. He predicted that the Rhenish industrial class would not hesitate to use force to the extent to restore order, if the present condition of suspense was permitted to continue. He then discussed the financial situation, saying that the substitution of a tremendous deficit for the former surplus would compel the administration of the state railroads to increase the tariff by 60 per cent. This measure already had been planned by the former government, he added.  
 The speaker said he opposed an arbitrary, the attempts of Adolph Hoffmann, former editor of the socialist organ Vorwaerts, to dis-establish the church, as an issue of far reaching consequence, which should be left to the determination of the ministry.  
 Emil von Strauss, one of the leading directors of the Deutsche Bank, said he was of the opinion that the government would be slow in carrying out its program for economic radicalization, and that the final result would be considered by the people. He pointed out that there was imperative need of avoiding extreme measures, which might impair German credit abroad, as the country naturally expected to enter the world market as a buyer and seller. Seizure of the nation's gold supply by the entente, Herr von Strauss pointed out, would mean the destruction of Germany's credit basis and result in financial anarchy and inability to purchase foodstuffs, which was the first requisite toward righting the present situation.  
 Herr von Strauss added that he was of the opinion that the thoughtful elements of the German working classes would realize that the exorbitant wage demands, made in isolated quarters, would mean the prompt elimination of Germany from competitive markets, and result in a situation least of all suited to economic experiments.

### TAFT SAYS LEAGUE OF NATIONS NEEDED

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 dress at the congress on the "moral value of a league of nations."  
 "My feeling," said Mr. Taft, "about the league of nations, in order to enforce peace, does not claim any patent or trademark. We are glad to have everybody support it, but we object to it being held responsible for internationalism, in the sense that that culture denies nationalism."  
 "You have got to have a league with force enough to say to all the smaller nations: 'We do not propose to let you start a conflagration that will destroy this peace, that we have endured so infinitely much to bring about.'"  
 "I say to you, unless such a league emerges from the conference at Paris, the whole thing is a failure. I don't think it is going to be a failure—that is why I say to the gentlemen at the Washington. 'Better get on the band wagon.'"  
**MOVE CARS TODAY**  
 [Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
 OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—The sixth day of the strike of street car men in Omaha passed quietly. Neither side made a move. The company has postponed attempted movement of cars until tomorrow morning, when they start the first effort to resume operations will be made. The strikers assert that if cars start, every union man in the city will go out in sympathy. Packing house employees, however, have stated that they will not strike because of their contract.

port explained that the revised individual surtax rates, graduated upward one per cent on each \$1,000 over \$5,000, are more equitable than the arbitrary graduations of the house bill.  
 The bill retains the house provisions for income taxation of salaries, including those possibly of the president and federal judges, legality of which, the report stated, is left to the courts, if the question is raised. The report, however, states that the house clause for federal taxation of new state and municipal bonds was stricken out as "it seemed unwise for congress to attempt to impose this tax upon the obligations of state and municipalities, as long as the states are not free to tax, in a similar manner, obligations of the United States."  
**Consolidate Income Returns**  
 The plan of requiring affiliated corporations to make consolidated income tax returns, the report states, will do much to prevent tax evasion, and the new tax on life insurance companies' "true income," from investments in lieu of war excess income, capital stock and other taxes, is more equitable.  
 The war excess profits section, the report states, has been simplified and reduced. The house alternative plan of levying war and excess profits at whichever rate would yield the most revenue, the committee found objectionable, because its constitutionality is questioned and its administration troublesome to tax payers.  
 Explaining exclusion of individuals

and partnerships from war-excess profits taxation, applicable only to corporations, the report stated:  
 "Individuals and partnerships pay the heavy surtaxes upon all net incomes, while corporations are relieved from surtaxes upon the portion of their earnings which is not distributed. This inequality is more than compensated for by the fact that the corporation is subject to the war excess profits tax. The situation, as between different forms of business organization, having been brought into approximate balance, it was deemed proper to relieve the corporation from the six per cent differential income tax, provided by the house bill."  
 Regarding the tax on beverages, the report says, no sound reason was found for the house proposal for doubling the present rate of \$2.50 per gallon on non-beverage alcohol, largely used for medicines and household necessities. Exemptions from bond and other costs on distilled liquor, remaining in warehouses after bone dry prohibition becomes effective next July, the report states, is to prevent hardship upon owners.  
 "To prevent the total loss, owing to prohibition, of vineyards developed through many years," the report adds, regarding wine, "it was provided that under proper regulations, wines may be produced and existing stocks of wine may be utilized for the making of non-beverage spirits and non-alcoholic wines."

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### Mid-Month List

# Columbia Records



## Al Jolson sings "Tell That to the Marines"

Written by Jolson, sung by Jolson—a fighting song with Yankee pep and patriotism in every line. The trust musical tribute the Marines have ever received. A2657—85c.

## "Oh How I Wish I Could Sleep"

"Until My Daddy Comes Home"—that's the refrain of the most appealing baby song the war has yet inspired. Its instant success has outdone even the popularity of "A Baby's Prayer at Twilight." Sung by Henry Burr. A2656—85c



## A Little Birch Canoe and You

The catchiest of words, wedded to an irresistible melody, cleverly harmonized by the Sterling Trio—the result is a record that's a joy to hear. Coupled with "Light Your Little Lamp of Love." A2655—85c



### BIG LEAGUE MEETING TO NAME EXECUTIVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—With election of a successor to John K. Tener, as president, and the formation of policies regarding players and play in 1919, as the principal scheduled business, National league baseball club owners were gathered here tonight for their annual meeting, beginning at noon tomorrow.  
 The field of presidential election has narrowed down to John A. Heydler, present secretary-treasurer, and John Conway Toole, a lawyer who at various times has served as counsel for the league and National commission.  
 Another interesting question has to do with the standing of Fred Mitchell, recently elected president of the Chicago club. Under the constitution, no player or manager is permitted to represent a club at a league meeting, and so far as is known Mitchell still holds the manager's authority. Except by unanimous consent, which is not considered likely, the constitution cannot be amended at one meeting.

### BASEBALL COURT

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The National commission will become the sole administrative power of baseball, settling the disputes of the major and minor leagues alike, if a program agreed upon at a conference today between President Ban Johnson of the American League and A. R. Tearney, president of the Three I League, is carried out.  
 President Tearney, who is chairman of a minor league committee, appointed to demand several reforms from the majors, in regard to the draft and "farming" of players, said that at his suggestion a joint meeting of committees from the American and National leagues, and the minor leagues, probably would be held in Chicago in January, to take action on the proposal.  
 "President Johnson agrees with me that the board of arbitration of the National association of minor leagues is unwieldy, and in fact unnecessary," President Tearney said. "It is our plan to wipe out and have the national commission the only court of baseball."

### FATHER MOUY "FLU" VICTIM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
 DENVER, Dec. 9.—The Rev. Father William Mouy, secretary to Bishop John H. Thien, of the Catholic diocese of Denver, died tonight of influenza. Father Mouy came to Denver five years ago from Washington, where he had been secretary to the Right Rev. Bishop Bonzano, apostolic delegate to the United States.

### REVENUE BILL IS CULLED BY SIMMONS

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 policy. The profits realized during the year 1918 are in large part war profits; they are now in the pocket of the tax payers; they should contribute heavily, before they have been dissipated or re-used toward the payment of the expenses of the war, to which in large measure they are attributable.  
**To Reduce War Levies**  
 "But it is equally important that these special taxes should be reduced, as the occasion which inspired and justified them recedes into the past. To fail adequately to tax the war profits of 1918 would constitute a manifest miscarriage of fiscal justice. Not to provide now for the reduction of the war profits tax would be equally inexcusable."  
 In addition to the tax reductions, due to the fact that the government now copes with peace instead of war conditions, prohibition is expected to reduce revenue returns greatly.  
 Beverage taxes under the house bill were estimated to raise \$1,137,000,000 during their first twelve months of operation, and \$550,000,000 for the 1919 fiscal year.  
 "At the present time, under changed conditions," the report states, "it is possible to count only upon \$500,000,000 for 1918-1919 and \$350,000,000 for 1919-1920 from this source."  
 Analyzing in detail the committee's radical changes, Senator Simmons' re-

- O Death, Where is Thy Sting? When I Return **Bert Williams** A2652 10 in. 85c
- I Can Always Find a Little Sunshine in the Y. M. C. A. from "Yip Yip Yaphank" **Peerless Quartette** A2647 10 in. 85c
- Ding Dong, from "Yip Yip Yaphank" **Peerless Quartette** A6082 12 in. \$1.50
- Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground (Foster) **Oscar Seagle and Columbia Stellar Quartette** A6081 12 in. \$1.25
- Old Folks at Home (Foster) **Prince's Orchestra** A2649 10 in. 85c
- My Belgian Rose Introducing: I'm Sorry I Made You Cry **Prince's Orchestra** E4038 10 in. 85c
- Russian Rag Foxtrot **Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra** A2649 10 in. 85c
- Howdy **Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra** A2649 10 in. 85c
- Gold and Silver Waltz **Gypsy Orchestra** E4038 10 in. 85c
- When I am Crying For You **Gypsy Orchestra** E4038 10 in. 85c

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Fancy Flagstaff, per hundred \$3.00

Fancy Flagstaff, 16 lbs. for 50c

**TOMATOES**

Fancy Sun Good, per case \$3.95

Fancy Sun Good Tomatoes, 2 1/2 lbs. tins, 2 cans for 35c

These are Standard Tomatoes—NOT PUREE.

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Butter is high—Use Oleo

Nut Oleo, per lb. 40c

Swift's Premiums, per lb. 41c

**BREAKFAST FOOD**

Armour's Oats, small 15c

Armour's Oats, large 35c

Armour's Toasted Corn Flakes, 2 for 25c

Same size Kellogg's

Ferguson's Orange Marmalade now being demonstrated in our store. Call in and try a free sample.

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Grape Fruit still selling fancy Grape Fruit, per dozen 35c

Per box \$2.00

Just arrived, new shipment fancy 4 tier Newtown Pippins, heavy pack, per box 2.50

7 lbs. for 50c

Choice Sweet Spuds Dooley Yams 25c

5 lbs. per hundred \$4.50

Tangerines, per dozen 25c

Large Rolls Toilet Paper, 3 for 25c

1/2 Do. case Tans, 10c can 10c

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