

The Kaiser's Confession. Select an English Sailor. 5,000 Quarts, in One Night. A Perfect World, Difficult.

By ARTHUR BRINANE. (Copyright, 1918.)

"A desperate, unsuccessful attempt was made by the former Kaiser to commit suicide. That is the latest news of autocracy on the decline. A desperate, SUCCESSFUL attempt to commit suicide was made by the former Kaiser more than four years ago when he marched his men into Belgium. That was the blindest, wholesale, international, most successful attempt at suicide in all the world's history of royal and imperial suicides.

The Kaiser's attempt to kill himself is surprising, if true. For "suicide is confession." The Kaiser, with the Bible and other religious books piled up on his table, has doubtless convinced himself that he is thoroughly in the right in all that he has done. That is a peculiarity of those highly religious in a misguided way. To blow out his brains or cut his own throat now would be to confess himself in the wrong. It might, however, be called confirmation of what Maximilian Harden says, that the Kaiser is a coward. He is a strange mixture of blood, and there have been many chances for the cowardly streak to get in.

"Freedom of the seas" is the great demand. But the two countries most deeply interested, Great Britain and the United States, look at it from different viewpoints. Great Britain's "freedom of the seas" would mean control of the ocean in the future as in the past by England.

The United States' idea is that this country with the Pacific on one side and Atlantic on the other, should also have something to say about "freedom of the seas" and control of the seas.

This country can, if it chooses, have the biggest navy, for we have the most money presumably. But competition in battleship building would be stupid, between two countries that will not attack each other.

There are plenty of men in England whose word is good and plenty in this country, fortunately. Why not have England, America, Italy, and France contribute a significant fleet for the protection of peace throughout the world, and have the fleet as a world police to enforce the orders of an international arbitration court? Nobody to fire a shot except on the court's order, and the fleet being ready to enforce the order.

This suggestion was made by this writer in newspapers all over the United States ten years ago. The bloody war has now made its adoption possible.

The English very wisely consented, as did Italy and America, to a French commander, Foch, for all the combined armies of civilization.

Why not let a good English sailor command the combined fleets of the nations to preserve peace and back up the international court?

America would take England's word for the sincere, disinterested handling of that fleet. England would contribute her ships, we ours, France and Italy theirs. And the combination would make war impossible for a hundred years at least.

England can properly claim leadership on the ocean ever since the days of Nelson. No one would grudge her the honor of naming the fleet's commander. Who wouldn't that settle it, and avoid the nonsense of world competition and waste in building battleships?

Making the world perfect is no simple job. They are about to try it on a big scale in Paris, with the help of wise men. They will have difficulties.

They are trying it on a small scale in Washington, with "dry" legislation, and they have difficulties here.

Last Thursday the police here decided to find out exactly how prohibition was working in the Nation's Capital.

Police were sent to meet the trolley cars coming in from Baltimore, instructed to arrest men and women carrying suspicious looking valises.

On that ONE evening, last Thursday, the Washington police took scores of men and women to the police station and took from them FIVE THOUSAND QUARTS OF WHISKEY.

If, in one night, the police take five thousand quarts of whiskey at the Nation's Capital, where virtuous dwellers and legislators, how difficult will it be to make the whole nation dry when the experiment is tried on the first of next July?

A man bringing in twenty quarts of whiskey could make, by a single trip to Baltimore, a profit of about thirty dollars.

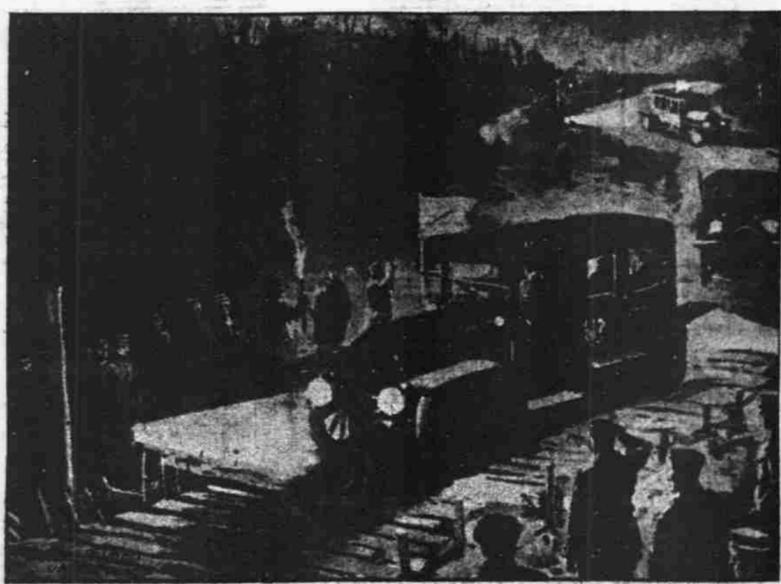
By manufacturing under absolute prohibition the twenty quarts of whiskey in a woodshed, a man could make a profit of fifty dollars or more. It is difficult to enforce a law so easily evaded.

In France, England, Italy, and some other countries the plan is to discourage whiskey, brandy, and poisonous spirits and compromise on the mildest stimulants. It would be interesting to see which sort of legislation will produce the highest percentage of abstinence, the attempt at PERFECTION in Pure U. S. A., or the compromise with poor human nature in Europe?

WEATHER: Rain tonight; tomorrow fair, little change in temperature. Temperature at 8 a. m., 33 degrees. Normal temperature for November 11 for last 20 years 37 degrees.

BONE DRY BILL FOR DISTRICT PUT ON SENATE CALENDAR

FIRST PICTURES OF THE EVENTS OF THE ARMISTICE



First exclusive pictures of the journey of the German envoys to meet Marshal Foch and the allied dictators of the armistice terms near the battle lines of France. This photo shows the German representatives crossing the French line of the road to Epurmies-la-Capelle Guise. The cars bearing the German mission left the general headquarters on November 7th at 5 P. M. and reached this point at 9:30 P. M. They spent the night at the Castle of Francport and left the next morning to meet the allied leaders who were waiting for them.



This is the first picture to be received in this country of the reception of the German plenipotentiaries inside the French lines in the railroad car of Marshal Foch. The German party left on November 7th at 5 P. M. and following the road of Fourprie-la Capelle-Guise reached the French advance post at 9:30 P. M. They spent the night in the castle of Francport. The following morning they were led to the town of Rothendos, where Marshal Foch and allied delegates were awaiting them in a private car. The photo shows the reception of the delegates in the car. They are (1) Marshal Foch, (2) Admiral Weymss, (3) An American delegate, probably General Rhodes; (4) General Weygand, (5) M. Erzberger, (6) General von Gundoll, (7) General von Winterfoll, (8) Count Oberndorff.

GAS TO JUMP TO 95 CENTS OR \$1 HERE IN NEAR FUTURE

By BILL PRICE. The price of gas in Washington in the near future will be from 95 cents to \$1 a thousand cubic feet, instead of the prevailing rate of 90 cents, in effect since early last summer, when the Washington Gaslight Company obtained from the Public Utilities Commission an increase from 80 to 90 cents. The company has asked the Utilities Commission to allow an increase to \$1.10 a thousand, but this is not at all likely. The policy of the Commission will be to allow whatever rate for gas will give the company a net return of about 6 per cent on the valuation of its property as heretofore established by the Commission. In fixing the rate some months ago at 90 cents, the commission thought that would be sufficient to justify a 6 per cent return. Experts of the company now present figures which they claim, show that under existing prices for coal, gas-oil, and labor they cannot make a return of over 3 1/2 per cent. The company's claims are, in brief, that coal is to cost \$1.05 a ton more in the future—for how long a time cannot be told—that gas-oil remains at 8 cents a gallon instead of 3 cents, the price when gas was selling to the public at 50 cents; that salaries and wages do not appear to be decreasing, although the company admits the probability it will get more efficient employees in the future at present wages. It also presents the fact that when taking tolls from the gas for the Government it received a nice income, which will decrease earnings about \$75,000 a year. Still another complication presented (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

ARMISTICE ENDED AT 11 O'CLOCK TODAY

The armistice expired at 6 o'clock this morning, Eastern time. It became effective at 11 a. m., French time, November 11, and was to continue 30 days. The commissioners reserved the right to extend the armistice, and it has been unofficially reported that negotiations to that end have been under way.

COBLENZ QUIET UNDER YANK SENTRIES

By BERT FORD. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY, Dec. 9 (by courier to Nancy).—American troops that were rushed to Coblenz at the request of the German authorities are maintaining perfect order, with sentries guarding the Rhine bridges, the lighting and water plants, the banks, railroads and other strategic points in the absence of civil police. The entrance of the doughboys at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was entirely devoid of demonstration. There were few spectators and a conspicuous silence. The Americans compose the Second Battalion of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of the Fourth Infantry Division. (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

FRENCH AGREE TO PRESIDENT'S 14 PRINCIPLES, OFFICIALS SAY

By JOHN DE GANDT. PARIS, Dec. 11.—France is in entire agreement with President Wilson's principles, a high French official declared in an interview today. He added, however, that the President's interpretation of his fourteen points will make their application easier. "We are eagerly awaiting the arrival of President Wilson," the official said. "I desire to reiterate to the American people that, despite all recent rumors, France entirely agrees with President Wilson's principles. 'Clemenceau's democracy is Wilson's; America's ideals are those of France. If we do not talk about them so much right now it is because we are more impressed by what the Germans have done in violation of them. Material Questions First. "We must first deal with the material questions, which are vitally important. It is for President Wilson to interpret his fourteen points, after which their application will be rendered easier. "We have already decided that Germany must pay in full for the damage she has wrought. The amount is indeterminate at present. Demand for more than reparation is the only possible subject for difference of opinion. "President Wilson is likely to ask the allies to adopt measures enabling Germany to maintain her economic liberty, which the allies will accept. But, concerning the league of nations, Germany should enter a period of probation before she is admitted to a full membership. "The changes in Germany cannot be accepted as proof of her good faith. Time only will tell.

PRESIDENT'S VESSEL IS OUT OF RADIO RANGE OF U. S.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The steamship George Washington passed within view of Ponta Delgado, Azores, yesterday morning, according to a dispatch received from that city today. The forts guarding the harbor fired a salute. The Presidential steamer George Washington appeared today to have passed beyond the efficient range of wireless communication with the United States, and it was stated at the Navy Department that she is now entering the zone of communication with France. Between 4 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday, the Navy Department was out of touch with her, and no direct message had been received up to early this forenoon. However, it was said that she was in communication with France and that messages would be relayed back from there.

HOG ISLAND REPORT ASKED BY SENATORS

Passage of a resolution calling upon the Department of Justice immediately to submit the results of its investigation of the Hog Island graft charges was considered by the Senate this afternoon. Failure of the Department of Justice to respond to the resolution adopted by the Senate Commerce Committee last week demanding the information, led to the charge by Senator Sherman and others today that the report is being "suppressed." (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

LIEBKNECHT PLANNING TO HANG EBERT AND HIS AIDES

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"If Frederick Ebert remains another week as German chancellor, the ex-Kaiser can return safely," charged Dr. Carl Liebknecht, leader of the German extremists, in a speech at Berlin, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express today. "We have great plans which will culminate in the hanging of Ebert and the five members of his government," Liebknecht was quoted further as saying.

BERLIN, VIA AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Chancellor Ebert has decided to form a socialist army to offset the forces of the Spartacus group.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—The situation in Berlin is growing worse, according to a Wolff Bureau dispatch from that city today. Workmen are collecting machine guns and munitions in the suburbs. The military commandant is concentrating troops, but they are not permitted in the street because of the danger of causing a conflict. A workmen's and soldiers' committee demanded the arrest of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, radical leaders. (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

KAISER AND WIFE WILL MOVE TO WAGENINGEN

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11. The Hohenzollerns are leaving Amrongen. The former Kaiser and Kaiserin are reported to have rented the Castle De Mont, near Wageningen. A hundred workmen are redecorating the castle. Wilhelm has asked permission of Berlin to ship a great quantity of furniture from Potsdam.

SILENT UNTIL TRIAL, SAYS WILHELM

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (Night).—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Berliner Tagblatt says the former Kaiser is willing to leave Holland. LONDON, Dec. 11.—"If there is a possibility of my becoming a defendant, I prefer to defer saying anything until then," the former Kaiser stated, through Count Von Bentinck, in response to a query by the Express correspondent of Amrongen as to his part in the war. "Secondly, I have no desire to compromise in any way any member of the German government existing at the outbreak of the war." Exactly what ails Mr. Roosevelt—how the little jungle tick bit him, deposited minute microbes, which he scratched into his skin, bringing on "Relapsing Fever," and how this has had a positive and decided effect upon this fearful leader, is told in a most interesting full-page article by Arthur C. Jacobsen, M. D. (fully illustrated), in the magazine section of next Sunday's Times. In at your newsdealer or delivered to your home.—Ad.

SHEPPARD TO FORCE VOTE ON BILL AT EARLY DATE

The Sheppard bill to apply the Reed bone-dry law to the District of Columbia was taken from the Senate Postoffice Committee today and placed upon the calendar. This puts the measure in a position in the Senate where it can be called up at any time either by unanimous consent or by a vote of the majority of the Senate and its consideration forced. Senator Sheppard, who is stirred up by the fact that large amounts of liquor are being brought into the District, offered a motion in the Senate this afternoon to replace the Committee on Postoffice from consideration of the bone-dry measure. The motion was promptly adopted without a roll call and without discussion. The effect of this action was to send the measure to the calendar. Senator Sheppard will endeavor to call it up and have it acted upon at an early date.

THOMPSON NAMED FOR TRADE BOARD

The nomination of Houston Thompson to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission was sent to the Senate today.