

WEATHER: Fair tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight. Lowest temperature tonight, 25 degrees. Temperature at 9 a. m., 17 degrees. Normal temperature for January 10 for last thirty years, 32 degrees.

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AIRPLANES DROP BOMBS ON BERLIN KILLING 65

Bad Time for Strikes. Good Time for Thought. Leave Anarchy to Europe. Here We Should Build.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

There is a strike in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, many thousand miles away, and a strike in the harbor of New York, close at home.

There are strikes innumerable in Europe, ranging all the way from sulkily demonstrations in the English army and navy to bloody battles between classes in Russia and Germany.

It is a poor time for strikes, if they can be avoided in any way—especially here in America.

Only the most ignorant workman and most selfish employer can fall to see how serious the situation is all over the world. The nations are recovering from a gigantic surgical operation, with loss of blood, money, and security such as the world has never known.

They are infinitely more dangerous to those that work, to their children and wives. If you disorganize industry, stop work, close factories, you only DIMINISH the prosperity of the well-to-do.

Intelligent workers know that after the war the country and its industries are like a sick man rising from his bed, trying to get on his feet again.

The fact that certain profiteers have stolen billions does not justify any worker in striking recklessly and hastily against the mass of honest constructive business men trying to keep work and industry going.

Such men are entitled to the cooperation of workers. If they do not get it, there is to be great trouble in this country, and the workers will be the chief sufferers.

This is not advising any man to endure deliberate injustice. It is written by one who has been habitually prompt to see and to advocate the side of the workers who contribute so much to civilization and get so little beyond the food necessary to keep them working.

The workers should remember that during this war, while labor has been so highly paid than in all the world's history, the prosperous man has paid the biggest taxes in the world's history.

This country, like every other in the world, faces this problem and question:

"Are we to recover from the war, or fall victims to it, and face years of hard times, of dangerous disaffection?"

The European countries are in great danger. Some have already succumbed to anarchy and starvation. When those things come, the prosperous move to a better neighborhood; the poor, the workers, stay behind and suffer.

There is no reason why this nation should fail in its task of reconstruction, if all the citizens will work together, as they should, like brothers helping each other after a big fight.

Employers should strain every point to prove generosity, justice at least. Many of them have done this, in a broad spirit of good citizenship.

Workers should not be misled by evil advisers. They own this country; they are interested in it. They should work through law-abiding organizations to get their share and to big a share as they can justly claim.

Nations of the world were like a lot of men knocked down by the terrific explosion of war. It is over; they are trying to regain their feet and carry on the world race of prosperity, commerce, and higher civilization.

Ours should be the nation first to rise, to start first and go most rapidly forward. And it will be first if workers and employers will realize that the United States is the country of both—its problems their problems, its future good times or bad times also THEIRS.

The labor leader who recklessly brings on strikes, refusing to recognize the gravity of the nation's condition, is a traitor and an enemy to workingmen and to the country.

DETACHMENT OF D. C. 'DEVIL DOGS' BACK FROM EUROPE

Commanded by Capt. Shaler Ladd, of Chevy Chase, D. C., 590 marines, heroes of Chateau Thierry and veterans of seven battles in France today are in the marine corps camp at Quantico, Va.

The returned marines were men from practically every company that saw action at Chateau Thierry, marine corps officers declared. All of the men were sent back for treatment for wounds or shock.

The majority of the men belonged to the Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments. There was no definite organization of the returned men, it was said, the men being classified into two casual companies, in which are many Washington men.

Seven officers return to Quantico with the men. Three of the officers are Washington men. They are Captain Ladd, temporarily in charge of the detachment and commander of the 203d company; Capt. R. O. Sanderson, 4115 Keokuk street, Chevy Chase, and Lieut. J. H. Fellows, of Wisconsin avenue northwest.

Each of the seven officers was wounded once with the exception of Captain Ladd, who received two wounds. All have recovered from their injuries. These 590 marines fought at Verdun, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Argonne Forest and at Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry, where they forced the Germans to retreat and turned the tide of the war.

The men and officers left Brest, France, on December 25 on the transport North Carolina. They arrived in New York Monday morning.

They left New York and went to Jersey City and continued to Quantico. The other four officers with the detachment are: Lieut. C. W. Le Gette, Lieut. L. E. Battle, Lieut. H. A. Zischke, and Marine Gunner R. W. McCarthy.

Capt. Shaler Ladd, whose mother, Mrs. George E. Ladd, lives at 6109 Brookville road, Chevy Chase, has been an officer of marines since June.

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TODAY

emy to workingmen and to the country. The employer who fails in his duty, refuses reasonable concession, or forces the rebellion of workers is also the country's dangerous enemy.

This country needs and can have quick reconstruction, prompt recovery, ever-increasing prosperity. But its citizens must stop fighting each other and work together.

Returning Yanks Likely To Have Something to Say About Making U. S. Dry

By JOHN T. PARKERSON, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 20. (By Mail).—What's going to happen to nation-wide prohibition in America when the doughboys return home?

This question is puzzling many well-intentioned officers on this side of the water, and at the same time worrying some of the doughboys.

Of the two million Americans in France, many have acquired a taste for light wines. It isn't an excessive taste, but it has come gradually with other influences and habits of the country, which are as common as the white lights on Broadway.

That the American soldier should have accustomed himself to light wine is not hard to understand when one considers conditions under which he has been living and fighting. His French, British, Belgian and Italian comrades in arms almost without exception drink light wines. The water one gets in, as a rule, bad, and physicians are against it.

Wine Easier to Get. The Americans have from the very outset of their arrival in France been compelled to filter and chemically treat all water before being permitted to drink it. It has not infrequently been the case in small towns where troops were billeted that wine was more easily obtainable than water, hence what more natural than to drink wine, especially as all French with whom one comes in contact, even the little children, drink it and apparently thrive on it.

From time to time busybodies and would-be reformers have come over from the States and proclaimed themselves as horrified at the spectacle of

WOMEN JOIN IN G. O. P. CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—For the first time in the history of the Republican party its national committee met today to plan a Presidential campaign in co-operation with women party leaders.

Preliminary to the executive meeting of the committee today, members of the Republican women's national executive committee conferred with national committee leaders.

Chairman Hays hoped to conclude the routine work of the committee at one session today. The remainder of the day was to be given over to an open meeting, which was expected to take the form of a Roosevelt memorial.

Vacancies on the national committee were to be filled by the seating of A. J. Sweet, Maine; H. F. Kean, Virginia, and Patrick Sullivan, Wyoming.

Quick Wit Avoids R. B. Wreck. Dynamite car—down grade—rich father on special train headed toward runaway—pretty daughter learns of peril—jumps into high-power car—tire breaks—jumps into "dive"—mad dash down mountain side—

Read all about it in a full page (with picture of the heroine and others who figured in the narrow escape) in the magazine section of next Sunday's Times, 3c—at your newsdealer or delivered to your home—3c. Adv.

LENINE HELD AT KREMLIN, BRITISH PRESS REPORTS

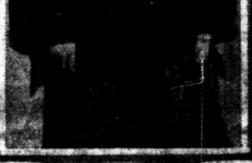
British press reports reaching the State Department today declared that Lenin is confined at Kremlin, since his arrest by Trotsky.

That \$75,000 Coat Made of Sables For Mrs. Corey



Above is the \$75,000 coat made by New York furriers for Mrs. William E. Corey, wife of the steel magnate. The pelts were imported from Siberia, the work of gathering and matching them requiring several months. It is worn here by a model.

Mrs. Corey (below) is now in Paris, where she will first wear the garment.



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Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, took flat issue with T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the proposed plan for regional direction of American railroads.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO END N. Y. STRIKE

Action by President Wilson to end the strike of marine workers in New York harbor was momentarily expected today at the White House executive offices.

Secretary Tumulty last night communicated with the President by cable, telling him of the gravity of the situation.

Just what measure the President may adopt is a matter of conjecture, but it was stated that some drastic action was anticipated.

Secretary of Labor Wilson today admitted that he had also cabled the President suggesting a "plan" which he believes will end the strike.

Tug and ferryboat men today refused to agree to a forty-eight-hour armistice. The Railroad Administration urged an armistice so that food and fuel could be supplied the city of New York, which is threatened with famine.

Stanley King, private secretary to (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

\$120-a-Year Pay Increase For Federal and District Employees Is Before House

Providing for a \$120 increase over basic pay for Government employees up to and including the \$2,500 grade, and including District employees, and for a commission to standardize their salaries, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the House today by Congressman Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of it.

The \$120 increase had been forecast. The House Appropriations Committee turned down the \$360 increase asked by the National Federation of Federal Employees.

It is expected that Congress will endorse the action of the House Appropriations Committee, though efforts will be made to secure a greater increase. What is done for the employees generally will probably set the level for the District employees.

The bill reported today appropriates \$94,918,791.75, and provides for 10,435 specific salaries.

Text of Increase Provision. The language of the provision as to increases of pay, which is slightly modified from the form of the present law to take into account changed conditions, is as follows:

"That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, additional compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of \$2,620 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than thirty per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee."

"Provided further, That the increased compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: Provided further, That where an employee in the service on June 30, 1918, has received during the fiscal year 1919, or shall receive during the fiscal year 1920 an increase of salary at a rate in excess of \$200 per annum, or where an employee, whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June 30, 1918, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employee shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications of such employee."

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1.)

PRESIDENT VISITS FRONT TOMORROW

PARSIS, Jan. 10.—President Wilson on Saturday will visit the regions devastated by the Germans on the western front, it was announced today.

On Thursday evening President Wilson held a long conference with Henry White, one of the American peace commissioners, who has been getting the French viewpoint. The President and Col. E. M. House held another conference today.

It is now believed that Premier Lloyd George will arrive from London on Saturday, which means that the first session of the informal conference of the "Big Four" may be held on Monday.

The Japanese envoys are due about January 14. In any sessions held before that time Japan will be represented by her ambassador to France.

The President is awaiting the arrival of Bernard N. Baruch, head of the American War Industries Board, and Vance McCormick, head of the War Trade Board, to ascertain information concerning the United States' output of raw materials which would be of use in the peace conference if "trading" should be found necessary.

Mr. Baruch and Mr. McCormick are due to arrive this evening. President Wilson will go into conference with them immediately upon their arrival.

It is believed that the United States will hold the whip hand as to the production of certain raw materials should "on the bargaining" develop.

BEN RUBIN GETS 4-YEAR SENTENCE

Put him where he will stay put, Justice Siddons urged the District Attorney today, when he sentenced Benjamin Rubin, formerly a soldier, to four years in the penitentiary, after his conviction on charges of house-breaking and grand larceny.

Rubin has, since July last, made for himself quite a record. He broke out of the Lorton reformatory; he "confessed" to the slaying of little Eva Roy, who was found murdered in Fairfax county; he broke jail at Fairfax Courthouse, and on September 7, last he broke into a bathhouse at the bathing beach, secured a tag from Harvey A. Anderson's clothes, presented it at the desk and received in return Anderson's watch, a stick pin and \$10 in cash.

There are still other charges pending, but he will first do time for the bathhouse job.

Desperate fighting continued in Berlin yesterday, said the Leipzig dispatch.

Spartacans fought from windows with machine guns and bombs. Great numbers were killed on both sides.

Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacans, was mobbed when he rode through the city in an automobile. He was rescued by some of his followers.

After his rescue, Liebknecht addressed a crowd exhorting them to fight the government.

Ebert Regaining Control. While the Spartacans appear to dominate the environs of the ex-Kaiser's castle and a few other districts, advice from reliable sources are that the Ebert government is getting the situation under control.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Berlin by the Ebert government, a dispatch from that city today said.

Many women have joined the volunteer army fighting the Spartacides.

A report based on advice received by the Frankfort Gazette, at Basle, states that 2,000 members of Police President Eichhorn's republican guards placed themselves at the disposal of the Ebert government.

The same report said that Eichhorn had surrendered. He had been aiding the Spartacans, and one of the terms of the armistice proposed by the government was his resignation.

All of the Berlin railway stations (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

JUST JUGO-SLAVS FROM MONTENEGRO

ROME, Jan. 10.—Montenegrins revolted and expelled the Jugo-Slavs from that country January 3. It was announced at the Montenegrin consulate here today.

EBERT FORCES ARE REGAINING CONTROL FROM SPARTACANS

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacides, was wounded by a hand grenade in the fighting in Berlin on Thursday. It is reported that his injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Sixty-five persons were killed by bombs dropped from airplanes when government troops, supported by aviators, attacked the Spartacans at the Silesian railway station.

This information was received today from the German capital by the newspaper Berlinke Tidende.

Von Hindenburg's offer to take command of the government troops and direct operations against the Spartacans has been flatly refused, and the former field marshal has left Berlin for Cassel.

Fierce Fighting in Berlin. A Leipzig report says that 8,000 government infantrymen have reached Berlin and others are en route.

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Another page of Washington Soldier and Sailor boys who have come back from over there.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

The story and picture of the boy credited at Walter Reed with being the greatest hero out there.