

To Rule Air Waves. Interesting German Idea. Labor Unrest. Five Months Idle, No Wonder.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

A committee of patriotic Englishmen, headed by Lord Northcliffe decide that England must rule all the waves—air waves and water waves. Reviewing Great Britain's air craft program, the committee reports: 1. Cost what it may, this country (Great Britain) must lead the world in civil aerial transportation. 2. The state must have a reservoir of aerial power capable of meeting a sudden demand for expansion of the naval and military air forces.

The British look far ahead. They know that fleets on the water must become every year less important as the flying machine develops. The real ocean now is the air. To be an island no longer means safety from attack unless you control air as well as water.

With what admirable promptness the British act. With what frankness they announce their plans. Bernard Shaw, in his remarkable article just published, says bluntly: "If the United States builds a thousand new battleships, England will build two thousand five hundred new ones."

It is to be hoped that such ruinous competition in battleship building will not start. Also the aeroplane being an American invention, it is to be hoped that the United States will be allowed to rule the air—at least above and near this continent.

Situations change rapidly in these days. Ebert, the harness-maker, successor to William Hohenzollern in Germany, suggests that the allies, America, AND GERMANY unite to fight and subdue the Russian terrorists. And the suggestion is taken seriously.

And the addition of Germany to the Peace League of Nations, after a reasonable period of probation, is suggested by the allies. They think perhaps that having suppressed and shot to pieces their local Bolshevism, and being about to start a German Republic and inaugurate a President for a ten-year term, the Germans have a strong local interest in peace, at least until they get their republic well under way.

Who would have thought last September that this January would see a German Republic saying to the allies, "Come and help us fight Russian anarchy."

In England not employers only, but wise labor leaders, are disturbed by "labor unrest."

Labor leaders as well as employers should fight unnecessary disturbances and strikes in this country, also difficulties should be arranged with reasoning and concessions on both sides. The whole world is crippled, and much of it is crazy, which makes a bad combination.

In New York city, for instance, thirty-five thousand garment workers declare a strike, and the fundamental trouble is manufacturers, jobbers, buyers, and retailers carry on business in such a way as to crowd a whole year's work into seven months of employment.

Every year the workers are idle five months. And, of course, they must earn enough in seven months to live through the five months.

The workers ask forty-two hours a week, they say, "to make the period of employment longer." The manufacturers reply, "We shall put in more machines, hire more operators, and do the work in seven months, anyhow."

The manufacturers are forced to this by lack of common-sense arrangements that could be made if the retailers, manufacturers, and buyers could combine.

The employers foolishly write to the mayor of New York, in substance as follows: "Our workers are red-flag socialists, the kind you hate. You ought to help us control them."

A foolish taunt. The workers might well reply: "If you were idle and hard up five months of every year, with nothing to do but talk over your grievances, you might be restless also."

Could not garment makers find other work for five months of the year? No, they couldn't. You can't shift suddenly from running an electric sewing machine to digging a ditch. And you couldn't find this job if you could stand the work.

Couldn't the Government interest itself in the problem and give the thirty-five thousand garment workers employment in the country on farms, fruit orchards, etc.? Some day, perhaps, but that is a long way off.

Six hundred thousand railroad workers have declared in favor of Government ownership of railroads. More than a million others are in favor of it. If the gentlemen who govern are wise, they will keep the two million railroad men contented and steady, well-paid and protected in their jobs under the Government. It might hurt more than the railroads if that army of workers were suddenly made dissatisfied.

Lincoln said, "I am not so much afraid of the South as I am of 'Wall Street.'" Other American may (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

WEATHER: Fair tonight and tomorrow, somewhat warmer tonight. Lowest temperature tonight about 34 degrees. Temperature at 8 a. m. 28 degrees. Normal temperature for January 20 for last 30 years, 32 degrees.

LABOR'S RIGHTS AT PEACE TABLE

President to Fight for Better Conditions for Women and Children

STREET CAR MEN TO FIGHT THEFT CHARGES

SAYS SCHOOLS MUST CLOSE IF TEACHERS' PAY IS NOT RAISED

The bonus of \$240 voted for District school teachers is not enough to insure adequate educational facilities for Washington. Unless a further increase is granted many schools will have to close, Ernest L. Thurston, Superintendent of Schools, declared today.

"Congress does not seem to realize the seriousness of the salary problem now menacing Washington's educational system," said Mr. Thurston. "Because of the stinginess of the legislators in granting a living wage to the teachers, the welfare of our children is being neglected to a shameful extent."

Teachers Now Leaving. "Teachers who entered the employ of the school department at the start of the school year in the belief that the wage problem would soon be settled are now leaving in numbers, and in disgust.

"The bonus of \$240 proposed by Congress will not serve to remedy the situation. The basic salary of \$750 is now given to grade teachers, and \$1,000 to high school teachers. A \$240 bonus would make the respective basic salaries only \$990 and \$1,240. These wages are not sufficient for the teachers to live on respectably and is certainly no inducement to highly educated women who have spent years in preparing themselves for their professions.

Only Nine Take Exam. "To show the state of confusion which has been reached an instance in which an examination for teachers was held might be cited. Over 400 applicants asked to be allowed to take the examination. But when they (Continued on Page 6, Column 4.)

HUNGARY RECALLS ITS WOMAN ENVOY

Washington an Ideal Winter Resort-Don't Believe It? Read This

Temperature at noon today, 44 above zero. This winter's lowest temperature, Jan. 5, 11 above zero. This winter's average temperature, 33 degrees above zero.

Washington as a popular winter resort—that is the eulogium the Capital City has earned so far this season because of the very rare and delightful behavior of its weather.

With the major part of "winter" a thing of the past, Washington has yet to have a severely cold day, and there have not been more than two days in succession that could be termed too cold.

With January nearly gone, Washington also has yet to boast of a blizzard, and only hurriedly of snow so far have fallen.

The weather forecaster, Prof. Bowie, who declares his intentions as to future weather are the best any forecaster could have, insists that there wasn't been anything more than "bracing" weather as yet.

Those newcomers of last year who grew gossamer and profane in the unheated houses of last winter's exceptionally cold winter are expressing themselves as delighted with a sample of one of Washington's real winters. Those there were last year who were decidedly skeptical when told the oldest inhabitant had never seen such a winter as last year. They are now inclined to believe that Washington's winters were always bad and that they were told the winter was unusual just because regular Washingtonians couldn't bear to admit the Capital's climate was as cold as New York or Boston.

FOOD PRICES SHOW SURE ENOUGH DROP

CAR MEN PLAN TO CARRY FARE CASES TO D. C. HIGHEST COURT

The eleven Washington Railway and Electric Company conductors who were arrested and charged by the police with failing to register and turn in fares, are going to fight their cases, taking them to the Supreme Court of the District if necessary, it became known today.

The entire eleven, who are out on collateral ranging from \$50 to \$200, were in court this morning with counsel. The trials were postponed until Wednesday.

The defense will be based on the claim that the fares do not belong to the company until they have been rung up and the company therefore cannot prosecute them, it was stated by an employe of the traction company. He further stated that in a test case several months ago the judge ruled to this effect.

"Theft," Says Given. Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given contends that where a conductor fails to ring up a fare which he has collected, and then makes out his manifest without accounting for this fare, he is guilty to all intents and purposes of stealing this money.

"Regular Guy" is Girl in Disguise

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Residents of Dixon, Ill., will be surprised to know that that handsome young fellow who was quite the rage there a while back, who danced so nicely with the girls and was the pet of mothers, is a girl.

HOW DO YOU GET THE FLU? GOVERNMENT CAN'T FIND OUT

Have you had the flu? How did you get it? Millions of Americans would answer the first question "Yes," but every effort to find an answer to the second question has failed.

The U. S. Public Health Department has tried to get an answer by experiments, but up to today had obtained no solution to the problem.

How one hundred officers of the United States navy deliberately exposed themselves to infection by influenza in the campaign now under way to determine the real cause of the plague, is told in a Government report made public today.

Pure cultures of the so-called "influenza bacillus" were introduced into the nostrils of some of the volunteers; blood from influenza patients was injected into the blood of others, and many other tests were made, but negative results were obtained in every case. All of the volunteers remained entirely well.

Recall Yellow Fever Tests. The tests recall those to which volunteers were subjected when the virus of yellow fever was discovered some years ago through tests by the army officers, Reed, Carroll, Lazenar, and Agramonte. These officers demonstrated conclusively that yellow fever is spread only by the bite of a (Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

PROTEST TO GREGORY ON FIXING HOG PRICE



J. OGDEN ARMOUR, Head of the House of Armour & Co.

ARMOUR WILL BARE HISTORY OF PACKING

The packers side of the controversy over the American food market and the methods by which supplies are distributed is to be pretty completely presented if the presence in town of the representatives of the two biggest packing companies in the country may be taken as evidence.

Among the most interesting figures here is J. Ogden Armour, the head of the great Chicago packing house, who, with Levy Mayer, his attorney, is registered at the Washington Hotel.

When seen by a Times reporter, Mr. Mayer said: "Mr. Armour has come to Washington to give the facts regarding the packing business as he knows it. He has for thirty-six years been identified with the purchase, slaughtering, and distribution of meat products and the manufacture of other foods.

Want Hoover's Views. The resolution of Representative Gould of New York, calling on the Food Administration to show why the food price-fixing policy should not be abandoned forthwith, will be handled by the House Agriculture Committee. In the absence of Mr. Hoover, Food Administration officials are not ready to make any reply to the resolution. They will get in touch with Hoover before making any announcement, it was said today.

WORLD-WIDE WAGE RAISE MAY BE MADE BY CONFEREES

President Wilson's position at the peace conference would be weakened and a renewal of the war be made practically inevitable, if the Senate should defeat the President's request for \$100,000,000 with which to combat famine in Europe, Senator James Hamilton Lewis declared on the Senate floor this afternoon.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The conference of Paris is the first peace parley ever to take up international labor problems. Belief was expressed today that the committee on international labor affairs will be ready within a week or ten days to recommend legislation that will free labor from exploitation and oppression.

This legislation is to be framed on broad, humanitarian lines, and is designed for the protection of both men and women workers. The discussions will touch on industrial insurance, employers' liability and the prohibition of night work for women workers and the present wage compared with the increased cost of living.

President Wilson's Buffalo speech in which he spoke of the relation of labor and the war.

PRESIDENT FIGHTS FOR MORE REPRESENTATION FOR SMALLER NATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 20.—President Wilson met representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan in a closed conference this morning to take up the contest arising from credentials presentation, it has been known that these contests must be settled before the peace conference can get down to business on the league of nations. It is understood that the President has championed the cause of the minor nations, urging that they be given as full representation as possible in the peace conference deliberations.

Balkans Stumbling Block. While nothing has been made public concerning any conflict in regard to presentation, it has been known that the Balkan situation provided opportunities for just such a tangle. The status of the Montenegrin delegate has been held in abeyance until the formation of the new Jugoslav nation is definitely accomplished. It is clear that the course of the peace congress will not be smooth until all questions of the eligibility of the delegates are amicably adjusted.