

CITIZENS MAY GET VOICE AT HEARINGS OF CAR COMPANY

By BILL PRICE.
The War Labor Board, which will arbitrate the differences between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and its Union employees, has before it the unusual request that the Federation of Citizens' Association, through W. McK. Clayton, chairman of the committee on public utilities of that body, be allowed representation at the hearings, which are to begin in a few days.

In all issues before the board heretofore the parties directly concerned have had representation. In the Washington case Mr. Clayton has presented to the board the view that the Washington public is more or less vitally concerned should the issues touch upon either increased car fares or betterment of service on the lines of the W. R. and E.

The hearings will probably be held before Charlton Ogburn, head of the street railway section of the War Labor Board and his findings will be submitted to the joint chairman of the board, W. H. Taft and Basil Manly.

To Stick to Main Issues.
The policy of the board has been to eliminate as many minor contentions as possible and confine the issues of disputes to the main features.

There will be a conference this afternoon between President Ham, of the W. R. & E., and the committee of the union, headed by B. C. Smith, to prepare the questions to be jointly submitted to the board for decision. The board is ready to go on with a settlement of the issues as soon as presented. Whatever delay there is now is over the issues to be submitted. So far as the board is concerned it will try to pass upon large and small questions if the parties involved cannot agree upon the settlement of some of these questions among themselves, as it seems reasonable they should.

May Admit Mr. Clayton.
It seemed likely today that the board will not object to Mr. Clayton's presence and to cross-examination by him upon questions which appear to directly concern the public. If such questions should arise, his participation, however, would be materially limited, it is stated.

The W. R. and E. will offer no objection to Mr. Clayton's participation. In fact President Ham today declared that on general principles he believed the public was entitled to a part in all important matters involving wages of fares.

His statement goes further than that ever made by a president of that company and candidly admits that the public is practically a partner in the operation of street railways and public utilities generally.

What Mr. Ham Says.
"The public is, of course, interested in the large questions because in the end it pays the bills," is the way Mr. Ham put it, almost adopting in the advice often given by The Times as to the public's vital concern in street railway and other utility questions.

Mr. Ham was perfectly frank in saying that as far as his company is concerned it welcomes the suggestions of the public in questions of wages, fare, improve service and betterment of facilities.

At union headquarters today there was no objection to citizens being represented at the hearings. Regarding the framing of the joint issues to be placed before the Board, Secretary Cookman, of the Union, stated that only the committee would confer with Mr. Ham. If Mr. Ham called in attorneys of the road the Union would also like to have its attorneys present—James H. Vahy, of Boston, one of the principal attorneys of the Amalgamated Association of

Boobs Abroad in 1919



I HATE TO SPOIL THIS DAPPER WAISTCOAT I JUST BOUGHT IN JERSEY FOR THREE POUNDS, TU'PENNY, HA' PENNY

EVERY TIME A BOTTLE DROPS OUT OF A WINDOW THE ABSENT-MINDED ONES BELIEVE THE RAIDS ARE STILL 'GOING ON AND DIVE' INTO COAL HOLES.

A STREET SCENE ON A BRIGHT SUNNY (?) DAY - NO WONDER THE AIR RAIDERS HAD SUCH A HARD JOB TRYING TO FIND THE CITY.

The Londoners Say They Miss the Air Raids Now— They Were So Entertaining.



THE PEOPLE SPEND THEIR SUNDAY AFTERNOONS EXAMINING ALL THE RELICS IN THE BOMBED AREAS.



IN LONDON THE WAITERS HAVE FLAT HEADS JUST LIKE THEY HAVE IN AMERICA - IN AMERICA, THEY'RE NATURALLY FLAT, BUT WE'LL GIVE THE LONDON WAITERS THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT AND TRY TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR DOMES WERE FLATTENED OUT BY ZEPPELIN BOMBS.

By Goldberg



THE AIR RAIDS DISTURBED A GREAT MANY THINGS BUT COULD NOT INTERFERE WITH AFTER-NOON TEA.

THOSE HIGH HATS MADE THE POPULATION COMPARATIVELY SAFE - THE BOMB LOST ITS FORCE TRAVELING THE GREAT DISTANCE FROM THE TOP OF THE HAT TO THE WEARER'S HEAD.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, in Washington to appear before the War Labor Board for the Union.

Three Leading Issues.
There were twenty-odd sections in the demands made by the union upon the Washington Railway and Electric Company, but to the employees the three principal questions involved are:

Recognition of the union.
Signing of a contract until March 30, 1920, at which time the three-year agreement of the union with the Capital Traction expires.

Better working conditions for the men, especially in the matter of increasing the number of straight runs and eliminating "swing" runs, by which men are kept on duty for long hours.

The War Labor Board has adopted certain principles in street railway arbitrations that have much bearing upon the Washington situation. In the case of street railway employees of Dayton, Ohio, against the railway company, the War Labor Board held that "the companies are under no obligation to recognize, deal with, or contract with the union."

This broad ruling was taken advantage of by street railway companies to turn down union men, and about three weeks ago former President Taft handed to the street car companies a slap on the subject in making a decision in the case of the Amalgamated men against the Omaha and Council Bluffs road. There were complaints that the road had not complied with the ruling of the board and appeal was made to the joint chairman.

Fig Local Situation.
Mr. Taft's decision upon the point in question fits very closely the Washington situation, and the main question involved here, that of recognizing the union. Mr. Taft declared:

"With reference to collective bargaining which it is objected by the men that the company has not fully accepted, we have this to say: This company is now conducting an open shop, in which union and nonunion men are employed without discrimination. The rules of this board require that no obstacle or interference be placed in the way of the organization of the men in the unions, or the affiliation of the local union with a national union. The rules of the board permit an employer to insist that in the negotiations between him and his employees he may only deal with his employees, and only with representatives of his employees who are his employees, but it does not prevent his employees, through the agency of any union to which they may belong, to adopt any method prescribed by the union for the selection of a committee of employees to represent the union men in his employ."

"The employees, in this case, who belong to the union, and they are 90 per cent of all the employees, tendered a contract to the president of the company to induce him to change the shop from an open shop to a closed shop. He declined to accept this contract, and was within his right, under the

PRESIDENT VISITS WAR ZONE IN SNOW

By ROBERT J. BENDER.
PARIS, Jan. 27.—President Wilson resumed work on the peace settlement today with the picture of many little American cemeteries, miles of desolated countryside, and scores of ruined villages fresh in his mind.

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received in the midst of such scenes of desolation and ruin," he declared, after leaving the skeleton of the famous Rheims cathedral yesterday.

President and Mrs. Wilson spent the entire day in the devastated area. They left Paris in an automobile early in the morning, took lunch at Chateau Thierry, and returned from Rheims by train in the evening.

Snow fell most of the time. Old trenches stretched out in thin white lines across the country. Abandoned camouflage drooped in funeral wreaths beside the roads. Piles of abandoned materials hid their martial identity under a mantle of white. At Rheims, the snow swirled amidst the wrecked buildings, and splashes of it covered the blackened wounds of the cathedral, as though nature were seeking to hide the vandalism of the invaders.

Overlooks Belleau Wood.
The President's party spent two hours in the Chateau Thierry region, passing through the ruins of Lucy, Torcy and Bauresches. At Vaux the President stood on a rise near a score of American graves, overlooking Belleau Wood, while the story of the fighting in this region—where the second division made history—was retold.

The aged mayor received the party at Rheims in rooms with shell pierced walls and ceilings. The President expressed deep emotion in response to the mayor's welcome. The party then went to the cathedral, passing reverently through the ruins.

As the President walked by the side of Cardinal Lucon, he remarked "it's beautiful, even though it's a ruin." The cardinal presented to him an intact circular centerpiece from one of the cathedral's priceless stained glass windows. Half an hour was spent in the cathedral looking up at the great holes in the roof and inspecting other damage.

Walked in Streets.
Later the party walked in the streets adjoining the cathedral, which were bordered by the wrecks of what were once dwellings. They then motored through the entire city, clusters of civilians, who had returned to take up life in the midst of the wreckage of war, cheered the President as he passed.

GEN. BALLOU LAUDS D. C. NEGRO TROOPS

Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou, of 1724 Twentieth street northwest, who commanded the Ninety-second division in fighting overseas, has nothing but praise for the five hundred colored draftees from the District who fought with him.

The Ninety-second division trained at Camp Meade and was composed of colored selectives. The 500 colored men in the 368th Infantry and 351st Field Artillery were all draftees from Washington. They were the largest unit of combatant colored troops in the war.

LT. ROWLEY WILL RETURN TO G. U.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Jan. 27.—Survivor of a fall of 1,000 feet into a lake in England, Lieut. Eugene C. Rowley, Washington aviator, is making his plans today to return to Georgetown University Law School and to his post in the Citizenship Bureau of the State Department.

Determined to get into action in France, Lieutenant Rowley made his daily practice flights in England while he suffered from an attack of Spanish influenza. So persistent was he in his efforts to get into action that he was sent to France with the last unit of flyers who finished their training in England.

One week of flying over the German lines was Lieutenant Rowley's reward. Then the armistice stopped his fighting.

Lieutenant Rowley had falls with his plane in Texas, in England, and in France. In his worst fall in England he landed in a lake and was nearly drowned.

Returning home, a port hole in his ship smashed, and the aviator was nearly drowned by the Irish coast guard. It was when the ship was in the grip of a bad storm.

Lieutenant Rowley has a cousin, Lieut. Leslie B. Rowley, who won the Croix de Guerre, and also a French bride. He had four other cousins in France, two of them being wounded.

Lieutenant Rowley said today his chief aim now is to get back in law school at Georgetown, where he was a student when the war interrupted his collegiate course.

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"BECOME CITIZENS" IS PLEA OF DANIELS

Aliens who love American ideals should waste no time in becoming citizens of this country.

So said Secretary Daniels, of the Navy, speaking before the Italy-America Society yesterday afternoon, in discussing the friendly relations between Italy and the United States established by President Wilson's visit to Rome.

"May I not express the hope," Secretary Daniels said, "that one of the blessings that will blossom from this war will be a perfect Americanization of all who find hospitable homes in our land? All men of Italian birth and all men rearing their families in this country, no matter where born, owe it to themselves and their children to become voting citizens of the United States. It is only in this way, in time of peace, that they can do their part to insure the equal justice for which they fought.

"In no nation should there be divided allegiance. Every nation has the right to expect, of those who seek its portals, that they shall enter without any string tied to their full allegiance, and the outward and visible proof is citizenship."

BELFAST TIED UP BY STRIKE.
BELFAST, Jan. 27.—Owing to a strike of the dockyard and municipal workers, the entire city of Belfast was without gas or electricity yesterday. There was no street car service and no electric lights. Church services were abandoned.

WOMAN OFFICER OF P. O. CLERKS' UNION

Miss Ethel E. Tulloch, of San Diego, Cal., the first woman member of a governing board of the National Federation of Postoffice Employees, has been appointed fifth vice president of the organization, federation headquarters in Washington announced today.

"Thousands of women are now employed in postoffices throughout the country, and it was believed by officers of this organization that the women should have representatives in the federation," said Thomas F. Finley, secretary, today.

LIEBKNECHT BURIED AS CANNON FROWN

By JOHN GRAUDENZ (United Press Staff Correspondent).
BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Delayed).—Although military officials were prepared for any eventuality, the funeral of Karl Liebknecht and thirty-one other Spartacists passed off quietly. More than 50,000 persons marched

in the procession, which was five miles long. Fully 20 per cent of these bore wreaths. There was no shouting or cheering.

The government had field guns and machine guns at frequent intervals along the route of the procession, and signs were posted warning citizens to remain orderly.

The cortege was headed by a band, and was followed by eight wagons bearing thirty-one other coffins.

Liebknecht's casket was first to be lowered in a monster grave in Louise-Siedler Cemetery. A brief obituary was read and a hymn sung. Liebknecht's widow and two sons stood near the grave until the other coffins were placed and covered with cloths.

GIRL PATIENT SAVED BY DOCTOR'S BLOOD

Her life saved by a blood transfusion, Miss Wilma Schenckenberg, twenty-two years old, a pretty war worker, of 219 Webster street northwest, today is at the Emergency Hospital on the road to a speedy recovery.

The young woman, who was injured by an automobile on January 13, at Georgia avenue and Madison street northwest, is thankful to Dr. Herbert H. Schoenfeld, chief of the house physicians of the hospital, who sacrificed a pint of his blood for the operation.

The operator of the automobile which struck Miss Schenckenberg, causing her severe internal injuries, fled after the accident and the police are searching for him.

Suffering from internal hemorrhage when brought into the hospital, attending physicians feared for her life. Dr. J. Ward Mankin, resident surgeon, decided on a transfusion operation as the last resort in saving her life. Volunteers were asked to give blood for the transfusion and Dr. Schoenfeld willingly consented to give his blood.

The operation was successful, and after Dr. Schoenfeld had given a pint of his blood, he left the operating table and joined the other internes of the hospital at dinner.

He showed no ill effects from the loss of the blood he sacrificed in helping to save the pretty war worker's life.

The operation was performed by Dr. Mankin, who, today said he felt certain that Miss Schenckenberg would recover and leave the hospital shortly.

Miss Schenckenberg was recently visited by her mother, who has returned to Staten Island, N. Y. The young girl is an employee of the Aircraft Bureau of the War Department.

VENEZUELAN EXILES WILL ASK REMOVAL OF GOMEZ

Venezuelan "exiles" opposed to the rule of Gomez at Caracas will ask the peace conference to remove the alleged dictator from power, according to anti-Gomez Venezuelans.

Political atrocities, German sympathies during the war, and usurpation of power are charged against the Venezuelan chief.

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