

Not Enough Babies. Plenty of Radicalism. 300 Strikes Enough. Brotherhood, Equality, Happiness.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE (Copyright, 1913.)

Mr. Haggard, imaginative writer, is excited about the birth rate. Not enough babies are born, says he; that is, WHITE babies. Families are kept down purposely and he fears an all-conquering yellow inrush from Asia, where they breed freely.

Only Germany and Russia are breeding at the normal rate, according to Haggard. German babies, as an Englishman, he views with alarm, and an anti-Bolshevist he views Russian babies with suspicion. So he's worried.

Times have changed since Malthus, who thought too many babies were arriving and it might be necessary to kill or head them off. Henry George replied to Malthus by calling attention to a puppy dog's tail.

If that tail continued to grow through life as rapidly as in the first few weeks, a full-grown dog would have a tail ninety feet long and be unable to wag it. But Providence takes care of that among other things.

At the right moment the puppy's tail stops growing. Now Providence and birth control, plus parental caution, have disposed of Malthus and created a lack of the right kind of infants.

Everybody turns to the mothers of the world, saying: "Come on, do your duty. Can't you see more babies are needed?"

Government, it is said, should do something. Government might remember what it did when it needed more wheat. It said to the farmer: "Please grow more wheat and instead of the old-fashioned dollar a bushel you shall have more than double the price."

The wheat was produced. Why not offer some solid inducement to mothers—for instance, competent medical and nursing attention free when the mother is poor, and an allowance to raise the baby?

Or, if that is too "socialistic and Bolshevistic," why not say at least: "Mothers, please have more babies and while they are young we shall forbid the milk trust or any other food trust to rob you any more than is reasonable?"

We have troubles enough in our own country, without policing Europe. In one American city there are more than 200,000 workers on strike, or made idle by the strikes of others. Right there is a loss in wages of a million dollars a day, and much more loss in wealth production.

Throughout the United States and Canada at present 300 strikes are on, and impending is the threatened strike of miners for the six-hour day and five-day week, which would paralyze industry.

There is enough to do here, without policing France, Bessarabia or Madagascar with American troops.

You read just now a good deal of American "red" or "Bolshevik" news. Don't take it too seriously. Circulars are distributed threatening judges, telling "wage slaves" to shove off their chairs, "wages" get rid of "capitalism, government, churches and the kept press."

With those things eliminated, say the revolutionaries, workers would have "the new society of brotherhood, equality and happiness."

Is that absolutely so? Some sailors mutinied at sea only a few days ago. As you read this, they are towed into port, where some, probably, will be hanged and others jailed. They killed the captain and mate, but could not run the ship.

The ringleader doubtless promised them "brotherhood, equality and happiness," but forgot that nobody left alive understood navigation.

Fifty thousand years ago there were no "capitalism, churches, government or kept press." Gentlemen hunted, their neighbors and, when caught, ate them, cracking the thigh bones to get the marrow. They made drinking cups of the tops of human skulls.

But there was not, at that time, what you might call "equality, brotherhood and happiness."

A queer man is at large. He gave seven millions to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and would not publish his name. If anybody sufficiently curious to duplicate the gift will likewise give seven millions to the queer man, who calls himself "Mr. Smith," will tell his name and give three millions more.

It is interesting modesty, but do not suppose that the man who gives generously and advertises himself generously is inferior to the anonymous giver.

WEATHER: Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably showers. Temperature at 8 a. m., 58 degrees. New mail temperature for October 15 for the last thirty years, 58 degrees.

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Troops Arrest Reds' Secret Council of 22 In Raids at Gary Today

W. R. & E. MEN FILE ULTIMATUM DEMAND A REPLY BY MIDNIGHT

ARMY HEADS HIT SEIZURE OF RADICALS IS ONLY START

GARY, Ind., Oct. 15.—Forty homes, suspected centers of revolutionary activities, were raided between midnight and dawn today by United States soldiers under the direction of army intelligence headquarters. Eighteen men were taken into custody and half with forty others taken in previous raids. An army truck was called into service to carry away printed propaganda.

Raids Only a Start. These raids are merely a start, according to hints from army officers. Reports that today had been sent for the closing in on red suspects have been current for a week.

A secret list said to contain 700 names of red agitators, fell into the hands of the intelligence department shortly after the soldiers took control here. This list formed the basis for their operations.

The intelligence officers will investigate the activities of each of the 700.

Names "Secret Council". The list, it was stated, named a "secret council" of twenty-two which directed the work of the larger organization. Practically all members of the council are now under arrest, it was said.

Col. W. S. Mapes, in charge of the military operations, today adhered to his policy of refraining from mentioning names of those taken. The colonel declined to state what results had been obtained from examination of one suspect who is said to have given information concerning makers of the Gimbel bombs. However, there was feverish activity around the headquarters.

Small details of troops were sent out from headquarters shortly before midnight, the officers in charge having previously been given secret orders.

Some Raids "Tipped." In the early hours of the morning these details reported back with prisoners and great bundles of documents. The prisoners were immediately questioned by Lieut. Van Buren and others of the military staff.

In some instances, the raids were (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

MRS. B. W. MAYNARD, wife of the "flying parson," and his children, Roselyn (left) and Eyelyn (right), who are anxiously waiting at Mineola for his return. Mrs. Maynard wired the winner of the transcontinental flight of her joy at his triumph and pleaded with him not to fly back.



'Flying' Parson To Try Coast To Coast Flight In 2 Days With 1 Stop

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, Nev., Oct. 15.—Lieut. B. W. Maynard, the "flying parson," who hopped off at dawn here on the eastward lap of his transcontinental flight, will attempt a cross-continent journey with only one stop when he finishes his present task.

From New York to San Diego. Maynard revealed here today that he had obtained permission to try a flight from New York to San Diego with only one stop, to be made at Dallas, Tex.

"We have equipped a regular De Havilland plane with extra gasoline tanks to carry about 315 gallons," he said. "We made a trial flight, carrying over 200 gallons and I think we will be able to get off the ground with the extra weight. If so, we can reach Dallas from New York the first day and go on to San Diego the next."

In order to increase our speed about seven or eight miles an hour we will take off the regular cable support and substitute stream line wire."

To Blame War For Traffic. Lieutenant Maynard said he hoped to demonstrate the practicability of trans-continent passenger flying in his two-days' flight.

Lieutenant Maynard flew more than 800 miles yesterday in his first day's flying eastward and stands a good chance of clipping two hours from his record time West, his announced intention.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 15.—Two neck-and-neck air races to the Pacific coast were in prospect at Roosevelt Field here today while mechanics were engaged in tuning up the motors of the trans-continent planes. All the fliers expect to make much better time on the return trip. The weather was more favorable today, and they now have the advantage of knowing the route.

GOMPERS ILL; STEEL STRIKE ACTION AGAIN MEETS DELAY

The illness of Samuel Gompers temporarily threw into disorder the proceedings of the National Industrial Conference today.

As the result of his arduous labors yesterday, Mr. Gompers retired to bed last night with a temperature of 101 degrees, and was not able to attend the round table today, but it is hoped that he will be back shortly.

Morrison Labor Lead. The illness of Mr. Gompers discouraged the labor group, but they rallied their forces under the direction of Frank Morrison. In the Gompers home on North Capitol street, Mrs. Gompers is also in a serious condition, following a recent stroke of paralysis. Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of a daughter of the household.

The conference did not convene until 11:30 o'clock this morning, when the groups met and endeavored to reach some compromise proposal on the steel strike resolution.

After a meeting of the public group it leaked out that a bitter debate between Gary and a labor member of the group had transpired.

Judge Gary declared that the labor group was trying to force the closed shop on his corporation and using the conference to further the special interest of the labor group.

Forester Rebukes Gary. J. J. Forester, president of the Grand Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Expressmen, who is sitting in the public group, arose and demanded to know what right Mr. Gary had to "speak defining the position of labor."

He asked Mr. Gary sharply whether he "knew more about the position of organized labor than Samuel Gompers."

While he was speaking thus scrimoniously, Dr. Elliot hastily moved interrupted and insisted upon his "right to call Mr. Gary to account."

Forester finished and the group adjourned without taking any action on either the Gompers resolution or a compromise measure.

The public delegates came into the general conference room looking ruffled after nearly two hours' heated debate.

Sympathy for Gompers. On behalf of the employer group, Harry A. Wheeler read a statement in which he said:

"We deeply sympathize with Mr. Gompers in his illness. We have seen the strain and the burden he has been under for the past two years, and we have wondered often at his ability to carry such a burden without a breaking of health."

In the maze of resolutions that were presented to the conference directly after it convened was one introduced by E. E. Sheppard, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, calling for a tripartite control of industry by (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Miners Issue Strike Call Today Despite U. S. Plea

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Despite an appeal from Secretary of Labor Wilson, who was appointed by the President's Cabinet yesterday to act as arbiter in the miners' controversy, that the miners' strike call be postponed until after a conference in Washington, John L. Lewis, acting president, declared today the coal workers would cease operations November 1 unless their demands are met by the operators.

The Secretary of Labor's invitation to attend a conference in the Capital was accepted by Mr. Lewis. Thomas T. Brewster president of the coal operators association, also is expected to attend the conference, at which the Government hopes the controversy may be adjusted.

COLT, G. O. P., OPPOSES PACT AMENDMENTS

One Democratic Senator today declared for amending the peace treaty while one Republican Senator came out against amendments in speeches to the Senate.

The Democrat was Owen of Oklahoma, and the Republican Colt of Rhode Island, who said he was against amendments, but for reservations.

Speaking in opposition to amendments, Colt declared they would reopen treaty negotiations by creating a "new treaty," while reservations would accomplish the desired end without sending the document back to other powers.

He advocated these reservations: Exempting the United States from the Shantung article. Equalizing the voting strength of the United States and Great Britain.

Relieving the United States of obligations under Article X and leaving it to Congress whether this country will intervene to preserve the territorial boundaries of political independence of a League member.

Withdrawal From League. Making clear that the United States can withdraw from the league on two years' notice.

Making plain that each State is the judge of whether it has fulfilled its international obligations, this reservation is to be interpreted in the light of the Monroe doctrine, so as to make certain that the United States is to be judge of whether a dispute comes under the doctrine.

Reserving to the United States the right to decide whether a dispute relates to domestic questions.

POILU LEAVES WIFE WITH NEW HUSBAND

Despite the illness of President Wilson and the many disquieting rumors of its seriousness, it was learned authoritatively today that there have been no changes made in the official plans to entertain the King and Queen of Belgium at the White House upon their arrival in Washington.

The royal party is now en route to Washington, and is due to arrive here October 24. Whether the President will be able, physically, to more than greet his guests and provide a roof for them while in Washington, is still a matter for his physicians to determine, but plans for their entertainment while here are going steadily ahead in almost daily conferences between Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has charge of the details of the royal visit, and Miss Benham, the social secretary of the White House.

It is known that King Albert comes to Washington not only to visit Woodrow Wilson, but to present the problems of the reconstruction of his devastated country to the United States Government. Until their appearance publicly at San Francisco yesterday, the King and Queen have been living incognito at Santa Barbara, Cal. Their trip to Washington will be in their official capacities, and they will be entertained in the various cities en route.

Plans also for the visit of the Prince of Wales have remained unchanged, and while no definite date for his coming has been officially announced, it is expected he will arrive about the first of next month.

PRESIDENT IS BETTER AFTER NIGHT'S REST

President Wilson was better today, said a bulletin issued by his physicians at noon.

The bulletin said: "The President had a good night's rest, enjoyed his breakfast, and afebrile from a slight headache, continued to make improvement. The condition which caused the restlessness of Monday night, and about which Dr. Fowler was consulted, gave no trouble during the night."

Signed By Three Doctors. The bulletin was signed by Drs. Grayson, Ruffin and Stitt.

No serious consequences are expected from the gland swelling which has caused President Wilson much restlessness in the last thirty-six hours, according to officials at the White House this morning.

The ailment, it is believed, will not interfere with the general progress of recovery.

The belief was borne out by the statement issued last night by Dr. Cary T. Grayson and the other physicians, saying:

"The President had a restless and (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

ROYALTIES COMING DESPITE ILLNESS

King Albert and Consort Due Here October 24, as Per Schedule.

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BROTHERHOOD THREATENS TO GIVE MR. HAM WAGE BATTLE

"We are tired of dilly-dallying over this question of increased wages. The time has come when some settlement must be effected. Circumstances, of which you know nothing, make it necessary for this committee to demand that you come to some agreement with us by midnight tonight. We will wait no longer."

This was the statement made to William F. Ham, president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, by a member of a committee of four, representing the Brotherhood of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which called on President Ham this morning and demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages.

Ham Seeks Postponement. The conference began at 10:30 o'clock this morning. After more than an hour's discussion, no settlement had been reached. A member of the committee suggested a recess until the afternoon. Mr. Ham said:

"I would like very much to have the conference postponed for several days." His answer caused one of the committee to say:

"We cannot wait several days. We will have to see you this afternoon and come to some settlement. It is to the interests of your employees, the company and the public that you meet with us this afternoon. We will not wait any longer than midnight for the company to come to some agreement."

Ham Capitalizes. Mr. Ham then agreed to meet the men at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Just before the conference closed Mr. Ham was told the company might find itself making a vacation. If this matter is not settled by midnight.

The men assured Mr. Ham they were willing to meet the company half way, but refused any suggestion of postponing the conference.

That the members of the committee are determined to effect a settlement is shown by a statement given to The Times shortly after the meeting.

H. W. Lynn, president of the brotherhood, and chairman of the committee which conferred with the company, said:

"This thing has been dragging along for many days. Our men can wait no longer for an increase in wages. Mr. Ham has offered to give us a raise of three cents an hour, provided the Public Utilities Commission grants the company relief. We want to hear no 'ifs,' 'buts' and 'maybes.' The company must settle with us by midnight, or Mr. Ham will find himself taking a vacation."

The other members of the committee were N. L. Germain, A. E. Dennis, and C. L. Fones. Each of the men declared "something would happen" if Mr. Ham did not settle with them this afternoon.

During today's conference, Mr. Ham said he thought it a good plan to wait until it was found whether the Government would be successful in its campaign to cut living costs. To this statement the committee excepted.

"Mr. Ham wants to give us 3 cents an hour, and then make us wait until the Government pulls down prices which may be never; or wait until Congress boosts salaries of Government employees and makes it possible for the workers to conveniently pay a 7-cent fare."

Employees Divided. There are two organizations of employees of the W. R. & E. Company. The brotherhood claims a membership of more than 450 men, and asserts that all of the older employed men of the company are members. The other association is known as Local 873, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which claims a membership of 800 men. Both associations declare they have a larger membership than the other. No attempt has been made to prove which association has the largest membership.

The Amalgamated has demanded a 50 per cent increase in wages. They are negotiating with Rowland B. Mahany, conciliator of the Department of Labor, and making every effort to settle the discussion by arbitration.

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

A reputation can be too good.

Mr. Granger, who meets the public at the counter in The Times business office, says there is a marked tendency of late to order classified advertisements for one insertion only.

And the reason is the advertisers have become so convinced that results come immediately from Times advertising that they regard one insertion as all that is necessary.

It's flattering to The Times, but nevertheless every advertisement ought to be given a fair chance for maximum results and experience shows that maximum results usually follow a three-time or a seven-time order.

THIRDS JUST INVESTED IN SPECIAL diet and solar equipment by Star Laundry to insure you satisfaction.—Adv.

2 HOURS BETWEEN U. S. AND A DRINK

Cuban Planter to Start Airplane Line From Key West to Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—"Two hours from the land of prohibition to a drink," is to become a reality by December 1. By that date it is expected an airplane service will be in operation between Key West and Miami, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

The service is to be established as the personal project of Hannibal J. De Mesa, wealthy Cuban sugar planter, because Mr. De Mesa is a firm believer in the safety and future development of commercial aviation. Mr. De Mesa outlined his project as follows:

"I have just returned from Europe on a mission for the Cuban government. I was astounded at the advanced made in the use of the airplane as a passenger carrier. There are three lines at present in operation—London to Paris, Paris to Brussels and Paris to Beauville. What will probably be news in America, a line is to be operated this winter between Paris and Monte Carlo. I bought eight airplanes to establish lines between Cuba and the United States. Two are Goliaths, carrying eighteen people.

VANDERBILT GETS U. S. VALOR CROSS

Awarded for Merit While Commanding 102d Engineers.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been awarded the Distinguished Service medal "for exceptionally meritorious services" as commanding officer of the 102d Engineers and as engineer officer of the Twenty-seventh Division. Secretary Baker announced today.

"His marked qualities as a leader," the citation reads, "developed a high state of military efficiency in his command."

EAT BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how the good digestion makes you feel.—Adv.

Optometrist, R. 9 to 4, 226 Colorado bldg.—Adv.