

I. W. W. MOB MASS TO ATTACK JAIL MINERS AND OPERATORS CONFERENCE

Wise and Frivolous. Too Many Chinese. Luxurious Brutality.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.) Great oaks grow from little acorns, great results from little ideas and particularly from little prices. Henry Ford, who knew enough to build an automobile for millions, proves it. So does Mrs. Woolworth, widow of the man who started five and ten-cent stores. She gets \$421,194 yearly income, and that's not all he left. A business built on many customers is like a foundation that spreads over a great deal of ground, it will not sink.

The learned editor of a great Sunday newspaper will devote an entire page to the question: "Why do intelligent men often marry frivolous wives?"

As well ask, "Why did Darwin read fairy stories when he had finished his hard day's work explaining how a single cell floating in the water managed to worry itself into becoming a man?"

Darwin read fairy stories in the evening because he had had enough hard work during the day. Some intelligent men marry so-called "frivolous wives" because they want to stop thinking occasionally.

Some lives have been made miserable because the intelligent man married a highly intelligent wife and the intelligent wife wanted occasionally to vary the monotony by talking about herself instead of always listening to the intelligent husband talking about himself.

A sad peculiarity of intelligent men is inability to concentrate on anything except themselves.

Also, the Sunday editor will probably observe that intelligent men, to paraphrase Zola, often "have within himself a monkey asleep," and it happens sometimes that the monkey wakes up and chooses the bride. An intelligent man is made up of various kinds of animals, and it isn't always the man part that does the choosing.

Four hundred million people live in China. Sixteen millions of these die every year. Scientific methods would reduce the deaths to six millions, saving ten millions a year. Mr. Rockefeller, who has done much with his institute to study and defeat diseases, is interested in the Chinese problem and will assist in the effort to save ten million Chinese every year.

To improve the health of China is an excellent thing for the world. Many of our diseases start on the steppes from China and other Oriental countries.

But if Mr. Rockefeller and other philanthropists save ten million Chinese lives every year, what will the world do with so many more Chinese? Ten millions a year would mean five hundred millions in fifty years, and fifteen hundred millions in one hundred and fifty years.

In other words, if the philanthropic sciences work turned out well, there would be on this earth one hundred and fifty years from now nineteen hundred million Chinese, four hundred million more than the total population of the world at present.

Mr. Johnson, who represents the American prohibition movement in England and is irreverently called "Pussyfoot Johnson," learned yesterday that the English do not take kindly to sudden change. Mr. Johnson was making a magnificent prohibition speech, one that would have moved the Congress of the United States to tears, when the English crowd suddenly seized him, lifted him high in air and carried him at the head of a procession shouting, "We want beer!"

Prohibition will move slowly in England at first, even more slowly in France, and quite slowly in Italy. But the greater the grind the greater the glory.

"It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder." Napoleon's remark may be taken to heart before long by the so-called "radicals" that deliberately shot and killed marching soldiers. Many more than ninety million people in this country mean to have order and peace during the reconstruction period now beginning. And they will have peace, if they have to do some disagreeable things to get it.

Two new things, England could use airships in place of the ordinary transportation. The government has the airships, consumers need very fresh air. They can be taken up five thousand feet to breathe, brought down again and made better.

Colleges are going to have races in the air which will gradually become more important than the old-fashioned caveman games like football, games that prove nothing in particular except that one man is a little more like a gorilla than another.

The pleasant sensation of watching brutality from a comfortable seat is being organized on a big scale in New York. The organizers are pleased to call it "The International Sporting Club." It has respectable names at the head, a member of the Cabinet, a rich powder man, an admiral, a judge, and a young gentleman distinguished as an amateur fighter. All of which does not change the fact that it is disgraceful in this

RED SNIPERS IN CENTRALIA RAIN BULLETS ON MOTORIST

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 14.—Snipers who on Tuesday killed four members of the American Legion on Armistice Day parade continued their work today. A sniper fired on Clyde Patton, of Rochester, as he was crossing the Scatter creek bridge. Three bullets struck his automobile. The large American flag which flies from a hill near the heart of the city of Chehalis was ripped by a rifle bullet, fired from long range.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14.—Members of the I. W. W. were reported to be gathering today at Bordeaux, Wash., preparatory to an armed invasion of Olympia, the State capital, where some of their comrades had been jailed. Dispatches from Olympia said citizens armed themselves and mobilized at the jail, ready to defend it from attack by the Reds.

Meanwhile the three prisoners who had been held here were taken to the State reformatory at Monroe. Raid in Spokane. The campaign to rid the State of the I. W. W.'s continued in full swing today. Hundreds of alleged Reds had been arrested. One of the most pretentious raids was held in Spokane late yesterday.

The Union-Record, official organ of the union, which was seized last night by the U. S. Marshal, was allowed to resume publication today. The district attorney charged the publishers with condoning the murder of four members of the American Legion at Centralia Tuesday.

The men were released on \$2,000 bail. E. R. Ault, editor, was then re-arrested charged with criminal libel. The complaint alleged he defamed the four men slain at Centralia. He was released on \$1,000 bail on this charge.

Governor Hart has entered the fight with a communication to district attorneys, sheriffs, and police, calling on them to "renew our allegiance to the Constitution and the law, and go forward with a determination to speedily rid the State of these enemies of society and of constitutional government." He pledged every agency, all the power and resources of the State to aid the authorities in the clean-up. "Too long have we sat passively by while an indifferent public has allowed a treasonable and criminal element to grow and increase in this State," he said. "I admonish and request all to whom this is addressed to stamp out Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, and other seditious doctrines."

British Beauty Poisons Self Soon After Third Honeymoon Has Waned

LONDON, Nov. 14.—"Suicide while of unsound mind," was the verdict returned by a coroner's jury today at the inquest over beautiful twenty-eight-year-old Alma V. Steane, wife of a British army officer, who died under tragic circumstances in her luxurious West End apartments Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Steane took her life with prussic acid. Husband Takes Stand.

It was not until the husband, Capt. Anthony Steane, took the witness stand that the mystery which had veiled the tragedy was lifted. "Oh, Tony, I have done it this time," cried Mrs. Steane to her husband, as he rushed into her sleeping apartment in response to her screams. Capt. Anthony Steane testified. That was between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, after they had returned from the second victory ball at Claridge's.

Many details of the kaleidoscopic past life of the brilliant young woman, who had charmed hearts on two continents, were brought to light. Captain Steane said this was not the first time his wife had tried to end her life, for she was subject to fits of despondency that were in sharp contrast with her usual gaiety of spirits.

Among the witnesses called was Lord Willoughby de Broke, who had known Mrs. Steane. Captain Steane said there had not been any quarrel between his wife and himself. He gave a dramatic description of the death scene and final parting.

"I did not understand what happened," said he. "After my wife failed to get into her bed room, she was taking a drink of water. She extended her arms to me and exclaimed: 'Tony, kiss me for the last time.' It was not until then that I knew she had been done."

Heard Dead Mother Calling. Mrs. Steane was often hysterical, her husband said, and during these spells she thought she could hear her mother calling to her from the great beyond. "At these times Alma said she wanted to die," continued the husband. "My wife always believed that her mother had committed suicide."

Mrs. Steane was noody during the victory ball, and did not dance at all. She and her husband drank one bottle of champagne between them. Captain Steane told vaguely of some occurrence in his wife's flat. He did not know the details. He went on to say that she had told him of the sad affair in her life. It developed that her first attempt at suicide came after her engagement had been broken with another unnamed man.

Mrs. Steane's second husband was Donald Shields Andrews, a Canadian, married under romantic circumstances, at Marmaroneck, N. Y., in 1915. Andrews was a Yale graduate and the son of Matthew Andrews, a U. S. A., who was fond of claiming that she was the daughter of Prince Rudolph of Austria, and that her young son was the rightful heir to the Austrian throne, but this was never officially substantiated.

It is understood that Hayne recently called at Mrs. Steane's apartment and attempted to see her, but she sent him away.

Dependent Over Visit. This visit, it was brought out at the inquest, greatly upset the young woman, and she was very despondent afterward.

PRINCE LAUDS FINE SHOWING OF "MIDDIES" AT ANNAPOLIS

Annapolis cadets, the backbone of the United States navy, passed in review before the Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and Admiral Scopes, commandant of the Naval Academy, was highly complimented by the prince on the showing made by the future naval officers.

Visit Grave of Jones. After the review the Prince and his party, which included Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and members of the royal suite, inspected the several buildings at the academy, including the chapel, where the body of John Paul Jones, hero of American naval engagements against the British in the war of 1812, is buried.

The Prince, himself a captain in the British navy, displayed a keen interest in the administration and methods employed in training midshipmen at the academy. He saw the students in their class rooms and in the mess hall.

At the conclusion of the visit the Prince and the party left Annapolis, returning to Washington by motor. The Prince will leave the Belmont home late tonight, and entrain for a Virginia mountain resort, where he will take three days of rest before going to New York, from where he sails for London.

Tea at White House. When Prince Edward stepped from the royal automobile yesterday at the White House portico he was received by Mrs. Wilson and by the President's daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Frances B. Sayre.

After taking tea with his hostess he was escorted to the sick room on the second floor where President Wilson was propped up in the mahogany bed in which Baron Renfrew, later King Edward VII, and grandfather of the Prince of Wales, slept when he visited Washington nearly sixty years ago.

Showing in a manner that is distinctly his own, the prince then stepped forward and clasped hands with the President.

After inquiring concerning the President's health, the prince expressed sincere pleasure in learning that considerable improvement was developing each day.

The prince evinced great interest in the bed on which the President was resting after learning that it was the same bed on which President Lincoln (Continued on Page 19, Column 7.)

RESERVATION ON ARTICLE X WILL DEFEAT PACT, BELIEF

Rejection of the peace treaty by the Senate, or by President Wilson himself, is assured if the resolution of ratification goes to a vote containing the reservation to Article Ten, which has already been adopted by the Senate, sitting in committee of the whole.

This was the opinion in administration quarters here today, and it is based on the President's own words, frequently reiterated, during his recent tour of the United States.

May Make Separate Peace. Whether the President then will carry out his threat to send leading treaty opponents, including Senator Lodge, to Weimar to negotiate a new treaty, remains to be seen.

President Wilson has served notice that he would consider adoption of the reservation to Article X rejection of the whole treaty. There is nothing to indicate that he has changed this attitude.

When Senator Hitchcock recently called at the White House President Wilson told him the treaty would be unacceptable if certain of the pending reservations were attached to it, and although Hitchcock never has specified what these "certain reservations" were, it is generally known here that the qualification to Article X is one of them.

Seek Compromise. What the Hitchcock forces in the Senate hope to do is to reject the resolution of ratification containing the objectionable reservation; then propose a new resolution of ratification, which they expect the opposition to defeat; and then get together on a compromise. But the strongest members of the opposition hold that rejection of the resolution now in process of formation will constitute rejection of the treaty and end the whole affair.

On September 25, at Salt Lake City, the President stated his fight against the reservation, which says that "the United States assumes no obligation under the provisions of article 10 to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country; or to interfere in controversies between other nations, whether members of the league or not; or (Continued on Page 10, Column 2.)

W. E. ("PUSSY-FOOT") JOHNSON, American "dry," who was mobbed by London students and given ride on a plank.



"DRY" FROM U. S. MOBBED IN LONDON Students Pull "Pussyfoot" Johnson From Platform and Ride Him on Plank.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—After a strenuous battle with a group of medical students who stormed the hall where he was speaking, William E. Johnson, an American prohibition worker, familiarly known as "Pussyfoot," was dragged from the platform, given a pair of blackened eyes, and paraded through two miles of crowded streets on a plank.

The occasion of the attack was a meeting in Essex Hall, just off the Strand, at which a debate had been arranged under the auspices of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League between Johnson and R. Mitchell Banks, a lawyer, on "The how and the why of American prohibition."

The chairman of the meeting was F. A. McKenzie. He, too, was seized by the crowd, but was soon released. The meeting had no sooner opened than there was an uproar, due to the activities of a few young men, who immediately engaged in heckling.

Outside the building there were potent signs of pending trouble. A great crowd of students had gathered, and after Johnson began to speak, hundreds of students, who evidently were organized, broke down the iron gates of the entrance to the hall, brushed aside the police, charged down the aisles and seized Johnson and McKenzie. These two they pelted with bags of flour. They hoisted them into a wagon and proceeded to King's College near by, where both were invited to state their case for prohibition to the students, but were not allowed to proceed because of the howls.

The rioters then discarded McKenzie and mounted Johnson on a plank. This a stalwart group placed on their shoulders and marched through the Strand, Convent Garden, Leicester square, Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus to Portland street, where the police effected a rescue.

GRIX OF COAL STRIKE COMES IN CONCLAVE CALLED TODAY

The greatest conflict of the age between labor and capital—the strike of the coal miners—comes to a climax when miners and operators seek to adjust their differences in conference today.

"Peace is a hope, but not yet a reality—not by a long shot," said one labor leader today, regarding the round table, which opens in the Interior Department auditorium this afternoon, with Secretary of Labor Wilson presiding.

At the very hour that the meeting convenes, labor's plea for a general strike are swiftly crystallizing. A meeting of leaders is being held by the American Federation of Labor, with the object of arriving at a united policy against antagonistic interests.

Labor cannot afford to make any more mistakes, leaders declare. The calling of the steel strike prematurely, and the revocation of the coal strike order they call two of the "greatest mistakes" in American labor history. To win in the life and death struggle which is now being waged, it must move as a well disciplined army, under co-ordinated leadership, they say.

The international unions under the "general strike" plan will act as autonomous bodies, as they do now; but no single union would be permitted to follow a course of action regarded as injurious to the interests of organized labor as a whole.

Steel Negotiates Escapes. The movement is not to plunge the nation into strikes, leaders point out. Unauthorized strikes will be summarily dealt with. Sympathetic strikes will be a part of the program, but not sympathetic strikes that will injure innocent employers. The United States Steel Corporation has been regarded as one of the most powerful of labor's enemies. The general staff would regard it as good tactics to call out railroad workers, iron workers, and miners, who are not expected to be completely paralyzing the industry.

The general staff plan is now in operation in the railroad unions. A "general strike" will be called before the policies of the organizations represented in the railway employees' department of the A. F. of L. These organizations act as "one big union" in matters affecting the interests of all.

Lewis Arrives Today. John L. Lewis arrives in the city today, just in time to reach the conference. The bulk of the miners' representatives already are here with Lewis, who are expected to be in the West who are expected to be here tomorrow. The operators, with few exceptions, are already in Washington.

That Lewis and his colleagues will not be left in doubt as to how radical labor stands on the miners' case, "Mother" Jones, of Colorado strike fame, and Andy Furuseth, of the Seaman's Union, are here to let their views be known. Both are emphatic in their disapproval of Lewis' compliance with Judge Anderson's order.

PRICES ON MARKET REMAIN IRREGULAR Trading Becomes More Orderly, However, Than During Past Few Days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Prices moved in an irregular manner on the stock market today, with trading of a more orderly character than it has been for the past few days. The general trend of prices, however, were to lower levels.

General Motors fluctuated over a wide range, opening at from 322 to 321, then advancing further to 324, followed by a reaction to 319. Mexico Petroleum was under pressure, yielding 4 points, to 298.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.—The Swedish steamship Peking, 2,200 tons, foundered in a typhoon in the Pacific with the loss of all on board, while on her way to Gothenburg from Kobe, Japan, said a dispatch from Formosa today. The Peking left Kobe on August 12.

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY Is there anyone in Washington who is NOT interested in the new Rent Law for the District? The Times has reprinted this law, in convenient booklet form, with explanatory notes by R. S. O'Neill, its Real Estate Editor. Copies of these booklets are given free on application at the business office of The Times.

Over 500 people called at the office of The Times for copies of this booklet on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. And nearly 2,000 had been previously given out.

It is interesting to note that the only means used by The Times to tell its readers that the booklet could be had was through a small advertisement in The Times.

DENIES INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN DRYS Federal Judge Hand Refuses To Hold Up Enforcement Of Prohibition Act.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Federal Judge Hand denied an injunction restraining authorities from enforcing the Volstead prohibition enforcement act, in a decision announced this afternoon on petitions of brewers and liquor dealers. The injunctions were sought by Jacob Rupprecht, brewer, and Dryfoos, Plumb, & Co., wholesale liquor concern.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Federal Judge Anderson will give a hearing on a bill in equity filed by the New England Brewing Co. seeking a preliminary injunction to restrain the Federal authorities here from enforcing the Volstead act on the ground it is unconstitutional.

REFUSE INCREASE IN SUGAR PRICE

The Department of Justice today refused to increase the price of sugar at the request of sugar producers. Sugar producers have been in conference with officials of the Department of Justice for two days, making a plea for an increase in sugar prices. Their demands were flatly rejected today.

TODAY age of civilization to organize on a great scale the pleasant pastime of watching carefully selected brutes punish each other with their fists. The enterprise will probably be profitable, but it will not be creditable.

CONG. FAIRFIELD SERIOUSLY ILL

Congressman Fairfield, of Indiana was taken to a hospital here today, and his condition is considered serious. He is suffering from a severe attack of stomach trouble.

LUKE WRIGHT ILL. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, is critically ill at his home here today. This a stalwart group placed on their shoulders and marched through the Strand, Convent Garden, Leicester square, Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus to Portland street, where the police effected a rescue.

STEAMER FOUNDERS, ALL ON BOARD LOST

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Dr. Harry Garfield, Fuel Administrator, will attend the conference today, on the invitation of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who will preside. Dr. Garfield's influence is expected to be turned in the direction of a reasonable adjustment, and his advice will be asked regarding the effect of wage increases on retail prices. The union leaders are going to make a determined fight for complete acceptance of their demands for a (Continued on Page 19, Column 2.)