

A New Gabriel. 1920 Key-Noting. A Candy Spy. Men Cheap—Money Dear.

The Reverend Wm. A. Smday's musician, Mr. Rodeheaver, has a new good idea. To arouse interest, and wake the sluggish conscience in Washington, he will give an imitation of the Angel Gabriel calling the world at the last day, and do it well.

He will go up in a flying machine with Lieut. J. A. Sully, or the Englishman, Lieut. Col. Lee, take his trombone and flying over the city, the Capital and the White House, play "Brighten the Corner Where You Are."

A musical evangelist playing that tune in a flying machine will give a sufficiently pleasing imitation of the Angel Gabriel—one that would perhaps surprise, but undoubtedly edify, the Angel in question.

What would be your suggestion as to the best song for Gabriel, or anybody imitating him in a flying machine, to play on his trombone horn? One reader suggests in view of the trial that will follow the resurrection that a good tune would be "A Hot Time." A better tune on that great gathering day we should say would be "Home, Sweet Home." Have you any suggestion? If you were Gabriel, what would you blow on your horn?

Men in the aviation service were to be paid 50 per cent more than other soldiers—because of the greater risk to life.

Now the Government announces that aviation isn't as risky as it was supposed to be, only about fifty students have been killed here at home this winter. So the extra pay is taken away.

Very interesting, especially when you remember that while they take away the extra pay from the men that risk their lives in flying machines, they are adding a half of 1 per cent to the interest rate paid for money that the Government borrows from prosperous citizens.

What is the matter with Government notes and Government bonds? Have they suddenly become dangerous, have any of them died, that it should be necessary to increase their "pay"?

When you take away the extra pay from a conscripted soldier on the ground that he may not be killed in his flying machine, isn't it rather odd to increase the pay, the interest payment, of the absolutely safe bond that goes into the safe deposit vault, where nothing can happen to it?

We tell a man that we want him for the army and the trenches at Thirty Dollars a month. If he refuses to appear, he is put in jail for twenty years. Three men were sentenced to twenty years in jail yesterday.

Why not tell men with money that the Government wants their money, the rate of interest is so much, and capitalists evading the money draft will be put in jail exactly like the little individual evading the draft that calls for his body and life?

The announcement is made that Colonel Roosevelt will "sound the Republican keynote in Maine on March 25th."

The keynote has ALREADY been sounded, by Hiram Johnson, of California, in the Senate. There is for the 1920 campaign, and for the approaching Congressional election, just ONE keynote for Democrats and Republicans, and that is PUBLIC OWNERSHIP of public PROPERTY.

Politicians and statesmen singing any other "note" will find themselves off the key—about one mile.

The keynote question is: Shall the people be taxed to rebuild railroads, pay huge dividends, in some cases more than 20 per cent annually, to those that have owned the railroads privately—and give back the railroads rebuilt at public expense after the war?

The people have answered that question, in their own minds and any keynoter that leaves public ownership out of his song will find few listeners.

One "German Spy" was probably innocent. She was thrown out of the pet dog show at New York because she gave candy to some of the dogs.

The lady said that she was just fond of dogs, but the patriotic detective thought otherwise. "How do we know children, that she is not a German feeding poisoned candy to kill the dogs?"

Considering that each of the prize pet dogs eat delicate food that would be highly appreciated by Belgian children, considering the further fact that each of them has some man or woman that might be doing useful work acting as a dog valet, it is reasonable to believe that the candy distributor was not hired by the Kaiser. The more dog food and the more human effort wasted on pet dogs in America—the better the Kaiser would like it. They are not feeding chicken or candy to pet dogs in Prussia—rather feeding the pet dogs to sausage machines.

WEATHER:

Fair today and tomorrow; slightly colder tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m. today, 38. Average temperature for this day in the last thirty years, 37 degrees.

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FINAL EDITION 2c EVERYWHERE

FRENCH ARE DELIVERING TERRIFIC ATTACKS BOASTED GERMAN DRIVE MAY BE PREVENTED

VON HERTLING SPEECH GIVES PRESIDENT NEW OPENING

Opportunity to Show How Germany Has Just Violated in Russia All Four Principles Laid Down by President.

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Ordinarily an acceptance in principle of both sides of the fundamentals of peace would lead promptly to a cessation of hostilities, if not a direct negotiation for a settlement. But Count von Hertling's expressed agreement with President Wilson's four stipulations fell on an unreciprocated Washington today. It came at a time when men of every variety of thought on international problems, men of all parties in our domestic politics, those who favor a fight to the bitter end and those who favor peace by negotiation, had come to believe that when President Wilson, in his famous reply to the Pope said the present government of Germany could not be trusted, he spoke a truth that still persists as the greatest obstacle to the making of peace.

No Offhand Rejection. But off-hand rejection of what enemy spokesmen say merely because they do not manifest sincerity in their utterances has long been discarded in favor of the much more effective method of making clear not only to our own people, but so far as possible to the peoples of Germany and Austria and the neutral nations exactly wherein the words of the German chancellor are specious.

For President Wilson now has the opportunity—and he will avail himself of it at an early date—to demonstrate simply by an analysis of what has just happened in Russia the perfidy of Germany in its latest form. When Count Hertling says, therefore, that he "can fundamentally agree with the four principles which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis," the German chancellor uses words which are calculated to mislead the German people into believing that their present government is really desirous of a general peace, but the allies misguidedly block the way.

As a matter of fact every one of these four principles enunciated by President Wilson have just been flagrantly violated in actual practice by Germany in Russia. Read those principles in the light of what has just been done by the German autocracy with a helpless Russia and the conclusion is inescapable that until there is better evidence of German sincerity than the world has yet seen, official Washington will not for a moment entertain the idea of ceasing the present conflict.

Two Points of View. Two points of view immediately were expressed, however, as to the purpose of Count Hertling's generalization. There was, first, the idea that the German chancellor sought to divide the allies by calling attention to the fact that the position of President Wilson had not yet been fully endorsed by all the entente belligerents. Instead of dividing the entente, however, Count Hertling probably will help to unite England, France, and the United States on war aims—a necessary step for reasons other than the use made of the situation by enemy leaders. Unity on war aims is as essential as unity of command in the field.

But the second point of view—and is one that is held by those who have studied political conditions in (Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

States Claims of Women Clerks



MISS FLORENCE ETHERIDGE, Fourth vice president of National Federation of Federal Employees, who testified before House subcommittee.

NO EQUAL PAY, SAY WOMEN CLERKS

The cause of the women workers who are toiling for Uncle Sam in Washington and throughout the nation was placed before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, holding hearings on the Keating bill today. Miss Gertrude McNally, secretary of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, presented the petition of 4,070 women workers for the pay increases provided in the Keating bill.

Miss Florence Etheridge, fourth vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, declared that equal pay exists only on the statute books. "There is an unconscious discrimination against women," she said, "by the operation of an old prejudice of sex."

Cites Statistics. "Statistics show that 50 per cent of the women workers in the District of Columbia receive less than \$900 a year. Miss Etheridge told of the imperative need of substantial increases for these women. Miss McNally on behalf of the bureau workers presented figures to show that the majority of the women employees are receiving less than \$2.50 a day. Only eighty-five of them, she declared are getting that much, and the average wage is \$1.75 a day. Miss McNally said that 70 per cent of the women have dependents. The speakers claimed that it was impossible to meet the living expenses under the existing wage scale. Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested by the workers because of the prohibition of transfers to other departments, where higher wages are obtainable. Miss McNally said. The faithfulness of the employees, she continued, is shown in the records of the bureau. Fifty per cent of the workers have been in service from five to fifty years. One woman, Miss McNally said, had served for fifty-five years. She said that there are twelve skilled operators in the laundry who receive only \$1.60 per day. She claims that this is entirely inadequate compensation for the nature of the work. Miss McNally said that many skilled workers are leaving the service for (Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

PRESIDENT TO NAME BARUCH AS HEAD OF WAR BOARD

New Yorker Practically Will Be Minister of Munitions Under Reorganization Plan—To Co-ordinate All Purchases.

By BILL PRICE.

Gas will cost the consumers of Washington from 90 to 95 cents per thousand feet, by a decision which probably will be made by the Utilities Commission within the next two weeks. This rate probably will be the outcome of an agreement to be entered into between attorneys for the gas company and Conrad H. Syme, counsel for the Utilities Commission. At this time, under an act of Congress, the private consumer pays 75 cents per thousand (Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

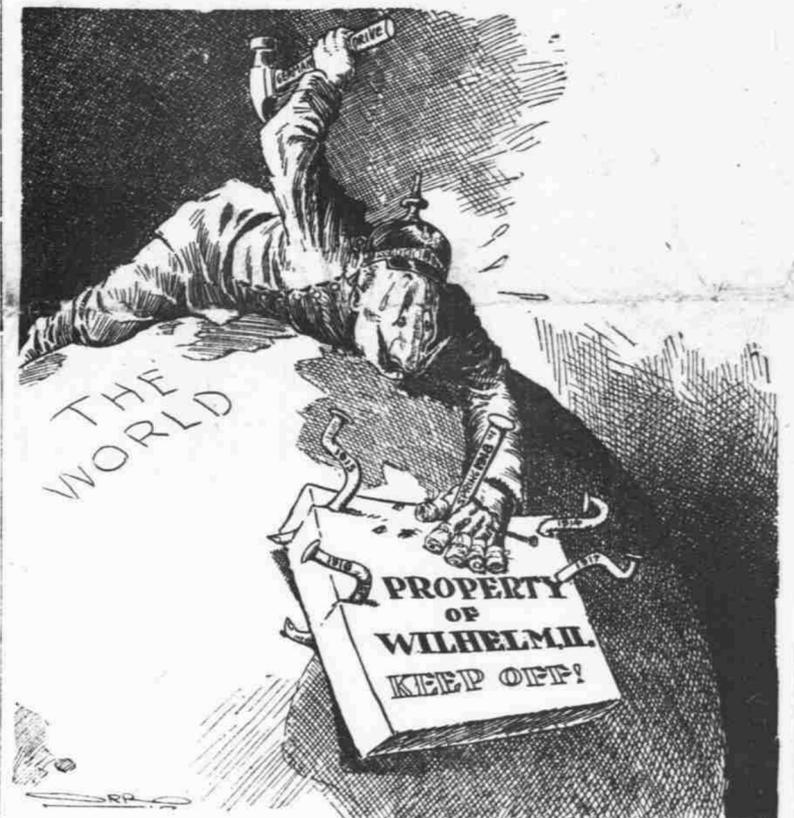
Bernard M. Baruch, who came to Washington as a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and who has been head of the raw materials sections, is to be named by the President as chairman of the War Industries Board, succeeding Daniel Willard, resigned. Under reorganization plans being worked out, Mr. Baruch will, to all intents and purposes, exercise the functions of a minister of munitions, but he will not have a place in the Cabinet. To co-ordinate all purchases. He will be the head of the centralized supply administration, that will co-ordinate all purchasing and supplies for the Government and be a measure for private industry. It is probable that the appointment will be announced in a day or two, and that the President will not wait for the passage of the Overman bill which gives him broad powers to reorganize the machinery of Government, as was at first contemplated. Some of the new powers with which Mr. Baruch, as chairman of the War Industries Board, will be invested, are contingent upon the passage of the Overman bill. There is little doubt, however, that the measure will pass, as amended by the Senate committee. While not permitting the President to create any new executive departments, the bill in its present form will permit him to transfer authority and appropriations wherever needed. This will make it possible for him to transfer War Department bureaus to Mr. Baruch's jurisdiction. A general reorganization plan, vast in scope, already has been worked out with the new chairman of the War Industries Board as its administrator. The War Industries Board under the plan will no longer be under the Council of National Defense, but will be a separate administration, like the Food and Fuel Administration, under and directly responsible to the President.

Seek to Pension Aged Clerk After 70 Years' Service. Senator Jones of Washington today introduced a bill, Thomas Harrison, a man over ninety years of age, who for seventy years has served continuously as a clerk at the United States Naval Observatory. The bill provides that in consideration of the long and faithful service of Mr. Harrison he be paid \$50 per month the rest of his life. The Senate passed such a bill once but the House took no action. Last year, in asking for leave of absence without pay, Mr. Harrison received the following letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "I have to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent of the Naval Observatory you have been granted leave without pay for six months beginning October 13, 1917. As you have been in the employ of the Government now nearly sixty-nine years, and during all that time your record has been excellent, I regret that there is no way in which the department could continue you on the rolls with compensation. I desire at this time to express the appreciation of the department of your long and satisfactory service, and that you will be so benefited by this leave that you can return and resume your duties at its expiration." In endorsing this letter, Rear Admiral Howard, superintendent of the Observatory, said in this to say of the faithful and efficient clerk: "I take pleasure in forwarding the above letter of the department, and wish to express to you the appreciation of the department of your long, faithful, and satisfactory service."

GAS RATES TO BE RAISED TO 90 OR 95 CENTS IN D. C., DECISION OF COMMISSION

By BILL PRICE. Gas will cost the consumers of Washington from 90 to 95 cents per thousand feet, by a decision which probably will be made by the Utilities Commission within the next two weeks. This rate probably will be the outcome of an agreement to be entered into between attorneys for the gas company and Conrad H. Syme, counsel for the Utilities Commission. At this time, under an act of Congress, the private consumer pays 75 cents per thousand (Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

HIS FINAL EFFORT



FULLER INDICTS CONGRESS AS UTTERLY INEFFICIENT

HAYS SEES TEDDY, TALKS WITH HUGHES TO SEE TAFT LATER

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, called on Colonel Roosevelt at Roosevelt Hospital, and later visited Charles Evans Hughes at the Hughes office in Broadway. Chairman Hays spent more than half an hour with Judge Hughes, in the latter's law office. "We talked over the angles of the last campaign and discussed the present-day situation," said Hays at the conclusion of his visit. Ex-President Taft wired Hays today, telling him of his regret that he could not be in New York to meet the new chairman of the party. Hays left on an afternoon train for Washington.

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN TO BEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT

"The next Liberty loan will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest," Representative Mosher of Missouri declared on the floor of the House today.

QUITS MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEE IN DISGUST

Asserting that "the majority of our Congressmen are here telling stories and practicing to see who can spit the farthest," Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, the only independent in both houses, today characterized Congress as "the most inefficient and expensive barnacle ever attached to a ship of state." In a letter of vigorous protest to Speaker Clark against the present system of legislative work, Fuller resigned from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, saying it hadn't met this session. Had One Meeting. The letter to Speaker Clark follows: "I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. This committee has had no meeting during the present Congress, except one short smoke talk (in this respect I believe it is similar to (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

NAVY YARD FIRE DUE TO HOT CHISEL IGNITING PAPERS

A fire which for a time endangered nearby structures was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon in a one-story frame building close to the torpedo tube shop in the Navy Yard. The blaze was caused by a stack of papers igniting from a heated chisel. The burned building was owned and used by Richardson & Berger, contractors for the Government, who have several buildings a course of construction in the yard. For a time the blaze seemed threatening, but firemen who went to the scene after an alarm had been sounded from box 528 in the Navy Yard, prevented the blaze from spreading. An investigation into the cause of the blaze was immediately instigated. It was not suspected to be of incendiary origin, but officials at the Navy Yard are determined to ascertain the careless workman. ENGLISH ACCEPT RATIONING. LONDON, Feb. 26.—People of London and some of the counties have accepted without complaint the compulsory rationing of meat, butter and margarine, which will be general in four weeks.

FOE LINES SWEEP BY ARTILLERY FUSILLADES

Day and Night Raids by Poilus Give Result in Capture of Many Prisoners—New Method of Warfare.

By HENRY WOOD. United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 25.—(Delayed.)—Along the entire west front, from the junction with the British to the Swiss border, the French armies are now delivering terrific attacks day and night. The time will soon come when the Germans either begin or call off their pre-announced offensive.

The present raids are different from those last winter, being prepared on a small scale, with immense artillery concentration and preparation. They are only distinguishable from veritable attacks in that the infantry, after capturing German positions, imprisoning the occupants and destroying trenches, fortifications, and material, returns to its own trenches instead of occupying the captured positions.

New Elements. Two new elements characterizing the present raids unquestionably sound the keynote of all 1918 offensive operations—namely surprise, and artillery densely massed.

Artillery is placed secretly during the night. The overwhelming density of the batteries permit complete preparation and destruction of the enemy's trenches within a few hours. Formerly several days were necessary during which the Germans rushed up reserves.

As a result of these tactics, single raids last week yielded over 500 prisoners. Likewise, where last winter the sole object of raids was to capture prisoners for the purpose of enabling the French to obtain detailed information of the Germans' offensive plans, the raids this year have another and most important purpose. The artillery preparation for each raid completely destroys the Germans' first line positions and fortifications which might serve as a protection from which they could launch their coming offensive.

Raids Are Deep. Owing to the Germans' 1918 defensive tactics, which consist of their positions being held strongly toward the rear, instead of along the front, raiders are forced to go some distance. The raids likewise develop where the Germans are fortifying themselves strongest. Saturday's raids in Alsace have showed the Germans, fearing French reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, have fortified villages, factories, farms, and trenches into an endless line of re-enforced concrete forts. While keeping accurately informed from prisoners of the dispositions made by Germans of their forces for the coming offensive, French raids are simultaneously tearing up the German lines along the entire front. The difficulties for the German's eventual attack are thus increased and their chances for success decreased.

YESTERDAY The Washington Times GAINED 9,215 Lines of Advertising (33 Cols.) Over the Corresponding Day (Feb. 26) Last Year. EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.