

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Faithful are the defenders of private monopoly.

Fondly the conservative newspapers lick the Wall Street hand that feeds them, and in emergencies bite the hand of their own Government.

This refers to an editorial published in the New York Times yesterday.

Newspapers that, to serve corporations, boldly attack the Administration in war, include not alone half-starved beggars of the press, "kept" newspapers like the Evening Mail, with common stock bought and owned by the Kaiser, bonds bought and owned by the Ogden Mills family, of the New York Central and other railroads.

That a characterless newspaper like the Mail, owned by the Kaiser, serving him as much as it dared, financed by railroad and trust interests, and serving them openly, should establish itself permanently as the public defender of private monopolies, is not important.

The New York Times is a different newspaper. It has, in its way, a character.

The proprietor aims to establish it as a permanent institution, gives interviews explaining his desire that the paper should remain after he goes.

We render the owner of the Times a service telling him that editorials such as he printed yesterday, belittling the President of the United States in the effort to help a corporation to conquer its workmen and resist Government control, are not calculated to make a newspaper permanent, or to make it live even as long as its owner. There are angry days ahead on this planet when the war ends. Servants of monopoly should read history more carefully.

Privately owned companies controlling, censoring, and for a consideration permitting wire tapping of telegraphs and telephones declined to treat with their workmen.

These threatened a strike, based on the fundamental right of men to organize. That strike would have tied up the service throughout the country. The monopoly said no, when asked by the President to permit its men to join unions.

The President, assuring the Congress that a serious emergency existed, asked for authority, should it become necessary in his judgment, to take over and operate for the people the wire service that serves all the people and is essential to the national defense in war time.

Concerning this, the New York Times says that the impotence of the workers would have been shown.

If the promoters of it and Government control and ownership of the telegraph lines hadn't found in Washington too willing gulls of an 'emergency' that never would have emerged.

The President of the United States is the man who told Congress that an emergency existed and asked for authority to meet it.

The New York Times' editorial therefore describes the President as a "too willing gull" of the promoters of Government control and ownership of the telegraph lines.

Having thus described the President, because he saw fit to protect the public in war against the threatened tie-up of telegraphic and telephonic communication, the New York Times, abandoning its usual dull editorial tone, because private monopoly is attacked, proceeds to attack the Postmaster General of the United States, referring to him as "Postmaster General Burslem, or some other grandee of bureaucracy," and alleging that the Postmaster wishes to control the wires "to establish a censorship over the press."

Next comes a personal attack on Creel, chosen by the President as his subordinate in most important work.

And finally comes this serious

charge against the Administration and the President:

"We may be sure that in its supervision of telegrams the Government would take pains, as it has steadily taken pains in the case of newspapers, never to bother disloyalists, unless they bear German names."

This is a charge by the New York Times that the President of the United States and the Government of the United States are treacherous to the people of the United States.

If the President did take pains "never to bother disloyalists" he would be guilty of a crime and unfit to hold office.

The New York Times leaves no uncertainty as to its opinion of the President and his methods.

The last four lines of the interesting editorial read as follows: "However, no disloyal newspapers in English will have to worry. They are sacred to a government, if wise, mysteriously so."

This attack on the President with the direct charge of Governmental treason to the country is enlightening.

It cannot, of course, injure the President or change the opinion of any man concerning his devotion to duty, the absolute impartiality and sincerity expressed in his own acts and those of his subordinates.

Such accusations as this in an ordinarily cautious newspaper are enlightening, because they show the hold that organized finance, private ownership of public property have upon publicity in the United States.

What the New York Times says in so many words you may read.

What it says between the lines is:

"Why do you interfere with private ownership? Why are you the 'too willing gull' of an emergency?"

Why not use your army, your hundreds of thousands of men? If employees of telephones, telegraphs, and railroads bother you, why don't you shoot them? Why do you disturb a half-dozen individuals in their pleasant ownership and control of the nation's wire service.

In the editorial quoted, one of the most conservative newspapers shows you the vicious power, the dangerous recklessness that reside in private ownership of public monopolies.

The moment the President touches that sacred calf of gold, he becomes, in the estimation of the chief organ of plutocracy, an outlaw, not entitled, even as head of the nation, to the faintest respect.

He is the "too willing gull" of treacherous and conservative working men.

He is the friend of "disloyalists," and "has steadily taken pains never to bother them."

And under his government "no disloyal newspapers will have to worry."

Was ever false accusation, bold defiance of decency and respect for the nation's leader in war displayed so recklessly?

Remember that there has been quoted here no ordinarily violent newspaper, given to expressing strong opinions. We quote the New York Times, the mildest, quietest, hand-rubbing servant and ally of capital.

When such a newspaper turns, accuses, and savagely bites the hand of the President of the United States, it is as though some sheep bit the shepherd.

The interests that the New York Times represents have been allowed to steal from this country in the way of extravagant profits hundreds of millions of dollars. That could not be helped.

But it might be possible to prevent the organ of the profiteers from bringing most shameful accusations against the President of the United States simply because, in a case of absolute necessity, of great emergency the President requests permission FOR THE PEOPLE to control for a little while the telegraph and telephone lines, necessary to the national defense—a control that has long been established in all civilized European nations.

FLYER KILLED, D. C. STUDENT INJURED, AS PLANE FALLS

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Aviator F. S. Hale and Student Homer B. Sharpe, of Washington, D. C., fell 100 feet in an airplane at Curtiss Field today. Hale was dead when picked up and Sharpe was removed to the Erie County Hospital with a fractured skull.

It is believed the motor stopped while the machine was in the air.

War Department records show that the only Homer B. Sharpe on the records is First Class Private Homer B. Sharpe, of the signal corps. His emergency address is 2909 Lipcomb street, Fort Worth, Tex. He is the son of Mrs. Sophronia M. Sharpe. No identification with Washington is found.

LOWER PORTION OF GIRL'S BODY FOUND FLOATING IN RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 15.—The lower half of a girl's body, undoubtedly part of the corpse whose head and legs were found in Mt. Hope Bay last week, was discovered early today floating on the water at the foot of Davol street on the Fall river side of the bay.

The condition of the part discovered today indicated that the girl had been a victim of illegal surgical treatment, and that her body had been dismembered and cast into the water to cover up this crime.

The place of discovery is about one mile from where the head and lower limbs were found last week. The arms and upper trunk are still missing.

NUMBER 10,589.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1918.

[Closing Wall-Street Prices.]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS CROSS THE MARNE

Americans Counter Attack; Hold Foe at River's Edge

Led Americans in First Victory in France

FRENCH ARE FORCED TO FALL BACK AT POINTS

River Bridged at Several Points, London Learns—Number of Villages Are Taken by Invaders.

PARIS, July 15.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed this afternoon after a cessation of several weeks.

The gunfire on the battle front has been audible since early this morning.

LONDON, July 15.—The Germans have crossed the Marne at several points in their new drive, it was learned authoritatively here this afternoon.

French positions have been penetrated at some points to the depth of 5,000 yards (nearly three miles). Some villages have been captured.

French Are Holding Foe In Outposts

PARIS, July 15 (4:15 p. m.).—The French army of the Champagne is holding magnificently against the new German drive, according to dispatches received from the battle front this afternoon.

The enemy concentration appears to have been greatest between Dormans and Rheims (a front of twenty-five miles). The Germans are reported to have crossed the Marne at several points between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, which should be easy, because of the narrowness of the river. Elsewhere the French are holding the Germans in their outpost zones.

PARIS, July 15.—The Germans launched an attack this morning on the 50-mile front extending from Chateau-Thierry eastward to Main-de-Massiges. The battle is continuing. The attack followed a violent artillery preparation. The French



MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD, Commander of the First Division, A. E. F., who captured Cantigny from the Germans. The First Division under General Bullard went direct to France from the Mexican border and it was:

IDENTITY OF U. S. UNITS WHICH BEAT Foe ANNOUNCED

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 14 (night).—It was the First division that captured Cantigny, and it was the Second division that stopped the Germans on the Marne, it is now permissible to state.

Marines Follow Up. The marines then captured Boursechts and Belleau wood, now officially designated on French war office maps as "Bois de la Brigade Marine." The Ninth and Twentieth third infantries, with the marines captured Vaux, while portions of other infantry regiments held the right of the second division's line, and did excellent work. Artillery, machine gunners and all units of the second division share in the glory of the historic Marne fighting.

Rushed To Picardy. They were rushed from the Toul front to Picardy late in March, and entered the line west of Montdidier on April 24. There they withstood

heavy enemy bombardments and consolidated their line. Their artillery did effective work, and the infantry and other units gained ascendancy over the Boches. The climax of their work was the capture of Cantigny, which they are holding despite repeated counter attacks.

The First division, according to announcement by General March Saturday, is composed of regulars under Major General Bullard, who commanded the Brownsword, Texas, district for several years. The second division is composed of regulars, including marines under Major General Bundy.

FOURTH OF CITY'S COAL FOR WINTER DELIVERED

Fuel Administrator Announces 142,912 Tons Are Now in Bins, Making Future Famine Seem Unlikely.

About one-fourth of the coal Washington householders will use during the coming winter has been delivered, by the fuel administrator for the District, it was announced today.

This means that in spite of the coal shortage of last winter and the fact that more coal will be needed next winter than was asked for last year, there is likely to be enough coal to provide against any repetition of the suffering through shortage that the cold spells last winter brought to Washington people.

142,912 Tons Delivered. Frank B. Jones, administrator for the District, announced today that 255,551 tons of coal have been ordered for household use and of this amount 142,912 tons of coal had been delivered prior to July 1.

There are in Washington about 22,000 homes. The administration has estimated that about six tons of coal per home will be required.

The administration began registering orders for winter coal April 1, when it cut 30 cents a ton into effect. This price was enforced to stimulate ordering for future use. The total requirement for Washington next winter is estimated at 665,000 tons, including both Governmental and private houses.

Householders are being asked to accept a ten per cent anthracite coal than their total estimate and take in its place a ton of bituminous coal. Where dealers have knowledge that householders require more than six tons, two-thirds of the additional requirement may be delivered with the six tons. The other third is to be supplied after the six-ton householders have received their full quota. The six-ton estimate is based on houses of six rooms. Larger houses are allowed a larger estimate.

To Be On Equal Footing. By this plan it is hoped that every home in the city will be placed on an equal footing. All steam and hot-water heated buildings owned by private citizens are to be heated next winter with bituminous coal. Owners have been asked to lay in so far as possible, at least for their estimated need for the winter. Soft coal is bulky, and as most of the large buildings have no room for more than half the amount they will require, it was impossible to store the entire amount.

Last year up to July 1, only 30,483 tons of domestic anthracite coal had been received in Washington. This year the total is 142,912 tons, all of which is in consumers' bins. This means that there is almost five times as much coal in Washington today as there was at this time last year.

John D. O'Rear, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Bolivia, died at La Paz, that country, yesterday, according to information reaching the State Department today.

O'Rear was born in Missouri, March 21, 1870, and was appointed United States minister to Bolivia in 1913. His home is in Mexico, Mo.

JOHN D. O'REAR, U. S. ENVOY TO BOLIVIA, DEAD

ENTENTE FREED OF BLAME FOR MIRBACH DEATH

HAITI WARS ON GERMANY.

HOUSE AGREES TO RECESS.

SON SAYS EDISON WILL NOT RUN FOR SENATE

LOST AND FOUND

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The Story of Two Mountain Belles

One Wealthy Farmer, Meeting on Lonely Road, And a Lawsuit.

FREDERICK, Md., July 15.—The story of two mountain belles, each of whom "set her cap" for the son of a prosperous farmer, will be revealed here soon when Alta Meisner's suit to recover \$5,000 from Lloyd Lewis for breach of promise, is tried.

Alta Meisner and Mary Harman, both beauties of the Blue Ridge mountains, were rivals three years ago. Lewis ardently courted both, and gossip said that he might marry either. Finally he chose Mary Harman.

Since that time, gossip says, complications have arisen in unusual numbers in the triangle, culminating recently in the filing of the two suits.

A chapter of the story, which may be repeated at the trial, is what happened a week ago, when, according to Mrs. Lewis, the rivals met on a lonely mountain road near their homes in Fixville. There were no spectators, Mrs. Lewis showed a face to the officials, torn and bruised, which she alleged was the result of the encounter. Miss Meisner was arrested and tried in Frederick for assault Saturday.

Her mother and her grandmother testified that Miss Meisner was at home at the time of the alleged encounter.

Mrs. Lewis marshaled four witnesses who declared they had heard Miss Meisner say that she intended to wipe up the ground with Mrs. Lewis. The case was dismissed, but only served to increase the feeling between the families.

At the trial of the damages case, it is expected the whole long story of the relations of Miss Meisner and Mary Harman with Lewis will be bare.

Establish New Lines. The Americans then established new lines a quarter of a mile in advance of their old positions, capturing some German prisoners.

The Germans began their attacks from the east of Chateau Thierry as

The German attack at Vaux (held by the Americans west of Chateau-Thierry), which was delivered early in the morning, was a feint.

The Germans succeeded in getting a temporary footing in the village, but the Americans immediately delivered a counter thrust and drove them out.

The Americans then established new lines a quarter of a mile in advance of their old positions, capturing some German prisoners.

The Germans began their attacks from the east of Chateau Thierry as

The Curtiss Aeroplane Company is endeavoring to develop an airplane with an engine of their make, said to be more powerful than the Liberty motor.

The Government is encouraging the Curtiss effort, as it is all efforts appearing likely of success. Details of the new machine are withheld. Should it prove available, quantity production undoubtedly will be sought, but officials here are unimpressed thus far whether the new model will prove desirable.

Liberty motor production was characterized today as "doing very well."

ORANGE, N. J., July 15.—Commenting on a report in newspaper dispatches that Thomas A. Edison contemplated running for the United States Senate, Charles Edison, the inventor's son, at his home in this city last night, described it as a "wild rumor."

"My father is too busy to even contemplate such a thing," the son added. "He is not here to deny the story, as he has gone down the coast for a trip. The report probably started because Henry Ford is running in Michigan and some one thought Mr. Edison, who is one of his close friends, might do likewise in New Jersey."

BRUCHS—Initiation pearls from bunch of grapes; valued as keepsake only. Please call Clive, 157, reward. 15.

GOLD BARKIN—About one-inch long, engraved "Buck." Last Friday p. m. Return to 18 S. W. Reward. 15.

DOG—Great Dane; black with white star in breast. 1906 G. at N. W. Double reward. 20.

DOG—Small black and white name Tidy; strayed from 20 New York ave. N. W. Reward if returned to Apartment 2. 15.

FRATERNITY 1918-1919, engraved "Flora Bunge '14." Call Columbia 2942-W. Address 111 Willow ave. Takoma Park. 15.

TRIDENTAL KEY—Crested and three part ivory watch. "Mary Weston, T. S." engraved on back. Telephone Franklin 4123. Reward. 15.

(Continued on Classified Pages.)

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 15.—Lieut. A. W. Hill, Malden, Mass., is dead here today, as the result of a fall in an airplane.