

Mr. Wilson's Life. It is NOT Dull. Two Fathers Die. Paris Can't Move.

WEATHER: Warmer, followed by unsettled weather tomorrow. Temperature above freezing. Temperature at 8 a. m. today, 40 degrees; average temperature for March 4 for last thirty years, 35 degrees.

NUMBER 11,093.

Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

STRIKE TIES UP NEW YORK

PRESIDENT STARTS HIS RETURN TRIP TO FRANCE BLAMES "GROUP OF MEN" FOR U. S. INEFFICIENCY

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright 1919.)

Two hundred thousand ask to hear President Wilson's speech tonight. Thanks to the newspapers and to the printing invention of the German Gutenberg, a hundred millions will hear him here and many other hundreds of millions throughout the world, almost as soon as he finishes speaking.

When Mr. Wilson speaks Caruso will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and suffragettes will gather at the door of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York to tell the President that they don't like him, and to be arrested. Tomorrow the President starts for France again. His life is not dull.

Senator Sherman of Illinois says President Wilson is a dictator and usurper. These are days of free, fierce words.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi says that eight corporations control the production, distribution and prices of anthracite coal in the United States.

That represents the REAL United States dictatorship. Private individuals, hiding behind the names of corporations, dictate to the people what they shall pay for what they must have. And in the case of the coal monopolists, they hold back from industry and from the Government itself, great sums which would have ended the shortage.

The industrial situation continues to grow worse all over the world, and especially in Germany.

The French complain that Paris is too near the enemy. As Paris cannot be moved farther west, they say the French frontier must be moved farther east. That is for the French and the other allies to decide, for they have the power. Present conditions indicate that Paris may soon find herself too close to anarchy.

If the efforts of the well-balanced, educated, German republicans fail, and the Spartan anarchists control in Berlin and throughout Germany, a situation may arise worse than having a disabled enemy near Paris.

They have spotted fever added to their other troubles in Germany now. Add Spartan anarchy to the spotted fever, with factories idle and farms uncultivated, and the allies may say good-bye to their humanity, except what Germany has on hand. There is not much indemnity to be got out of chaos in Germany.

The sins of the fathers are visited upon children. And upon fathers are visited the sins and the success of the children.

These two news announcements are published in adjoining columns. Charles E. Van Loan, a brilliant writer, died in the prime of life. His father, Richard Van Loan, whose old age had been made happy by his son's success, heard the news of the death, and died within a few minutes.

Samuel Moscovitz, a young sailor, confessed to a grating conspiracy in which he shared, then jumped from an eighth-story window and killed himself. His father, eighty years old, Solomon Moscovitz, of Detroit, died as soon as the news of his son's suicide was brought to him. Honor and shame both kill.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, approves the policy of "protecting the person and property of an American who goes into a foreign country in his legitimate pursuit of his business." This will be good news to Americans in Mexico.

More than half a dozen of them have been killed in one region recently, while the Mexican government has been talking of friendship for the United States. You will observe that while the Americans have been killed, British subjects in Mexico have NOT been killed. The English long ago established the well-recognized principle that the British fleet and army are ready to defend the rights of any Englishman in any country. Perhaps, with the peace league working, Americans will also be safe when they leave their own borders.

Fraudulent stock sales are to be restricted during the Liberty loan campaign. Why not restrict them at all times? If you sell a bushel of potatoes, say that it holds a bushel and it does NOT hold a bushel, you go to jail. Why should you be allowed to sell a share of stock, and say that it is worth \$10, when it is not worth ten cents?

Three Protestant Episcopal bishops are going abroad to visit Rome and the East and try to bring about "unity between all the churches—Russian, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant."

It is an interesting expedition. If the reverend gentlemen can't do any better or get exactly "unity," they will try to establish a league of Christian churches to work side by side with the peace league. One of the reverend gentlemen feels that the peace league will be "a short-lived sham, unless the church gives its spiritual sanction.

54,000 MAY JOIN 16,000 HARBOR MEN IN WALKOUT

President Wilson has been asked by strikers and operators to use his influence in settling the New York harbor strike.

It was thought probable that a conference might be arranged with the President after his New York address tonight.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The port of New York was completely tied up today by a strike of the harbor workers for the second time this year.

Sixteen thousand harbor workers quit work at 6 o'clock this morning and 54,000 longshoremen and freight handlers are threatening to strike in sympathy if any attempt is made to run boats with "outside" crews.

It is estimated that, if the walk-out spreads, 100,000 persons in trades related to the industries of the port may be thrown out of work.

The 16,000 who quit this morning belong to seven union organizations that are demanding an eight-hour work day.

Tubes Are Jammed. The Hudson tubes leading into this city from New Jersey was congested with thousands of men and women who tried to fight their way into trains. Strong police guards were rushed to all of the stations to handle the immense throng.

Thousands of commuters were marooned on Staten Island and were unable to get into the city to their work. The only harbor craft that were not affected by the strike were Government boats.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

D. C. HOSPITAL UNIT MAY SOON BE HOME

If the suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury Glass to Secretary Baker that the Forty-second (Rainbow) division be hastened home is carried out, Washington will have an opportunity of seeing the former District Hospital unit members home before the end of April.

Secretary Glass is anxious that this division participate in the Victory Loan campaign. His present plans are to have members of the division speak for the bonds.

This District unit is attached to the 11th Sanitary train. Of all the local units in action in France this one saw the most fighting. It is now with the army of occupation in Germany.

SAYS DRY FAILURE IS BIG AID TO CAUSE

War-time prohibition, effective July 1, next, will be better enforced as the result of failure of proposed legislation to enforce the law to be passed by this session of Congress, Congressman Randall, prohibitionist of California, predicted today.

Sold: 25 U-Boats to London Junk Man for Scrapping

LONDON, March 4.—"Sold: Twenty-five first-class U-boats, to George Cohen, junk dealer, for scrapping." This announcement was made here today. The average tonnage of the sold craft is 700 tons. There remain 175 U-boats to be scrapped.

The plates and metal in the craft will go to steel works, where they will be melted for reconstruction purposes.

The President Will Call On Him Today



WOODROW WILSON SAYRE. The newest grandson of the President. Mr. Wilson will stop over for an hour in Philadelphia today to pay him a visit.

MINISTERS ASKED TO FIGHT TOBACCO

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 4.—Clarence True Wilson has enlisted in Prof. Frederick W. Roman's fight to deport Lady Nicotine from our shores. Mr. Wilson is general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wilson proposes that "demon nicotine" be banished from the land as a sort of celebration of the victory over "demon rum."

He has written to Methodist ministers asking them to join in the anti-tobacco campaign if they feel "that our next great battle will be with the demon nicotine, whose shredded poisonous leaves, rolled in a paper of whatever brand, and smoking to the heavens, is a stench in God's nostrils and a blight upon our army and our youth, notwithstanding the ravings of the tobacco trust, which would have us believe that cigarette smoking is incense rising from and emblematic of the freer of our nation's devotion and patriotism."

Mr. Wilson wrote the ministers that "the hour is now come for the church to be heard against this mighty and growing evil."

OREGON GOVERNOR DIES SUDDENLY

SALEM, Ore., March 4.—James Withycomb, governor of Oregon, died suddenly at his home here last night. Death was due to heart disease.

FOE TROOPS AND STRIKERS IN BATTLE IN NEW REVOLT

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—Martial law was declared at Berlin, Spandau, and Teltow today by the Prussian government to protect the workers from famine and the terrorism of the minority. Minister of War Gustave Noske has been given complete executive authority.

BERLIN, March 3 (delayed).—Shots were exchanged in a clash between government troops and strikers at Leipzig today, following a special caucus of Independent Socialists, resulting in the calling of a general political strike for 8 o'clock tonight, instead of Wednesday morning, as had been planned.

The independents demand political recognition of the Soviets and overthrow of the Scheidemann cabinet. Meanwhile a proclamation was published today in the Red Flag, the Radical newspaper, calling for a general strike, industrial as well as political, and for the installation of red rule, absolute.

Specimens of Headlines. Specimens of the headlines follow: "Down with President Ebert, Minister Scheidemann, and Minister Noske!" "Down with the traitors!" "The Proletariat must rule! On with the general strike!" "Renew the battle for the revolution!" "On with the fight against the suppressors!"

The strike set for tonight, however, will not be industrial, but purely political in character. It is expected to continue until the present government is overthrown. The independents expect it to spread over the entire country, but they urgently counsel against violence "except in retaliation."

Bloodshed is nevertheless believed inevitable, the government having announced.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

PALMER ASSURED HE WILL GET POST

President Wilson will sign the recess appointments of A. Mitchell Palmer as Attorney General and John Skilton Williams as Comptroller of the Currency at Hoboken, N. J., tonight just before he goes aboard the George Washington. It was officially announced at the White House today.

This action is necessary because the Senate failed to confirm the nominations of these two before adjournment. They will take office immediately upon the signature of the appointments by the President.

Other recess appointments may be made before the President leaves this country, it was stated.

SALE MISCELLANEOUS. SPRING COAT—With heavy material; like new; reasonable; only. 1735 20th St. N. W. 1-27. Mrs. I. M. Wilson phoned the above ad to The Times. The coat was sold after but one insertion. Phone The Times your ads. Main 5260.

PREPARED FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH SENATE LEAGUE FOES

President Wilson left Washington this afternoon prepared for a "showdown" before the people in his fight with Senate Republicans.

Shortly before his departure, in a statement to the country, he laid upon Senators who "obstructed" passage of appropriation bills the full responsibility for "impaired efficiency of the Government," which he said would result while he is in Paris.

There will be no change in his plans to return to France on schedule, and he has not relaxed his determination to call no extra session of Congress now, it was stated officially.

Confident of Indorsement. Despite the challenge set up by Senate Republicans on his league of nations covenant, the President is confident the league will be accepted "back home," and the people, he believes, will demand its ratification when the time comes.

The President regards the issue on the league of nations as clearly drawn along this line:—A league—and peace, or no league—and inevitable war, resulting from competitive armaments.

Can't Keep Fighters Idle. He remarked not long ago to some friends that when great competitive navies and armies are maintained they cannot be kept idle forever.

And the immediate result of such arms and navies, his advisers point out, is a heavy and constantly maintained tax burden, of which the people now are getting a taste as a result of the great war.

That the President will pursue this thought in his final appeal to the people in New York tonight, was intimated by his advisers today.

Crowds Bid Good-bye. As the President left the Capitol, soon after the close of the session, he was surrounded by about 200 Capitol employes and newspaper men, who clasped his hand and bade him good-bye.

"Good-bye and good luck!" shouted the crowds as the President, smiling broadly, left the room.

"Thank you," he answered as he stepped aboard the elevator. Every time he was espied by the crowds pouring from Senate galleries he was greeted with handclapping.

Among those who called for a few minutes' chat with the President before he left the Capitol were Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and other members.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

WARMEST MARCH 4TH IN MANY YEARS

March 4, the day of proverbial bad weather in the National Capital, promises to be one of the warmest March 4ths in many years.

The lowest temperature recorded for today is 40 degrees, early this morning. The normal temperature on March 4 is 38.

At 11:15 o'clock this morning the temperature was 67, with the mercury rising rapidly. Every indication is that the temperature will rise to between 68 and 70 degrees before the sun sets this evening. The normal highest temperature for March 4 is 63 degrees.

The warmest March 4 recorded by the Weather Bureau was in 1880, when the maximum temperature was 77 degrees. The maximum temperature today will probably be less than 10 degrees below that record.

The coldest March 4 was in 1873, when the mercury shivered between 4 degrees below zero to 20 degrees above.

PRESIDENT BLAMES "GROUP OF MEN"

"A group of men in the Senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the Administration of the Government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway system of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interests of the people. It is plainly my duty to attend the peace conference in Paris.

"It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of Congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice. It is not in the interest of public affairs that I should call the Congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington because of a more pressing duty elsewhere to co-operate with the houses. I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into consideration and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the Government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence."

President Signs Bills. President Wilson signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the public lands validation bill, the Military Academy appropriation bill, the District of Columbia probation bill, and the Senate pension bill.

The last legislative act of Congress was a squabble in the Senate over a resolution providing clerks for members of the House. House members by the score crowded the Senate floor to see what the upper House would do about it.

Half an hour was consumed in trying to amend the resolution. Senator Gore wanted it to provide for demobilization of the army in thirty days, and Senator Lewis sought to incorporate in it a Senate resolution of hope for President Wilson's safe voyage to France and return, and his success in getting the League of Nations under way.

While this question of House members' clerk hire was being seriously debated great departmental appropriation bills, totaling more than \$2,000,000,000, were slowly dying.

President Near By. The President, who was fifty feet away while the Senate amused a huge crowd with parliamentary antics and points of order, had asked that the big supply bills be passed.

They died as he left the Capitol to return to the White House.

As President Wilson signed bills, Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, and other high officials crowded his glided, mirrored room. Chief of Staff March and Admiral Grayson, in uniform, added color. Several appointments were presented to the President by Congressman Baer of North Dakota.

Frequently the President laid down his pen to say a farewell word to a Senator.

After the important bills were signed President Wilson signed a dozen autograph books for Senate pages.

Myer London, retiring Socialist Congressman, held an earnest conversation with the President for a few minutes. As the clock touched 12, Sherman was on his feet, and Vice President Marshall called the session officially to a close. In the shuffle the clerks' resolution was lost in the limbo of obscurity, and the House members departed in deep sorrow.

Vice President Marshall gave a touch of pliancy to the occasion by varying the usual farewell formula, which is to declare the Senate adjourned "sine die."

Vice President Marshall in putting the adjournment motion said "sine die," and it got a big laugh from the gallery and floor.

Asked later whether he meant to adjourn Congress "without God," rather than "without date," the Vice President asserted:

"I cannot interpret anything I announce from the chair."

His "Lame Ducks" Good-bye. In both Houses the last moments were filled with farewells to "lame ducks" who last November lost the right to sit in Congress. Miss Jeanette Rankin was given a rousing send-off by the House. In the Senate groups clustered about Weeks, Massachusetts; Lewis, Illinois, and the others to bid them farewell.

Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, read a tribute to Miss Rankin, declaring she had shown "prominently grave democratic principles upon which the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

VITAL BILLS HELD UP BY FILIBUSTER AS SESSION ENDS

The Sixty-fifth Congress died at noon today—strangled by a filibuster.

As the final gavel fell in the Senate on the stroke of noon it cut short a speech begun at 7:30 a. m. today by Senator Sherman of Illinois, which blocked the transaction of all business.

All roads led to the Senate end of the Capitol, for it was there that the filibuster raged all night long and through the final hours of what has been one of the most tumultuous sessions of the American Congress. It was there also that President Wilson, with a glint in his eye, and a set to his jaw—but wearing his usual smile and cleaned up the business of the session.

President Signs Bills. President Wilson signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the public lands validation bill, the Military Academy appropriation bill, the District of Columbia probation bill, and the Senate pension bill.

The last legislative act of Congress was a squabble in the Senate over a resolution providing clerks for members of the House. House members by the score crowded the Senate floor to see what the upper House would do about it.

Half an hour was consumed in trying to amend the resolution. Senator Gore wanted it to provide for demobilization of the army in thirty days, and Senator Lewis sought to incorporate in it a Senate resolution of hope for President Wilson's safe voyage to France and return, and his success in getting the League of Nations under way.

While this question of House members' clerk hire was being seriously debated great departmental appropriation bills, totaling more than \$2,000,000,000, were slowly dying.

President Near By. The President, who was fifty feet away while the Senate amused a huge crowd with parliamentary antics and points of order, had asked that the big supply bills be passed.

They died as he left the Capitol to return to the White House.

As President Wilson signed bills, Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, and other high officials crowded his glided, mirrored room. Chief of Staff March and Admiral Grayson, in uniform, added color. Several appointments were presented to the President by Congressman Baer of North Dakota.

Frequently the President laid down his pen to say a farewell word to a Senator.

After the important bills were signed President Wilson signed a dozen autograph books for Senate pages.

Myer London, retiring Socialist Congressman, held an earnest conversation with the President for a few minutes. As the clock touched 12, Sherman was on his feet, and Vice President Marshall called the session officially to a close. In the shuffle the clerks' resolution was lost in the limbo of obscurity, and the House members departed in deep sorrow.

Vice President Marshall gave a touch of pliancy to the occasion by varying the usual farewell formula, which is to declare the Senate adjourned "sine die."

Vice President Marshall in putting the adjournment motion said "sine die," and it got a big laugh from the gallery and floor.

Asked later whether he meant to adjourn Congress "without God," rather than "without date," the Vice President asserted:

"I cannot interpret anything I announce from the chair."

His "Lame Ducks" Good-bye. In both Houses the last moments were filled with farewells to "lame ducks" who last November lost the right to sit in Congress. Miss Jeanette Rankin was given a rousing send-off by the House. In the Senate groups clustered about Weeks, Massachusetts; Lewis, Illinois, and the others to bid them farewell.

Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, read a tribute to Miss Rankin, declaring she had shown "prominently grave democratic principles upon which the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)