

Good Advertising. Ladies Are Shocked. But Think of Sparta. Mexico's Heart Change.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright 1919.)

You are going to see an interesting fight between the WILL of one man and the plans of the political party opposed to him. A majority of the Senate undoubtedly objects to the League of Nations proposition as the President offers it. The President, returning, says, "I know what the PEOPLE want. They want this league, and I am going to see to it that they HAVE it."

All treaties with other nations must be ratified by the Senate, or they do not stand. The Senate CAN beat the President's plan if it chooses. The question is will it choose, or will the President's will power win this fight as it has won others?

New York's Women's Republican Club has started a movement. The women want to make dresses more modest, more modest. High skirts and low waists, they say, are a bad thing for the world. In this very serious moment, "with Bolshevism all about us," the ladies say that women should set a good example.

If those ladies will look at rows worn under the Directorate and at other periods of revolution and strife in history, they will find that women nearly always celebrate widespread turmoil by making their clothes less modest than usual. Why, nobody knows.

Perhaps it is because they were tired of monotony, had to express their feelings in some way, and not being allowed to vote, did what they could through the dressmaker.

On the other hand, if Republican ladies will read the history of Sparta, they will be amazed to learn that the most austere, virtuous government actually demanded young women of that day to dress in a fashion that would shock even the most shockless of our century.

Spartan girls, unmarried, wore skirts that were open on the sides to the top of hips, yet Sparta was a moral country. What would the republican ladies say to that? Let them pray that the Bolshevism all around us will not develop any Spartan ideas.

Our fighting men in Europe did some good advertising. To advertise well is to demonstrate the fact that you have the goods and can deliver them. The army of the United States demonstrated its fighting power, ability to stand punishment, and as President Wilson said, "to go only in one direction." Of 8,200 men in the Fifty-third brigade, twenty-seventh division, from New York, only 2,800 came out, after just thirty days' fighting. Some one will have to write a new "Charge of the Light Brigade."

The men did not die in vain. Everybody in Europe knows now what was not known before: that this is a country of fighting young men, not merely of business men and "dollar getters," as the European newspapers said. The fighting and the dying of American soldiers in Europe and THE ADVERTISING so well done there may do more even than the League of Nations to keep this country free from attack for generations to come.

The bribery scandal in the navy is not surprising, considering the hurry, the opportunity, the willingness to pay. Secretary Daniels, who knows no favoritism, orders the prosecution of the officers that took bribes and civilians that gave them. To find out exactly what did happen, from beginning to end, why not announce that the man who comes in first and tells the truth about bribery will go free and the others go to jail? This would bring a rush of information.

Carranza "pleads for friendship between the United States and Mexico." Good news. The United States wants nothing more than a chance to be friendly with Mexico, if Mexico will be friendly with the United States and with United States citizens who happen to be in Mexico. This country needs peace in Mexico with safety for Americans who travel there and for American property honestly acquired.

Mexico needs many things from the United States, money, machinery, school teachers, books, men to direct agency and authority.

Mr. Carranza's offering of friendship is welcome, whether it be based on a change of heart since the days when Mexico could not bring herself to salute the American flag, or whether it be based on a realization of the fact that a country with three million men trained to fight, and twenty thousand flying machine engines ready built, might be an ugly thing.

The proposition to make the Government buy ships, including some very rare, interesting, and very ancient junk, is revived once more. Considering that the Government is selling ships that are new, considering the further fact that Government does not know

WEATHER: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow. Probably rain or snow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 28 degrees. Normal temperature for February 27 for last thirty years, 36 degrees.

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THOUSANDS CHEER SOLDIERS WELCOME HOME AND PRESIDENT WELCOME HOME

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN GREAT DRIVE ALONG ALL FRONTS

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Bolsheviki are planning a combined offensive on practically all fronts, it is revealed in captured orders of their supreme military commission, a dispatch from Archangel reported today.

The attack is to start in the Archangel region and be extended rapidly to the western, southern, and eastern fronts. Only the Murmansk and Finnish fronts will be excluded from the offensive, and preparations will be made there for defensive fighting.

Allies Gaining. While these preparations are going on the allies have successfully undertaken an offensive on the Murmansk front.

Other dispatches said the allies had advanced more than twenty-six miles in that region, the Bolsheviki suffering heavy casualties.

Other dispatches said the head of the American Red Cross mission in Russia, investigating alleged Bolsheviki atrocities, had reported that the Bolsheviki had massacred hundreds of civilians. He is said to have cited one instance in Perm of an officer's shoulder straps being nailed to his shoulders. There have been several cases, he said, of priests being mutilated. The chief of the intelligence section of the American expeditionary force in Russia is reported to have satisfied himself that the Bolsheviki have actually undertaken the nationalization of women in several districts.

BOLSHEVIKI TO EXECUTE AMERICAN UNLESS DEBS OR MOONEY IS FREED

All efforts being made by the State Department to secure the release of an American citizen named Kolomanian, condemned to death by the Bolsheviki, are being met with demands that either Thomas J. Mooney or Eugene V. Debs be exchanged for him.

American Consul Townsend, arrested by the Bolsheviki some time ago, will also be released, it is said, if either Debs or Mooney is pardoned. On several occasions, according to a statement by the State Department, the Bolsheviki have threatened to execute Kolomanian if they did not receive a prompt answer from the United States Government relative to the proposed exchange of prisoners.

WARSAW, Feb. 27.—More than 2,000 Swiss citizens are held as hostages by the Bolsheviki and passports are refused them, according to reports brought by refugees, who say the Swiss are held at Moscow. The report is brought by three members of a German civilian commission that went to Moscow in the interest of German prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Many persons have been killed and wounded in Heisingers in battles with Austro-German war prisoners who were attempting to carry out the soviet order to rid the city of thousands of Russian deserters, according to word from the Finnish city today.

COMPROMISE ON D. C. BILL LIKELY

The possibility of a compromise of the differences between House and Senate over the District bill appeared today.

Senate conferees, at a meeting this morning, proposed a compromise by which the half-and-half system would remain for another fiscal year. In the meantime a joint commission would inquire into the question of a new system of fiscal relations between the District and the Government and report to Congress.

TO TAKE GREGORY'S CABINET POST



PALMER TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL

President Wilson today nominated A. Mitchell Palmer, present alien property custodian, as Attorney General, succeeding Thomas W. Gregory, whose resignation takes effect March 4.

Palmer, whose home is at Stroudsburg, Pa., has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years.

His Work During War. During the war in his work as alien property custodian Palmer took over enemy properties in the United States amounting to approximately \$700,000,000 and administered 33,000 of the Democratic National Committee from Pennsylvania since 1912, having defeated Col. James M. Duffey in a bitter fight in that State involving the election of delegates to the Baltimore convention.

In 1908 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district and served three terms. Palmer was the author of the original Federal child labor law which was recently knocked out by the Supreme Court.

Declines Judgeship. In 1914 he was Democratic nominee for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Senator Penrose. President Wilson, in 1915, appointed him a judge of the United States Court of Claims, but Palmer declined the appointment.

In the spring of 1918 he was offered an appointment by Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania as associate justice of the Pennsylvania supreme court, but refused to leave his war work. Palmer graduated from Swarthmore College in 1891 and was admitted to the bar in 1893.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, will welcome a probe of his bureau, he says in a statement made public last night. Two Senate resolutions demanding information as to the conduct of his office during the war have already been adopted. Palmer asserts that when the final accounting is made, it will show he has handled about \$700,000,000 worth of property in so short a time—Government of not more than \$1,000,000. No trust company in the world, he claims, has ever handled so much business in so short a time—sixteen months—as such a small expense.

EIGHTEEN TOWNS DESTROYED. MESSINA, Italy, Feb. 27.—Eighteen towns between Tortorici and Castellumberto have been damaged and scores of farms wiped out by landslides resulting from heavy rains, according to advices received here today.

PRESIDENT INTERPRETS LEAGUE PACT FOR SOLONS

President Wilson will go to the Capitol immediately after the parade to confer with Congressional leaders in his efforts to force through several important bills.

President Wilson's own interpretation of the League of Nations constitution is before Congress today.

It was presented informally to House and Senate members by the Foreign Relations Committees of the two bodies. They received it from the President last night at a dinner and conference at the White House.

It will be given more formally to the Senate in speeches by Administration leaders. Absolute freedom to make public every detail of last night's conference explicitly was given those attending it, they said today. At the very outset the President invited full, frank discussion of the league by Congress and the country.

President's Position Plain. The President's position on provisions on which debate has centered was made plain in answer to questions asked him by his guests, they said today.

The President did not take up the league constitution article by article and expound it, nor did he make a speech. He invited questions, and then answered them. In view of the President's evident desire that Congress and the people get all possible information concerning the workings of the projected league, those attending the dinner and conference talked freely today.

The President's interpretation, as it appeared to the committee members, is given herewith: Monroe Doctrine. The proposed league extends the Monroe Doctrine to the entire world, and (Continued on Page 12, Second Section.)

FLAMES DESTROY PIANO CO. STOCK

Fire today destroyed the stock of the Van Winkle Piano Company, formerly E. G. Smith Piano Company, and gutted the building occupied as sales and store rooms of this firm at 1217 F street northwest.

The damage was estimated by Deputy Chief Nicholson as \$40,000 on the stock and \$25,000 on the building. That the fire, after gaining such headway before being discovered, did not spread to other stores in the fashionable F street shopping district is believed due to the prompt raising of the water tower which drenched the buildings on either side of the burning one.

The flames were discovered eating their way up from the cellar about 4 o'clock this morning, and by the time the firemen arrived the building was a roaring mass of flames. Two more alarms were turned in.

Twelve engine companies, six trucks, a fuel wagon and water tower responded. The flames were brought under control after a two-hour battle directed by Chief Engineer Wagner. According to Chief Wagner the fire started in the cellar, probably in some packing boxes or other combustible material and quickly ate its way up to the roof. Water and smoke slightly damaged the buildings at 1215 and 1219, occupied by Dolin & Martin and Topham's respectively.

Private John Green of No. 3 truck company was painfully injured when he fell from a ledge on the second floor and landed astride an iron stair which supports the steel and glass canopy over the sidewalk. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital in Chief Wagner's automobile. He was later removed to his home.

Betty Lehmann and Her Banner



TO SAY IF REED LAW AFFECTS CAMP ZONES

Judge Hardison, in Police Court today, will decide to what extent the Reed bone-dry law might conflict, or annul, the war-time proclamation of President Wilson, prohibiting, except for personal use, whiskey and other intoxicating liquors within five miles of a military camp.

The decision will center about fifty-two men and women, arrested, before the Reed rider went into effect, for violation of the military zone law.

A motion to quash the charges was made by Thomas L. Jones and Royal A. Hughes, attorneys for the defendants. They assert, in the motion, that the two laws conflict and that, with the signing of the Reed bone-dry rider by President Wilson, the military zone regulation automatically is repealed, thus quashing the charges against their clients. They ask for the immediate release of their clients.

Judge Hardison tomorrow will try thirteen cases of violation of the bone-dry law. Two women and a man were convicted yesterday. The women were each sentenced to six months in jail, but later placed on probation.

Decision in the third case will be given tomorrow. Several other defendants yesterday asked for jury trials.

ALL BELGIAN REFUGEES SOON TO GO BACK HOME

Practically all of the Belgian refugees now in England—about 150,000—will be back in Belgium by the end of March, the Belgian official bureau here was advised today.

This will be made possible, the advice states, by the recent authorization of the minister of the British merchant marine placing at the disposal of Belgian refugees a large number of British transports.

During January 23,000 Belgian refugees were returned to their native country.



MRS. BETTY LEHMANN, Originator of the banner in memory of the District boys who were left behind on Europe's battlefields. The banner, shown above, is being carried in the parade today.

ALEXANDRIA TO LAUNCH FIRST SHIP TODAY

As an aftermath of the big parade this afternoon, official and resident Washington will journey over to Alexandria to see the new giant steel steamship, Gunston Hall, slide into the Potomac from the ways of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation. This will be the first launching of a ship from the Virginia yard, and great interest is centered in the event.

The big ship, dressed from stem to stern in colors, is ready to take the waves at a signal. The launching exercises will begin at 4 o'clock.

Hurley To Speak. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Colin H. Livingstone, of Washington, president of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, will speak on the future of the American merchant marine. Mr. Livingstone will tell of the important work being done at the yard and how its growth has augured great prospects for shipbuilding and commerce on the Potomac. Other speakers will be heard.

Mrs. E. W. Morse, wife of the vice president of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, will christen the ship with the name given it by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson when the President drove

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

CARDS ISSUED FOR SNOWDEN HANGING

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 27.—Sheriff Joseph H. Bellis was busy today distributing small white slips of paper—tickets of admission—which entitle the holders to standing room in the jail here tomorrow morning at daylight, when John Snowden, a negro, is hanged for the murder, on August 6, 1917, of Mrs. Lottie May Brandon.

Only an eleventh-hour move on the part of Governor Harrington of Maryland or some high court can save the negro.

"I am firmly convinced of Snowden's guilt, and you can appeal to me until Doomsday for clemency and you will not get it," the governor told friends of Snowden, who sought to get commutation of his sentence or a reprieve of ninety days.

"I wish that my lips were unsealed and I could tell you all I know, and they will be unsealed if necessary," declared the governor. "I can go further and astound the people of Maryland about the work that has been done in this case."

Women Sought Repeal. The recent fight for Snowden has been directed by Mrs. W. Spencer Murray, of Waterbury, Conn., and Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer, of New York city.

Attorney Theodore Brady, who conducted Snowden's defense at Towson a year ago and later carried appeals to the higher courts, visited Snowden for the last time yesterday.

"I have never in all my experience seen a man like Snowden," Mr. Brady told a representative of The Washington Times. "He appears cheerful and happy and, when we talked of the hanging Friday, he said: 'I shall certainly be glad when it is all over. Mr. Brady, I can hardly wait for Friday to come.'"

MEN MARCH GLORY PATH AS CITIZENS PAY TRIBUTE

An army observation balloon, piloted by Lieut. G. H. McMillan, broke from its moorings today passed rapidly over the city. When the balloon landed nine miles outside of the District the pilot was not in the basket and is supposed to have jumped, in his parachute.

Down a pathway of glory the boys came home today—came home through a blaze of the proudest colors in the world, the red, white and blue—came home to the tune of the sweetest music on earth, the acclaim of their fellowmen.

A victorious column, a column straight from the front-line trenches, a column with the roar of cannon still in their ears and the sights of No Man's Land still in vivid memory, they cleared the civilian ranks that formed thousands strong from the Capitol to the White House to pay a grateful people's tribute to men who valiantly fought and proudly won humanity's battles.

Had Unique Setting. Other parades there will be in other cities to welcome other heroes, but no other parade can have the setting of this public demonstration to the D. C. boys. No other parade can have the honor of starting at the Nation's Capitol and ending at the nation's Execution Mansion. No other parade will have the distinction of being led by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. No other parade can be more memorable. No other parade can tread that same historic avenue down which came the men Lincoln led to victory, and in a later day the Martyred McKinley and the sorely misad Roosevelt commanded in their turn.

And all that the war has meant to all of us—all that it has meant in glory and sacrifice, in cheers and tears, was encompassed in that seething roadway from the Capitol to the White House steps; that roadway which, flag bedecked and humanity filled, contained something representative of everything that went to make victory possible and this longed-for day of "welcome home" a glorious reality.

Fifteen Thousand Marchers. Fifteen thousand strong came the marchers with President Wilson leading the way and swift circling aeroplanes guiding the line of march from overhead. If a city can be said to be alive, the Capitol was alive today, alive with the shouts of greeting, alive with color, alive with people and alive with the very joy of living. Everything seemed to sparkle and to radiate with the sunlight that flooded the line march, caught the colors of banners, the gleam of medals and buttons and the radiance that lighted every countenance.

A Touch of Sadness. Just one note of sadness—just one touch of sorrow in all that gay and jubilant throng. It was the moment when there came into view a huge banner of virgin white—a banner that contained a single star of gold—a star for those boys who sleep in France, destined never to know the glory of marching home. Silent became the voices, dim became the eyes, and if with one accord, uncovered were the heads of men, and bowed the heads of women.

Later came the proudest division of all that proud procession of marching men and women. It was the group of mothers and fathers of the men who went across, some of them marching along with the glad knowledge that up in the vanguard of the line were their sons, safe and sound, and receiving a hero's tribute; some a little saddened in remembering that a lad of theirs must lean on a crutch and watch the parade, or fall to salute the colors because of a sleeve that hangs limp. And others there were who trudged along, courage in their eyes, while on their breast was pinned the little golden star that

HELP WANTED—MALE WAGON DRIVER—White, at once. PENN OIL CO., Rosslyn, Va. This ad appeared in The Times three days and secured a very competent man for the Penn Oil Co. Phone The Times Your Ads. Main 5260.