

How to Kill a Nation? It Seems Difficult. Foolish Human Heart. Wise Japanese.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

Mr. Morgenthau says "Germany came through this war a perfect dynamo of strength." Her power, he says, is as great as ever, and her sixty-five million people have been hardened by the war. Perhaps the wars are not exactly over, in spite of peace terms that take German colonies, German land, German ships, German money, and forbid German military effort. It is difficult, however, to say what can be done to reassure those like Mr. Morgenthau, still worried about Germany. Some comfort in the fact that no more Hehensoellers run Germany. In their place serious harness makers who have perhaps had enough of bloodshed.

It is difficult to see what more the allies could have done. Old-fashioned methods of selling the able-bodied men into slavery, carrying off the younger women, knocking young children on the head are no longer tolerated. It is too late in history for Marshal Foch to send to Paris the message that Cromwell sent from Ireland: "I shot every tenth man, the rest I sent to the galleys. The Monks I knocked in the head."

War is as horrible as ever, but has lost its efficiency in killing off nations.

Even Cromwell, as you may learn by reading the newspapers, did not succeed in killing off Ireland or her willingness to fight.

Hope blossoms forever in the foolish human heart. New York discovers a glorious path to freedom from the graft of the coal monopoly.

Instead of coal, oil will be used for fuel, oil being cheaper than coal. Oil, like coal, lies in the ground, nobody made it, but somebody regulates its price. Increased demand for oil, and somebody will soon fix the price so that oil heat will cost more than coal heat.

When gasoline was an almost worthless by-product of the petroleum business, newspapers bought it for five or six cents a gallon to wash ink from type. The gasoline engine was invented, and the price climbed.

Gasoline being dear, somebody invented farm machinery to be run with kerosene, costing only eight cents a gallon. Now kerosene costs eighteen to twenty cents a gallon, and is going up.

No problem is solved by shifting your fuel. You must shift the power of taxation from private individuals to the Government.

When the Belgian King comes here the bankers will announce in his honor a loan of fifty millions or more to Belgium. How much could the English King get, if he came? He got several thousand millions by sending intelligent representatives, Balfour and Reading.

Would it not make Washington and some others dizzy if they could know how their King got his money? He got several thousand millions by sending intelligent representatives, Balfour and Reading.

John D. Rockefeller gives two million dollars, unconditionally, to needy Baptist ministers in the Northern States. This should console you for the high price of gasoline. Prosperous men often assert, and sincerely believe, that the Lord enables them to accumulate large amounts of money because they know how to spend it more wisely than other men would spend it. Mr. Rockefeller's gift is an interesting demonstration.

Two millions of the money being given directly to servants of the Lord.

Japanese gentlemen arrive, thoughtful and able. The percent age of efficiency in Japan is high. One gentleman, Prince Kanobe, says the peace league is all right; Shantung will be adjusted by-and-by. Japan would give Shantung back to China right away, only the Japanese are afraid that Germans might get another foothold in Shantung. That is touching and convincing.

Mr. Kwikawa, manager of the Nippon Steamship Company, says Japan holds third place among nations in maritime power, and is going after first place. His company is building at the rate of 600,000 tons a year. The Japanese usually do what they undertake.

Mr. Kwikawa will find assistance in America, where a generous Government, having taxed its citizens to build ships, is now selling them below cost, with permission to put them under foreign flags.

The more disgrace to that Government.

Mr. Kwikawa, whose ships are directly under control of his government, is planning great lines of steamers from Japan to Liverpool, to Hamburg, to South American ports; thirty ships will go to India, thirty to New York, through our Panama Canal, and twelve to London.

With this country scattering its ships among home grafters and foreign nations, and Japan concentrating at home, American shipping will soon be a joke compared to the Japanese. That ought to interest the Government of the United States more than the problems of Armenia, Siberia, England or Czechoslovakia.

WEATHER: Fair and cooler tonight; tomorrow fair; slightly warmer. Temperature at 9 a. m. 56 degrees. Normal temperature for September 26 for the last thirty years, 64 degrees.

NUMBER 11,299.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

[Closing Wall Street Prices] PRICE TWO CENTS.

Steel Industry Tried to Kill Unions, Gompers Tells Senators

PRESIDENT ILL; CALLS OFF TRIP

POLICE ROUT STRIKERS IN LONG RANGE GUN BATTLE

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—Steel strike sympathizers engaged in a long range gun battle with State and local police at Clairton early today.

The firing occurred between 5 and 6 a. m., when about a dozen strike sympathizers are alleged to have begun firing on men en route to the mills for the day's work. It was dark and the flashes from the guns revealed the attackers' whereabouts.

Lying in Wait. The State and local police, who had been expecting trouble, were lying in wait. They immediately returned the fire. Then, giving chase, they captured three men whose guns, they said, had been fired and reloaded.

It is not known whether any of the strike sympathizers were hit. Several cries were heard during the shooting, but no wounded were found.

STEEL STRIKE NOW ENDURANCE TEST

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The steel strike went into its fifth day today, giving every appearance of having evolved into a long drawn-out test of endurance between the steel interests and their organized employees.

Events of the last twenty-four hours lead to the belief in Pittsburgh that only intervention by some outside agency—possibly the Government—can lead to a quick settlement of the conflict.

Both sides saw in Judge Gary's reiterated refusal to deal with Foster and Fitzpatrick, and E. R. Grace's refusal to meet them in conference a declaration of the platform upon which the steel operators will fight the battle out to a finish. It also was admitted here that the stand taken by the two biggest steel interests of the country, the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company, cannot fail to crystallize behind them the smaller independent concerns, of which there are many who were blacklisted from getting employment elsewhere.

The physical side of the strike is (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

The right of the employee to be heard through their own spokesmen. "The right to have their day in court."

These are the issues in the steel strike, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today told the Senate committee investigating the steel strike.

Gompers declared that if the men now striking are foreigners, it is true that these very men were brought to this country by the steel corporations.

Strikers Impeded. The veteran labor leader charged that the foreigners among the strikers were imported by the companies especially to work in the mills, a practice which he said had been followed for twenty-five years.

The steel companies, Gompers asserted, have done everything to prevent the men from organizing, by conducting a system of espionage and discharging employees who attended any meetings. And discharge from the steel mill, he added, meant that they were blacklisted from getting employment elsewhere.

Senator Kenyon, chairman of the investigating committee, stated today that William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the national committee in charge of the strike, may not be called to testify tomorrow.

Refuses to "Lay Down." Samuel Gompers, taking the stand, was told by Senator Kenyon that he might sit or stand during his testimony. "Anything but lay down," answered Gompers.

Gompers said he had no prepared statement and preferred to be questioned. "What are the issues in this strike?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"The issue is the right of the employee to be heard through their own spokesman, spokesman of their own choosing; the right to have their day in court; the right to determine wages and conditions of employment," Gompers replied.

"The right of association of workers" would be effected in Paris. (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

ARREST GARDENER IN COOPER CRIME. Employe at Home of Slain Lawyer Held After Psycho-Analytical Tests.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Dennis E. Metcalf, gardener at the home of Robin J. Cooper, young attorney, who was slain here a month ago, was arrested this morning charged with the murder.

The warrant was sworn out by Gabriel Hansen, Memphis detective, who claims to have secured evidence against the gardener by psycho-analytical means.

Nona Lee Jones, negro cook at the Cooper home, was also arrested and charged with complicity in the crime.

My daughter, Mrs. Brooks, and her brother, James Cromwell, went to Paris this summer to join Captain Brooks. After Mr. Cromwell met

PROGRESS TODAY IN STEEL STRIKE

Pittsburgh—Plants in this district steadily gaining ground. Union leaders expected to attempt tie-up of Bethlehem mills to, offset losses.

Chicago—A number of plants showed an apparent increase of activity, but claims of employers that several thousand men had returned were stoutly denied by strike leaders.

Ohio—Industry has been almost completely paralyzed, but skilled and unskilled workers in the Mahoning valley have called a meeting for today to vote on return.

Buffalo district—Three unions of Great Lakes steamship workers voted for sympathetic strike.

Colorado district—Conference held last night at Pueblo between workers and officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to seek basis of settlement.

LABOR FIGHTS FOR DAY IN COURT

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MRS. LOUISE CROMWELL BROOKS, daughter of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, who made her debut and was married here, and who has gone to France to bring suit for divorce against Capt. Walter B. Brooks, Jr. "Differences of temperament" is the barrier, according to members of the two families, whose amicable relations will not be disturbed by the suit.



Former D. C. Debutante Takes Paris Residence To Divorce Capt. Brooks

Washington's social circle registered a distinct shock today on learning that Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks, daughter of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, and remembered as a Capital City debutante and bride of eight years ago, has established residence in France in order to bring suit for divorce against Capt. Walter B. Brooks, jr., of Baltimore.

Attempt Reconciliation. Captain Brooks they decided it would be for the best happiness of all if the couple should live apart. It was thereupon decided that Mrs. Brooks could institute divorce proceedings in France, she having established a residence there. Their respective families, while deploring this separation, continue to enjoy the most intimate and friendly relations.

Captains and Mrs. Brooks have two young children, who passed part of the summer with Mrs. Stotesbury at York Harbor, Me. It is understood Captain and Mrs. Brooks have agreed (Continued on Page 22, Column 1.)

GERMAN-AUSTRIA IS URGED TO ENTER BANKRUPTCY

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In view of the disastrous situation which has developed in German-Austria as a result of the shortage of foodstuffs and fuel, leading statesmen are proposing that the state declare itself bankrupt and hand over the government to the allied mission in Vienna, said a dispatch from Geneva today.

ITALIANS ARE FORCED OUT OF TRAU BY U. S. MARINES

Navy Department officials today are awaiting a report from Admiral Philip Andrews on the landing of American marines to compel the Italians to evacuate Dalmatia.

The Italians are said to have left after the inhabitants fired on them. Jugo-Slav troops took over the town from the Americans.

Began Advance. A press message dated Spalato, September 25, says a Jugo-Slav detachment began an advance toward Trau when the American destroyer entered the harbor to compel the retirement of the Italians.

The inhabitants opened fire on the Italians, who quickly departed. The Italian commander and three men in an armored car fell into the hands of the Slavs. In the meantime 200 American marines, with machine guns, landed and took over the armored car and the destroyer, who subsequently were transferred to an Italian ship.

Enthusiastically Welcomed. Then a Serbian detachment arrived and was enthusiastically welcomed. The Americans handed over the town to the Jugo-Slav troops and re-embarked. The destroyer will remain in the harbor for a few days, the dispatch concluded.

Doubt was expressed whether this force was a part of D'Annunzio's followers, as Trau is 150 miles south-southwest of Fiume. In Paris the opinion was advanced that other Italian elements were emulating D'Annunzio's example. Trau is on a small peninsula projecting into the Adriatic and is ten miles west of Spalato, which also has figured in the Adriatic question.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Italian government may replace Capt. Gabriele D'Annunzio's forces in Fiume with regular troops, pending a final settlement of the trouble there, according to a dispatch from Turin today.

The proposal to send regulars to Fiume to replace the soldiers led by D'Annunzio was made at the Italian crown council by former Minister Giolitti, and it was reported from Turin that this solution might be accepted by the Italian government.

A resolution by Senator Lodge, inquiring from the Secretary of State whether marines are being sent to Schiavie-Hiosteln aboard the U. S. S. Henderson, to aid in keeping order at the peninsula there over the disposition of the territory, was adopted by the Senate today.

Knox's resolution was a manifestation of the interest the Fiume-Dalmatia situation is creating in the Senate. Both administration and opposition Senators today found in the seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio, and the declaration of General Garibaldi that Italians will fight for it, texts from which to argue their side of the treaty dispute.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The possibility of war with Italy is openly envisaged here. Bands of young students, sometimes armed with rifles or pistols, parade the streets and practice military maneuvers.

Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have many differences, but they are more like one man if all hope of the evacuation of Slav territory by the Italians were lost. Americans are extremely popular here—indeed, they are more popular than persons of any other nationality—although faith in President Wilson's power to enforce his doctrines is less pronounced.

"We must strike Italy before she strikes us," the leaders are muttering, and D'Annunzio's raid at Fiume has given weight to their exhortations.

Local No. 193, International Association of Machinists, will hold a meeting Thursday evening, October 3, at 509 G street northwest, to discuss the Plumb Plan League, of which the local is a member, will address the meeting.

BATTLE OF STATES NEW STRIKE THREAT

West Virginia Executive Tells Ohio Governor to Keep Mob at Home.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Governor Cornwell of West Virginia today told Governor Cox that 5,000 men from the vicinity of Steubenville were reported to be about to cross the Ohio river into Hancock county, W. Va., and compel workmen in steel plants there to quit their work.

"Any such effort," Cornwell warned Cox, "will be regarded as an attack upon the sovereignty of West Virginia."

Governor Cox immediately wired W. G. Baker, sheriff of Jefferson county, at Steubenville, as follows: "I have no means of knowing whether the delegates in question contemplate anything which would be a violation of the laws of Ohio; but I respectfully urge upon you to use your best offices in order to avoid any possibility of conflict between the citizens of this Commonwealth and the State government of West Virginia."

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SAY ITALIAN DUKE PLANS MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

BERNE, Sept. 26.—An unconfirmed report here today from Rome said that the Duke D'Acosta has planned to proclaim a military dictatorship in Italy, overthrowing the Nitti cabinet, and announce annexation of Fiume and Dalmatia, regardless of consequences.

Discovery of the alleged plot is said to have been the reason for hurried calling of the crown council. It was further said Nitti planned to denounce at the council meeting, in the presence of the King, the leaders of the movement.

The announcement was made by S. A. Ammon, National Democratic Committeeman from Kansas. The auditorium was packed and all nearby streets were blocked by the crowds which poured into the city to welcome the Executive.

Remaining dates on the President's schedule were: Wichita and Oklahoma City today; Little Rock, Arkansas and Memphis, Tenn., September 27; Louisville, Ky., September 28 and 29. He was to arrive in Washington September 30.

Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement: "The President has started himself so constantly and has been under such a strain during the last year and has so spent himself without reserve on this trip that it has brought on a nervous reaction in his digestive organs. During the night he was treated for indigestion."

"Dr. Grayson therefore insists upon the cancellation of his remaining appointments and his immediate return to Washington, notwithstanding the President's earnest desire to complete his engagements."

Made Forty Speeches. The President has made forty speeches during the tour, since leaving Washington September 3 and has spent all but a half dozen nights on the train.

When Amidon made the announcement to the crowd that the President would be unable to speak, there was no demonstration.

A quartet started singing "Smile Away" as the throng filed out slowly.

The President was very insistent that there should be no interference with the trip, as he did not want to disappoint the people. However, it was stated by the doctor that it would be very unwise for him to attempt any further speeches. The President was very much disappointed, but he finally accepted the dictates of his physicians.

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SERBS PREPARE TO FIGHT ITALY

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BRITISH RAILWAYS STRIKE ON TONIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The national railway strike will become effective in Great Britain tonight, it was announced officially by the Union leaders today. The announcement was accompanied by the statement that today's conference of government officials and union representatives had failed to reach an agreement.

MUST RETURN TO THIS CITY AT ONCE, SAYS DR. GRAYSON

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 26.—President Wilson today canceled remaining dates on his league of nations covenant tour and announced he will return to Washington at once. His health was announced from the stage of the auditorium here as cause for the abandonment of the tour.

The President's train arrived at 9:10. He did not appear at the auditorium where he was scheduled to speak. A parade in his honor was postponed.

The President's train will return to Washington via St. Louis and Kansas City, arriving there at 8 a. m. Sunday.

Amidon, Crowder.

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