corners, but quickly dispersed at the request of the police.

The Rhineland Commission is applying the economic penalties determined upon by the Allies by utilizing the German Customs Administration and employees in the collection of the German tariffs, turning the proceeds into a special fund for reparations.

The arrangements have not yet been completed for the application of the customs along the Rhine on goods coming from other parts of Germany into the Rhineland.

The Rhineland Commission is consulting the various Governments on this latter question.

The economic penalties were put into effect on an order received from Premier Lloyd George.

The Rhine customs frontier probably will be established at the limit of the neutral zone, thirty kilometres (about 18 1-2 miles) east of the Rhine.

GERMAN ENVOY QUITS LONDON; TALK OF BLOCKADE

Any Attempt to Divert Traffic From Rhine Will Be Punished.

LONDON, March 8 (Associated Press).—Dr. Sthamer, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, will leave London for Berlin to-night, it was announced this afternoon.

When asked whether he would return, the German envoy shrugged his shoulders and said he did not know. The Embassy here is remaining open, with the Counsellor in charge.

There are 12,000 British soldiers in Germany, of whom 4,000 are on temporary duty in Upper Silesia. It is believed the forces along the Rhine will be reinforced so that they will number 12,000, four battalions being ready to go to the British section of the German occupied territory.

Any attempt on the part of the Germans to evade the new customs zone along the Rhine by diverting trade through Rotterdam or other ports on the North Sea will be promptly countered by an Allied blockade, it is declared by the Daily Mail.

This morning's newspapers, with one exception, approved of the Allied decision to penalize Germany for refusing to accede to the Allied plan for reparations. This exception was the Daily News, which complained Premier Lloyd George had "brushed aside solid German offers making for a peaceful solution of the situation."

Some misgivings were expressed by the Daily Express, which urged that Great Britain limit its participation in military activities to the minimum.

"If this is a beginning of a lengthy campaign requiring widespread preparations and the creation of a great General Staff," the newspaper declared, "it will be opposed. British taxpayers cannot support another expensive venture."

German Ambassador to France Is Called Home.

PARIS, March 8.—Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German Ambassador to France, has been called to Berlin to get in touch with his Government.

STRIKE ENJOINED, ALSO PICKETING BY GARMENT WORKERS

(Continued From First Page.)

pose solely to prevent the plaintiffs' business and bringing about disorder therein and chaos into the community, the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, prior to the commencing of this action, unlawfully and maliciously agreed together, confederated and combined and formed themselves into a conspiracy, the purpose of which they are proceeding to carry out, to cause plaintiffs' factory to be shut down, its plant to remain idle, its contracts to be broken and unfulfilled until such time as plaintiffs shall submit to the demand of said Amalgamated workers to unionize their factory.

"They are wrongfully and unlawfully instigating plaintiffs' employees to cease working for the plaintiffs and to join said association in the accomplishment of the aforesaid purposes."

"It is clearly established that picketing is lawful—that a man may work or not, as he shall choose; that he may strike with others and peaceably seek others to join. But it is equally well settled that a worker may work wheresoever it pleases him; that he may labor and provide for himself and family without being subjected to the danger of assault or threat of bodily harm; that he cannot be compelled to join a union if he is not disposed so to do; that employers may not be enticed from their employment by threats or otherwise; that the right to live and let live is a God-given right to be observed by all."

"Intimidation," Justice Erlanger defined, "Does not necessarily carry with it an act of violence. The application of the term 'scab,' the use of insulting epithets, the fear of being sack and forth to the workshop, and the visitations at the homes of the workers and threatening them if they did not quit working for the plaintiffs that the union would see to it, if they won the strike, that they would never again get employment in the clothing trade—has been found effective."

Grove's is the Only Genuine Laxative BROMO QUININE tablets. The first and original. Cold and Grip Tablet. Be sure you get BROMO. 30c.—Adv.

HARDING TELLS CABINET TO CUT OUT JEALOUSIES

Open First Meeting With Statement That He Wants Full Co-operation.

TO MEET EVERY WEEK.

Needs of Each Department Discussed at the Session To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Panama-Costa Rica situation was discussed to-day by President Harding and the Cabinet. In the absence of a reply from Panama to the last American note there was nothing to indicate what the next step of the United States would be.

After the meeting, which lasted more than two hours, it was announced at the White House that Mr. Harding would call his official family together again on Friday and that thereafter meetings would be held at least once every week and perhaps oftener.

It was understood that one of the first principles laid down by Mr. Harding in calling the meeting to order was that departmental jealousies must be done away with during this Administration.

In explicit terms the President is understood to have told his advisers that he wanted fullest co-operation, especially in the contemplated reorganization of executive departments. The Secretaries are said to have been told that they must expect from the beginning that certain prerogatives would be transferred from one department to another and that they must prepare to work together for the good of the whole machine.

Each department head in turn laid before the President such difficulties as had arisen in the preliminary organization of his particular department. Secretary Weeks of the War Department, and Secretary Denby of the Navy Department, detailed the troubles arising from readjusting the military and naval establishments to a peace time basis and similarly each other Secretary told what he regarded as the most urgent task in making his department efficient.

Mr. Harding encountered to-day the first big patronage drive since he entered the White House. During the morning his offices were besieged by members of Congress and others, most of whom are understood to have made recommendations regarding appointments.

So far the President has made few decisions about any except the highest appointments of his Administration. Within the next few days he is expected to select a considerable number of men for vacancies on various Government agencies. One of the subjects to which he is giving most thought is the membership of the Shipping Board, but Secretary Christian said to-day that any talk of definite selections for the Board was pure speculation.

After a conference of Republican leaders in New York George W. Aldridge of Rochester, has been definitely selected for Collector of the Port of New York, to succeed Byron R. Newton. As soon as Mr. Aldridge signifies his acceptance of the post his name will be sent to the Senate.

The appointment of a Postmaster for New York City has not yet been considered by the leaders, and it will not be taken up unless President Harding overrules the order of President Wilson which placed first class postmasters in the permanent classified service.

COSTA RICA ORDERS TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Armistice With Panama Being Arranged Through United States Mediation.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 8 (Associated Press).—An armistice between Panama and Costa Rica and final settlement of the boundaries question which led to the present dispute are being negotiated through the mediation of the United States Government, it has been announced here. Washington has been officially informed that withdrawal of the Costa Rican forces from the disputed territory in Panama has begun.

It is said that the United States guarantees to Costa Rica the expenses occasioned by the conflict and recognizes the frontier awards of former President Loubet of France and Chief Justice White. The United States cruiser Sacramento arrived at Almirante on Saturday under the command of Commander Bingham.

Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras Back Costa Rica.

SAN SALVADOR, March 7.—Telegrams upholding Costa Rica in her attack on Panama have been sent to San Jose by the Congresses of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The message from Salvador said in part: "The Salvadoran National Assembly has received with sympathy your message requesting our participation in the conflict with Panama. The Salvadoran representatives will do all they can to insure the victory of right and justice."

Conviction of James L. Odell Upheld.

ALBANY, March 8.—The conviction of James Louis Odell, convicted of murdering Edward J. Kneip, near Rochester, on January 7, 1920, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals to-day. The court was divided.

Visiting Police Chiefs Praise Rookies Of New York Force at City Hall Drill

C. J. FITZMORRIS
CHIEF OF CHICAGO POL

MAJ A. H. HILTON CHIEF OF POLICE SHANGHAI CHINA

CROWDS SEE POLICE "ROOKIES" IN DRILL

Forty Visiting Police Chiefs, City Officials and Hosts of Citizens Watch City Hall Exhibition.

Forty police chiefs from towns and cities within a radius of 100 miles of New York, Chief of Police Fitzmorris of Chicago, Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Enright and other city officials, and seemingly 100,000 citizens who appeared to have nothing else to do, witnessed a combination military drill and athletic circus given by 600 police recruits in City Hall Park between 11 o'clock and noon to-day. It was the biggest downtown show since the war.

The 600 recruits gave exhibitions of boxing, wrestling, jiu jitsu and infantry tactics. They will all be active members of the police force within a week. The visiting chiefs of police were duly impressed.

Following the drill the visitors and Commissioner Enright went to the Police Club on Riverside Drive where luncheon was served. The afternoon was spent in consultation of plans for police co-operation between this city and surrounding cities and towns, with particular reference to automobile crimes and the disposition of stolen goods.

After the exhibition Chief Fitzmorris declared this city had the best system of intensive police training he had ever witnessed, and he added he would carry back with him to Chicago many ideas obtained here. He intends to visit the training school at Police Headquarters. Another guest during the exhibition was Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Police of Shanghai.

SAW MRS. STOKES KISS COUSIN 'HAL,' AND PAY HIS BILLS

(Continued From First Page.)

sat at the counsel table busy with notebooks and note paper. Now and then he directed a searching glance at his wife who met his eye, gaze for gaze. She was entirely self possessed and answered in clear voice.

Mrs. Stokes said she was Helen Elwood Stokes of Denver and had been married to Mr. Stokes in Atlantic City. Then Mr. Wellman, after delving in a large envelope which had lain before Mr. Stokes, took out a batch of photographs which he submitted to Mrs. Stokes for identification.

OBJECTED TO THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. Littleton objected the instant the pictures were produced, but to no avail.

Francis L. Wellman opened the case for Mr. Stokes by calling the Court's attention to certain prefatory details such as the disparity in the age of the two parties.

"The plaintiff is a man of sixty-eight," he said, "whereas Mrs. Stokes is only thirty. They were married ten years ago and lived together until New Year's night, 1917. Since then they have not spoken. Mr. Stokes is suing for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds. Mrs. Stokes petitions for a separation. Letters have passed between the two parties to the action.

"In one of them Mrs. Stokes wrote her husband: 'In spite of your faults you are a dear old thing,' so it may be that there were faults on both sides."

In reply to Mr. Wellman, Mr. Littleton told the Court that the charges against his client were born of fabrication and mendacity.

"They are monstrous in their relationship and atrocious in all their details. The plaintiff has named as corespondents his own stepbrother, his cousin and a cousin of the defendant. The charges cover three States and seven years. We welcome the opportunity of meeting these charges in the open."

Juliette Gassner, formerly a nurse to the Stokes children, testified that she accompanied the family to Long Beach in the winter of 1917. In January the family went to the Hotel Nassau.

Q. (By Mr. Wellman) Did Mrs. Stokes have a key to her room? A. Yes, she gave it to me and used to ask me to wait up for her.

Q. How many times did you wait up? A. Two nights and three days on two occasions.

The witness next related a trip to Denver after the three weeks' visit to Long Beach. Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Miller, her mother, went on the Denver trip, but Mr. Stokes did not.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Hal Billig? A. Yes, he met us at the station on our arrival in Denver.

Q. Was he a constant visitor to Mrs. Stokes? A. Yes, he came once or twice a week at first, but later, after the fourth or fifth week, he came every evening.

The witness told of numerous week-end motor trips in Colorado, on which Mr. Billig drove the car, the party being made up of Billig, Mrs. Stokes, the latter's sister, the children and the witness. Sometimes the trips lasted from Friday to Monday.

Q. Do you remember a man named Meyer coming to Denver? A. Yes, and Mr. Billig looked kind of jealous.

Q. Did you ever see Mrs. Stokes give Billig money? A. Yes, to buy some stock which he lost, and also to pay the hotel bills.

Q. Did you ever see any demonstration of affection between Billig and Mrs. Stokes? A. Yes, I've seen Billig go into her bedroom without knocking.

Q. Did you ever see them kiss? A. Yes, when they were in her mother's house in Denver. I've seen him put his arm about her and kiss her as they were going up a stairway.

Q. When Billig entered Mrs. Stokes's room what did you do? A. I went out and left them alone.

Q What did Billig call her? A. He called her "Carrots."

(Mrs. Stokes has bright auburn hair.)

The witness stated that Mrs. Stokes had said to her she had come to Denver with the intention of getting a divorce from Mr. Stokes. The latter, according to the witness, asked her to keep a diary of everything that happened, as that would make it easier to get the divorce she wanted. The divorce was one of the principal topics of conversation in the Denver home, the witness went on.

"Mrs. Stokes told me that if she got a divorce from Mr. Stokes she'd get a lot of money out of it and she'd take me to Europe with her. Mrs. Stokes said she did not intend to go back to New York as she would not live with Mr. Stokes."

Mr. Welling then took the witness back over the week end trips in 1917 and 1918 to Estes Park, Trondale and other places. On these occasions Billig and Mrs. Stokes had rooms side by side, but not connecting, the witness stated.

Q. Were you with Mrs. Stokes when her jewelry was stolen? A. Yes. On the way back to New York.

Q. What did Mrs. Stokes say to Mrs. Miller, her mother, about it? A. She said: "Oh, mother, my jewelry has been stolen, and what will he (Mr. Stokes) do when he finds out I had a lot of jewelry he knew nothing about?"

Mr. Littleton objected in vain to this questioning.

On New Year's Eve, 1918, the witness testified that Billig arrived at the Stokes home, No. 317 West 78th Street, and there met Stokes. He told Stokes that he was Mrs. Stokes's cousin "through his mother."

"He was to have spent the night in the house," the witness added, "and he was going to take Mrs. Stokes to the Winter Garden that night. Mrs. Stokes was in her room dressing that evening and Billig had a room across the hallway. Mrs. Stokes was in plain sight of Billig. Stokes came in and saw her attire and commented on it, in view of Billig's ability to see her. Mrs. Stokes said: "Why, he's my cousin; he doesn't mind."

"After that Mr. Stokes said that as the house was so crowded it would be better to get Billig a room at the Ansonia. After Billig and Mrs. Stokes left for the Winter Garden Mr. Stokes got hammer and nails and nailed fast the door between Mrs. Stokes's room and the one Billig was to occupy."

CAME BACK ALONE AT 2 IN THE MORNING.

Q. What time did Mrs. Stokes come home? A. A little after 2 o'clock.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Stokes say anything to his wife? A. Yes, he asked her if she got a room for Billig at the Ansonia and if he was there.

Q. What did she reply? A. She said Billig had gone to the hotel.

Q. What was the next conversation you heard between Mr. and Mrs. Stokes? I heard Mr. Stokes say to some one, "What do you mean by coming into my wife's bedroom after midnight?" Then I heard Mrs. Stokes say, "He's my cousin and I gave him permission to use the bathroom." Mr. Stokes then said, "Let him use the one on the fourth floor." Later I heard Mr. Stokes say to him, "Get out of my house." A short time after that I saw Mr. Billig going down the stairs with his valise, and Mrs. Stokes called to him, "Look, Hal; he's nailed up the door."

SAYS MRS. STOKES THREATENED TO SHOOT HER.

After recess Mr. Wellman questioned Miss Gassner closely as to Mr. Stokes's attitude toward his two children of the marriage which he is now seeking to sever. The witness stated that Mr. Stokes was always most kind and affectionate to them and to Mrs. Stokes, too.

On Jan. 2, 1919, the witness said that Mrs. Stoks called her into her room. The witness hal already told her that she was leaving her employ.

Q. What did Mrs. Stokes say to you? A. She took me into her room and closed the door and hugged and kissed me and begged me not to leave. I told her I wanted to go, but she said I must not and then she said "If you say anything about me or Billig or about my character I will shoot you unless you get down on your knees and take it back!" That day I left her employment. I told Mrs. Stokes that I had told Mr. Stokes nothing.

The witness testified that her wages had been paid by Mr. Stokes ever since then, provided she did not leave the jurisdiction of the court. She had received no other pay from him, she added. The first money paid to her after she left the employment on Jan. 2, 1919, was on Jan 15. The money came through a Mr. Gleason, an attorney of Mr. Stokes, she said, in whose office she had signed a paper of several pages.

The witness testified that in 1918, before moving to West 78th Street, Mrs. Stokes made it a practice, two or three times a week, to leave her apartment by using the witness's door into the hallway.

"Mrs. Stokes always had her hat and coat on when she went out on these evenings. It was after she had told Mrs. Stokes that she was going to bed."

There were five or six pictures of Billig in Mrs. Stokes bedroom, the witness added, "and one of them was inscribed "to my only sweetheart."

There was some surprise expressed during the opening manoeuvres when Mr. Wellman said:

"By mutual consent it has been decided that no evidence will be presented on either side as to the son of Mr. Stokes by a prior marriage. All that we have said with regard to him is withdrawn and all that Mr. Littleton has said is withdrawn."

SOCIALISTS MOVE FOR NEW PARLEY

Representatives of British, French and German Parties in Session at Berlin.

PARIS, March 8.—French and German Socialist leaders are in conference at Berlin discussing the question of reparations, says a Berlin despatch to the Journal.

Preparations for a conference of French, English and German Socialists, which is to be held in April in a city of a neutral country, are being made, and the Germans plan to submit a programme for the reconstruction of regions devastated during the war.

Pierre Renaudel, M. Longuet and Leon Jouhaux, prominent French Socialist leaders, are declared to be in Berlin.

Mob Chases Starving Man Who Tried to Steal.

A mob of 500 people chased Tony May of No. 89 Thompson Street, Manhattan, along the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, to-day until May ran into the arms of Policeman German of the Oakland Avenue Station. May had held up in a crowd and tried to rob Edward Leath of No. 46 Cottage Street, Jersey City. When arraigned before Judge Leo Sullivan in the Criminal Court he said he was starving. He was held without bail for trial.

G. O. P. LEADERS DIVIDED ON TARIFF AND TAX PLANS

White House Dinner Fails to Bind Them to a Stated Programme.

BIG TASK FOR HARDING.

Confronted With a Situation Like That Which Taft Had to Meet.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding has taken counsel with leaders of the Senate and the House as to whether the tax bill or the tariff shall precede in the Legislative programme of the special session of Congress to be convened next month, but it will be Warren Harding who will have to make the decision.

Canvass to-day of some of the Senators and Representatives who attended the White House dinner reveals a variety of opinions as to a reconstruction policy. There are those who believe nothing can be done in the way of adjusting tariff schedules until it is definitely known how much money will be available through taxation, or, in other words, until a tax bill satisfactory to the various interests and classes of people in America discloses how much money can be safely counted upon for Government revenue.

Then, it is contended, the Tariff Bill can be framed and protection given irrespective of considerations of revenue. For obviously, there are concerns in the United States who want a tariff law written that will not necessarily give the Government revenue out of certain schedules, but which will give American industry a chance to compete with overseas goods.

The question of where the revenue will be obtained on imports is, moreover, tied up with the greater consideration of levying taxes on products that enter into the cost of living. If, as it looks now, some of the items that would have to be taxed in a tariff bill would increase some items in the householder's budget, some members of Congress prefer that the money be derived through other methods of taxation rather than the tariff.

It is much easier, for example, from a political point of view to present a tax bill that differs but little from the revenue measures of the preceding Administration than to impose new tariffs on specific items in the cost of living which might enable political opponents to make convincing arguments to the masses on the relationship of the tariff to the cost of living. Members of Congress had a taste of this difficulty in trying to enact the Fordney Tariff Bill when, it was admitted, that measure might increase the cost of sugar to the consumer.

President Harding had a good opportunity to learn how intricate is the whole problem and how hard it is going to be to obtain agreement even among the legislative leaders of his own party. Mr. Harding, however has sought to bring out the various viewpoints, and when he has absorbed them all it will be the Chief Executive who will decide. The experience of every President in doing business with Congress is that a large committee such as attended the White House dinner will hardly agree, and that the man in whom is vested the final responsibility must make the decision.

In many respects, Warren Harding is encountering the same problems as confronted President Taft in the spring of 1909 just before the Aldrich-Payne tariff law was written. Mr. Taft consulted the Senate and attempted to bring out a national rather than a sectional result. He planned only to consult the Senate and drive through a programme much more in line with the national interest, but the Senatorial minds dominated and Mr. Taft later confessed that schedule K was "indefensible."

All Washington is watching to see if President Harding in his consultations with the Senate will be influenced to become a follower or a leader. And the fact is, knowing the conflicting interests inside Congress, everybody hopes Mr. Harding will at the very outset assert his leadership.

FOUR SINN FEINERS KILLED IN FIGHTING

Police Sergeant Also Slain—Engagements Took Place in Southern Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 8.—Five persons were shot and killed in engagements between Crown forces and Sinn Fein detachments in Southern Ireland last night.

A motor lorry was ambushed near Ballinrobe, and Capt. Chatfield and two privates were wounded. Police Auxiliaries engaged in an hour's fight with Sinn Feiners at Mullinhoo, County Tipperary, three civilians being killed and twenty captured. One man was killed at Toames, County Cork.

A police sergeant was shot and killed at Kilmallock, County Limerick, by five men and the military forces retaliated by blowing up a store near where the attack took place.

MAY BOOST FARES HERE BEFORE FINAL HEARING IS HELD

Promised Amendment to Prevent Temporary Increases Sidetracked.

BOSSES ARE DEFIANT.

Pledge Given to Appease New York Set Aside by Their Order.

By Joseph S. Jordan.

(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, March 8.—New York may look for a boost in car fares just as soon as the Miller Rapid Transit Commission can formulate a plan, if the traction bill goes through.

Those whose objections to the measure have been allayed by the promise of an amendment that would forbid any temporary increase in fares, before the reorganization plans of the new commission are completed, are due for a rude jolt. There will be no such check.

The tenatively promised amendment was to have been a sop to the people of New York to appease their wrath over the taking away of their traction lines, and authority over their $300,000,000 invested in the subways, and giving them a unified traction system, in which they were to have no voice.

Gov. Miller has always assured his hearers that the matter of increased fares was a mere incident in his plan of organization, and when it was pointed out that the Rapid Transit Commission would have the power of increasing or decreasing fares pending hearings, he said that no such authority was intended to be given to the commission and the bill should be changed.

Assurance was given by Majority Leader Lusk of the Senate and by Speaker H. Edmund Machold of the Assembly that an amendment would be made prohibiting temporary increase in fares, and all last week everybody at the Capitol was laboring under the delusion this was to be done. It was so understood at the public hearing.

But last night it was given out that there would be no amendment of that nature. It was said the amendment would be so phrased that it would not be necessary to wait until the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission was completed; it would be necessary only for the commission to form a plan.

Speaker Machold explained:

"It has been suggested that a temporary increase or decrease in fares might be made before the plan of the commission was fully completed, and an amendment was planned to make an increase impossible until the commission had worked out its plan of reorganization. It was then argued that this would tie up the commission in the event of any obstruction to its work, and the amendment now will permit an increase or decrease as soon as the commission has mapped out a plan."

The Speaker said that all the amendments which are now in the hands of the committee would be ready to be added to the Traction Bill by to-morrow, when the document will be again sent to the printer. It would appear from this that the public will be able to see what the bill really contains by Thursday or Friday.

LUSK AN OPEN ADVOCATE OF HIGHER FARES.

It is interesting to note that the Governor, when speaking of his traction measure, never alludes to the regulation of fares, which he has declared is the least important feature of the plan. On the other hand, Majority Leader Lusk always takes the increased fare viewpoint.

Senator Lusk sees many reasons why fares should be increased, his latest being on the grounds of public health and morals.

DRYS WIN IN ALBANY IN FIRST TEST VOTE

Enforcement Bills Advanced, 76 to 55—Thirty Republicans Oppose Action.

ALBANY, March 8.—Prohibition enforcement legislation, embodying Gov. Miller's recommendations, triumphed in its first test in the Assembly to-day when three bills introduced by Assemblyman Bert P. Gage, Republican, of Wyoming were advanced to the order of final passage over objection by Minority Leader Charles D. Donohue.

The vote on Mr. Donohue's motion to delay their advancement was 74 to 55. Seventy-six votes are required to pass legislation in the lower House, and to-day's action virtually assures passage in that body, probably later this week.

Thirty Republicans joined with all the Democrats and Socialists present in opposing advancement. They were Aronson, Baum, Bly, Brogowski, Carroll, Caulfield, Doherty, Gross, Di Pirro, Fox, Gempler, Glassone, Halpern, Hawkins, Lieberman, M. M. Moore, Morrissey, Moses, Mullen, Neary, Nitchie, Rayner, Reiss, Seelback, Steinberg, Stitt, Ullman, Wallace and Warren.

The bills are designed to place the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment in the hands of the State and local peace officers, abolish the present Excise Commission and transfer the unfinished business to the Attorney General, and to permit a person to institute a suit for damages suffered by reason of being given or allowed to purchase intoxicating liquors.

ALLIED INVASION BREACH OF TREATY, EBERT CHARGES

German President Says 'Honor and Self-Respect Forbid' Compliance With Demands.

BERLIN, March 8 (Associated Press).—Friedrich Ebert, the German Imperial President, to-day issued a proclamation in which he said:

"Our opponents in the World War imposed upon us unheard of demands, both in money and kind, impossible of fulfilment. Not only ourselves, but our children and grandchildren, would have become the work slaves of our adversaries by our signature. We were caled upon to seal a contract which even the work of a generation would not have sufficed to carry out.

"We must not and we cannot comply with it. Our honor and self-respect forbid it.

"With an open breach of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, our opponents are advancing to the occupation of more German territory. We, however, are not in a position to oppose force with force. We are defenseless.

"Nevertheless we can cry out, so all who still recognize the voice of righteousness may hear. Right is being downtrodden by might.

"The whole German people is suffering with those of our citizens who are forced to suffer foreign domination. With firm bonds must this sorrow unite us in one sentiment—one will.

"Fellow citizens, meet this foreign domination with grave dignity. Maintain an upright demeanor. Do not allow yourselves to be driven into committing ill-considered acts. Be patient and have faith.

"The Imperial Government will not rest until the foreign power yields before our right."

LINER AGROUND IN BOSTON HARBOR

Strikes on Lovell's Island in Dense Fog—From Savannah With 30 Passengers.

BOSTON, March 8.—The ocean line steamer City of Columbus with thirty passengers and a general cargo from Savannah ran aground on Lovell's Island in the inner harbor here early to-day in a dense fog but her stern was seen to be in deep water when the fog lifted.

Five tugs were sent to the aid at once. The water in the inner harbor was fairly smooth and it was not thought that those aboard would be greatly alarmed.

The passengers were landed here later in the day, their transfer to tugs having been effected without a mishap.

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted

The American Tobacco Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Dr. Grant
During Lent will speak on
WEDNESDAYS, AT 5 P. M.,
ON
"WHAT SOME GREAT MODERN THINKERS SAY ABOUT GOD"
ON
SUNDAYS, AT 11 A. M.,
ON
WHAT IS RELIGION, ITS ORIGIN AND METHODS
At Church of the Ascension
5th Ave. and 10th Street.

Notice to Advertisers

Display advertising type copy and release orders for either the week day Morning World or The Evening World, if received after 4 P. M. the day preceding publication, can be inserted only as space may permit and in order of receipt at The World office. Copy containing engravings to be made by The World must be received by 1 P. M.

Display advertising type copy for the Sunday Sections of The Sunday World must be received by 1 P. M. Thursday preceding publication and release must be received by 2 P. M. Friday. Copy containing engravings to be made by The World must be received by Thursday noon.

Sunday Main Sheet copy, true copy which has not been received by 4 P. M. Friday, and engraving copy which has not been received in the publication office by 1 P. M. Friday, and positive instructions orders not received by 5 P. M. Friday will be omitted as conditions require, giving the order of latest receipt and positive priority order.

Display copy or orders received later than specified above, when omitted will not serve as grounds for any character, contract or otherwise.

THE WORLD