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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness followed by rain and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow rain and colder.
Full Report on Last Page

Allied Advance Into Germany Looms as More Teutons Enter the Ruhr

First Effort To End Port Strike Fails

Conference of Workers With N. Y. Central Managers Leads to Hope of Renewed Negotiations

Embargo Is Lifted On Two Railroads

More United Action by Men Now Out Asked at Employees' Meeting

The first move to settle the strike of harbor workers on all the ferries and other floating equipment of the railroads in the port ended yesterday in failure.

At a conference between union leaders and officials of the New York Central Railroad an effort was made by the strikers to obtain assurances that the railroads would not dispose of their tugs and lighters to private owners who might lengthen the working day beyond the eight hours now enjoyed by the employees.

P. S. Crowley, vice-president of the New York Central, who with Walter B. Pollock represented that company at the conference, informed the union men that so far as the New York Central was concerned it had no intention of disposing of its floating equipment to private owners, but it could not speak for the other lines. To this the strikers replied that they would make no separate peace with the New York Central, and requested that Mr. Crowley use his influence to obtain similar assurances from the other companies.

New Conference Probable

According to Mr. Pollock, who is marine director of the New York Central, which is generally regarded as the most powerful marine road in the harbor, the meeting in all probability will lead to a general conference between the strike leaders and the managers of all the railroads with the possible settlement of the controversy. He said that the strikers had expressed themselves as favoring such a conference and had indicated that the walkout on all but the Erie lines was a sympathetic move.

The meeting was brought about, according to Mr. Crowley, at the request of some New York Central employees, who asked to be permitted to bring along the strike leaders. These included Thomas B. Healey, president of the Marine Workers Affiliation; Captain William A. Maher, head of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and Joseph B. Stanton, president of the Port and Terminal Workers. Healey said that the conference was asked by Mr. Crowley.

Aside from the continued tie-up of the West Shore boats the situation remained unchanged, with the various ferry lines offering curtailed but adequate service. Produce and other food supplies that come to the city by way of the North River ferries were being moved without difficulty and there was nothing to indicate that a shortage of food would result from the strike.

Embargo Lifted on Two Lines

The embargo placed upon all incoming and outgoing freight shipments Friday, according to J. J. Mantell, chairman of the Railroad General Managers' Association, has been lifted on two of the lines, and will probably be removed on the rest of them, he said, by to-morrow. The railroads, he announced, were able to move about 20 per cent of their tugs yesterday, which he said was enough to take care of all perishable and necessary foodstuffs destined for New York. There has been some delay in handling general freight shipments, but whatever cargoes have been piling up will be cleared away by keeping men at work at the terminals to-day.

Special efforts, said Mr. Mantell, will be made to keep the flow of milk running regularly and that this will be made easy by the uninterrupted service of the Lackawanna ferries, which are not affected by the strike and over which most of the city's milk supply is brought from Hoboken. In addition a fleet of trucks will be kept running over the other ferry systems.

Efforts to obtain more united action by the various organizations of harbor workers involved in the strike were made at a meeting of the strikers at Webster Hall.

Freight Handlers to Aid

At the close of the meeting President Healey announced that the strikers had been assured of the support of 35,000 freight handlers, steamship clerks and station employees, who, he said, will neither check nor handle a pound of baggage at any of the railroad terminals here. This assurance, he declared, was given the meeting by J. T. De Hunt, president of the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and Louis Morales, a general representative of the organization.

As little work went on at the terminals over Saturday and Sunday he said that the effect of this support would become evident on Monday. Several thousand teamsters, he added, would also line up with the strikers, and that the assistance of the Brotherhood of Trainmen was also offered by Edward Harriett, a representative of that organization. While no official of the International Longshoremen's Association was present at the meeting, Mr. Healey said that the 45,000 membership of that body would go out when called upon.

Gompers Explains Stand

In this connection he made public the reply of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the harbor workers' request for support, Mr. Gompers saying he could do nothing himself, but that all requests of this kind would have to be made to the international officers of the unions whose aid is sought. A telegram was also received from William S. Brown, international head of the

(Continued on page seven)

GOOD MORNING:
The President of the Woolworth Company (5 and 10 cent stores) secured his first position as bookkeeper with that company through an advertisement in The Tribune. Future executives still read The Tribune. If you need a bookkeeper, clerk or other office help call up the Good Morning Girl—Beekman 2600—and give her your advertisement for to-morrow's Tribune. Adv.

Italy Said to Seek Corridor in Tyrol

VIENNA, April 2.—Publicity is being given to a rumor which has been quietly, but persistently, circulated in political circles for some months that Italian politicians are fostering a plan for a corridor to Germany through Tyrol. It is their plan, the report says, to establish an independent state of Tyrol, which would enjoy Italian protection.

Croker's Wife Wins Girlhood Chums' Praise

Enrolled in Cherokee Tribe and Kin of Representative Hastings, Records Show; "Broadway Past" Denied

Conners Attacks Suit

Ex-Tammany Boss as Mentally Sound To-day as Ever, He Declares

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 3.—Charges that Mrs. Richard Croker, wife of the Tammany Hall chieftain, is an adventuress are scoffed at by her relatives and the friends of her girlhood days at Muskogee and Tahlequah.

Mrs. Croker is of one-thirty-second Cherokee Indian blood, and is enrolled as such in the records of the tribe. She was born at Maysville, Ark., which at that time was thought to be a part of Oklahoma, but after the settling of the boundary line dispute the town became a part of Arkansas. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vack Edmondson, and a blood relative of Representative W. W. Hastings.

She was educated in the old Cherokee female seminary, a school conducted by the tribal government. She taught school in Cherokee County for a short time and then went to Muskogee, where she taught elocution and expression. She left there for New York in 1914 for the purpose of studying music and expression.

Bought Farm for Parents

Mrs. Croker is well thought of here and by the people of Tahlequah and Muskogee, where she lived. She was an earnest student and worked hard to obtain an education, and a capable teacher. She has never forgotten the friends of her girlhood, and often sends them letters and gifts. Her parents are poor but highly respectable people. She has bought them a small farm near Pryor, Okla., since her marriage to Mr. Croker, and is paying for the education of her two younger sisters, who are now going to school in an Eastern city. All her letters indicate that she is devoted to the old Tammany boss and that her married life is a happy one.

Mrs. Croker's parents left a few days ago for Palm Beach, Fla., at the request of Croker and his wife, and will be their guests for several months. Bruce Croker, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Croker, is also at Palm Beach. He was preparing to go to Ireland to help look after the Croker estate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 3.—William J. Conners discussed characteristically to-day testimony he will give before a jury in an attempt to clear his bosom pal, Richard Croker, of the charges of mental incompetency the Croker boys have brought against their father.

"Richard Croker jr.," said Mr. Conners, "came into my office the other day and sat down. I hadn't seen him in some years, and at first I didn't know who he was. I gave him a look and I said: 'Well, you are a pretty bird. The last time I saw you it was to do your father a favor that made you a rich man, and it didn't cost you a dollar. You never amounted to anything and wouldn't now except for what your father has thrown in your way.'

Croker Praised by Son

"After I got done roasting him he says, 'Why, Mr. Conners, there never was a kinder hearted man nor a better man in the world to his children than my father was to his family. Up to the time he got married he practically put everything he owned in my name,

(Continued on page twelve)

Chicago Facing Railroad Tie-Up

16,500 Switchmen May Quit if Strikers Are Denied Wage Raise

CHICAGO, April 3.—Railroads in the Chicago area to-night faced the possibility of a general tie-up of terminal operations before Monday as a result of the strike of 700 switchmen on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the walkout of 350 switchmen employed by the Chicago Junction Railroad, a belt line serving the stockyards.

All switchmen in the Chicago railroad district would walk out unless demands of the strikers for a wage increase were granted, according to John Grunau, president of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, declared an "outlaw" union by officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who assert the strike is illegal.

Such a walkout would involve 16,500 men. As a result of the strikes the Chicago Livestock Exchange warned stock men against shipping livestock to Chicago before consulting railroad agents concerning a possible embargo.

Three thousand cars of stock en route to Chicago were diverted to other cities, it was said.

Officers of the Yardmen's Union said the strikers demanded the reinstatement of President Grunau, $1 an hour for foremen, 95 cents for switchmen, time and a half for overtime and double time after eight hours' overtime. Foremen now receive $5.33 a day, and switchmen $5, according to the union.

P. B. Greer, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in a statement to-day said the company would not recognize the strikers or negotiate with them.

Hoover Will Run Only as Republican

Hopes He Will Not Be Further Embarrassed by Suggestions of Alternate Nomination

Relief Work Bars Personal Canvass

Declares It Was His Duty to Support Wilson as Loyal War Aid

Herbert Hoover will make the race for the Presidential nomination as a Republican and none other. He requested Captain John F. Lucey, president of the Hoover National Republican Club, yesterday to send out the following statement to all Hoover Republicans throughout the country:

"I shall be unable to take part in a personal canvass, as my administrative obligations to several organizations engaged in the starvation relief in Europe are such until their next harvest that I can give but little time to any other matters.

"Having refused to allow my name to be put into the primaries hitherto at every place where I have been consulted, so far as I know it has only been done in the states of California and Michigan and in one solitary district outside. As there is little organization on my behalf, except the clubs that have sprung up spontaneously over the country, and as most of the primaries are closed and at this late date no organization is possible that could compete with other organizations, I do not consider my friends will find any advantage in that direction in other primaries. Those who think I should be nominated will, I believe, find their energies better applied to promotion of their views to the country and delegates already named, with full respect to their prior pledges.

Duty to Support President

"I had no expectation that my entrance into this situation would be welcomed by the type of person who conceives that fitness for office, patriotism and citizenship depend upon placing sheer partisanship above national interest, or who require years of demonstrated participation in work with mechanical politicians. I cannot assist these people with explanations trying to prove that I belong to their class.

"Some people of this sort feel great trouble of mind that in a letter addressed to a friend last year I expressed my alarm at the then growing partisanship, and pressed the need for unity of action between the legislative and executive branches of the government while we were still faced with the problems of war. It was obviously my duty as an important war official to support the President without thought of any political interest to myself from the day I entered the administration until I left it, and I put no qualifications upon or apologies for loyalty to one's chief in office.

"On the second point of their anxiety, I make no pretension to a great record of partisan activity. I at once admit that my political interest was confined to membership in a prominent Republican club and allegiance to the party over years, but I earned my living in one of those professions that required so intermittent a shift of residence from my home base as to preclude my taking such a part as I should have liked in the privilege of every citizen at the polls.

Calls Opponents Patriotic

"At least no one can find political expediency in these things, so that to all those voters who believe that they comprise the basis of choice before the party convention I wish it said at once that I make no pretense to come within the limits of their requirements.

"The purpose of the political parties, as I see them, is to organize teamwork for the advancement and consummation of their views on the issues and measures that are before us, and the securing of men in public office who will give execution to these issues and measures. Therefore, I trust, first, that the men and women who do me the great honor to advocate my name will bear in mind that personal criticism of the other names before the party are chiefly of service to the opposition. All these men are patriotic, honorable Americans. They have all served the country well and are entitled to respect. Second, I trust I shall not be further embarrassed by suggestion of some independents of alternative placing my name before any other party, for a primary sense of teamwork in any party organization would preclude such a possibility.

"I presume that the various clubs that have been formed over the country will need to expend a certain amount of money on printing and other incidentals, but I trust that each and every one of them will confine itself to minor subscriptions and minor expenditures and will be prepared to open its books to public inspection."

Petrograd Homes Looted by 'Reds'

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3.—All jewelry and other articles of gold manufacture found in Petrograd houses when searched by the Bolshevik authorities last week were seized as compensation for the Soviet commissioners and other officials of the régime, the State Department was advised to-day.

The confiscation of valuables in this authorized raid of homes in the old Russian capital was so general that it was referred to in Petrograd as "golden week."

Tenants Told That Homes Are 'Vacant' Sept. 30

Next Move of Landlords Is Expected To Be Notice Occupants May Bid for Chance to Renew Leases

Efforts to Evade Charged

Owners Will Attack the New Laws as Unconstitutional and Also Ask Amendments

Many tenants whose leases will expire September 30 have been notified, it was learned yesterday, that upon that date the apartments they occupy will be regarded as vacant. This action on the part of the landlords is interpreted as the first step in an effort to evade anti-rent profiteering laws passed last week at Albany.

If the tenant accepts the edict of his landlord the next move will be, it is thought, to inform him that he has the same right as "new" tenants to bid for the rental of the "vacant" apartment, thus depriving him of the safeguards which the new laws sought to throw about the person in possession.

To Attack New Laws in Court

It is believed, however, that the main reliance of the landlords at present will be an effort to prove that the eleven laws aimed at the profiteering brotherhood are unconstitutional. If they fail in this they will seek to have the laws amended. At the same time other forces are at work in the tenants' behalf.

Arthur J. W. Hilly, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, announced yesterday that the following steps will be taken in behalf of the persons who pay rent:

Branch offices of the committee will be established in the Municipal Court districts to avoid congestion at the main office in the Municipal Building.

Free Advice for Tenants

Lawyers will be asked to give their services free to tenants seeking legal advice.

Tenants will be invited to attend a meeting at the Fifth District Court House, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, Wednesday night to discuss their individual cases.

"Some lawyers," said Mr. Hilly, "have volunteered their services and will represent us in the various Municipal Court districts. An assistant corporation counsel will be assigned to each district. These lawyers will be of great aid to tenants in defending their rights.

"We plan to hold Wednesday night meetings at the 5th District Courthouse every week, and expect these gatherings to be of much help in settling differences between landlord and tenant."

Chairman Hilly will confer to-morrow with sixty-seven city marshals and will explain the new bills in detail. Uniform methods of applying the laws were decided upon at a conference at his office. The Riverside Welfare League, composed of residents on the upper West Side, will meet to-morrow night at the Wadleigh High School, 114th Street, near Seventh Avenue. The Jewish Tenants' League, representing nearly

(Continued on page eight)

Easter Finery Is Safe; Sun to Shine To-day

Paraders Will Have Time for Much Display Before Predicted Rain Arrives

If the last word of the weather man was correct, the sun will smile upon this morning's Easter paraders, but it will be advisable to shed the new spring toggery before nightfall, when, the forecaster said, it will probably rain.

There will not be much wind in the morning and the temperature will remain about the same as yesterday, according to the prediction. "Increasing cloudiness" is the prospect for the afternoon.

Ireland Held In Steel Ring To Nip Revolt

Armed Cordon Surrounds Dublin, Machine Guns Shut Off Londonderry and Troops Patrol Cork

Drastic Measures Amuse Sinn Fein

Easter Monday Revolt Alarm Called "Wild Goose Tip" From Castle

By Frank Getty

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, April 3.—Rings of steel were drawn around the principal cities of Ireland to-day. Dublin has been cut off from the outside world by a military cordon. Tanks, machine guns and barbed wire block the entrance to Londonderry, except to persons with proper authorization to pass the military line, and soldiers with fixed bayonets patrol the streets of Cork.

The government has taken these drastic measures with a view to the possibility of an uprising Easter Monday, similar to that which occurred in 1916. Acting on orders from London, the military is displaying none of the reticence which was expected of it in making its preparations for possible trouble in Ireland on the fourth anniversary of "Black Monday."

Even at the risk of aggravating an already dangerous situation, troops are being mustered openly and assigned to posts. All are heavily armed in preparation for a possible rising.

Barriers Placed Around Dublin

All the roads leading to Dublin are in the hands of the military. Every one entering or leaving the city is searched and questioned. Early to-day barbed wire was thrown across the roads entering the city from the south, and all trains, tramcars, vehicles of all descriptions and pedestrians were held up temporarily. Later in the day the barriers were removed, but they are ready for immediate replacement should the occasion arise.

Throughout last night soldiers blocked the roads to Londonderry, the trouble center of Ulster, and searchlights swept the countryside. Every one entering or leaving the city was stopped and examined. The military paid particular attention to haycarts, in which, it was thought, arms might be smuggled in or out of the city.

The Sinn Féiners laugh at these preparations. They reiterate their denial of any intention to force the issue with England at such times as the present, when they would only be playing into the hands of a government so well prepared for trouble.

What information may have led the government to take the precautionary measures being effected to-day is not known here, although many express the opinion that action is being taken on one of the many "wild goose tips" with which Dublin Castle has been so well supplied in the last few weeks. The Sinn Féiners insist it is no part of their plan to start a rebellion Easter Monday.

Unfortunate Possibilities

There are, however, two unfortunate possibilities, and it may be that the government, forewarned of one of these, is taking active steps to cope with the situation. One is that demonstrations against the enforcement of martial law might be followed by conflicts with the military. The other is that irresponsible bands, either with or without connivance with one another, might deliberately start trouble.

It is impracticable these days to forecast developments in Irish affairs, but two things may be kept clear. If trouble starts Easter Monday it will not be the fault of Sinn Féin leaders, such as Griffiths, Childers or McNeil, and there is another factor in Ireland which is far more desirous of seeing a rebellion come at the present time than Sinn Féin. An Irishman is sagacious enough not to risk the cause for which he is willing to fight by an abortive attempt in the very teeth of such military preparations as will be effective at Eastertide. Next week would do just as well.

Passengers Searched for Arms

DUBLIN, April 3 (By The Associated Press).—The military precautions in Dublin exceed anything of the kind soon since Easter 1916. Particular attention is being paid by the military

(Continued on next page)

Danish King Asked To Prevent Strike

Parade of 40,000 Before Palace; Plea for New Ministry Is Considered

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—King Christian, attended by Premier Liebe, to-day received M. Stauning, president of the Copenhagen town council, and other councilors, who headed a procession of 40,000 men which marched through the streets from the Town Hall to the royal palace, Amalienborg Castle. The deputation, headed by Stauning, presented a resolution asking the King's help in preventing a general strike and demanding the formation of a ministry comprising men not responsible for the present crisis who would be likely to obtain parliamentary support.

The King promised the deputation that he would consider the resolution, but Premier Liebe's attitude is reported to have been uncompromising. Later the King called the leaders of all political parties to a conference at the palace to-night.

At the demonstration this afternoon the mounted police attempted to prevent the crowd from entering Amalienborg Square, but a sudden display of red flags frightened the horses, and the next moment thousands surged into the square, which is bordered by four royal palaces.

"The Red Flag" and other songs were sung, and many speakers addressed those assembled.

The Platform Page To-day Is Page 4, Part II

Armenia Rule Would Cost 757 Millions

Harbord Report Says Army of 25,000 to 200,000 Also Would Be Required for 5 Years

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It would cost the United States $275,000,000 and would require from 25,000 to 200,000 American troops the first year for the United States to hold the mandate for Armenia, President Wilson was advised by the American commission, headed by Major General James G. Harbord, that made an exhaustive study of conditions in the former Turkish Empire at the President's request. The total cost was estimated at $757,350,000.

The Harbord report was transmitted to the Senate to-day by the President in response to a Senate resolution adopted two months ago. In the report no recommendation was made as to whether the United States should assume the mandate for Armenia, but it was urged that the whole of European Turkey be placed under control of the great powers.

The mandate for Armenia would be self-supporting at the end of five years, the commission reported. During the five-year period, however, the cost was estimated as follows: First year, $275,000,000; second year, $174,000,000; third year, $123,750,000; fourth year, $96,750,000; fifth year, $85,750,000; grand total, $757,350,000. The commission recommended that the country holding the mandate for Armenia take over Constantinople.

Suggests U. S. Conditions

The report told what the mission found with respect to the reported massacres of Christians and deportations of Armenians, and continued:

"The United States should make its own conditions as a preliminary to consideration of the subject—certainly before and not after acceptance—as there are a multitude of interests that would conflict with what any American would consider the proper administration of the country. Every possible precaution against international complications should be taken in advance. In our opinion, there should be specific pledges in terms of formal agreements with France and England and definite approval from Germany and Russia of the dispositions made of Turkey and Transcaucasia and a pledge to respect them.

"Of particular interest are the following:

"Absolute control of the foreign relations of the Turkish Empire, no ambassador, envoy, minister or diplomatic agent to be accredited to Turkey and the latter to send none abroad.

"Concessions involving exclusive privileges to be subject to review if shown contrary to the best interests of the state.

"Concessions undesirable from the standpoint of a mandatary, upon which work has not been started, to be canceled. Compensation to be allowed to holders when necessary.

Revenue Reforms Needed

"The system by which specified revenues are assigned for particular purposes to be discarded; all revenues to be controlled by the Treasury, and all creditors to look to the Treasury as the source of payment.

"Foreign control of Turkish financial machinery to cease—meaning the dissolution of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman public debt, reserving the right to retain some individual members of the council as advisers because of familiarity with Ottoman finances.

"All foreign obligations of the empire to be unified and refunded.

"Those countries receiving territory of the Turkish Empire, Syria and Mesopotamia, to assume their reasonable share of the paper currency, of the foreign obligations and of obligations for possible reparations payments.

"Abrogation, on due notice, of existing commercial treaties with Turkey.

"All foreign governments and troops to vacate territorial limits of mandate at dates to be fixed by the mandatory power.

"Consent to many of these measures would not easily be obtained," the report states. "Many nations now have some sort of financial control within the Ottoman Empire, and would not see it taken away without protest.

"It needs no argument, however, to show that the United States could not submit to having her financial policies controlled from foreign capitals. The refunding of the debt, possibly with a reduction of the capital amounts, would raise a storm of protest, but it should be insisted upon. Otherwise American administration would be embarrassed and run the risk of being discredited.

"The mission has not felt that it is expected to submit a recommendation as to the United States accepting a mandate in the Near East. It therefore simply submits the following summary of reasons for and against

(Continued on next page)

Self-Convoked Session Sought for Suffrage

Connecticut Legislators Said To Be Asking Written Pledges to Convene This Month

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 3.—"The Bridgeport Times" this afternoon says it is reliably informed that members of the General Assembly who desire that Connecticut shall ratify the Federal suffrage amendment are endeavoring to secure written pledges from a majority of the Senate and House to meet in self-convoked session, regardless of the attitude of Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, who will not call it.

"The Times" says such a session would be held, if at all, before the end of April.

Allies Renew Demand on Turks

LONDON, April 3.—The Allies have presented a collective note to the Turkish government reiterating their demand that the latter officially disavow the Nationalist movement, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople under Tuesday's date.

French Stand On Ruhr to Aid Mueller Regime

Aim of Paris Government Said to Assume Protection to Liberal Elements in Germany

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, April 3.—France has decided to lend her support to the liberal elements not only in the Ruhr Valley, but in the Berlin government as well. It is affirmed she will protect the anti-reactionaries in the Rhine district by persisting in her attitude that more German government troops may not enter the forbidden area. On the other hand, France believes that by taking this firm stand on this point she is helping Premier Mueller and others in the German Cabinet who desire the liberal and democratic development of Germany.

France has long been mystified by German insistence upon the necessity of suppressing the Ruhr workers. She could not understand the continuous stream of notes from Germany containing exaggerated news about Bolshevik outbreaks while information from both French and English sources was that the Ruhr basin was comparatively quiet. These latter dispatches represented the situation as capable of being handled by the German troops already in the neutral zone.

France now comes to the conclusion that underneath the surface of the actions of the German government there are two forces fighting a life and death struggle. The latest instance of this fight is the report which reached Premier Millerand yesterday that some six battalions of Reichswehr (national troops), with three or four batteries of artillery, had entered the Ruhr Valley. The German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris immediately called upon the Premier to offer explanations. He was unable to deny the movement of German troops, but he insisted that they acted without orders.

This and similar indications lead the French to believe that although the attempt of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and General von Luettwitz to seize the government failed outwardly, the forces behind the revolt are still a powerful factor in Germany and are noticeably in control of the German military machine.

Premier Mueller and the elements he represents are anxious to compromise with the Ruhr workers, but they are continually threatened by militarist sympathizers. The militarists desire to foment military operations of some kind at all costs. By this means, the French believe, they hope not only to pave the way for keeping a large German force under arms, but also gradually to reawaken the militarist spirit by their continuous activity and gradually to gain control of the government.

France believes, therefore, that by her firm opposition to the sending of more German troops into the Ruhr district she is not only saving the anti-militarist populations of the Rhine industrial districts from the oppression of the reactionaries, but she also is helping the best elements in the German government to retain the upper hand.

Bricklayers to Get $1.25 an Hour

Mayor Announces His Decision as Arbitrator: Men Asked for $1.50

Mayor Hylan, who was appointed arbitrator by agreement of employers and employees in the bricklayers' strike, has fixed the new wage scale for the workers at $1.25 an hour. Hitherto the men have been receiving $1.12½ an hour. They struck for $1.50 an hour.

The Mayor's decision, made public last night, says:

"The memo presented by both the Bricklayers Union and the Mason Builders Association is a very plain and able representation of their case on the question of the arbitration of the wage dispute submitted to me by both parties to adjust, each party agreeing to abide by my decision.

"The request of the bricklayers is for an increase of wages to $1.50 per hour for a working day of eight hours. The Mason Builders Association offered the bricklayers $1.12½ per hour for a working day of eight hours.

"Taking all facts presented into consideration, my decision is that the bricklayers shall receive $1.25 per hour for a working day of eight hours for the balance of the calendar year 1920.

"I am sure the people of the city will appreciate the concessions made by both the bricklayers and the mason builders in the settlement of this trouble, and in behalf of the people of the city, and as Mayor thank both sides for the spirit of coöperation displayed in the readjustment of this wage question. Homes and schoolhouses can now be constructed for the people of the city."

Berlin Demands France's Permission to Move on Communists, Millerand Orders Troops Recalled

War Council Plans For Drastic Action

Belgium Offers to Send Troops if Necessary; U. S. Will Not Take Part

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, April 3.—Franco-German affairs took a grave turn to-day. It is considered in well informed quarters that the latest incident creates a situation which will necessitate an advance into Germany. No American troops, however, will take part in the advance; for their special position, as outlined by President Wilson, is fully recognized by the French government.

When German Secretary Goebert demanded an interview with Premier Millerand to-day it was expected he would inform France of the German government's intention to withdraw the troops which yesterday penetrated into the Ruhr Valley without permission. Instead of this he informed M. Millerand that still further battalions of German troops had entered the neutral zone.

At yesterday's visit it was declared the government troops had advanced without orders, but to-day the Germans offered no disavowal. On the contrary, they formally demanded France's permission to take military operation against the Ruhr communists. M. Millerand expressed his great surprise at the tenor of the German demand which was made after the declaration by Germany that she did not intend to send troops into the neutral zone without France's permission. The renewal of the German request to occupy Ruhr was also in face of previous French declarations that, besides other guarantees, France would occupy Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Hanau and Hamburg militarily.

This evening after the visit of the German secretary M. Millerand sent an urgent summons to Marshal Fach and Andre Lefevre, Minister of War, who hurried to the uai d'Orsay. There a consultation was held from 6 to 8 o'clock. It is reported that late to-night grave decisions were taken in view of the impossibility at such short notice to call the Allies together for joint action.

Just as the Germans chose an August bank holiday for the events leading to the great 1914 war, they are following the same tradition in ther plot to destroy another "scrap of paper" recently signed at Versailles, it is said. Similarly, in the present case, France and Belgium stand alone before the German menace. The French government is reported to have received assurance from Belgium that she will stand by France.

Meanwhile, messages from Berlin state German troops are pouring into the neutral zone with full governmental authority.

Underground Plan Is Seen

The gravity of to-day's situation between France and Germany consists not so much in the renewal of the German request to enter Ruhr as in the obvious intentions of the German government to push this question to a crisis. French officials circles are also puzzled to know Germany's real intentions. It is believed the Germans are pushing some underground plan, whereof the real authors are those who were behind the Kapp-Luttwitz revolution.

It may be intended to accomplish the temporary destruction of the Ruhr coal mines, thus preventing deliveries of coal to France, or it may be designed to secure a jumping-off ground on the Rhine for the German army, even at the cost of sacrificing important German towns. Thirdly, it may be an attempt to seperate France from the Allies.

French Industries Depend on Coal

England and Italy are comparatively indifferent to the Ruhr question. On the other hand, France's industry depends on deliveries of Ruhr coal. Germany went out of her way to make the Ruhr question one between France and Germany by approaching France directly, instead of continuing to deal with the Allies as a whole on the subject. Finally, President Wilson's latest note both positively and negatively supports Germany as against France. President Wilson not only assented to the dispatch of further German troops into the Ruhr region, but forbade France to take any quid pro quo which would prevent this from being a simple violation of the treaty.

If there were not so many evidences of German bad faith, France might look at the present situation in another light. But, among other cir-

Prohibition Reduces Alcoholic Cases in Hospitals 90 Per Cent

Prohibition has reduced the number of alcoholic patients cared for in the hospitals of the city from 70 to 90 per cent in the last year, and in Bellevue Hospital alone has released attendants and equipment so that nearly 7,000 new patients a year, based on the average stay of five and one-half days a patient, can be cared for.

"Getting drunk will soon be a lost art," an official of New York Hospital said yesterday. "The fact that there are fewer calls for intoxication means our doctors and nurses will have more time for other work inside the hospital."

The City of New York ambulance service reports a marked drop in calls for all cases, including intoxication, has resulted since prohibition was put into force. The following figures of the service for alcoholic calls show the reduction effected in the last year.

January, 1919	412
February, 1919	364
January, 1920	307
February, 1920	133

At Bellevue, where more alcoholic cases are cared for than in any other institution in the city, the reduction in calls for ambulances to bring in "drunks" is even more impressive. Statistics follow:

January, 1919	136
February, 1919	92
January, 1920	21
February, 1920	10

The emptying of the alcoholic wards in Bellevue will permit city officials to carry out plans for giving specific attention to mental cases, greater care to maternity and more constructive treatment to tubercular cases.

New York Hospital, with the largest ambulance service of any private institution in the city, shows the following record for alcoholic calls:

January, 1919	53
February, 1919	47
January, 1920	28
February, 1920	14

Frederick D. Greene, general secretary of the United Hospital Fund, said yesterday, that while the direct effect of prohibition was noteworthy, the indirect effect would be even more impressive.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "the reduction of drink will show itself in the improvement of general health, so that when disease does come the physical condition of our people will be better able to combat it. Student doctors and nurses, who have been overworked in the past, will be able to enjoy better hours."