

WATCH WILSON FOR NEW MOVE  
Diplomats Think President Is Preparing International "Come Back."

FUME LATEST STRAW  
Grey's Letter Interpreted As "Feeler" to Block Reported Action.

President Wilson lost the world's diplomatic leadership at Paris. Is he now attempting to regain it at Washington. This was the question buzzing about the Capital's foreign circles yesterday.

The circumstances attending Secretary of State Lansing's resignation, and the President's latest communication on Fume are regarded as straws, pointing in such direction. In this connection, the American press generally is alleged to have misinterpreted Viscount Grey's letter.

This view believes that the real object of Grey's epistle to the English was to anticipate and impede any contemplated "come back" on Mr. Wilson's part. This motive is said to have led the British statesman to address the American Senate and ignore the White House. In this "feeler" for public opinion in America, Grey had the tacit consent of Italy and France, it is reasoned.

Of course, it is understood that what the President can do and what he might wish to do are two very different things. At bottom, everything depends upon the nature and completeness of his recovery. There is a pretty general disposition to believe that extensive labor and execution are still impossible for him.

Resignation's Possible Complication.  
Secretary of State Lansing's resignation gives foreign embassies here a possible lever for the attempted upsetting of any unfavorable diplomatic decisions recently made by the State Department. President Wilson's charges that Lansing usurped executive authority during his illness could provide diplomats an occasion and excuse for fresh argument on apparently closed subjects.

Consequently, embassy staffs are busy, reviewing State Department answers to international questions, which have been submitted through the State Department in the past few months. Decisions which are regarded as opposed to the fourteen points or unreasonable to the affected governments, are being carefully noted.

Such memoranda may be addressed to the new Secretary of State or possibly through indirect ways to the President himself. It is also possible that not only the Central Powers but certain allies can take advantage of the present situation to rework full American approval for their particular program.

Waiting for Public Opinion.  
However, admission is being made that there is a tendency to postpone diplomatic action of any definite nature, until the American public has expressed its attitude toward Mr. Lansing's dismissal more clearly. Foreign embassies show no disposition to rush into diplomatic blunders, which could have undesired and undesirable effects.

Moreover, ambassadors here will be guided in their policy by their home governments, or at least will do nothing without consulting them. In the latter case, they have received formal notice from the American government that Mr. Lansing is no longer connected with the State Department. This information will be read in the light of the interpretations placed in code by their embassies at Washington.

U. S. International Difficulties  
Caused By Failure of Europe To Put Confidence in America

When our ancestors came to these shores they ran many dangers; the uncharted seas, the rock-bowling coast of New England, the low-shelving sand shores of Hatteras and of Virginia were so many perils that had to be encountered before an anchor was dropped in the desired haven. Today, the perils of navigation have been solved. As you are blown by tempestuous winds and seas that run mountain high upon an unfriendly, current-dependent upon sun observations that frequently fail, or upon dead reckoning and the tell-tale talk of your lead line to ascertain your position, you project a headline upon a projecting headland tells you where you are, and with this certain knowledge all danger disappears.

Ship in Danger.  
I have been convinced for some months that our ship of state was running great danger from its uncertain course, the perplexity of its steering, the confusion of its charts, the fact that its confused course is nowhere laid down in the recognized charts of nations. The treaty that we drew up has not been ratified, and it is not clear that it has not been ended—for us. Our associates and our allies of yesterday have made peace with our common enemy, but we remain outside the peace. Before attempting to make plain the details of the anomalous and exceedingly dangerous posture in which we find ourselves, I will refer to the British radio message which has been subjected to the exasperating delays which come from indecision and ignorance, delays which in world politics have entailed a loss of that very moral prestige which is our chief asset in this, which, thanks to the fathers, we were not lacking when the emergency came.

Secret Meeting.  
The first flash I thought to read came clearly before my eyes on December 12, 1919. On that date Mr. Clemenceau, the French prime minister, an avowed imperialist, a frank and open enemy of the League of Nations, "open covenants openly arrived at," went to London and, accompanied by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, sought to achieve in secret conference there a settlement of the Adriatic question, which President Wilson had blocked in Paris. Clemenceau and his new associates found in charge of the British foreign office not the amiable and liberal Frenchman and the Englishman in actual practice. Bernstorff saw "no reason for admitting the United States into all the negotiations," while England and France and Italy excluded us from all knowledge of the plans and the policies they had entered upon as concerns Europe, Asia and Africa. And we, who by our participation in the war made the realization of these plans covenanted in secret treaties possible. We cheerfully paid the bill in blood and treasure, and our belief in the belief that they were fighting a war to end war. The things that we were really unconsciously fighting for, or at least a part of them, according to the unchallenged statements of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing before the Senate committee, were first communicated to us a month after the Peace Conference opened in Paris; that is, in February, 1919, three months after the armistice.

Pledges Caused Trouble.  
In so far as the Peace Conference came to shipwreck, it failed not because the noble ideals of the President, but because the predatory pledges the allies had mutually exchanged, in the dark days before America entered the World War with the strength to secure a decision and with a noble basis for a world settlement. We do not know what happened in the secret conference in London, and we do not know what the secret pledges contain that have been adopted by the Peace Conference since our withdrawal from its deliberations. Perhaps we have no right to know, since we withdrew. Perhaps, even had we remained, the old policy of word from Berlin, in practice from Paris and London would have prevailed, and there would have been "no need to admit the United States into all the negotiations," but we should bear in mind that it is quite possible arrangements were reached in this secret conference as dangerous to the peace of the world as is the treaty of London, and that while some of the decisions may have been communicated to us, or are to be, it is still the practice of European diplomacy not to communicate all the negotiations to the United States. But, of course, later on, we shall have to face the consequences of these agreements, however they may turn out. That is apparently our sole, our inescapable role.

Admitted Big Aid.  
These gentlemen accepted our aid, admired our energy and praised the spirit of our youth. Privately, they said, it was particularly noble of us to come in at that very moment when admitted the outlook for the entente powers was dark. But they did not say that the agreements they had already entered upon, with the British and the French, and the war measures and consented to under the whip of military disaster, or the agreements as to the territorial spoils they were later to enter upon, were all that I can think of, were absolutely antagonistic to the policies which the President had announced, which Congress had sanctioned and which the treaty-making governments had formally accepted as the guiding policy of the war. While calling upon us to restore Alsace and to correct the crime of Poland, while praising our energy and our resources that could stand the strain, they did not admit that they had pledged their countries' resources and their secret plans to the time of guaranteeing Shanghai, Japan, or of robbing Austria and most deserving ally by giving Italy a number of Dalmatian islands and a very ample foothold on the Balkan coast, which does not belong to Italy, much to the regret of those who are giving it to her.

German Liberal.  
Indeed, when you come to contrast the practice of Viviani and of Balfour to the preaching of Bernstorff, you would look as though the Germans in the treaty-making conference were liberal to us than was the Frenchman and the Englishman in actual practice. Bernstorff saw "no reason for admitting the United States into all the negotiations," while England and France and Italy excluded us from all knowledge of the plans and the policies they had entered upon as concerns Europe, Asia and Africa. And we, who by our participation in the war made the realization of these plans covenanted in secret treaties possible. We cheerfully paid the bill in blood and treasure, and our belief in the belief that they were fighting a war to end war. The things that we were really unconsciously fighting for, or at least a part of them, according to the unchallenged statements of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing before the Senate committee, were first communicated to us a month after the Peace Conference opened in Paris; that is, in February, 1919, three months after the armistice.

Knows What He Wants.  
"George Curzon does not want the earth. He would not put it that way," said a very close, American observer of this interesting and significant English minister today. "Whatever his failings may be, he has the virtue—not a common one in these perplexing days—of knowing exactly what he wants. He regards himself as a reincarnation of the John Bull of Palmerston's day, not the modified Gladstone figure, and while he would, and indeed has, been exacting against the accusation that he wants the earth, Curzon cannot consistently deny that he wants all the lands that join his, (as they say in my country), and some of the seas."

Well, this radio flash of the political compass announced that the old gang was going into secret conference for the purpose of getting in the United States. America had the knockout blow that won the war, but she was not to be represented on the steering committee that it had been hoped would lead our war-torn world into safer channels, charted in fairness and lighted by justice. Britishers like Gen. Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, who should have shouldered the burden of the new international freedom, were conspicuous by their absence from this assembly. Indeed, all idealists had been eliminated. Only practical men were in control. Some of them were the very men who helped to give Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria in flagrant violation of the foundations of the World War, in whose disastrous shadow we still sit.

PAUL F. MYERS TO AID PROPER TREASURY CHIEF CLERK

Treasury Chief Clerk Appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Paul F. Myers, chief clerk of the Treasury Department since 1917, yesterday was appointed deputy commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Wilmer H. Platt, assistant to the comptroller of the Treasury, was sworn in as his successor.

Myers was appointed chief clerk of the Treasury two years ago to succeed James L. Wilmeth, who had been appointed director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Myers entered Princeton in 1909, graduating in 1913.

After his graduation, he was appointed on a committee at the Treasury Department to draw up income tax regulations and later was appointed to the income tax division of the office of the Bureau. He became chief clerk of that bureau on April 1, 1915, and on November 1, 1917 was appointed secretary McCado as executive attorney for the bureau. On December 10 of the same year he became chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

Platt, the new chief clerk of the Treasury Department on March 4, 1886, coming from Lawrenceburg, Ind. He began his career in the office of the auditor for the War Department, rising up through the clerical grades to the office of chief clerk in 1913, was made assistant chief of the personal income tax division. He was appointed chief clerk of the Treasury in 1914 and in July, 1919, was made assistant to the comptroller.

He has been a resident of Takoma Park, Md., since 1888 and has taken an active part in civic affairs in that community for many years.

COMMITTEE TO HEAR NIGHT SCHOOL BILL

Efforts to hurry through the Senate a deficiency appropriation to remedy the plight of night school teachers, promise to be successful. This morning a bill providing \$30,000 for the use of the night schools of the District will be reported to the Senate Appropriations Committee by a subcommittee.

A provision has been inserted in the bill to legalize acceptance and payment for teaching in the night schools from February 14 on. The law becomes effective. Senators on the committee believe there will be no need for interruption of the work.

RENK COMMISSION MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS TODAY

Today is moving day for the District Rent Commission. Furniture and records, including papers of 325 appeals from dissatisfied tenants, will be moved into the commission's new quarters in the fifth floor of the Hoe Building, 1330 F street northwest.

PROPOSES 5 MILLIONS FOR ERECTING SCHOOLS

Formulation of an extensive school building program looking twenty-five years into the future and involving erection of twenty-four-room school buildings instead of the present eight and sixteen-room structures is under way. It was learned yesterday from the National Capital School Betterment Council.

A special subcommittee will be appointed to investigate conditions in schools of other cities. Dr. Van Schaick, president of the Board of Education, had pointed out that the need of a definite building program is urgently felt by this time.

WOULD LIMIT SENATE DEBATE

Senator Townsend Wants Rules Amended to Confine Speaker to Topic.

Following a speech in the Senate Saturday, in which he attacked the "dilatory and ineffective" parliamentary tactics in use, Senator Townsend, of Michigan, yesterday introduced an amendment to introduce an amendment to the standing rules of debate.

MRS. CUMMING'S BAIL REFUSED BY COURT

Newport News, Va., Feb. 16.—Judge C. W. Robinson of the Elizabeth City Circuit Court has refused to grant Mrs. Mittle Jester Cumming, who last week shot and killed her divorced husband, S. Gordon Cumming.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Louise Townsend Morse, 70 years old, wife of William H. Morse, an employee of the law library in the Congressional Library, died Saturday night at her home, 1114 Lamont street northwest, of influenza. Mrs. Morse came to Washington with her husband twenty years ago from Greensport, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the home today at 4 p. m. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Mason Garner, 77 years old, a resident of Washington for eight years, and formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., died Saturday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. R. Griffin, 141 D street southwest, after a long illness. Garner for many years was a prominent building contractor of Fredericksburg, and for nine years was vice president of the city council there. He was a Mason for fifty years; and also a Knight of Pythias. The body will be taken to Fredericksburg today for burial.

Nicholas Eckhardt, 82 years old, died Sunday at his home, 1140 Eighteenth street northwest. His health had failed steadily since the death of his wife last September. Eckhardt came to Washington from Germany at the age of 17. He fought in the civil war. He was a contractor and builder, retiring in 1900. Eckhardt is survived by two daughters—Mrs. D. N. Clapp and Mrs. W. F. Dismar—and four sons—Joseph B. Eckhardt, N. Dyer, Jr., and Nicholas, Jr.—the last named being chief clerk of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Funeral arrangements have not been completed. Burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Richard B. Tyler, 77 years old, a Confederate veteran, died Sunday at the home of Frank S. Graham, 10 Rhode Island avenue northwest, of pneumonia. Tyler came to Washington two years ago from Fairfax Courthouse. Funeral services will be held at Fairfax Courthouse tomorrow at 2 p. m.

GEORGE W. RAE, DIES IN CRASH

Poundmaster and Helpers Pinned Under Auto Hit By Army Truck.

George W. Rae, District poundmaster, died yesterday afternoon from injuries sustained when an automobile in which he was riding was struck and overturned by an army truck at Eighteenth and T streets northwest.

Rae and Joseph Burrell, colored, 65 years old, assistant employed at the pound, were pinned beneath the wreckage. Burrell was seriously injured. George Tinney, colored, another employee, was fatally injured, and Frederick Byrd, colored chauffeur of the pound car, was slightly hurt.

Louis Howard, colored, 1352 Wallace place, was driving the army truck which was overturned. He is being held at the Eighth precinct awaiting the result of the coroner's inquest this afternoon at 2.

Poundmaster Rae and his assistants were on their way from the District Building to answer a call. Their car was moving slowly south on Eighteenth street.

The army truck darted west on T street, colliding with the pound vehicle with sufficient force to overturn both automobiles.

It was several minutes before Rae and Burrell were lifted from beneath the overturned machine. The injured men were rushed to Emergency Hospital. Rae died before reaching the institution.

Steps have been taken at the District Building to arrange for compensation and pension for the men who live at 189 W street northwest. Rae's death occurred in line of duty.

Health Officer Fowler announced that Inspector Walter R. Smith will take over the poundmaster's duties temporarily.

He had been in the service of the District government since 1896. He was made poundmaster in 1914. It was stated at the health department yesterday that Rae had consumed one day of annual leave during that time.

TRADE COMMISSION POST GIVEN VIRGINIAN

The appointment by President Wilson of John Garland Pollard, of Richmond, Va., as a member of the Federal Trade Commission is one of seven major appointments that have been given or offered to Virginians during the seven years of his administration.

The other six major appointments are: Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador to Spain; Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of Currency; Robt. W. Woolley and H. C. Stuart to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Stuart declined the post.

Mr. Pollard was attorney general of Virginia in Governor Stuart's administration and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1915.

A motion was filed by the District yesterday in the District Supreme Court asking that judgment be entered against the Washington Terminal Company in the suit of the District to recover \$54,621.17, from the defendant company.

The sum named represents unpaid taxes on all streets, avenues and alleys which were closed to the public and given into possession of the company for use of the Terminal Station provided for by act of Congress approved February 23, 1903. The property now is occupied as a station site and right of way. Conrad H. Spynn, former Corporation Counsel, is named as attorney for the District.

Consider Applications For Board of Trade

New applications for membership in the Washington Board of Trade will be considered at a meeting of the membership committee tomorrow afternoon. Chairman E. E. Ramey will preside.

Delinite recommendations on means for obtaining a merger of the two local street railway systems will be adopted tonight when the public utilities committee of the board meets to draw up its report for presentation to the full board tomorrow night at the Willard Hotel.

Charles W. Darr, chairman of the public utilities committee, will hear the report of the special subcommittee appointed to investigate the various merger bills.

SOCIETY BALL SEEN IN MOVIES

American Pageant of Navy League in Films Here Within Two Weeks.

A seven-reel motion picture of the American pageant and ball given at the New Willard last week will be shown in Washington within two weeks, the Navy League announces yesterday.

Artists who were present have declared that despite the fact that comparatively few of the 600 participants had ever before posed before a movie camera that the pageant was well arranged. Mrs. James Carroll, Franco chairman; Mrs. Newton D. Baker, vice chairman of the ball, and Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, of the District Community Service, who arranged the pageant have received much praise for the work.

Keen interest has been aroused in social circles by the announcement that those who took part will be given an opportunity to view themselves, and also judge whether or not they like themselves on the screen.

The makers of the film have declared that the men, women and girls who took part in the pageant conducted themselves admirably when before the camera. It is announced that admission to the first showing will probably be by invitation only.

T. P. A. to Meet in Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 16.—Arrangements are being made for the annual convention of the State division of the Travelers' Protective Association which will be held here in May.

The Proof  
ONLY a few years ago at big hotels and clubs, the demand was mostly for expensive, straight Turkish cigarettes. Today, men base their choice on taste rather than price—and so Fatima, with its common-sense, "just-enough-Turkish" blend, is the steady leader at these and most other such places.

Why? "Just enough Turkish"

FATIMA  
A Sensible Cigarette

Can You Keep Enough Clean Clothes for the Children?

THE THOR Electric Washing Machine has solved for the modern mother the problem of keeping enough clean clothes to dress the children as many times a day as may be necessary.

The THOR has enclosed gears; the atalog, which takes the strain off the motor; the revolving wooden cylinder, which need not be lifted out because the THOR is self-cleanable—and every feature for the safe and efficient washing of clothes.

Each week this electric servant does the washing in nearly half a million homes. It takes only an hour and costs 3 cents for the electricity.

A new shipment—ordered months ago—has just been received. These may be had—

SPECIAL!—at last year's price—UNTIL FEB. 21

After Saturday the Price Will Be \$15 More.

This new lot includes the first Thors with perfected Swinging Wringers to reach Washington this year.

Thors with stationary wringers or swinging wringers ordered before Saturday mean a saving of \$15, and may be had for only—

\$15 Now BALANCE MAY BE MET IN EASY PAYMENTS.

REMEMBER, this special price and offer is for one week only. NOW is the time to buy.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

OR PHONE MAIN 7260 PROMPTLY.

Potomac Electric Power Co.  
14th and C Streets N. W.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY  
Please send me a Thor Washing Machine in accordance with your advertised offer.

SPECIAL CASH OFFER.  
I agree to pay \$118.75 for Stationary Wringer Thor..... \$128.75 for Swinging Wringer Thor..... (Please check which).

SPECIAL DEFERRED PAYMENTS.  
I agree to pay \$15 on delivery of the machine and \$10 each month until the full amount (\$125 for Stationary Wringer Thor..... \$135 for Swinging Wringer Thor.....) (Please check which) is paid.  
It is agreed that the Thor Washer remains your property until all payments are completed.

Name.....  
Address.....