

G. O. P. BATTLE GROWS BITTER; JOHNSON BUSY

Senator Pushes Campaign With Vigorous Attacks On Wood and Lowden.

TREATY A BIG FACTOR Majority of Democratic Candidates for Nomina- tion Hold Back.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.
New York, March 14.—If the relative activities of the friends of those aspiring gentlemen commonly referred to as Presidential possibilities, are at all significant the Democratic nomination seems to be looked on as a prize little worth effort. For while the traditional welkin rings with the appeals, the charges and the counter charges of those who are seeking the Republican nomination it is but seldom that the voice of a Democrat is recognizable above the din.

Attorney General Palmer is frankly in the fight for the Democratic leadership, as evidenced by his letter to the Georgia Democrats. But what other Democrat has come forward? Champ Clark has given evidence of a receptive disposition, and the alcoholic Atlas, Edwards of New Jersey, is very much in the fight. But Mr. Clark's attitude is, like that of Mr. McAdoo, Senator Owen, Mr. Gerard and Governor Cox, rather that of a man who is willing to wait later contingencies than one who urges his friends to get out into the open at once and fight for delegates.

Resort to Mudslings.

On the side of the Republicans we have candidates not merely harnstorming about the subject, but getting down to mud slinging in the traditional political way. At the present time Senator Johnson is wounding up a speaking tour in the Middle West, and his manager here promises he will presently enter New York and campaign for delegates on the primary issue of opposition to Article X.

Incidentally he will continue his attacks upon the "barrel" and Wood candidates as savoring too much of the "barrel" in politics. There is a widespread feeling that the Johnson forces have been shrewd in raising this question of campaign expenses. The revelations which are daily being made in the Newberry trial in Michigan are having a serious effect upon public opinion, and may be the cause of a sort of "barrel" in politics. The revelations which are daily being made in the Newberry trial in Michigan are having a serious effect upon public opinion, and may be the cause of a sort of "barrel" in politics.

Work Under Surface.

Systematic work is being done for Johnson in New York, more indeed than on the surface seems to be in progress for a Lower Republican candidate pledged to him are named in twelve districts in opposition to those named by the "regular" Republican organization. A man who has been a thorn in the side of the party managers since he took, almost by default, the regular Republican nomination for mayor in 1917, and who has been contending strenuously for the defeat of Mayor Mitchell, is a candidate for delegate-at-large in the Johnson interest. Fighting, as usual, outside the regular lines, Bennett may be relied upon to make things lively for the makers of states.

It will be interesting to note New York's response to the Senator Johnson's appeal for support in his antagonism to Article X. So far as general opinion can be judged by the conversation of men in the streets of New York as a whole, rather favorable to the adoption of the treaty without further delay, and with any of the compromise reservations to Article X that have been suggested.

Johnson's Policy Questioned.

This element may be relied upon to rally to Johnson's support. Unfortunately for him, however, it is mainly in the ranks of the Democratic party that voters of this way of thinking are to be found, while the newspapers voicing his views are normally classed as Democratic, though they have but seldom been found supporting a Democratic candidate. Political observers are inclined to question the wisdom of Senator Johnson in basing his hopes for New York delegates so largely on this issue. While the intrepid Californian is attacking both Wood and Lowden on the ground of undue expenditure of money in the search for delegates for the campaign, the manager of the general is endeavoring to lure the Illinois governor into making some admission of hostility to military training. It appears that from the Lowden

Shop Committee Organized In Columbus, O. Postoffice Innovation for Government

(By Staff Correspondent.)
Columbus, Ohio, March 14.—What is claimed to be the first "shop committee" in a United States government department has been organized in the Columbus postoffice. The committee masquerades under the name of "cabinet" but for all practical purposes the postoffice employees have a hand in managing Uncle Sam's business.

The sponsor for the plan, Assistant Postmaster W. B. Robinson, disassociates any idea of a Soviet or socialistic system from the scheme, and maintains that the organization is purely for the betterment of the service. The unique thing about it is that there is no hope of reward connected with the enterprise except

as the morale of the department may be improved and thus greater contentment be the result.

Robinson admitted that, due to various causes—principally the question of wages—efficiency has suffered and the labor turnover became greater and greater. All the employees were taken into the confidence of the executive department and suggestions were asked.

Committees were organized representative of every class in the postoffice. There are twelve of these functioning at the present time having to do with such problems as welfare of personnel, regulations, standardization, examination, efficiency, clerical schedules, furniture, supplies and training of substitutes.

Postmaster Pleas Personnel.

The first committees were appointed by the assistant postmaster. If the scheme works these will be succeeded by those elected direct by the employees. As the organization has been in operation but a comparatively short time a conclusive test of the system has not been possible. That the employees are alive to their opportunities was made evident by the forty-one suggestions for betterment of the service as soon as the plan was announced. Some of these have been acted upon after being approved by Postmaster Kinnear.

Each suggestion, as it comes in, is referred to the proper committee which makes a written report to the "cabinet" and after this has acted it goes to the postmaster for approval or rejection.

Never Tried Before.

"Under this plan," said Robinson, "each employee can initiate administrative measures and, through the various committees, the membership of which consists for the greater part of clerks and carriers,

are now being perplexed. They are alarmed. They are frank in their concern over what the national conventions may do with respect to the treaty. Their private conversations held in the public statements. There are many confusing elements in the situation.

Bryan Dne Here Wednesday.

William Jennings Bryan is due in Washington on Wednesday to make his concluding effort to swing the treaty. William votes to ratify the treaty. Bryan hopes to convince the Democratic party that it should not enter the campaign on the issue of unreserved ratification of the treaty.

Cork to Fight Raids On Sinn Fein Homes

Cork, March 14.—The city government held a meeting to protest against police tactics in forcing entry into Sinn Fein homes. The Lord Mayor said if police continued this practice citizens would be forced to take measures to protect their property.

WOMEN RENEW FIGHT FOR VOTE

Center Efforts on Vermont Legislature as Delaware Opposition Develops.

Development of opposition to suffrage ratification in Delaware caused leaders of the suffrage party in Washington yesterday to renew their efforts to obtain favorable action from the Governor of Vermont, who so far has refused to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of voting upon the amendment.

Leaders of the National Woman's party assert that the efforts of interests opposed to suffrage have increased in strength and bitterness in each of the last ratification States. Borden after a hard fight and by a close margin in New Jersey, New Mexico and West Virginia, they are counted on to make a last desperate effort in Delaware.

"The overwhelming majority of Republicans in the Delaware legislature puts the situation in that State entirely in the hands of the Republican party," said Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party yesterday. "Failure in Delaware would make necessary a special session of the Vermont or Connecticut legislature and would leave us without the leeway of a single State should the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ohio referendum case go against us."

FOUR SEAMEN LOST OFF NEW ENGLAND

(By Herald Licensed Wire.)
Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 14.—Coast Guardsmen along the southern New England coast were searching tonight for some trace of four seamen and a United States Shipping Board engineer, missing since Friday afternoon, when they left here in a power boat. Mariners fear the boat and her crew became lost in the fog, went to the rocks and the boat sank with all on board.

The four men were from the crippled Shipping Board schooner J. G. Shaw, which had been towed here. They had brought the J. G. Shaw's captain, John J. Cole, ashore and were returning to the schooner, carrying the engineer.

LAST SAD RITES ON PEACE PACT TO BEGIN TODAY

Senate Vote on Treaty to Be Mere Formality, With Defeat Certain.

MUST GO TO PEOPLE Lawmakers Wonder What Effect Stand Will Have On Own Elections.

By ROBERT T. BARRY.
The treaty of Versailles is packing its various articles and preparing to seek a more hospitable abode than the Senate. It is ready to travel among the American people, soliciting their embraces. It has been standing on the Senate doorstep for many weary months, and has about concluded there is no body home.

The Senate will vote this week. The result is regarded as settled in advance. Senators are prepared for the final show-down in a spirit very much akin to that of Republicans in Texas going to the polls to try to elect a governor. The treaty's chances are about as bright. The tabulation of the vote is a mere form. The necessary constitutional majority of the Senate is not yet ready to accept the league of nations' covenant into the bosom of the nation's foreign relations.

Article Ten Due Today.

Article Ten will be discussed today. The original Lodge reservation, once hailed as an "irreducible minimum," has been scrapped. The Lodge substitute will be adopted. Senators opposed to the substitute have been trying for three days to ascertain the reason for discarding the original reservation, for a substitute held to involve no sacrifice of principle. The answer given them has been "just because."

The physical persons of Senators may be at the Capitol this week. Senators who will be roving the uncharted seas of the political campaign. Those who must face their constituents for re-election are wondering "just where we are now. They are perplexed. They are alarmed. They are frank in their concern over what the national conventions may do with respect to the treaty. Their private conversations held in the public statements. There are many confusing elements in the situation.

May Send Reinforcements.

The purpose of the conference is understood by the general staff to be a decision as to whether the French and British to send heavy reinforcements to the limit of the Rhine bridgeheads, which they control. Gen. Allen, at Cologne, is expected to permit an equal number to advance to the limit of the American zone of occupation, in accordance with the reported plans of Gen. Foch.

President Sole Arbitrator.

This action would simply be a precautionary move, in case order in the regions under the jurisdiction of the allied armies, and also to enable these forces, if the worst expectations are realized, to strike into the interior of Germany. In this connection, however, the American troops must be considered apart from those of the British and French. The President would be the sole arbitrator so far as the activities of the American soldiers are concerned. He is, under the terms of the armistice, able not only to order the American troops into Germany, but to send reinforcements as well, unless restrained by Congress. The forces of the Von Kapp government or those of the fallen Ebert regime. Even if a bloody civil war broke out in Germany, the allies would be under no obligation to intervene so long as the fighting was confined to the boundaries of Germany, and the boundaries established by the allies were not violated.

Princes' Appearance Contradictory.

Officials here question the report from Europe that Prince Eitel Friedrich is "fair-haired" son of the revolutionists. If this were the case they declare it would be suicidal for Germany and totally at variance with the policy which von Kapp has proclaimed to the world. One of the cardinals of the next few weeks will alone determine the eventual policy toward Germany by the allies and the United States. If the von Kapp government has elements of strength which make its existence appear certain, and if it adopts a conciliatory attitude with regard to the allies, it probably will be recognized as the de facto government of Germany, and will be bound by the treaty of Versailles.

Senators Make Prediction.

While the general opinion was that the revolution would not affect the treaty situation here, there were a number of Senators who said that once the present treaty is defeated it will be necessary to make a separate pact with Germany. But if it is not, the President would again run afoul the President, as he could pigeon hole a new treaty in the same manner as he is expected to dispose of this one. Congress might escape further difficulties by passing a resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end.

Fire Destroys Tin Mill; Loss Placed at \$500,000

Waynesburg, Pa., March 14.—The annealing and finishing plants of the American Steel Company's tin mill in West Waynesburg were destroyed today by fire. The loss, estimated at \$500,000, is almost completely covered by insurance. The finishing building was \$300,000 worth of tin which was to have been shipped this month to foreign countries. It is a total loss.

PACT CRISIS BRINGS POINDEXTER TO D. C.

Senator Poindexter has abandoned his campaign trip to South Dakota and returned to Washington to join in the treaty fight.

Senators of the treaty opposition wired Poindexter of the present critical situation and he cancelled all speaking engagements and took the first train back to the Capital.

WARFARE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA PLANNED BY NEW GERMAN RULERS TO WIN RECOGNITION FROM ALLIES

Capital Lacks Official News From Germany

State Department Receives Little Information of Later Developments.

EBERT IN DRESDEN Only Statement Issued Con- firms Previous Press Dispatches.

Little new information regarding the German revolt was received yesterday by the State Department. It issued one short announcement reading as follows: "Department of State official advices received today (Sunday) are confirmatory of the press reports of the arrival of Friedrich Ebert at Dresden, along with some of those who were affiliated with him in the government of Germany."

Interest in Mayence.

The immediate concern to the White House and War Department officials is the object of the meeting called for today by Marshal Foch. It will be held in Mayence and will be presided over by the American zone of occupation. Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, the chief of staff of the British army, and Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, before any decisive action could be taken outside of the zone of occupation. Gen. Allen would have to communicate with the War Department.

A sincere supporter of the treaty may say "a truce upon both your houses. My vote will be wholly uninfluenced by the attitude of the parties in the Senate on the treaty."

When it comes to the President, who controls the Democratic Senators, the sincere supporters of the league will indignantly and properly fix the ultimate responsibility on him for the dreary hopelessness of the present situation. Unable to secure the whole loaf he rejects the opportunity to have nine-tenths thereof and adds to the chaos and suffering of the world which our membership in the league would help much to remedy. So far as the issue of the league affects the next election, he will have furnished the strongest motive to many of both parties for voting against him and his party.

The Democratic factions, like the extreme Irish and the pro-Germans, will continue to oppose him and his party because he created and favored the league. The sincere Republican supporters of the league will oppose him and his party because, having created it, he has deliberately destroyed it.

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W. H. TAFT BLAMES BLOCKING OF TREATY FOR REVOLUTION

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The moderates in Germany have been overcome by a revolution. They represented the real republican element in that country. They were opposed to kaiserism and militarism. They were hoping that the United States would become a member of the league of nations.

They wished this because they knew she was disinterested and had no other motive in enforcing the treaty against Germany than a desire for justice and for preventing a war of revenge. They hoped, therefore, that they could count on the United States to ameliorate and mitigate the hard conditions of the treaty when time should justify it.

Moreover, they were a group more in sympathy with the league of nations than any other in Germany, and were likely to be aided in maintaining their power and a peaceable Germany by the united strength of the league. The reports which came from Germany that they were anxious to have the treaty ratified in this country therefore can well be credited. The long fight over ratification, our refusal to ratify in November and the dragging debate since have certainly been a factor in weakening the prestige and popular support of the Ebert government and have contributed to its downfall.

This revolution is only one of the many discouraging circumstances that must follow in the train of the failure to reach a compromise on the treaty. Who will be held responsible? For Article X, which is in the crux of the controversy, forty of the Democrats have agreed to vote for substitutes, both of which go exactly as far as the Lodge reservation, in that each destroys the binding and legal obligations of the United States to do anything under Article X which Congress does not choose to do. The majority of the Senate have chosen one form, the minority another, but they mean the same thing.

In the judgment of impartial friends of the treaty the original Lodge reservation is just as good as any of the others. Where there is no substantial difference the views of the majority should naturally prevail in securing the necessary two-thirds. The minority, in standing out, therefore, are taking the burden of the treaty's defeat. Of course, the majority are not themselves free from the same criticism in insisting on a mere verbal difference. But when the minority look forward to making it an issue in the campaign, how can they ask for votes against the majority for the same unreasonable obstinacy of which they themselves are guilty?

The Democrats are marching forward into a hopeless position in the next campaign. They have made it worse by their action or lack of action on the treaty. No one interested in having the treaty ratified can be induced to leave the Republican party and vote for the Democratic party on any such ground as they will attempt to present.

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Allies, Alarmed at Revolt, May Interfere in Germany To Safeguard Peace Terms

Washington Herald-Public Ledger Service, Special Cable Dispatch.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
London, March 14.—The sensational German developments electrified Europe as if another war had been declared. While the situation for the present is not so critical as that, officials in London and Paris realize that the allies are confronted with a grave event which may compel them to take sides in the German controversy if there is any indication that the militarist coup will interfere with the execution of the peace terms.

Plot to Restore Monarchy Reported.

From German sources I have obtained details of a Pan-German plot which has as its ultimate object the restoration of the monarchy eventually with the former Kaiser's grandson as king under Hindenburg's regency. The Crown Prince's eldest son is now in Germany with his mother, who has always been very popular. By considering a prince still in his early teens as Germany's future ruler, the monarchists hoped in this manner to restore the Hohenzollerns despite the fact that the former Kaiser and Crown Prince are interned in Holland. The monarchists also expected by selecting a youthful prince under a regency that they would satisfy the German tendency toward a restoration of the monarchy.

HAPSBURG MEN SLEEP-DEATH GIVE UP TITLES CLAIMS WOMAN

Olten, Switzerland, March 14.—Six of the Hapsburg archdukes, who attended a family council here yesterday, resolved to renounce their titles and privileges of nobility and assume plebeian names. Those who signed the formal renunciation agreement were Archdukes Max, Eugene, Friedrich, Pierre, Ferdinand and Albrecht. The agreement stipulates, however, that former Emperor Charles shall remain the recognized head of the family.

Panic Follows Fire on "L."

New York, March 14.—There was panic among some 300 passengers today when fire on a Third Avenue "L" train partly destroyed three cars, at Tenth street. No one was seriously hurt.

Want Treaty Abrogated to Enlarge Army

Von Luettwitz Says Coun- try Needs More Than 100,000 Men Allowed.

DENY MONARCHY PLOT General Strike, if Launched, Will Be Answered With Machine Guns.

London, March 14.—With the war cry "down with Bolshevism," the new militarist government of Germany means to win immediate recognition by the allies and America and their support in a huge military offensive against Soviet Russia in May.

Gen. Baron von Luettwitz, the de facto military dictator, revealed this plan of action today, when he declared the new regime "wants" more than the numerical strength of 100,000 men to which the Versailles treaty limits Germany's standing army.

Denies Monarchist Plans.

Simultaneously, the Kapp-Luettwitz government declared in a "message to the world" that it does not intend restoring the monarchy. Wielding a reign of ruthless suppression of all opposition and threatening to break up all strikes with machine gun fire, the new regime spent the last twenty-four hours consolidating its position throughout the greater part of Germany with the exception of some of the Southern States, notably Bavaria and Wuerttemberg, where the traditional antagonism toward Prussia shows strong signs of crystallizing into armed resistance.

In Saxony it won a bloodless victory over an incipient counter revolt when 2,000 Saxon troops under Gen. Maerker went over to the Luettwitz army. Upon these troops Friedrich Ebert and his deposed ministry had counted as a nucleus for an army with which to regain power. Their desertion forced Ebert and his ministers to flee from Dresden, the Saxon capital and they are now heading for Stuttgart, capital of Wuerttemberg.

Ebert's Arrest Ordered.

Rumors of collusion between the old and new regimes are somewhat discredited by the fact that Minister of Defense Luettwitz has ordered the arrest of both ex-President Ebert and the deposed chancellor, Gustav Bauer, on the charge of high treason.

Mystery shrouds the whereabouts and activities of Gustav Noske, military dictator in Ebert's regime, some reports saying he has surrendered, while others insist he is organizing a counter revolt.

The German naval and commerce fleets at Kiel and Hamburg, respectively, have surrendered to the de facto government, but the dock workers in both ports are denying it, resulting in clashes with marines. Riots raged in Dusseldorf, where blood was shed and several were killed, and in Frankfurt and other industrial centers, where the workers proclaimed general strikes. Berlin is reported quiet, but strikes are said to be paralyzing the capital.

Show-down Due Today.

Not until tomorrow, however, the first work day since the militarist coup, will the nation as a whole have a chance to show by deeds with whom it sympathizes. On the face of what little passed through the ironclad Berlin censorship today, the chances seem to be overwhelmingly on the side of the Kapp-Luettwitz regime. The great mass of soldiers throughout the land appear to have embraced its cause, and the strength of the militarist appeal to the soldiery was shown by the suddenness with which the Saxon troops deserted Ebert.

HAMBURG SURPRISED; OPPOSES CIVIL WAR

(Washington Herald-Public Ledger Service, Special Cable Dispatch.)
By S. B. CONGER.
Hamburg, March 14.—Hamburg wishes no civil war and will accept whatever government ultimately establishes itself at Berlin. Oberburgermeister Dietel, president of the Hamburg Free State, informed your correspondent.

The Hamburg government, which was completely surprised by the Berlin revolution, stands passive toward developments, bending every effort toward maintaining order in the city and republic by quieting the workers and preventing industrial outbreaks which it is feared may result as a reaction.

Distal, as a first step toward avoiding any provocation of labor, asked the commander of the commonwealth troops, Col. Von Wagnenhein, to keep the garrison in its barracks and entrusted the maintenance of order to the regular security police, under the command of the police chief.

"Go to Hell" Is Greeting To Arrivals in This Town

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—If you go to Gaylord, Minn., seeking a hostelry, don't be chagrined if the bus driver remarks: "Go to hell."

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