1921

THE WEATHER: Fair and colder today; fair tomorrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 61. Detailed report on page 11.

The Washington Herald

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COLOMBIA PACT SPLITS SENATE G. O. P. FORCES

Coalition of Parties Compels Adjournment to Defer Action.

HARDING MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL ONE

Johnson Insists on Defending Roosevelt's Name in Session.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

The first ruction of the Harding administration developed yesterday when the President sent a message to the Senate urging immediate ratification of the treaty providing that the United States pay Colombia $25,000,000 as balm for the loss of Panama.

Republicans who feel that the Colombian treaty represents an attempt to besmirch the reputation of Theodore Roosevelt with the imputation that he incited the cession of Panama were up in arms at once. The demonstration of hostility was such that administration leaders virtually abandoned hope of ratification of the treaty at the present special session of the Senate.

An effort is now being made to obtain an agreement to take up the treaty on a fixed date in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, and in that event the special session of the Senate will adjourn next Saturday.

Merits Not Discussed.

The President's message was received and read in secret session, and was not made public. It is understood to have been very general in nature and did not enter into a discussion of the merits of the treaty. Mr. Harding merely expressed the desire for quick action, on the ground that ratification was necessary to restore cordial relations between the United States and Colombia.

The moment the reading of the message was concluded Senator Hiram Johnson was on his feet demanding consideration of the treaty in open session. In this he was supported by Senators Borah, Lenroot and Kellogg.

They declared that in view of the precedent set by the Senate during the consideration of the treaty of Versailles, it would be most unfortunate to revert to the old practice of considering such a matter as the Colombian treaty behind closed doors. They pointed out further that the treaty had already been discussed in the open and that no good would come from throwing a veil of mystery over the final proceedings.

Would Answer Critics.

Senator Johnson called attention to the fact that charges have been made time and again by Democratic Senators against Theodore Roosevelt in connection with the part played by Mr. Roosevelt in the Panama revolution and he wanted an opportunity to answer these assertions in public.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, told the Senate that he had an important statement regarding the treaty to make to Senators in confidence. Opponents of the treaty suggested that he make the statement in confidence and that the doors of the Senate then be thrown open to the public. Before a decision could be reached on this point, however, new complications were added to the situation by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader, who said he was opposed to taking the treaty up at the present session. Mr. Underwood declared that Democratic Senators were in need of a rest and that the only chance for a vacation they would have would be removed if the Senate was held in a long-drawnout session to ratify the Colombian treaty.

A quickly arranged alliance of the insurging Republicans and the Democrats followed Mr. Underwood's statement. The Democrats rallied to a man behind Senator Underwood's demands for a postponement of action. On the Republican side, a poll disclosed at least twenty-one Senators strongly opposed to the Colombian treaty.

Coalition Gains Control.

Although many of the Democrats favor ratification of the treaty, they were willing to unite with the Republican insurgents to the extent of forcing a postponement. The coalition mustered considerably over a majority of the Senate and an adjournment followed.

Senator Lodge gave opposition Republicans to understand later in the day that he would have no objection to postponing action until next session if a date were fixed for taking up the pact later on. The insurgents were inclined to enter such an agreement.

It was reported that administration leaders are prepared to disclose new and important reasons for ratifying the treaty. It is also stated that Secretary of the Interior Fall, who has been largely instrumental in persuading Mr. Harding to revive the Colombina treaty, will be able to furnish information to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt was not opposed to ratification of the pact, although when it was first proposed he denounced it as "international blackmail."

Planes on Skis Used For Arctic Oil Trips

EDMONDTON, Alta., March 9.—Skis fitted to steel airplanes to carry men and supplies to oil fields in Northern Canada, have proved a success, it was stated here today. The machines land or take off from ice or snow with ease, it was said.

Weeks, New War Secretary Forthright in Demeanor

Onetime Midshipman in Navy Strongly in Contrast With His Predecessor.

By EYEWITNESS.

"Are you the dean?"

"No, Mr. Secretary."

"Well, you ought to be!"

John W. Weeks was speaking to good old Matt Tighe of the snow-white thatch, who stood in the front line of the new war minister's first conference in the War Department with the Washington correspondents.

He moved his eyes from Mr. Tighe's William Winter countenance which seemed to interest him, and briefly took in the whole group with a gaze not unfriendly, but by no means placatory.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "You can depend on me all the time to tell you everything I can every day. If I can't talk that ends it."

Contrast to Baker.

It is hardly necessary to add that John W. Weeks is direct.

Those who, knowing him long, have a right to use a stronger word, say he is forthright.

In that attribute of directness he is an emphatic contrast to Baker.

Weeks' promise to the correspondents about "everything every day" is very different from Baker's way, which was either to avoid telling anything by droning "I can't discuss that" or to tell the men what he thought was a funny story.

John W. Weeks stood with half-smoked cigar between the first two fingers of his left hand as he talked, and with a soft woolen hat crumpled in his right. He might have been speaking as the mayor of Newton, Mass., which he twice was, after he had been three years alderman. His eyes, a shade austere at first, became pleasant enough as he answered, mostly with "I don't know" and "It isn't decided," a swift patter of questions about Gen. Wood's mission to the Philippines.

Having cleared them away, he said, "I have an appointment with the President at 3 o'clock. It is 3 now. Some of the matters you have been asking about are to be taken up. I must go."

Weeks' tone is level, correct and unemotionalized; the utterance always precise, and the sentences short. He has none of the routine effusiveness of the politician wanting to be liked.

He has the shining dome of Denby and Daugherty and the kind of dignity that gets itself respected without assertion of it. He would be mannerly to you and expect the same. I heard him described as a "typical Bostonian," but as I have heard the same about every Bostonian the description does not go very far as a definition. Also came that other routine phrase, "essentially a business man," which also may mean much or nothing. Nor is it exact as applied to this man, who has a good deal of subdued polish to his personality and much unflustered Yankee vision in his deeds.

After only four years in the house he put through the $240,000,000 postal bill. That was bigger money in 1909 than it is now, and Weeks' bill was so perfect that it went through the Senate just as written by him.

He also wrote and managed the passage of the bill creating the postal savings branch of the Post Office Department.

That took vision of the kind that both sees and imparts.

Doesn't Look His 61 years.

Weeks is 61 and does not look it. If you did not know his profession you would say he was a banker and you would be partly right. He once said to Jim Morrow, "I went into banking when I didn't know the difference between a sight draft and a promissory note." But he was a success at it, just as he has been at everything he ever went into, except the time he wanted to be President of the United States. The Republican convention of 1916 gave him 105 votes and that was as far as he got.

As for banking, he sold out to his partners eight years ago—when he was elected to the United States Senate—every interest that he thought might affect his judgment and his acts as a lawmaker.

Besides banker, he has been farm boy, country school teacher, midshipman, alderman, mayor, United States Representative and Senator (fourteen years of those last two), and now Secretary of War, with a program far from as bouncing as

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

FALL OF RUSSIAN CAPITAL TO WHITE FORCES REPORTED

Account of Fierce Battle In Petrograd Streets Reaches London.

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch to the London Times from Riga states that official news has been received that the revolutionaries have captured Petrograd.

The report declares that the Soviet armies suffered heavy losses and that the Red leaders escaped in automobiles.

The Times says that the Russian legation at Riga has learned that Krassnaya, Gorka and Oranisabaum have gone revolutionary.

LONDON, March 9.—In terrific street fighting in Petrograd today, according to fragmentary reports from border states reaching London, the rebels made sweeping gains, consolidating them and forcing the Soviet troops to retire. Many of Trotzky's soldiers refused to fight, the dispatches say, and the only forces which the Bolsheviki could use to oppose the on-march of the rebels were 10,000 Finns.

A dispatch from the official Soviet wireless station in Moscow admits that communications with Siberia have been cut off for a fortnight. In some sources this fact is attributed to Royalists, who, supposedly under the leadership of Grand Duke Michael, brother of the last Czar, have seized the present opportunity for a demonstration.

There has been a constant flow of messages between the Moscow and Kronstadt radio stations, the former trying to induce the rebels to surrender, and the latter defying the Soviets and announcing that Kronstadt is now a republic, having initiated a new revolution.

(Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune, Inc.)

MRS. HAMAN EAGER TO CONVICT CLARA

ARDMORE, Okla., March 9.—"I'm going to do all in my power to avenge my husband's death," Mrs. John L. Hamon announced, arriving here today for the trial of Clara Smith, which opens tomorrow.

Mrs. Hamon was accompanied by James (Ropes) O'Brien, former State's attorney, of Chicago, who has a reputation of sending people to the gallows. He is special prosecutor.

The widow of Hamon, famous Oklahoma politician and oil magnate, and Republican national committeeman, was bitter and at the same time deadly cool as she discussed the case of Clara Smith, accused of killing her husband.

It was disclosed that Mrs. Hamon will be the star witness for the State. She is eager to go on the stand and speak the words which she believes will send Clara Smith to death.

McLean to Provide Links for Harding

President Harding and his friends are to play their rounds of golf in the future on a $300,000 course to be provided by E. B. McLean.

Mr. McLean has purchased 88 acres of land adjoining his country place, Friendship, for the creation of links that will rank as one of the finest private courses in the country. Work is to begin on the project at once.

There is to be a bungalow on the course equipped with all the comforts of home and club house. In this retreat the President and his friends will enjoy a privacy impossible to attain on the Country Club links, on which he is now playing, and it is less than fifteen minutes' motor ride from the White House.

Sing Sing Trusty Walks Away

OSSINING, N. Y., March 9.—Louis De Wolff, a trusty in the Sing Sing prison stables, escaped early today. Wolff took advantage of a heavy fog and simply walked away. The stables are outside the prison walls.

HARDING PICKS DR. SAWYER FOR WELFARE TASK

Ohioan to Lay Groundwork for Creation of New Department.

RANK AS GENERAL TO GIVE AUTHORITY

White House Statement Supplemented by Outline of Plans

One of the most important departmental surveys, possible to be followed by the creation of an entirely new department, was entrusted by President Harding to Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio, his physician and lifelong friend, yesterday.

Upon the completion of Dr. Sawyer's important task, President Harding will ask Congress to enact the legislation necessary to create a Department of Education and Public Welfare, a new Cabinet portfolio, which probably will be held by a woman.

In Proposed Department.

To this department will be transferred the following governmental agencies and all their activities:

The Woman's Bureau and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

War Risk Insurance Bureau and Public Health Service, now under the Treasury Department.

Federal Board for Vocational Education and all other governmental agencies dealing with soldier relief. It is contemplated that all activities which have to do with the war veterans will be concentrated in one bureau under the new department.

It also is planned to transfer to the new department the administration of those functions dealing with naturalization and Americanization of aliens. Under this plan the Americanization Bureau of the Department of Labor would be transferred to the new department.

White House Announcement.

Formal announcement of Dr. Sawyer's selection to lay the foundation of the new department was contained in the following statement made public at the White House.

"President Harding has long since been convinced that the affairs relating to public welfare, such as public health, education and social justice, are so intimately related and vital to the nation's perpetuity, that he has decided to begin at once a careful survey of all matters pertaining to these subjects.

"That there may be no delay, he has nominated Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, of Marion, a man of long and practical experience in such matters, to a brigadier generalcy in the Medical Corps of the United States army, thereby not only securing the services of Dr. Sawyer as a physician at the White House when professional attention is necessary, but also giving to him direct authority to make a thorough investigation of the needs of these subjects and to present the accumulated facts with such suggestions as his observations may warrant in the bringing about of a concrete plan of co-ordination and most efficient and economic operation of these affairs."

Sawyer Outlines Plans.

When informed of this announcement, Dr. Sawyer outlined his plans for laying the groundwork of the new department.

"It will be an undertaking which, when completed, will advance social welfare in America," said Dr. Sawyer. "President Harding is for it, as he has frequently indicated in his public utterances.

"The real basis of the idea is this: That there is a very intimate relation between public health, education and so-called 'social justice.' We are going to investigate these subjects, find out what they really represent and mean, and see how they can be co-ordinated into a general plan.

"The public health is very closely

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Freezing Point Day's Objective Of Thermometer

"Don't take 'em off!"

That is the latest advice from the weather man, who says that along about tonight the thermometer will drop to about the freezing point.

Looking at the thermometer last night, the weather man noticed the mercury had touched 60 and then said:

"By tomorrow night you'll be down to 30 or 32."

He then said the cold spell will touch the entire Eastern half of the country. He said the cold is coming from Canada, where in Manitoba it was then 15 below zero. It was 6 below in Duluth, Minn., on our side of the line.

Just to warn us not to think spring is here or hereabouts, the weather man said the cold spell may continue up to April, and also reminded the public that it was March 12, 13 and 14, 1888, that we had the big blizzard.

So you better "keep 'em on" until the winter is entirely over.

The Pennsylvania avenue weather kiosk instruments indicated a drop of fifteen points in the temperature between 10 o'clock last night and 1 o'clock this morning.

FORD SEES REVIVAL OF BUSINESS SOON

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—"Business is picking up in this part of the country, and the rest of the United States ought to be falling into line soon," said Henry Ford yesterday.

His new power project and factory at Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., are being whipped into shape following the recent permit by the government to go ahead with the work.

"The worst is over," said Mr. Ford. "With the country getting back to work and people beginning to buy, it will not take long for the situation to better. Of course, it will be different from the condition before the war. There will be more measures of economy in every way, but the volume of business will continually grow.

"Our factories are turning out at present about 3,000 automobiles and 200 tractors each day, which is pretty nearly the prewar schedule, even with the smaller number of men employed. I expect the demand to increase just as regularly as it did before 1917."

Steamer Ashore Off Maine.

BOSTON, March 9.—The British steamer Wandby went ashore off Biddeford, Maine, early today in a dense fog, according to a wireless message received here this afternoon. The vessel probably will be a total loss, the message said. There are no passengers aboard.

MOTOR BUS UPSET BY TRUCK IN CRASH

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The overturned Potomac Park bus photographed immediately after its collision with a motor truck at Sixteenth and V streets northwest yesterday afternoon, which resulted in injury to two passengers.

TRUCK OVERTURNS BUS IN COLLISION; TWO ARE INJURED

Ambulance on Way to Scene Skids and Hits Parked Autos.

Two persons were injured yesterday afternoon when a bus of the Washington Rapid Transit Company, in which there were several passengers, was struck by an automobile truck operated by Daniel Mackall, 1926 Twelfth street northwest, at Sixteenth and V streets northwest, causing the bus to overturn.

Responding to a call for assistance, an ambulance from Emergency Hospital, going north on Connecticut avenue, skidded and collided with an automobile owned by Arthur Brown, 1207 Connecticut avenue, which was parked in front of his residence. The machines were slightly damaged, but the ambulance continued on its way after a few minutes' delay.

Two Passengers Hurt.

Mrs. Julia Hill, of the Newbourne apartment, suffered from shock, while Col. P. L. Miles, of 2400 Sixteenth street northwest, suffered a cut on the face as the result of the bus accident. Both declined hospital treatment.

The bus was going south on Sixteenth street and the motor truck east on V street. Mackall, driver of the motor truck, was arrested by police of the Eighth precinct on a charge of colliding. He was released on $25 collateral.

Bus Slightly Damaged.

The bus of the Rapid Transit Company, which was operated by Frank Cissell, 235 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was only slightly damaged.

FIREMEN'S COURAGE SAVES TWIN BABIES

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., March 9.—At the risk of their lives, volunteer firemen, covering their faces with wet cloths, rushed into the burning residence of Dr. Joseph S. Coughlan and rescued his twin babies from death today. The children, who were born twelve days ago, were painfully burned about the head and face but are not thought seriously injured. The flames were extinguished. Mrs. Coughlan was prostrated.

Slain Man's Child Begs Dad's Slayer To Give Back Dog

CHICAGO, March 9. — A woman, bowed with grief and her face marked with sorrow, walked slowly from the Sheffield Police Court. She was Mrs. Isabella Cora Orthwein, who shot Herbert F. Ziegler, and she had just been bound over to the grand jury on a manslaughter charge.

As she made her way from the building, a policeman stopped her. He told her that Elaine, 16-year-old daughter of her victim, begged her to give back "Benny."

"Benny—give Benny back. Oh, you couldn't ask me to do that," was the first response. Then the face softened and Mrs. Orthwein said, "If Benny can bring comfort or consolation to Elaine, I'll give him back to her."

"Benny" is a 2-year-old French bulldog. He was given to Elaine by her father when a puppy. Later he presented the dog to Mrs. Orthwein.

VESSEL HITS REEF IN MISTS OF RIVER

Prominent People Aboard When Ferry Boat Goes Aground.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9.—The steamer Gen. Lincoln, a passenger and auto carrying ferry vessel of the Annapolis Claiborne ferry route, is hard and fast on the reefs of Tolley Point, seven miles from Annapolis, tonight.

The Lincoln had on board a score of passengers in addition to fifteen autos when she poked her nose into the reefs. The passenger list includes former Gov. Emerson C. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, State Land Commissioner James S. Shepherd, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, a prominent Republican, of Salisbury, and Col. Harry J. Hopkins, president of the Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis, and his son, Henry P. Hopkins, who were returning from a funeral.

She grounded shortly before 11 o'clock this morning during the heavy fog that enveloped the bay, even though her master, Capt. F. M. Luecke, was feeling his way along cautiously under the circumstances. It is not believed that the vessel will be damaged in her position, in spite of the fact that a heavy southwest blow prevailed for about two hours this afternoon.

There was no commotion among the passengers when the accident occurred. All were soon taken off in motor boats. Naval Academy authorities dispatched a subchaser to the aid of the disabled ferry craft, and later the government tug Kewyan, Lieut. Willett in command, made an effort to pull the Lincoln off the bar, but the bit of the ferry's hawser broke.

Tolley Reef is a favorite fishing and oyster ground, known to anglers all over Maryland and elsewhere, and because of the many "lumps" it is dangerous to shipping, especially in heavy weather.

USE EXTRA POLICE IN CHICAGO FEUD

CHICAGO, March 9.—That Alderman John Powers, of the Nineteenth ward, two of whose lieutenants lie dead at the hands of assassins, himself received threats of death last Saturday, was revealed today. Alderman Powers appealed to Acting Chief of Police Alcock to send additional police into the ward and told him of the threats on his own life and home.

The political feud, which resulted in the assassination yesterday of Paul Labriola and Harry Raymond, two of Powers' precinct captains, was brought to a climax in the recent election, when Powers defeated Anthony D'Andrea for the Nineteenth ward council seat.

Acting Chief Alcock early today ordered twenty additional plainclothes men and a score of patrolmen into the ward. Each man received written instructions to shoot to kill at the first instance of further trouble.

SERIES OF SHOTS MARK AUTO CHASE BY TRAFFIC COP

Virginia Car Target in Downtown Streets During Futile Pursuit.

Thousands of people in the downtown section of the city were startled by a spirited automobile chase, during which a series of shots were fired as Traffic Policeman L. A. Katonen, stationed at Ninth and F streets northwest, pursued an automobile carrying a Virginia license and occupied by unidentified persons, last night, about 9:30 o'clock.

The pursuit led down F street from Ninth to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to E, along E street to Eleventh then to Twelfth and on into Virginia. A quantity of liquor was tossed from the car as it went along E street.

Passes Standing Cars.

The chase began when the Virginia car failed to stop on Katonen's signal after passing a standing street car at Ninth and F streets northwest. Katonen pursued the car in an automobile driven by W. M. Cooper, 1119 G street northwest.

Katonen is reported to have fired intermittently at the fleeing car as it passed through the downtown streets and out into Virginia, where it escaped.

As the car passed Pennsylvania avenue and crossed to Twelfth street, Policeman L. E. Birkigt of the First precinct, joined the pursuit, commandeering a second automobile.

Lights Are Put Out.

The cars went down Twelfth to D southwest, west to Fourteenth and south across the Highway Bridge into Virginia. The autoists escaped three miles south of the bridge after turning out lights and taking a side road.

Headquarters Detectives Keck Bradley and Darnell joined the chase at the Highway Bridge.

Full Set of Teeth Discovered Behind Paris Woman's Eye

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and New York World.)

PARIS, March 9.—A woman with a complete set of teeth behind her right eyeball has been discovered in Paris, according to a report made today before the Academy of Medicine by Prof. DeLapersonne.

The woman went to the doctor because of a pain in the right eye and the X-ray revealed the presence of the teeth. The professor does not know whether it will be possible to extract the teeth without destroying the sight of the eye.

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"SURPLUS" GUARD OFFICERS RETAINED

"Surplus" National Guard officers will be retained as "additional officers" on active duty with their units by announcement of Secretary of War Weeks yesterday.

This ruling will apply to all National Guard units which were Federalized before March 21, 1921, and which under reorganizations became "surplus." The plan of the Secretary of War will retain these surplus officers on active duty and so keep up their interest and official connection with their commands.

Biretta Given U. S. Cardinal.

ROME, March 9.—Pope Benedict today solemnly bestowed the biretta upon Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and assigned him to be titular head of the churches of Saints Vocreus and Uchilleus, on the Appian Way, one of the most ancient in the city of Rome.

ENTENTE ACTS UNITE GERMAN HOME FACTIONS

Ruhr Occupation Rouses Parties to Uphold Government.

RECALL OF ENVOYS HELD AS PROTEST

Bourgeois Calm; Military Cry for War; Reds Seek Revolt.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

By GEORGE SELDES.

BERLIN, March 9.—With the recall of the German ambassadors to France and England and the minister to Belgium, Germany interrupts diplomatic relations with the entente again, and one element—the conservative extremists—actually considers that the nation is in a state of war. Generally the government's action is considered as a demonstration of protest.

Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister, is not expected to resign on his return from London. It was expected that he would resign when his counter proposals failed, but now the people of all parties are solidly united in supporting the government, following the entente's occupation of the Ruhr coal ports.

Cabinet Proposal.

However, there is considerable discussion concerning the rebuilding of the cabinet. One proposal is for a small supercabinet, similar to Great Britain's wartime cabinet, with George Heim, the president of the Bavarian peasants' party, and called the uncrowned king of Bavaria, as premier. Such a change would please the nationalists, who want to see the present coalition, which is bourgeois in its sympathies, grow more conservative.

Until yesterday evening Berlin did not experience the slightest excitement. In the morning a patrol was stationed in front of the French Embassy and guards were increased in the vicinity of the Brandenburg gate. The German is working off his passions against the entente by talk. However, the stock market has been greatly affected. Business men consider that the entente's invasion will result in nothing, and they believe the occupation will end with the resumption of peaceful negotiations within a week.

Military View.

Asked to give the view of a military expert on the entente's action, Gen. Von Gallwitz, who commanded the troops opposing the Americans, said: "There is great satisfaction in Germany that America is not participating in the entente's attack. From a military standpoint the occupation does not appeal to me. Politically it is the logical fruit of former President Wilson's betrayal of the American and German peoples. This new invasion of Germany unites all the German people."

Just as at the time of the Kapp revolution, when Germany asked organized labor to rescue the country, so today, while the political situation is chaotic, the people are awaiting the workers' actions. A general strike is being discussed and also strikes in the coal and iron industries in the Ruhr region. In such an event it is claimed that the Entente authorities in the district could not force the German miners to dig the coal which is demanded in the treaty of Versailles and as a result the Entente's industry would be seriously affected.

Action of Labor.

General Secretary Grassmann, of the labor unions, stated that delegates from all the unions will hold a meeting at which they will discuss the calling upon the world's labor bodies, including the A. F. of L. and the French and British, to protest against the occupation of German territory.

"The first to suffer," said Herr Grassmann, "are the workingmen who cannot afford to miss a day's pay whereas the operators can afford to strike against occupation by the enemy. German labor has supported the government's refusal to meet the allied demands because the Paris proposals would throttle Germany. Our meeting will discuss action, not from a German nationalistic viewpoint, but from the point of view of international justice for workingmen.

Communist Policy.

The communists, while supporting the government's action, suggest throwing Germany into the Bolshevists' hands. "We can solve our problem by joining with Russia," says the communist organ Die Freiheit.

Incidentally the idea that Germany is going Bolshevist has been revived by the extreme militarists, who have been preaching armed resistance against the occupation, but realizing that the nation is not able to muster sufficient strength to make such an attempt they favor using the threat to turn Bolshevist as a weapon against the Entente.

(Copyright, 1921.)

German Arms Taken In Occupied Towns

With the Allied Armies in Germany, March 9.—Surrender of all German arms in the occupied areas was demanded today by Gen. Degoutte, commanding. German police were permitted to retain their bayonets and revolvers.

Military precautions were taken against any possible uprising. Big guns reared their snouts from positions in the parks.

Belgian, French and British soldiers paced designated beats, all ready for instant use.

Airplanes in relays droned

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

THE GUMPS!

The greatest comic strip in America now appears daily in—

The Washington Herald

—which has procured EXCLUSIVE rights in Washington to publish this delightfully human, amusing feature.

You will find The Gumps this morning on—

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