

THE WEATHER: Partly cloudy tomorrow, sun settled with moderate temperature and showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 32.

NO. 5245. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Herald

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1921. Copyright, 1921, by The Washington Herald Co. Published Every Morning in the Year. TWO CENTS

SCIENCE NOTES: The Herald's accurate, timely and interesting column reporting local scientific and engineering activities appears daily on the editorial page.

FRANCE TRUSTS UNITED STATES, LEADER CLAIMS

Former Finance Minister Says Harding Inspires Faith Abroad.

TELLS OF VIVIANI'S MISSION TO NATION

Asserts U. S. Cannot Allow Victory to Crush Sister Republic.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune. By HENRY WALKER. PARIS, March 11.—Louis Klotz, minister of finance in the Briand cabinet, was the principal author of the reparations clause in the Versailles treaty, and was now a deputy, in an exclusive statement regarding Franco-American relations under the new administration declared that the United States would never allow France to succumb to the weight of her victory and that France had the greatest confidence in the new President.

Faith in Harding. "France greets with the greatest confidence President Harding's advent to power," declared M. Klotz. "France knows the leaders of the great democracy are animated by the noblest sentiments towards the French democracy and that they have not forgotten the secular brotherhood which indissolubly unites the two nations."

"President Harding will be legitimately concerned over the best possible way for assuring the independence and prosperity of the United States, but he will also be concerned over the fate of all Europe, which is terribly torn owing to the 1918 catastrophe. We feel that he will be particularly concerned as to the fate of France, which was so long a battlefield and where so many valiant Americans fell in the cause of justice."

Weight of Victory. "If France succumbed under the weight of her victory it would be a slight injustice. If France succumbed all over the world, if France had no security for peace she would be compromised tomorrow. The United States and the President will not tolerate such a danger."

"All indications concerning President Harding allow him to be considered a man of high intelligence, perfect loyalty, and France's delighted friend. President Harding's political entourage animates the same sentiments."

M. Viviani again bears a salute to a sister republic to President Harding. His eloquent accents will soon fall on friendly ears and the sentiments of profound affection which he will express on behalf of France will be reciprocated by President Harding, who personifies authoritatively the greatest free people on earth.

Three Americans Adrift in Smack Saved in Mid-Sea

Rescue of three Americans, Richard Lee, James Ferguson, and Ira Simmons, all residents of Miami, Fla., after six days at sea in a fishing boat, was announced yesterday in a dispatch to the State Department from Coruna, Spain, where the Dutch liner landed them March 9.

The announcement which told of the recovery of the American fishermen since they were picked up in mid-Atlantic by the liner bound for Spain read as follows: "Richard Lee, James Ferguson, and Ira Simmons, of Miami, Fla., adrift in a damaged fishing motor boat for six days, were rescued in a starving condition on February 29 at a point about 100 miles east of Jupiter Lighthouse, off the Florida coast, by the Dutch liner Zeelandia and were landed in good condition at Coruna, Spain, March 9."

American consular officials at Coruna will assist these Americans by arranging for their transportation homeward, via Cuba, on the steamer Black Arrow leaving Coruna March 15.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES SLUMP

LONDON, March 11.—The new army estimates which were presented in Parliament this afternoon call for £106,215,000, which is a net reduction from last year of £58,435,000. The forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine call for £26,494,000, to maintain 85,000 men.

America Again Made Field Of Germany's Propagandists

Simonds Declares Teuton's Last Hope Lies in Causing Trouble With Britain.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS. If President Harding's message has failed to give any European country or group of nations that assurance which it looked for, it is not less patent that Americans can estimate one consequence of recent events in Europe without difficulty. The German maneuver to separate France and Great Britain, the maneuver which, in a very large measure, has comprehended German policy for the past two years, having signally failed at London, the single hope that remains to the Germans of avoiding the consequences of war and defeat must be found in the United States. Events at London have disclosed the restored solidarity of the Anglo-French entente.

Stands Squarely with France. The very absurdity of German proposals, the insolence which preceded them in the German domestic campaign, and the stupidity with which they were presented at London have deprived the German of the chance of exploiting the British desire to get back to business, to preserve and expand the continental markets. Whatever Lloyd George may desire, Germany has given him no choice and he has been obliged to stand squarely with the French. For the present, then, Germany has suffered a tremendous defeat.

WIDOW OF HAMON AND CLARA SMITH IN TEARS AT TRIAL

Women Weep Over Exhibit of Clothes Worn By Slain Man.

ARDMORE, Okla., March 11.—That portion of Ardmore's population that gained entrance to the court room today witnessed two women—Clara Smith Hamon, on trial as the slayer of Jake L. Hamon, and the slain man's widow weep over the display of the dead man's clothes before the jury. The two women sat less than four feet apart. So overcome was the widow that it was necessary for her son to lead her from the court room and accompany her home.

The State dealt its first material blow at Clara Smith Hamon today, when Dr. Walter Hardy, attending physician to Hamon, was called. Through Dr. Hardy's testimony Clara Smith directly was accused of firing the shot that brought death to the former Republican national committee man and millionaire oil man and railroad builder. Dr. Hardy testified Jake Hamon told him Clara Smith shot him and pledged the physician to reveal his admission except in open court.

The afternoon session found defense attorneys getting contentious and fighting almost every foot of legal ground gained by the State. Through the testimony of defense counsel, objections repeatedly were made to questions put by State's attorneys and testimony given in answer. On cross-examination of Hardy the defense scored a number of points and in a certain measure the testimony given by the witness. The physician's statement that Hamon told him Clara Smith shot him, however, was not altered by cross-examination.

Self-Defense Chief Pleas. In the course of the cross-examination the defense through questions bore out the generally accepted belief that Clara Smith will rely almost totally on a self-defense plea. The clothing worn by Hamon when he was arrested and placed in a room at a hospital was identified by Dr. Hardy. The defense charged that the State's only purpose in introducing the wearing apparel was to prejudice the jury, but Judge Thomas Champion ruled the exhibit was not improper. Attorney General Freeling called the jury's attention to the bullet holes and powder burns.

It was while the twelve men were examining the clothing that the women exhibited their first outward emotion. Clara Smith lowered her head into her hands and covered her eyes with a handkerchief. The widow dropped her head on the shoulder of her son, Jake Hamon, and sobbed loudly and plainly as the exhibit was shown to the jury. A recess was ordered and it was then the widow was assisted from the court room.

Saw Wounded Man. In the course of his testimony Dr. Hardy related that Clara Smith called and was permitted to see Hamon following the shooting. She stayed two or three minutes. The physician denied on cross-examination that he had seen Hamon, when the young woman entered, put his arms around her and kiss her. He admitted, however, that a nurse told him Clara Smith kissed Hamon.

On cross-examination the physician admitted that liquor had something to do with Hamon's death and that if he had been in a normal physical condition in every respect he might have recovered from the bullet wound. According to the witness, Hamon could not have lived more than two years in any event, because of the condition of his liver. Dr. Hardy, in answer to a question by the defense counsel, said he had treated Clara Smith and she was not physically strong.

SERIES BY SIMONDS

Frank H. Simonds noted authoritatively on international affairs, has been engaged to write for publication in The Washington Herald a series of articles interpreting world events, especially as they may affect America and the new national administration. The first of these articles appears in this number, and subsequent installments of the series will be published at frequent intervals.

Hope Lies in America. She has disarmed her champions in Great Britain, who were rather advocates of peace than friends of Germany. The voices which have been steadily raised in the United Kingdom for moderation in dealing with Germany, for reduced emphasis on facts of the war and greater attention to the necessities of the still incomplete peace, have gone silent in the face of a revelation of the German mind and spirit which is unmistakable.

But this is not by any means a final disaster for the German. His real hope, at all times, has lain in the United States and with the new administration. He has gone silent in the face of a revelation of the German mind and spirit which is unmistakable.

Seeks Anglo-American Feud. The next step in the German game is American rather than European. His propaganda, his activities have been disclosed in recent weeks and felt for many months, working to embroil the United States with Great Britain. His effort to discredit Britain, after all, more or less of an incident. His real hope, his real chance of escaping from his European situation must be found in the United States.

His game now is quite to be compared with the purpose revealed in the hour when we were about to enter the World War, when he sought to involve us with Japan and with Mexico, promising them our border and Pacific lands. His campaign will be directed at stimulating in every possible manner Anglo-American rivalry.

He believes that the war has made the United States the real rival of Great Britain and that quite consciously the German propaganda is directed to replace Britain. His aim is to create an Anglo-American feud.

He calculates—all the German comment shows the hope and the expectation—that we shall find ourselves more and more in conflict commercially with the British. He reckons, too, that we shall find more and more domestic necessity for the obtaining of foreign markets for our cotton, for our foodstuffs and raw materials. He believes that Germany can provide the market and offer to the United States of Germany what necessity vestment which will make us more and more interested in protecting the German against his creditors and thus against the consequences of his defeat.

Can Still Win Peace. Today, if events, interpreted and amplified by German agencies, shall place us in the position of the victors of Germany against her victims. Germany can still win the peace, escape the heavier consequences of defeat, shift from German to French and Belgian shoulders the burdens of her own devastations and destruction. If she can persuade us to back her first financially and then politically, the worst consequences of 1918 will be avoided.

Henceforth the real play is, then, in the United States, so far as the German is concerned. He will continue to labor to separate Frenchman from Briton, but this is a side show. His real effort will be to exploit our commercial aspirations, our domestic and foreign necessities, to the end that at last, weary of the disorder and chaos in Europe, we might be induced to accept German interests and to accept the sacrifice of these interests.

This is the next step after London, and it is inevitable. (Copyright, 1921, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

WEEKS FAVORS STANDING ARMY 175,000 STRONG

War Secretary Suggests Re-enactment of Bill Wilson Vetoed.

PROMOTION LIST SENT TO HARDING Advancements Proposed By Baker, But Held Up, Again Get Approval.

Secretary of War Weeks has declared himself in favor of a standing army of 175,000 to be maintained "at the present time." In an interview yesterday he went on record in favor of such an army and insisted that such strength will be possible with re-passage of the Republican army bill that was vetoed by President Wilson.

"I am in favor of an army of 175,000 at this time, but I consider that an army of average strength of 175,000 is possible under the bill which failed in the last session," he said. "I think that I will resubmit that bill in the interest of saving time, as both Houses already have approved it."

Sends Promotions List. Secretary Weeks also sent to President Harding for recommendation to Congress the identical list of army promotions which Secretary Baker sent through President Wilson only to have it held up in the Senate. The promotions on the list embody all ranks below that of lieutenant colonel.

"I know that there have been protests of injustice," said the secretary. "No possible scheme of promotions could be worked out without some complaints, but no one can change this without the law being changed."

"But the claim has been made that members of Congress did not understand the system which would result in officers of lower grade ranking higher officers merely because of longer service. If only for a day," it was suggested.

Cannot Ignore Law. "Well, I cannot help that, for it is the law now," answered the Secretary.

The general complaint has been that some 1,500 captains in the reserve who were through examination will be ranked by lieutenant because of the latter having served a few days longer. In this way a second lieutenant might be eligible to promotion to a major while his superior officer, a captain, would stand still. There is already a mandamus proceeding pending in the District courts to test out the law.

McKellar Chief Objecter. "So long as it is the law there is nothing for me to do but carry it out, and no one except Senator McKellar appears to find that the law is anything but what Congress intended that it should be," said Secretary Weeks.

Fritzi Scheff Granted Divorce; Charge, Cruelty WATERBURY, Conn., March 11.—Fritzi Scheff, light opera singer, in private life Mrs. George Anderson, was granted a divorce in Superior Court here today. She charges intolerable cruelty. Her husband, a charming companion and a loving husband when he was sober, Miss Scheff testified.

U. S. Observers at Spalato. MILAN, March 11.—Admiral Andrews, of the American navy, and United States army officers, were present as observers at a conference of Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates at Spalato recently to discuss the imminent evacuation of Dalmatia by the Italian troops.

Former Policeman Arrested as Bandit CHICAGO, March 11.—"If you've got the money, you can get the wine; and if you have the wine you can get the woman," according to Charles Cummings, former policeman who is making his concert tour of Breen and Geo. Richmond, his confederates—is charged by the police with more than 200 burglaries and street robberies. Their rendezvous was raided last night, and six automatic pistols and \$4,000 worth of jewelry were found.

Cummings admits he was strong for the "wine, woman and song" thing, but he could have gone along smoothly enough if the song part had been left out altogether. He is said to have confessed more than thirty of the robberies charged against him by the police. According to this confession, he and his companions planned to hold up the cashier of a large manufacturing plant in South LaSalle street tomorrow and capture the \$10,000 payroll.

Italian Envoy's Staff Leaving Embassy to Greet President Harding.



The entire staff of the Italian Embassy with the new Ambassador, Senator Rolandi-Ricci, leaving the Embassy to present greetings to President Harding. Ambassador Ricci arrived in Washington a short time ago. He has been a member of the Italian Senate since 1912 and for a number of years has been close to Premier Giolitti.

Left to right: Celsia di Vegliaco, secretary; Comdr. Piero Civalieri, naval attache; Comdr. Guido Sabetta, counselor of the embassy; Senator Vittorio Rolandi-Ricci, Italian Ambassador; Col. Marquis Vittorio Asinari di Bernezzo, military attache; Marquis Tommaso Assareto, secretary. Left to right, back row: Comdr. Adolfo Vinci, emigration delegate; Comdr. Vittorio Falorsi, secretary to H. E. the Ambassador; Lieut. Col. Alessandro Guidoni, air attache, Cav. Uff.; Guido Buggelli, special attache; Capt. Carlo Huntington, assistant military attache.

BENSON RECEIVES GO AHEAD SIGNAL FROM PRESIDENT

Told to Assert Full Authority in Paying Ship Board Creditors.

Informing that the "temporarily unorganized state" of the United States Shipping Board was proving embarrassing to the extent of blocking payments of several million dollars by the board to its creditors, President Harding yesterday sent a letter to Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, "to function as though the board were fully organized and assert your full authority under the law."

Disbursements which should be made were being held up because of the uncertainty of whether any official of the organization had the authority to approve expenditures. Admiral Benson, after receiving the letter, announced he would exercise full authority as directed by the President, but that he would do nothing that might embarrass the incoming board.

U. S. Observers at Spalato. MILAN, March 11.—Admiral Andrews, of the American navy, and United States army officers, were present as observers at a conference of Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates at Spalato recently to discuss the imminent evacuation of Dalmatia by the Italian troops.

Wilson's Drive By White House; Observe Through

Ex-President and Wife Show Interest in Many Groups of Visitors.

Wilson and Mrs. Wilson drove by the White House yesterday in a motor car which was escorted by the police. Both the former President and Mrs. Wilson appeared to be much interested in the changed appearance of things. With all gates to the grounds open, hundreds of persons were in the yard, in contrast to the lonely appearance of the place until last August.

Maggie Teyte, Singer, to Wed Young American (Special Cable to The Herald.) LONDON, March 11.—A whirlwind courtship over two continents was revealed this afternoon when Maggie Teyte, famous British prima donna, announced her engagement to Sherwin Cottingham, son of Walter Cottingham, president of the Sherwin Williams Company, of Cleveland, Miss. Teyte is 31 and Cottingham 24.

The announcement of the engagement caused the greatest surprise in American and British society here. Few of her friends were aware of her friendship for the young American.

Miss Teyte said today: "I met Sherwin a year ago at his estate at Maldenhead. It was a case of love at first sight. I stayed with his sister, Gladys, a Cleveland resident, at my concert tour of America. Sherwin was there also. 'I am not going to leave the stage until after we are married.'"

Young Cottingham is the London representative of the Sherwin Williams Company. He is a former naval flyer with United States forces, and was badly injured in an airplane crash during the war.

He is prominent in New York, Washington and Cleveland. He confirmed the engagement today.

SENATORS OPPOSE ESCH AND MARVIN FOR HIGH OFFICES

Harding Appointments Hit First Snag in Move To Block Names.

President Harding's appointments struck their first snag in the Senate yesterday. There is every indication, however, that the Senate in the end will defer to the White House wishes.

Mr. Harding sent in the nomination of John J. Esch, former Representative from Wisconsin, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, succeeding Robert Woolley. Mr. Esch was one of the authors of the Esch-Cummings railroad act. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who regards the Esch-Cummings law as indefensible, promptly objected to Mr. Esch's confirmation. The nomination was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee and prospects are that it will be confirmed today, unless Senator La Follette filibusters.

Marvin Opposed. Another nomination which met objection was that of Thomas O. Marvin, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Tariff Commission. Senator Walsh, of Montana, Democratic, objected to Mr. Marvin's nomination because, he said, Marvin is the highest of the high protectionists.

President Harding reappointed Mark W. Potter, of New York, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and William S. Culbertson, of Kansas, to be a member of the Tariff Commission.

Desiring Name. Three brigadiers general in the Marine Corps were nominated to their present rank. They were Gens. Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland and Harry Lee.

Dr. C. J. Springer, of Marion, Ohio, appointed Thursday by President Harding to be Comptroller of the Currency, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

CUMMINS—ESCH LAW UNDER FIRE The first case to test the constitutionality of the Cummins-Esch law and the validity of the State rate decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission thereunder was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. The Court of Wisconsin appeared as contestant. Joined as friends of the court are twenty-two other States whose intra-State railroad rates have been affected by the commission's rulings.

HARDING MOVES TO AVERT MEAT LABOR STRIKE

Asks Employes and Packers to Join U. S. in Settling Wage Dispute.

PAY CUT, LONGER HOURS MONDAY Both Sides Requested to Appoint Two Mediation Representatives.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. In an endeavor to avert the threatened strike of packing house employes, President Harding last night asked the employes and employers to join with the Department of Labor in settling the dispute over the reduction of wages and lengthening of hours to be put into effect by the packers next Monday.

After a conference with the President, in which the plan of action was evolved, Secretary of Labor Davis sent identical telegrams to the packers and Secretary Lane of the Meat Cutters' Union, requesting that each side appoint two representatives to assist the Department of Labor in making an investigation such as would promote a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The telegram addressed to the Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy companies, follows: "The Federal Government is deeply concerned about the maintenance of industrial activities, in full understanding, and hopes there will be no interruption of the continuing of the employes, and an agreement in the industry. The Department of Labor can be helpful in promoting understanding and can aid in any way to avoid the cessation of operations, such services by this department will be given most gladly."

Devises Studies Problems. "The whole problem of industrial readjustment is such widespread public concern that the Department of Labor, with the knowledge of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, requests that two representatives from the employing packers will report to this department to make possible such inquiry into the situation as may prove helpful in leading to a just and satisfactory solution. I am sending a like request to the employes, and am awaiting their reply. It is my hope that you, surely there must be a just solution, and the good offices of this department are tendered in the hope of finding that solution so essential to the promotion of the common good."

Secretary Davis put in the whole day studying this first problem of his administration of the Department of Labor. When he reached his office at 10 o'clock, he read the desk the Omaha telegram from the Packing House Union and the memorandum of Secretary Morrison, of the Federation of Labor, both of which had been referred to the Secretary by the cabinet members.

When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock, Secretary Davis brought up the question of the trouble in the packing industry and for some time there was a general discussion of the problem. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Hoover gave their views at some length on the economic questions involved.

Urges Action Needed. It was the general opinion that the administration should take prompt steps to avert, if possible, clashes between employer and employes that are bound to develop in connection with the processes of readjustment in the direction of good war conditions. President Harding asked Secretary Davis to return during the afternoon with the latest information concerning the packing-house situation.

Secretary Davis came back he had a telegram from the Labor Department mediator in Chicago that the strike vote blanks were being distributed to the members of the union. The President then directed Mr. Davis to appoint a mediator to settle the good offices of the Department of Labor to both parties in the interest of a pacific settlement.

In the action taken by the President there is no employment so far as the mediation machinery of the Department of Labor. The union did not specifically request that mediation be undertaken by the government, but contented itself with asking the President to use his good offices to prevent trouble. Eventually the mediation machinery may come into operation upon formal request by either side.

BANDITS SHOOT JEWELER IN STORE NEW YORK, March 11.—Abraham Harris, a jeweler, was found shot to death in his store, 110 West 125th St., New York City, yesterday. He was shot by two bandits who were looking for his safe, whereupon it is supposed that they shot and killed him.

Several persons saw two men coming out of the store. The shots had not been heard until the crime was not discovered until two men were arrested, who were attracted by the continuous barking of a dog entered the store. The negroes immediately notified a policeman. The negroes told of seeing two men come out of the store about an hour before the crime was discovered. Their story was verified by several others in the vicinity of the store.

SIMONDS, MARK SULLIVAN, JOIN THE HERALD STAFF



World-Noted Journalists to Write for The Herald Exclusively in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD is gratified to announce that two world-known journalists have been added to its staff. They are Frank H. Simonds and Mark Sullivan. Mr. Simonds, by virtue of his wide and intimate acquaintance with men and affairs of international importance, coupled with a clear vision and virile pen, has attained the first rank in journalism. His articles will appear in Washington, exclusively in The Herald, several times a week including Sunday.

Says U. S. Fails Friends In Reparations Crisis