MAY -2 1921

THE WEATHER: Today and tomorrow fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 51. Details on page 12.

The Washington Herald

COUNT 'EM! The Herald publishes EVERY DAY over 2,500 Want Ads, and the number grows daily. Why? RESULTS.

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HOUSE VOTES 150,000 ARMY BY COALITION

Weeks' and Republican Leaders' Plans Upset.

POLL OF COMMITTEE OF WHOLE IS 109 TO 82

First "Insurgency" May Be Undone on Final Vote Tomorrow.

Reduction of the standing army of the United States to an average of 150,000 men during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was approved by the House in Committee of the Whole yesterday. The vote was 109 to 82.

A combination of Democrats and "little army" Republicans effected the reduction, despite the appeals of Republican leaders that the size be fixed at 168,000. Secretary of War Weeks had urged that the number be 175,000.

The vote yesterday indicated that more than one-third of the House Republicans will refuse to follow party leadership for a larger army.

Ignore Mondell's Appeal.

The breaking away of the big block of Republican votes followed an appeal of Republican Leader Mondell for an army of 168,000 and marked the first insurgency in the party's ranks in the House this session.

The Democrats present, with one exception—Representative Harrison, Virginia—voted for the reduction, and broke into cheers when Republican leaders were defeated.

Should the action taken by the House become law, it probably will mean, according to figures of the War Department, that the army must be cut down to about 125,000 by July 1, 1922. At present the strength is above 200,000 and it is admitted that it will be impossible to reduce this down to 150,000 by July 1 of this year. Consequently to maintain an average of 150,000, so that the appropriation of $72,-000,000 for army pay will be adequate, it is apparent that the strength must be cut considerably below 150,000 during the last six months of the next fiscal year.

Same as Last Season.

The figure approved is the same as the House included in the army appropriation bill at the last session of Congress. A compromise between the Senate and the House resulted in an increase to 156,000, but the bill with this number was pocket-vetoed by former President Wilson.

Secretary Weeks agreed to cut other items in the army appropriation bill, if the size of the army were fixed at 175,000. Because of his views, the House Appropriations Committee had increased the strength from 156,000 to 168,000.

The final vote on the appropriation bill will not be taken until tomorrow.

The amendment to reduce the army to 150,000 was offered by Representative Byrnes, S. C., who claimed that the need for governmental economy demanded the cut. Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., sought to reduce it to 156,000.

Parliamentary Trick.

Due to a Democratic parliamentary trick the Fish amendment first was adopted. Then it was rejected and the Byrnes amendment approved. Representative Kahn, California, proposed to carry out the recommendations of Secretary of War Weeks, but due to parliamentary tactics, a direct vote on this amendment was not taken.

The debate today brought up the question as to whether in reducing the army, the War Department can discharge men who do not desire to leave the army. Representative Anthony, of Kansas, Sisson, of Mississippi, and Byrnes insisted that a provision of the army enlistment blank allowed such action.

Claims Bad Faith.

Kahn claimed the Department would be violating its contracts and acting in bad faith if it forced men to quit the army before their enlistment expired. He claimed the provision allowing the discharge of men previous to the expiration of enlistments applied only to dishonorable discharges.

The bill includes a provision directing the Secretary of War to discharge all men who desire to leave the army.

HEARS HAYWOOD IS IN MOSCOW

CHICAGO, April 30.—The first word from "Big Bill" Haywood, I. W. W. organizer, now in Russia, reached Otto Christensen, his attorney, today. A wireless message dated April 25, from Christiana, said that Haywood had arrived in Moscow and was attending the conference of trade industrial unions and the third internationale. The message added that Haywood would return to the United States after the conference.

Christensen expressed doubt that Haywood had received word of the Supreme Court ruling by which forty-seven members of the I. W. W. were directed to begin serving their sentences, last Monday. He said, however, that he was confident Haywood would give himself up to serve his term at Leavenworth as soon as he returned.

Wreck Kills 3; Injures 2.

WEST POINT, Miss., April 30.—Three trainmen were killed and two others seriously injured when a Columbus and Greenville freight train was wrecked near here today. The train was returning from West Point to Columbus when the accident occurred. The cause of the derailment has not been determined.

Economic Revival Depends On German Ability to Pay

Future of Nations Hinges On Problem of Exacting Limit Without Ruining Country, Says Sir Philip Gibbs.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

LONDON, April 30.—England is passing through a critical period of history, during which the wisdom—or lack of wisdom—among her leaders and workers will decide the rate of her future progress and recovery. It woud be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the problems that are being settled. The first is whether permanent peace will be consummated in the coal fields and other industries; and the second is how far the British government will be obliged to go with the French government in enforcing German reparations by the occupation of mining cities and other sources of wealth in the event of Germany's possible future failure to live up to reparations agreements. Both questions are directly related.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is tragic. In spite of the enormous relief to all patriotic opinion when the strike was canceled by the triple alliance on the eve of action, the long continuance of idleness in the coal fields is causing widespread distress. Lack of fuel is devitalizing every great industry, as the stocks have run out. The north of England and the Midlands, where most of the factory cities are concentrated, are becoming alarmed by the immense numbers of men and women who are not employed because the furnace fires have flickered out.

On Verge of Starvation.

The miners in many districts are on the verge of starvation because their local associations have exhausted their funds. Women are pawning their clothes, furniture, and even their wedding rings. In Cardiff, Liverpool and many other towns thousands of children are dependent upon charity for their daily food, and there one sees the pitiful sights of working families waiting outside relieving offices clamoring for small doles to help them over the next few days.

Despite this actual distress and the wailing of hungry children, the rank and file of the miners remains stubborn against surrender. From many districts have come stern resolutions to maintain the original demands for a national basis for wages, joined with violent accusations of betrayal against their partners in the triple alliance of labor.

The general public has been edu-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

GARY WELCOMES INVESTIGATION BY TRADE COMMISSION

Asserts Proceedings General, Not Aimed at U. S. Steel.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement today on the complaint filed against that concern and eleven subsidiaries by the Federal Trade Commission, alleging unfair competition, declared he "will be glad to have the whole matter fully and carefully considered" and a "final decision reached."

The complaint alleged the corporation is engaging in unfair competition in interstate commerce, affecting 2,700 "independent" steel concerns through employment of a system known as the "Pittsburgh plus price."

The corporation was given until May 31 to answer the complaint.

Instituted by Buyers.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission are directed against the United States Steel Corporation, or any manufacturing concern," Gary said. "They were instituted by those who buy steel for fabrication in points in the West or Middle West.

"The petitioners claim the base of delivery of steel, on which to calculate purchasing costs, should not be confined to Pittsburgh, but should be extended so as to include Chicago and perhaps other manufacturing points. The basing point means that selling prices are determined f. o. b. Pittsburgh and that delivery prices are ascertained by adding freight from Pittsburgh to the point of delivery.

Designated as Basis.

"Pittsburgh, being the largest steel manufacturing center years ago, and long before the United States Steel Corporation was formed, was, by common consent, designated by the general trade as a basing point. This custom applies to many, if not all, other lines of industry. During the last few years complaint has been made by residents of localities other than Pittsburgh that the custom referred to resulted in building up Pittsburgh and vicinity to the prejudice of other places.

"Finally, about two years ago, a petition was filed in behalf of the purchasers of semifinished steel with the Federal Trade Commission asking the commission to investigate and compel the fixing of basic selling points at localities other than Pittsburgh. A majority of the members of the commission, after long consideration, decided the commission would not assume jurisdiction.

Change in Personnel.

"Since that time the personnel of the commission has been changed, and the majority have now decided the commission will take jurisdiction and hear the whole cause on its merits.

"Perhaps there is no objection to the action of the commission on the part of steel manufacturers generally, although I am not qualified to express an opinion on this subject. Speaking for myself alone, I will be glad to have the whole matter fully and carefully considered, and, if possible, a judicial and final decision reached.

"The question is far-reaching, and involves much more than the pecuniary interests of the manufacturers and sellers and buyers of steel."

AUTO RACER NEAR DEATH FROM SPILL

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—Larry Stone, prominent auto racer, was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon when his Benz car overturned in the races at Lakewood Park here.

Stone was rushed to a local hospital, where it was declared that his injuries were of an extremely serious nature. His mechanician was also seriously injured. The spill came when Stone was making the first turn on the track at a high speed.

W. R. & E. Co. Affairs Will Be Reviewed

Tomorrow—Monday—The Herald will continue the discussion of Washington's street railways. This will be No. 6 in the series and will concern the Washington Railway & Electric Company. The Herald seeks to present the situation from the point of view of the public who pay the price. Like the public we wish to be entirely fair to the companies, even generous. The Herald's statements are taken from official documents; if any error creeps in, it will be gladly corrected. Comment is invited from any source.

MAY DAY RISING IS DISREGARDED BY U. S. AGENTS

Believe That They Have Discounted Any Possible Disturbances.

Department of Justice and Department of Labor agents announced yesterday there was no evidence of a serious May Day disturbance in the United States.

Although precautions were being taken against sporadic outbreaks of Communist followers and sympathizers of the Russian Soviet movement, government officials were not apprehensive of serious trouble anywhere.

Discoveries have been made of the distribution of pamphlets, chiefly in the large cities, calling upon the workers to rise against the capital class. These were of the usual character circulated every year, shortly before the first of May and no serious consequences were expected to result therefrom. Police of many cities, however, were on the alert for any uprising that might spread trouble.

So far as known, plans of the radical elements in the large cities went no further than parade demonstrations to be accompanied by the distribution of radical literature.

The Department of Justice yesterday was asked by Representative Foster, of Ohio, to investigate reports that Communist agitators were planning May Day revolutionary activities in the coal mining district near Athens, Ohio.

Foster read to the House a circular of the agitators which he said urged violence.

GOLD, FIVE TONS, LOST NEAR PARIS

Russian $10,000,000 Drops Completely from Sight At R. R. Station.

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

PARIS, April 30.—All Paris is wondering what has become of the $10,000,000 in gold shipped to France from Russia. The arrival of the shipment was confirmed by the station officials at Boulogne, but at the Gare du Nord in Paris all knowledge of its arrival is denied, it being asserted the gold has not reached Paris. Nord Railway officials say it was lost between Boulogne and Paris.

The Washington Herald was informed of the loss after it had been reported the gold had arrived in Paris shortly after noon yesterday. The Bank of France declares the shipment was not intended for it and the foreign office denies all knowledge of the immense quantity of gold.

Five tons, divided into eighty-three cases, comprised the shipment. It was guarded by troops from the moment it was unloaded from the Esthonian ship Grenun.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Coolidge at Memorial Hall Meeting Tonight

Vice President Coolidge will be one of the speakers at tonight's mass-meeting in the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets northwest, of the George Washington Memorial Association for the purpose of launching an extensive campaign to raise a $10,000,000 fund to erect a memorial hall on the Sixth street station site, which has been donated by Congress. All of the suggestions regarding a convention hall, memorial shrine and all-States museum in Washington are incorporated in the plans of the association.

HARDING WILL NAME ARBITERS IN SHIP CRISIS

Agrees to Request for Arbitration from Labor Heads.

STRIKE ORDER HELD UP PENDING REPORT.

President Talked With Marine Leaders Late Last Night.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At the hour set for a nation-wide shipping strike, no move has been made to prevent it here.

Union leaders who spent the night at their offices said the strike would go on at midnight if President Harding or other officials did not interfere with an offer of mediation in the wage dispute growing out of the ship owners' decision to cut wages 15 per cent.

President Harding will appoint a commission to arbitrate differences between ship owners and seamen in case the threatened strike of the workers develops to a point where it will tie up shipping, it was learned from official sources last night.

No action will be taken by the President directly until this afternoon or tomorrow, it was stated at the White House shortly after 11 o'clock.

The President is understood to have decided tentatively on the arbitration commissioners, and is ready to meet the situation promptly.

No formal strike orders had been issued at a late hour last night by Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union.

The attitude at the White House, the Shipping Board, among the ship owners and union leaders, was one of "watchful waiting."

See Secretary Davis.

After having been refused access to the President, the unions' heads—W. S. Brown, of the marine engineers; Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; and Benjamin Beckerman, head of the United Radio Telegraphers' Association—went to the Labor Department and laid their case before Secretary Davis yesterday afternoon.

The labor leaders stated that they would accept a commission of "three fair-minded men appointed by the President" to settle the dispute and determine upon the merits of the proposed wage reductions. Request was made that this suggestion be carried to the President by Secretary Davis.

Secretaries Confer.

Immediately after the union leaders left the White House, Secretaries Davis and Hoover conferred with the President. Davis, upon leaving, simply said the government would appoint a commission to arbitrate the strike. Soon after Davis left for Philadelphia. He refused to explain his statement more completely. Secretary Hoover refused to discuss the situation.

The wage scale agreement under which the sailors now are operating expired at midnight last night, according to the owners. According to President Brown, the old agreement goes on until a new one is negotiated. The old scale, therefore, still was in effect after midnight, according to Brown's reasoning.

Handle Ships on Old Scale.

"Sailors and engineroom men were notified not to take out ships under any but the old agreement," said Brown.

According to the union leaders, many ships now are unable to obtain crews at the new and lower scale, and are tied up at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News and Baltimore.

Marine Strike Expected to Hasten Naming Ship Board

Difficulties attending settlement of the marine strike impressed upon President Harding yesterday the necessity of prompt appointment of a new Shipping Board, and nominations are expected to go to the Senate in the near future.

James A. Farrell, New York, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is to be named chairman, according to the best information available last night.

The three Democratic appointments to the board are expected to be former Senator Chamberlain, Oregon; Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama, now a member, and former Secretary of Commerce Joshua Alexander, Missouri.

Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles, is mentioned as a likely majority member, as are Congressmen Frank S. Scott, Michigan, and Robert A. Dean, a special assistant at the Shipping Board office. Admiral Benson, now serving as chairman, may be reappointed because of his familiarity with the board's affairs. Farrel, it is said, would not be able to assume active charge until July 1.

FRANCE OFFERS BABY PREMIUMS

PARIS, April 30.—The French government today announced that after May 1 a premium will be paid on all babies born throughout France. Both legitimate and natural children will draw awards, but in the latter case the child must be recognized.

In the provinces 300 francs (normally about $60) will be paid for third infants, the scale being gradually increased to 650 francs for the tenth child or over. In Paris these premiums will be increased 50 per cent, due to the high cost of living. A first payment of 150 francs will be made thirty days after the birth of the child. French mothers only are to secure the awards.

Soviet Jails American for Telling Facts

Engineer Found Industrial Reorganization Impossible.

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

RIGA, April 30.—Frank Keeley, an American engineer, who was invited by M. Lenin to attempt the reorganization of Russian industry under the Soviet regime, has been condemned to two years in prison for making reports unfavorable to Bolshevism.

Mr. Keeley worked six months attempting to reorganize industry but finally gave it up, saying it was impossible under Lenin's plans.

He talked freely with American correspondents on Russian industry, showing how production in the spring of 1920 was only 5 per cent of that before the war. He was credited with the creation of the scheme for employing labor armies as the only possible solution for the problem faced by the Bolshevist regime.

Early in May, 1920, Mr. Keeley received permission from the foreign office to leave Russia. Following the usual method of procedure when the foreign office wishes to get rid of some one without friends, Moscow ushered him out of the city with much publicity but did not give him an extraordinary commission visa. This meant that the American would be arrested at Hamburg, which is the frontier control post. This happened and the American has been in prison since then.

(Copyright, 1921.)

INDICT OVER 100 IN CHICAGO BUILDING TRADE CONSPIRACY

Federal Dragnet Lands Many from Unions to Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Charging conspiracies which have doubled the price of certain building materials in Chicago, the Federal grand jury today returned indictments against 110 individuals and firms in sheet metal, plumbing and steel lines.

In three blanket bills by groups they are charged with conspiring to restrain trade. The result, the bills set up, has been the stifling of competition and the loading down of the building industry by oppressive practices—all of it being eventually shouldered upon the public.

The bills include manufacturers, wholesalers, agents and union officials. Among them are houses like the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, J. B. Clow & Sons and the Illinois Malleable Iron Co. Four officials of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union are in the grist, while individuals indicted include William E. Clow, jr., vice president of J. B. Clow & Sons, and Clarence V. Kellogg and George T. Hinds, of the Kellogg-Mackay Company.

Prices Greatly Increased.

Boycotts of outside material by "illegal combinations" under attack are held by the government authorities to have increased the prices of building materials as follows:

Heating Apparatus—Boosted 100 per cent in price during the last three years.

Plumbing Supplies—Inflated 150 per cent.

Sheet Metal—Advanced at least 100 per cent.

Added to the sixty-eight indictments in January those today rolled up the total to 178 men and firms.

The inquiry was inaugurated by District Attorney Clyne four months ago. The indictments were independent of the Dailey commission's inquiry into abuses in the building industry.

Part of Federal Plan.

The indictment in Chicago of 110 members of the building trades labor organizations and dealers under the Sherman act, is part of the nation-wide investigation of profiteering in the building industry. Department of Justice officials stated yesterday.

While the case had been initiated prior to Attorney General Daugherty's warning that he would press vigorously prosecution of building trade profiteering, the action taken now is in conformance with his stand on the matter.

No report has been received by the Department of Justice, it was stated, as to the recent developments, and sole direction has been vested in Chicago.

CHICAGO HAS FIRST TRADE COURT IN U. S.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A trade court, in which business disputes are to be settled, will be opened Monday morning. J. Kent Green, who has been assistant to Judge Harry Olson for several years, will be in charge. This court is the first of its kind in the United States, although similar institutions are well established in England. The court has been established by the commercial arbitration bureau of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Judges of the Municipal and Superior Courts have authorized the rules under which the trade court will be operated. This court's decisions will be final as regards points of fact, but appeal may be taken with reference to points of law.

SENATE VOTES PEACE BY 49 TO 23; ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL ENTERS DEADLOCK ON REPARATIONS ISSUE

French Insistence Upon Immediate Invasion of Ruhr Is Balked.

SPIRITED DEBATE FAILS OF RESULTS

Situation Is Complicated By Fixing of War Debt By Officials.

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and United News.)

LONDON, April 30.—Deadlocked on German reparations, the allied supreme council adjourned tonight until tomorrow, after four and a half hours of spirited debate.

The French representatives insisted on immediate punitive action against Germany, while the British and Italians favored a plan to send an ultimatum to Germany setting a period for acquiescence or refusal.

Situation More Complicated.

Immediately after the adjournment of the supreme council session, Premier Lloyd George called a meeting of the cabinet to consider the attitude of Great Britain at tomorrow's conference.

It was stated authoritatively that the session was marked by sharp divergence of opinion. The French, represented by Premier Briand, stated their demand for immediate occupation of the Ruhr valley and clung to it despite all arguments by Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Sforza of Italy.

The already complicated situation was made more so by the report of the allied reparations commission, which yesterday declared Germany's total war indebtedness to be 6,600,000,000 pounds.

Acted Under Treaty.

Members of the supreme council recognized that the reparations commission had reached its decision under the regulations laid down by the Versailles treaty.

Lloyd George and the Italian representative were said to have argued that the council would have to take that fact into consideration. It would have to observe all the terms of the peace treaty also, they argued, in exacting penalties from Germany.

The delegates were visibly affected by the long session. They were silent as they left the meeting room and the tense feeling of the French delegation was plainly evident.

Task Set for Experts.

Before the council adjourns it detailed to a corps of experts the task of investigating the latest phases in the situation. The experts were to prepare a clear statement of the reparations commission's demands, of the procedure demanded by the Versailles treaty and a digest of the last German offer.

It had been expected that Great Britain and Italy would not agree immediately to the French plans, but Premier Briand was full of confidence on his arrival yesterday. His plan was that the Ruhr should be seized Monday, after which the allies could discuss with Germany what she should pay.

The latest German offer, communicated through Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador, who arrived here early today from Berlin, was merely a duplication of the amounts mentioned to the United States—a lump sum of $12,500,000,000 or $50,000,000,000 in payments extending over a long term of years. Premier Lloyd George had already characterized these amounts as "entirely unacceptable."

Optimistic in Washington On Reparations Outcome

The Washington government continued its silence yesterday on the war reparations negotiations precipitated by the alternative proposals submitted to Secretary of State Hughes by the German government.

In official quarters the assertion was reiterated that informal conversations with the allies were continuing and that nothing relating to the issue had reached an official status, although it is admitted that there is difficulty in drawing the line between formality and informality in the premises.

It is known that the Washington government remains optimistic despite pessimistic reports from abroad concerning the reception the German proposals have received in Europe. They seek to emphasize daily the fact that the United States is not concerned regarding the acceptability of the German offer as a settlement of the question, but concerned only with its becoming eventually a basis for further discussion between the German government and the allies.

Believe Disagreement Has Arisen Among the Allies

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

LONDON, April 30.—The British account of the happenings at today's supreme council meeting differs greatly from that of the French delegates and in some quarters it is believed that a serious divergence of opinion has arisen among the allies.

Those of this belief point out the length of the session without adjournment and the calling of a

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

HOW THEY VOTED

The line-up of the Senate on the Knox peace resolution was as follows:

For the resolution:

Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Herrold, Johnson, Jones, of Washington; Kenyon, Keyes, Ladd La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McKinley, McNary, New, Nicholson, Norbeck, Norris, Oddie, Penrose, Poindexter, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Weller, Willis.

Democrats — Myers, Shields, Watson, of Georgia—49.

Against the resolution:

Republicans—None.

Democrats—Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Dial, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, Jones, of New Mexico; Kendrick, McKellar, Pittman, Pomerene, Robinson, Sheppard, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, of Montana; Williams—23.

GERMANS TENSELY AWAIT AMERICA'S ANSWER TO NOTE

Hope Against Hope for Message Staving Off Crisis.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald)

BERLIN, April 30.—Official Germany is sitting on a powder barrel tonight, tensely waiting to see whether London will blow it up or whether Washington will cut the fuse lighted by Premier Briand, which runs directly into the Wilhelmstrasse.

The Vossische Zeitung today confirmed the report that the resignation of Dr. Walter Simons, foreign minister, was in the hands of President Ebert before the foreign minister went before the Reichstag to defend his Washington move on that day.

The newspaper played up its story in a sensational way, following the publication of which the government issued an official confirmation of the report, but states that President Ebert has not accepted Dr. Simons' offer.

Panic Move Fails.

The attempt to create a panic in the Cabinet yesterday with the object of driving the government into sending a new offer direct to the allies on the matter of reparations last night, has failed. The Cabinet decided to sit tight and await President Harding's answer.

In circles close to the government the stand is taken that any direct offer to the allies before the Washington reply is made would justly be considered a snub by Secretary Hughes and President Harding, who would have every right to claim that the matter had been taken out of their hands by such action.

Still, there is nothing cheerful or hopeful for the Germans in the press dispatches reaching here from Paris and London. What purports to be private and confidential advices from Paris are to the effect that the attitude of the Washington government is by no means in support of the French attitude, as the Paris press endeavors to make out.

See Modified View.

It is even claimed that Washington has made known in unequivocal language to Paris that, while America fully supports France in the stand that Germany must pay to the fullest possible extent, the French militaristic plans cannot bring in reparation money, and the American people now consider an amelioration of the economic chaos of Central Europe to the interest of America.

Intimations from Paris would seem to justify the conclusion that President Harding and Secretary Hughes, without wishing to place themselves in a position where they can be said to be doing anything for Germany, none the less earnestly are at work trying to find a solution which would mean the dawn of European peace reconstruction. If, however, anything like that happens it will come as a great surprise to Germany.

The Herald

TODAY CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) SECTIONS

1—First News Section, including Washington and Telegraph, Sport and Automotive News, Financial and Markets.

2—Classified Ads.

3—Theaters and Motion Pictures.

4—Society, Club Affairs, Fraternal and Real Estate.

5—Special Features and Fiction Section.

6—Weekly Review of World Events.

7—Comic Supplement of four pages, in full color.

8—The Herald Motion-Play Magazine, eight pages in rotogravure.

Upper Chamber's Action Ends War With Austria and Germany.

LODGE FORECASTS SUBSTITUTE PACT

Ratifying Treaty With League Omitted Held Impracticable.

The Senate last night by a vote of 49 to 23 adopted the Knox resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria formally at an end.

The measure now goes to the House, where favorable action is expected promptly. President Harding has already indicated that he will sign the resolution without delay.

In the Senate vote the Republicans presented a solid front in support of the resolution. The only Republican who declared himself in opposition to the measure—Senator Nelson, of Minnesota—was "paired" so that his name doesn't appear in the official roll call. Senator Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, two more Democrats, would have voted for the resolution if they had been present, it was announced.

Amendment Is Rejected.

An amendment by Senator Townsend, of Michigan, amending the language of the resolution, was defeated 44 to 26. Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, was persuaded by Republican leaders not to offer his amendment declaring the support of the United States for the allied position in the reparations controversy.

The Knox resolution repeals the declarations of war against Germany and Austria and declares the war formally ended. It reserves all the rights obtained by the United States under the Versailles treaty.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, announced that adoption of the resolution undoubtedly would be followed by a treaty with Germany.

Foresees Big Difficulties.

At the same time he pictured the difficulties of ratifying the Versailles treaty without the league of nations, as suggested by President Harding in his annual address to Congress, as wellnigh insuperable. Senator Borah, of Idaho, followed this with a statement that it would be infinitely worse to ratify the Versailles treaty proper than the league covenant.

Senator Lodge's prediction of a new treaty came out in the debate when Senator Shields, of Tennessee, Democrat, had declared it impossible to separate the league covenant from the treaty.

"Is it to be supposed," asked Senator Lodge, "that we are to go on in a condition of technical war? The allies did not ask our leave to make their peace. They cannot expect us to remain at war while they are all at peace. And if we choose to make peace by this resolution and by a treaty with Germany, which probably will follow, we surely are not deserting them.

Nothing But the Shell.

"The covenant is so intertwined and involved that it will require, on the best calculation that I have been able to make, at least seventy-two amendments to the treaty of Versailles to get the league out of it and when we have got it out nothing but the shell remains."

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, Democrat, charged that the effect of the Knox resolution was "to encourage our former enemies and to discourage our allies in their efforts to enforce their reparations claims."

"The difficulty on the Democratic side of the chamber," retorted Senator Lodge, "is that they won't recognize that the war is over, and that their treaty and their league has been beaten and beaten badly by the people."

Final Campaign Over.

Senator Lodge's remark led to the Senate's fighting the Presidential campaign all over. It was an animated review of views, issues and events.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, Democrat, who was one of the Cox managers, declared that Mr. Harding during the campaign so constantly changed position that "no one ever knew where he stood." The Senator read the statement signed by thirty-one prominent pro-league Republicans headed by William Howard Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root and others, on October 15, appealing for votes for Harding as votes for the league.

The charges of pro-German sympathy made against Senator Knox on several occasions since his condemnation of the economic clauses of the treaty soon after its presentation to the Senate in 1919, was renewed by Senator King of Utah, Democrat, who assailed Senator Knox's conduct throughout the discussion of the treaty, saying the Pennsylvanian wanted to "mitigate the penalties on Germany when they were written into the treaty."

Senator McCormick of Illinois, discussing the reparations issue, said:

"The reparations must be measured, not by the damage wrought by Germany in the war, not by the wanton devastation of Northern France by ruthless German generals, but by the ability of Germany to pay."