

THE WEATHER: Fair today; tomorrow cloudy. Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 56. Detailed weather report on page 8.

The Washington Herald

WASHINGTON Is the Hub of the Country's social whirl and The Herald's society section tells daily what notables in the social and diplomatic sets are doing.

NO. 5301 Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921—SIXTEEN PAGES Copyright, 1921, by The Washington Herald Co. Published Every Morning in the Year. TWO CENTS

BILL PROVIDES D. C. OWNERSHIP FOR CARLINES

House Measure Is Introduced to Allow Taking Over of Roads.

BOND ISSUE ASKED TO MEET EXPENSE

Commissioners to Operate Business for Public, Under Proposal.

Government ownership of all street railways in the District, through outright condemnation proceedings, is provided in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Oscar E. Keller, of Minnesota, a member of the House District Committee.

The bill provides that within ninety days after its passage the District Commissioners shall institute with the Public Utilities Commission a proceeding for the condemnation of such street railroad or railroads.

Explains Procedure. Coinciding with the introduction of the Keller bill, Engineer Commissioner Kutz announced that the congressional merger committee had given the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company until next Monday to arrange a voluntary merger.

The utilities commission is empowered to hear, consider, and determine the proceedings of the Keller bill. It also provides that the petition shall designate the railroads to be condemned, and shall state the names of owners.

The bill provides that public notice by advertisements in the daily newspapers of from ten to twenty days be given, requiring all persons having any interest to appear before the commission on a designated date. Copies of the notice would be served by the United States marshal for the District.

Commissioner's Powers. The utilities commission is authorized to examine the railroads affected and to hear evidence offered by any persons having an interest. At the conclusion of the hearing the commission is directed to state in writing the amount found to be due and awarded the owners of the railroads to be condemned.

Court Designated. The District Court of Appeals is given exclusive jurisdiction by the bill to decide any exceptions that may be filed to the award of the commission and would have the power to vacate the award in whole or in part if satisfied that it is unjust or unreasonable.

In this event the court would remand the proceedings to the utilities commission which would proceed to make a new finding not in accordance with the court's ruling. Exceptions to the award must be filed within twenty days after the commission's decision. The court must determine the exceptions within ninety days after they have been docketed.

To Issue Bonds. To pay the amount awarded by the commission, bonds of the District of Columbia would be issued and the award paid immediately upon the sale of the bonds and within two years of the date of the award. The interest to be paid out of revenues derived from the operation of the railroads.

The Commissioners, under the bill, are authorized to purchase portions of the street railroads as extend outside the boundaries of the District. The United States would not be liable for the payment of any part of the principal or interest on the bonds nor on account of the proceedings, nor would any payment made by the District be a basis of contribution by the government for the maintenance of the District government.

Title to District. When the owners receive payment the title to the street railroads would vest in the District of Columbia and the Commissioners would take possession and control on behalf of the District.

For the purpose of paying the bonds at maturity, the Commissioners are directed to establish a sinking fund into which, after three years of operation, there would be paid annually such portion of the annual receipts as the Commissioners deem proper.

Working Capital. Working capital in the amount of \$500,000 would be provided by the issuance of other bonds of the District, maturing within fifteen years.

The measure gives the Commissioners power to employ such experts, assistants and counsel and incur such expenses as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the condemnation proceedings, and appropriate \$50,000 out of District funds in the Federal Treasury for this purpose.

The representatives of the two railway companies and Commissioner Kutz held a conference yesterday, but with the exception of a discussion of the merger proposals, no definite action, either for or against the matter, was taken. Another meeting of the conferees will be held at the District Building Friday.

Plans Fight On High Prices



(Copyright, Underwood and Underwood.) JAMES A. FOWLER, Who has been appointed special assistant to Attorney General Dougherty to investigate the alleged combinations maintained to keep up the high prices.

HARDING CROSSES HOT SANDS WITH NOBLES OF SHRINE

President Asks Masons to Help Country During Reconstruction.

Comparing his Presidential duties to a trip "across the hot sands" of the Shrine, President Warren G. Harding, in a brief address during the ceremonies attending the initiation of seventy candidates of membership in Almas Temple, of the National League of Masonic Clubs, at Poli's Theater last night, assured the large audience which taxed the auditorium to its capacity, that he was "more than pleased to cast aside the duties and more than 3,000 persons, including members of the Almas Temple and representatives of every temple in this country and Canada, crowded into the large auditorium, while several thousand more were denied admission, owing to lack of seating facilities.

Stay to Finish. President Harding, accompanied by his Secretary, George B. Christian; his physician, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, and a friend, F. M. Ransbottom, of Zanesville, Ohio, arrived at the theater shortly after 9 o'clock and participated in the festivities until an early hour this morning. "It is my desire to bring conditions in this country to a pre-war basis, and in this matter I can more ably assist than the 500,000 nobles of the Mystic Shrine in this country," said President Harding. "I take this opportunity to urge every noble in the country to lend me their valuable assistance in this most important matter.

"There are plenty of people in this country who are willing to help the President, but most of them are desirous of helping the subject of my address, not say this as a complaint, for I have always been able to realize the viewpoint of the other party, and all suggestions are valuable."

Praises Fraternalism. The President referred to the value of fraternalism among men and nations, and requested the assistance of fraternal organizations. In the vast audience were fifteen

MARINES IN HAITI UPHELD BY DENBY

Secretary of Navy Brands Na-tive Charge of Cruelty as "Same Old Rot."

"It is the same old rot." This was Secretary of the Navy Denby's description of charges published yesterday that more than 10,000 Haitians had died in internment camps in that country, and that Gen. Smedley Butler, of the Marine Corps, gun in hand, had broken up a meeting of the Haitian legislature.

Charges of use of the "water cure" and other tortures upon the Haitians have been the subject of investigation by Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, without confirmation. Secretary Denby says he would welcome investigation by Congress.

FEATURES IN THE HERALD

- Today will be found as indicated below:
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- Congress and Court.....Page 12
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SENATOR SAYS CAPITAL JUDGE AIDS DYE BILL

Moses Charges Covington Got \$25,000 for Service As Counselor.

SCORES EMBARGO AS DANGEROUS LAW

States Certain Interests Seek Control Through Protection.

Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, in a speech in the Senate yesterday against the tariff bill charged that Judge J. Harry Covington, of Washington, received \$25,000 a year from the American Dyes Institute as counselor. Judge Covington was out of the city last night but is expected to return this morning.

Quotes License Figures. Quoting an article in the "Knit Goods Bulletin" of April, on "The High Cost of Getting Dye Licenses," the Senator declared more than \$70,000 was spent for legislative expenses in one year. Items including: Hotel bills, \$7,470; tips, meals, taxis, etc., \$874; fee to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., \$25,000; fee to Judge J. Harry Covington, \$25,000; traveling expenses to Paris for Joseph H. Choate, Jr., \$1,505; payment on account Paris trip (Joseph H. Choate, Jr.), \$3,494; Everts, Choate, Sherman and Leon, \$1,020; distribution of pamphlets, \$872; expenses of distribution by legislative committee, \$497; article prepared and published, \$301; Congressional Record and printing, \$328; supplying, addressing and mailing postals and envelopes in Congressional dyestuffs hearings, \$1,000.

Senator Moses characterized this tariff bill as a hedgehog affair, wholly sectional in its elements and selfish in its purpose. His action marked the first rift in the Republican front on the measure on which leaders had expected a solid party vote.

Opposed It Before. The Senator was one of the four Republicans who voted against the legislation in the last session. In beginning his remarks he asserted that he hoped that the American valuation plan and anti-dumping features which have been added to the measure would enable him to support it. He added, however, that upon examination he had found them purely nebulous and utterly subversive of every principle of a protective tariff.

While Senator Moses' wrath vented itself on the entire bill, the Knox amendment placing an embargo on the importation of dyestuffs, provoked a particular attack. He asserted that while Republican leaders were refusing to support the bill, they were permitting the insertion of legislation that could be of no possible benefit to the agricultural industry for whose relief the measure is intended.

Charges Monopoly. "This proposal," Senator Moses declared relative to the Knox amendment, "is not protectionism. It is monopoly. It is class legislation of the most vicious and dangerous kind. It comes over to us as a result of the administration, designed as a war measure and seized upon by the rapacious who are only too eager to continue the system under which they already have made enormous profits, and entered into agreements of world-wide scope to assure them gigantic and undisturbed profits in the future."

In his opinion, the Senator continued, the tariff bill could not be regarded as an administration measure. He had looked in vain, he said, in the President's message for any suggestion that it was to be included in the tariff legislation he recommended. Moreover, the Senator asserted, it directly contravened the executive dictum of "more business in government and less government in business."

LONDON WELCOMES JAP CROWN PRINCE

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) LONDON, May 9.—Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan entered London today amid all the pomp and ceremony of a royal reception. He was met at the Victoria station and en route to a reception in the British capital in the days prior to the war. The prince, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, was welcomed by King George, the Duke of York, the Duke of Devonshire and numerous diplomatic, naval and military officials, all in full regalia.

The party rode to Buckingham Palace in a state landau drawn by six horses, preceded by a body of mounted life guards in full dress uniform. The prince was well received by the spectators, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs as he passed.

The prince appeared ill at ease during the morning reception at Victoria station and even more so at a ceremony at the Cenotaph in the afternoon when he brought a wreath to be placed at the foot of England's monument of its war dead. Later he visited the grave of the "unknown warrior" in Westminster Abbey.

(Copyright, 1921.) Gets Six-Year Term For Theft of Bonds TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—John Doughty, former secretary of Ambassador Romig and a woman agent, was today sentenced to six years in Kingston penitentiary for the theft of \$105,000 in Victory bonds, the property of Small,

Armed Guards Hunt Escaped Girl Prisoners

Ten Inmates of Reform Jail in New York Escape.

BEDFORD, N. Y., May 9.—Mounted State constabulary, armed prison guards, police officers and reformatory matrons spread out over the area between this place and the Connecticut State line, five miles away tonight in an attempt to head off "ten girls, inmates of the Bedford Reformatory, who escaped in a jail delivery just after the supper hour.

The girls who escaped had been at supper in the mess hall and were being escorted back to their quarters by Mrs. Mary Stanton, matron. The matron counted noses and left her prisoners on a veranda while she went indoors to get a wrap. Two minutes later, on returning to her charge, she found ten were missing and the alarm was given.

Dr. Baker, superintendent, said he thought there had been no plan of escape, but rather that the girls seized the opportunity on the spur of the moment.

ARMY PROMISES RELENTLESS HUNT TO GET BERGDOLL

Department Says Slackers Will Be Brought To Justice.

If the War Department gets a chance to catch Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the notorious draft slacker now hiding in Germany, it is not going to be bluffed out by any narrow construction of international law. The department will keep on trying to "get Bergdoll" until it exhausts every means at its command.

This, in effect, was the testimony yesterday of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, before the House committee investigating the Bergdoll case. The War Department is seeking means of taking care of its vast obligations, billions of which mature within the next two years, and the money for which is not available except from increased taxation, unless Europe is in a position to pay off some of her borrowings.

Looks to Europe. The total outstanding American indebtedness in Liberty bonds today is something over \$18,000,000,000, of which \$4,000,000,000 matures in two years from the twentieth of this month. In addition, there is over \$3,000,000,000 in floating indebtedness and in war savings securities, which also must be met within the next few years. Without payment by the allied powers on their indebtedness, this government, under its scheme of annual payment, would have funds far short of those required to liquidate the maturities.

Refund of Loans. The suggestion that the Liberty loans be refunded to mature over a period of forty years, a stipulated amount to be paid off annually, with an increased interest rate and other measures designed to maintain them at par, has been seriously discussed in sessions of the Cabinet. No decision, however, was deemed practicable until the reparations question was settled to permit of a definite arrangement on allied payments of their indebtedness, which would work hand in hand with the Liberty bond refunding scheme.

Therefore, because it was vital that the reparations problem be settled, so that the American fiscal policy could be definitely determined, this government would lead most rapidly to a settlement, and entered the European councils.

Notice to Germany. And this same desire for a reparations settlement is responsible for the attitude this government has taken, and which is understood to have been informally communicated to the Berlin government, that the best thing for Germany to do now is to sign the allied ultimatum demanding payment of 132,000,000,000 gold marks indemnity, so that Europe can get to work.

Once the program of German payments on reparations is established, work can begin on developing a definite plan for payment of the allied indebtedness to the United States, and this in turn will permit of a practical solution of the Liberty loan problem here, such as will reassure the millions of American bondholders who met this war appeal with their savings.

(Continued on page seven)

LIBERTY BOND REFUND HINGES ON ALLIED DEBT

America Depends on Europe for Means to Meet Obligations.

ENTENTE DEPENDS ON TEUTON DRAFTS

U. S. Is Unescapably Involved in Payment of Reparations.

By ROBERT J. BENDER. This government's course in re-establishing American representation in the allied councils affecting settlements under the treaty of Versailles has a direct bearing upon every man, woman and child in the country who owns a Liberty bond.

This government's interest in European affairs is not political, nor even sentimental, in the accepted meaning of that word, but entirely economic. Its position, briefly, is this: Depend on Collections. Within the next seven years some \$5,000,000,000 in government war bonds must be liquidated or otherwise accounted for. The manner of meeting this obligation is dependent to a considerable degree upon how much and how soon European powers can pay off either interest, principal, or both of their indebtedness to the United States. Both the time and extent of these allied payments, in turn, depend largely upon how soon and how much the allied powers can collect reparations due from Germany.

With the leading European countries where the interest alone on their respective indebtedness totals a greater amount annually than the total revenue they have been able to derive annually in the past for running their governments, it may be seen how remote is the opportunity for any immediate collection by the United States of considerable sums either in principal or interest, from her European debtors.

Looks to Europe. And it is with this situation confronting it that the Treasury Department is seeking means of taking care of its vast obligations, billions of which mature within the next two years, and the money for which is not available except from increased taxation, unless Europe is in a position to pay off some of her borrowings.

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(Continued on page seven)

POLES FIGHT FOR MINERAL DISTRICT IN UPPER SILESIA

Opposed by British and Italians Who Fear France, Says Simonds.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS. The disorder which has broken out in Upper Silesia is one more illustration of the dangers incident to the invoking of the principle of self-determination to settle boundary disputes. The occasion of the disturbance is the Berlin statement that the London conference had determined to give the Poles only two districts, with a fraction of a third.

In this situation the Poles seem to have taken matters into their own hands exactly as the Italians acted in the case of Fiume. It is moreover a shining illustration of the value of principles, that the Italians, who defied the whole world at Paris to keep some 30,000 Italians in Fiume from Slav control, are now advocating at London the transfer of nearly 1,000,000 Slavs to German rule.

In reality the British and Italians are opposing Polish claims, solely because Poland is an ally of France and every increase in Polish strength is regarded as adding unduly to the strength of France.

As a matter of justice Poland is clearly entitled to the whole mineralized region. Her claim rests exactly upon the same foundation as the Danish claim to Upper Schleswig. It is clear that without the coal, iron and zinc of Upper Silesia, Germany will be less able to meet the reparation claims of the allies, but it is to France that this bill is chiefly due. In any event there seems no justification for a policy which would take Polish speaking regions from Poland and give them to Germany, solely to enable Germany to be in a better position to pay her debts. Yet this is the chief argument.

(Copyright, 1921.) Harding Kind to League Foes But Presses His Own Policy William Allen White Says President's Course Will Dislodge Irreconcilables and Land America in Association.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. President Harding is having a sad time hushing the irreconcilables. Every day they are quieter than they were. Today they are stirring in their stupor because the joint resolution for a separate peace with Germany does not move out of the House of Representatives. They feel that the President is keeping the resolution there for his own purposes. And they fear that the President's purpose in delaying the peace resolution would be only to give him time to work out the plans of Hughes and others.

Hold Up Tariff Measure. The plan of Hughes is to get the United States into a league of nations. Possibly it will be an association of nations, possibly a world court. But league or association or court, the irreconcilables believe that it would be the Wilson covenant minus Article Ten, plus extra stipulations that America would not be responsible for the enforcement of the Versailles treaty.

The reaction of the Senate leaders to the delay of the House in passing the joint resolution for peace with Germany is to hold up the passage of the emergency tariff measure. This measure is near to the hearts of mid-Western Congressmen who are suspected of having a sneaking regard for the Hughes position. It is a question whether the threat of Senate delay on the emergency tariff may not work.

Love of League Academic. For the Representative's love of an intangible league of nations is more or less academic and platonic while the way the Representative loves his job is passionate and substantial. And the emergency tariff bill in Congress is supposed to be one of the few things that will be done for the farmer who has the Representative's job to give. It is a nice bit of politics.

And the President, who is supposed by certain Senate leaders to be slowly moving toward an alliance with our European allies in

(Continued on page two)

BRITISH TRANSPORT UNIONS ONCE MORE ON POINT OF STRIKE

Handling of Foreign Coal Threatens to Cause New Troubles.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) By AMBROSE LAMBERT. LONDON, May 9.—Tomorrow will be a momentous day for England's labor situation, as the Transport Workers' Federation officials will meet to consider the question of action on the whole matter of handling imported coal.

The Glasgow dock workers have sent a resolution to the federation on a call for a general strike, and Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers, and one of the officials of the Triple Alliance, is reported to be actively favoring a general walkout.

The government is plainly alarmed at the trend of events, but it has determined, no matter what means may be necessary, that the coal required for vital industries shall be unloaded and distributed.

The only hopeful note expressed in the house of commons on the situation was when Lloyd George said no possible means for bringing about a coal settlement are being neglected. He added that it was undesirable for him to say more.

The coal strike, which will be on its fortieth day tomorrow, has resulted in 200,000 being thrown out of work in London, while in the house of commons this afternoon it was stated that 1,834,000 are on the unemployed list throughout the country as a whole, and 1,707,000 are working part time. (Copyright, 1921.)

FIERCE ACTIONS FOUGHT TO GAIN SILESIA CITIES

Insurgent Forces Ordered To Capture Towns At Any Cost.

GERMANS CONTROL POPULOUS CENTERS

Korfanty's Army Numbers Over 100,000 Men, Reports Show.

PARIS, May 9.—At the meeting of the Council of Ambassadors today it was decided that the allies shall individually ask Germany to act energetically in restoring order and quiet in Silesia, and "to prevent further incidents."

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) BOSNOWIE, Upper Silesia, May 9. (With the Polish insurgents.)—Desperate battles for the possession of cities, including Koenigschutte, Gliwits, Rybnik, Kandrain and Cosel, which are important railroad and industrial centers, marked the inception of the second phase of the Upper Silesian insurrection. Orders were issued to the insurgents to capture the urban districts at any price.

German Concentrate. Dread of starvation impelled the Germans to break the insurgent cordons cutting them off from the front. The Polish leaders fear that the Germans have concentrated in the cities and are hastily preparing plans for a campaign to wipe out the insurgent forces which have swept over the country, with the exception of the towns.

There has been bitter fighting, resulting in many killed and wounded on both sides, along the Korfanty front, forming the insurgent battle front. Another bridge has been blown up, making ten.

Volunteers Armed. The Korfanty insurgents ordered the Polish students and laborers to resume work today, excepting those who have joined the insurgent army. More than 100,000 volunteers are being armed. Thousands of students are entering Silesia from Poland to join the insurgents, despite the vigilance of the frontier officials. Trainloads of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies are being rushed to the Silesian border from all parts of Poland.

Reports that German Reichswehr troops are concentrating along the plebiscite line continue to reach the insurgent headquarters. More than 60,000 German volunteers are reported to have registered at Oppeln to crush the uprising. (Copyright, 1921.)

French Troops Allow Poles Free Hands for Campaign (Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) By LARRY RUE. BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia, May 9.—The insurgent Poles made Upper Silesia look anything like a country under martial law.

I passed through ten villages and a country that was almost entirely in the hands of the insurgents. My automobile was challenged by Silesian sentries at the entrance and exit of every village, and I had covered half the distance from Oppeln to Gross Strelitz, only twice did I see allied troops. They were French and seemed entirely at home in the area held by insurgents.

I passed through ten villages and small cities and found in every one that the people were celebrating Sunday as usual. The squares were packed with men, women and children promoting singing in and out among the Polish patrol. Gliwits was the only city through which I passed which was not occupied by the Poles. There French sentries guarded all the roads leading into town, with the stone's throw of the French troops insurgents had established guards on both sides of the city.

French patrols passed through the Polish patrols while I drove by. A train carrying supplies and a stone's throw of the French troops insurgents had established guards on both sides of the city.

The insurgents were mostly young Poles, fired with enthusiasm and patriotism. Most have German rifles and are dressed in civilian clothes. A few wear officers' uniforms.

The insurgents are well disciplined. I heard no reports of outrages. The shops were doing business as usual in every town. The Germans in the southern area mostly are remaining in their homes, although I met altogether perhaps a hundred persons, mostly barefooted, carrying their effects on their backs and fleeing from Oppeln. (Copyright, 1921.)

Wallace Again Takes Place In Council of Ambassadors PARIS, May 9.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, has once more taken his position as American representative in the Council of Ambassadors. His appearance at the foreign office, where the meeting will take place, was the first since the quiet expressions of pleasure on the part of his colleagues.

The day's session of the council was devoted mainly to a discussion of the Silesian situation.

Armed German Civilians Increase in Upper Silesia OPPELN, May 9.—Armed German civilians in Upper Silesia now number more than 18,000 and the total is hourly increasing. A counter-insurrection of the entire German civil population in Upper Silesia is beginning.

Washington's Fastest Growing Newspaper.

She was ready to forego powder puff and parol and take up rouge and cigarettes to keep the avenue of adventure unobstructed.

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—BY— George Agnew Chamberlain

In Next Sunday's Herald

Washington's Home Newspaper.