

6545

The Weather Partly cloudy today; Probably showers tomorrow. See page 4.

Washington Herald

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WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

ULSTER GUARDS READY TO FIGHT INVADING ARMY

Forces Intrenched on Border; Catholics Being Evicted.

RULED BY BIGOTRY

Irish Republican Troops Incensed by Murders in Belfast.

By PAUL WILLIAMS.

LONDON, Derry, March 27.—Ulster is guarding its boundary from the Mourne Mountains to Derry because it fears another invasion by armed men from the south and that if the Sinn Feiners come again they will come in greater force with the intention of remaining until the people consent to being governed from Dublin instead of Belfast.

This is the impression I gained from persons residing along the northern side of the line dividing the northern six counties from the southern twenty-six counties.

Ulster is organizing a military force under Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and is entrenching its border with the hope of holding the larger areas which the treaty will take from it. Ulster is trying to subdue the Catholic nationalists in these areas and is forcing the eviction of as many as possible through the destruction of lives and property.

Ulster is the most bigoted section on the world's surface.

Stirred by Bitter Hatred.

This impression I received from persons living along the southern side of the line dividing the twenty-six from the six counties.

Almost all these people want peace and each faction wants its own way. The minority is willing to make concessions, paying the way to normality, but it is too small to be influential.

Death is more desirable than remaining under the Ulster parliament may the nationalists in the six counties.

Double death is preferable to being ruled by the southern gunmen, reply the loyalists of the north.

Monaghan Center of Strife.

Along the frontier, about 125 miles I visited Belleek, Pettigo, Enniskillen, Clones, Monaghan, Dundalk, Newry, Armagh, Caledon, Five Mile Town, Strabane, Lisfard and Derry. That is regarded as the most dangerous part of the treaty boundary is County Monaghan, the apex of the Free State's northern line.

Black Water River is the northern boundary of Monaghan and the district through the north of the river. Some one took a couple of pot shots at your correspondent when he crossed the road. The constabulary did not reply, although one man shot in the trousers leg and another had a cap he was carrying pierced by a bullet.

Farmer Slain at Plough.

Four families in the zone of fire have been moving. A farmer was killed while ploughing. Robert McManus was shot in the leg and another had a cap he was carrying pierced by a bullet.

Believe Ulster Betrayed.

Men of all factions residing in Southern Ulster admit that if a plebiscite were held perhaps a half of the Ulster area would vote itself into the Free State. The treaty producing the Free State and providing for the delimitation of the Ulster territory was signed by England without consulting Ulster.

Therefore the Northerners say that Great Britain betrayed Ulster, which must arrange for its own self-protection.

Crossing from Ulster to the South I found some Nationalists who agreed with the Ulstermen in that Eamon De Valera is doing Ireland no good.

Nationalists are in the majority in a half of the six provinces and they are not going to be browbeaten. They want to come into the Free State and they are coming into the Free State.

The Irish Republican army is being formed in Ulster to guard the Nationalists and to render aid if the time comes for action from the South.

Soldiers Chafe at Restraint.

The Irish Republican army is on the border to prevent the Ulster constabulary from invading and in readiness for any new development. Some of the men are almost beyond restraint, as a result of the continued murders in Belfast.

This is the situation in Ireland as Sir James Craig and Michael Collins are leaving Ireland tonight to talk over the trouble with Winston Churchill.

7,000 Textile Men Strike In Fight Against Wage Cut

Walk-Out Called in Only Eight Lawrence, Mass., Mills—Many Not Reducing Pay.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 27.—Nearly 7,000 textile workers, a small percentage of the great army of 45,000 mill workers here, left their looms and spindles today in protest against a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

The strike was called in only eight of the numerous textile plants, many of which did not reduce wages.

Mechanics and electricians in several plants walked out in sympathetic strike, making it impossible to run some departments and throwing many workers into idleness.

The Everett mill was running at 75 per cent capacity, according to Agent Twiss, and at the Pacific mill it was reported that half of the employees had remained at their machines.

Pickets at Posts Early.

The beginning of this latest of New England industrial disturbances was quiet and orderly. Pickets were at their posts early in the day and crowds gathered to cheer those who, after reporting for

work, soon left the mills to join the ranks of the strikers. With the coming of a drizzling rain, however, the crowds melted away to a handful.

A prediction that by the middle of the week 15,000 workers would be out was made by union officials who expressed themselves as satisfied with the results of the first day of the strike. Francis Gorman, of the Wool Sorters' International Union, has taken charge of the interests of the strikers and has been making special local reconnaissance of the United Textile Workers of America.

Lockout, Says Union.

The number of idle operatives was increased by 3,000 when all employees of the Arlington mill were thrown out of work by the closing of that plant for an indefinite period.

At the Pacific Mills a little more than 1,000 of the 5,000 workers reported for work.

Continued On Page Two.

HARDINGS SEE ILLINOIS UNION TO TALK PEACE

President and Party at Miners Accept Proposal Of Operators to Meet Club Members. Tomorrow.

NEW ACTS GIVEN CHANGES PROMISED

Theater Session Closes First Day of Convention Here.

President and Mrs. Harding, accompanied by the President's physician, Gen. Sawyer, were guests at Keith's Theater last night, of the Fifth District Rotary Clubs, in annual conference here.

The Presidential box was draped with flags and Rotary insignia. Following the regular Keith program, a strictly Rotarian bill was presented.

George O'Connor, Washington, sang several of his selections and was followed by Ralph Bingham of the Illinois delegation. Bingham is famous as a maker of phonograph records.

Mock Arms Conference. James F. Gallagher, of Chester, Pa., told stories and sang comic songs. The Williamsport Club presented "A Joking Conference" which was well received. A burlesque armament conference, with several allusions to the Senate's fight on the ratification of the treaties, drew many laughs.

John H. Richard, Seranton, Pa., offered negro impersonations. The program was interspersed with selections by the United States Marine Band.

More than 1,400 Rotarians were in attendance at Memorial Continental Hall yesterday morning at the opening session of the 1922 Conference. This number comprised men from fifty-three clubs.

Charles W. Semmes, president of the Washington Rotary Club, welcomed the delegates after the invocation by Rev. Charles T. Warner, pastor of St. Albans Church. The singing of "America" was led by Col. Leroy W. Herron and Harry S. Evans. After which the conferees were called to order by John Pool, past president, International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Mr. Stock Speaks. The growth of Rotarianism was stressed by District Governor Edward L. Stock, of the Washington club, who reviewed activities of the fifth district.

Crawford McCullough, of Fort William, Ontario, international secretary, speaking on "International Rotary," declared that there was no other organization that was doing more to bring about friendship between peoples. He declared that another year would find the spread of Rotary throughout the entire world.

The 1922 Convention was the subject of an address by Frank M. Barker, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who discussed the details of this year's national convention in June, at Los Angeles.

At the luncheon session at the New Willard, a joyous Rotary gathering was enjoyed. President McCullough spoke briefly at this session and was followed by several impromptu addresses by Fifth district delegates.

During the afternoon session the attention of the visiting delegates was called to the practice by Washington Rotarians of the weekly pledging of allegiance to the flag. Club work in its various features was discussed by visiting delegates and Washington Rotarians. "Entertainment," a paper by Albert S. Adams, of Atlanta, Ga., Chester K. Robertson, of Shannock, Pa., and "Fellowship," also a paper, from Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Ore., was read by Lee Heist, of Philadelphia, Pa. "Public Relations" was presented by Arch C. Klumph, of Cleveland, was presented by Holmes Baker, of Frederick, Md.

The value of befriending and encouraging boys in the gaining of education was stressed during the discussion of boys' welfare. William F. Metten, a newspaper publisher of Wilmington, Del., talked on publicity. He declared that "publicity" had been much abused during the late regime of press agents.

Business methods and their correct practices were discussed by George Meredith, of Atlantic City, and William Knowles Cooper, vice president of Washington Rotary. Chester K. Robertson, of Shannock, Pa., and Charles J. Godfrey, of Atlantic City, N. J., were nominated for the office of district governor.

HARDING WILL REFUSE TO JOIN PARTY FIGHTS

President Has Decided to "Make No Campaign" Speeches.

PREFERS TO AVOID BITTER CONTESTS

Battles Loom in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

President Harding has looked over the advance scenes of some of the more bitter forthcoming Senatorial campaigns—and has decided definitely to stay out of all of them. While he plans to make some speeches, he has decided to make the most hotly contested States—between now and election day—including Indiana, Ohio, possibly Massachusetts and, he hopes, California—his own local reconnaissance of the will "make no campaign speeches."

Even in Ohio where Mr. Harding is faced with the likelihood of having Senator Penrose, a Democrat, returned from his own State, with the possibility of this being construed as a repudiation of the administration, he intends to keep his hands off. He plans to make a speech in Ohio this spring and hopes to motor out to his home in Marion for a day or so—but no politics, he has decided.

What with the "wet" and "dry" issue looming as the dominant one in the Ohio gubernatorial race, and with some four or five aspirants for the Republican nomination to contest Pomeroy's seat in the Senate, the fight doesn't look enticing to the President.

The same is true in Indiana, where some of his friends have urged that he manifest some open support of Senator New's candidacy for renomination in the May primary, as against former Senator Albert Beveridge. Mr. Harding positively will not mix up in Indiana's primary squabble despite the fact that New is one of his favorite personal friends and that this reason they are so close together.

Decision May Please Fans. The decision of Mr. Harding, to stay out of the elections will be received with mixed emotions by the companies which apparently are being left out of consideration, he said.

Senator Cameron, who is one of the newer members of the District Committee, said he believed the company should have the fullest opportunity of coming to an understanding on the question of terms. This might well include The Washington Herald's suggestion of purchase of the W. R. & E. and its subsidiaries by the Capital Traction Co. which would have a plant remaining a separate entity.

Seeks Justice for Public. "In my opinion," Senator Cameron said, "the public is entitled to first consideration, because the public foots the bills. It is the patronage of the public that makes the assets of the street car companies and the public utility companies purport to serve. The companies are entitled to a fair return on their property and efforts. More than a fair return is extortion from the public."

Already one brush between the Reds and Japanese has been reported at Grodekovo, where the Japanese maneuvering force was backed by a China detachment of 300. The Japanese replied, killing wounded. The fight lasted an hour. Another clash was reported from Evgenyevka, but no details were received.

Foreign Minister Janson, of Chita, sent a note to the Japanese commander stating that as the Japanese are assisting the Whites, the military agreement, "respecting the neutral zone, has been violated and abrogated, and therefore, the Reds propose marching upon Vladivostok. The Japanese are referring the matter to Tokyo, not desiring to assume the responsibility of precipitating war."

Col. Iyeda left hurriedly for Tokyo yesterday. Meanwhile the Japanese command notified Chita that the Red advance will be resisted pending the Tokyo negotiations. The Chita note says that, whereas the commercial agreement will be signed soon at Dairen, it is expected the Japanese will not object to the Red campaign into the zone, but will support and facilitate the Chita army.

Continued On Page Two.

Next Question:—Just How High Ought the Umbrella to Be to Furnish the Best Protection.—By J. N. Darling.



SEN. CAMERON DEMANDS CAR LINES MERGER

Arizona Man Favors Forcing Traction Consolidation.

"Immediate merger of the car lines of Washington is vital," declared Senator Ralph H. Cameron of Arizona, yesterday. "I am supporting any measure that will speed the accomplishment of a general consolidation of the lines, including the two small and struggling lines which apparently are being left out of consideration," he said.

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Continued On Page Two.

One of Siamese Twins Dying

Demise of Rosa May Kill Josefa, Who Is Praying for Both Their Lives.

CHICAGO, March 27.—While Rosa Blazek lies in a stupor, near death, on a hospital cot here, her Siamese twin sister, Josefa, is praying for both their lives.

If Rosa dies, Josefa will probably have to die, in the opinion of physicians who are watching the unusual case, for they are joined together not only by strong ligaments, but by one set of abdominal organs.

The sisters, who are 42 years old, became ill when one of them ate something that affected them both. Their illness developed into a mild case of jaundice for Josefa, and a particularly severe case for Rosa.

"We cannot tell yet if Rosa will die," said Dr. Edward Cunat. "She is critically ill and has been in a stupor for hours. Indications of improvement are slight. If Rosa dies, Josefa would probably have to die, too. But we are not sure of this. We could not part them in life, for they are bound together by more than ligaments. But if Rosa dies it might be possible to take steps, not possible now, to save Josefa."

The Blazek sisters are the most celebrated Siamese twins in the world. They came to the United States last year from Austria. Josefa is married and has a perfectly normal son, 12 years old. Despite their handicap they are accomplished musicians and reputed to be wealthy from a lifetime of public performances.

Chita's Troops Attack Japanese

Reds Insist on Pursuing White Army Through Neutral Zone.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 27.—While the Dairen conference again dealt with the serious situation arising in the maritime province, the Reds demanding the right to pursue the White army into the railway zone established by the Japanese.

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Continued On Page Two.

ABBOTT SCHOOL UNFIT FOR USE, EXPERTS CLAIM

Building Condemned, 13 Years Ago; Abandonment Urged

The ten-year school program being drafted by the Joint Congressional Committee for the District will provide for a new building to replace the Abbott School which stands in a sea of mud surrounded by 12th street, New York avenue, Fifth and Sixth streets northwest, it is understood.

The files in the District Building show that the school was erected in 1909 at a cost of \$25,715. The site at that time was acquired for \$2,217.90 and is estimated to be worth over \$30,000 today. This indicates that the value of the property alone has enhanced in excess of the original cost of the building.

Thirteen years ago a commission composed of the Engineer Commissioner, the Treasury architect and a superintendent of schools conducted a survey of all the public schools in the District. Among others the Abbott School was recommended for abandonment on February 5, 1909. The report explained that conditions existed in this school which could not be remedied and it was therefore decided to abandon the building and erect a new building where adequate space could be had.

The school grounds, entirely surrounded by streets, do not offer sufficient space for a playground and pupils are forced to brave the traffic while seeking recreation.

Representative William F. Hammer, a member of the Joint Committee, declared after a visit to the Abbott School, that some of the rural school houses he had seen were much better in every way.

Still Unfit for Use. It is shown in the records that no extensive improvements have been made to this building to make it any more serviceable for school purposes than it was when the commission recommended it for abandonment.

The Board of Education contends that a comprehensive policy of school house construction will provide for the complete abandonment of this building.

Following the report of the committee recommending that the Abbott School be abandoned, the structure became weakened and was later declared to be unsafe.

It was feared that some of the children might be seriously injured. During the physical exercises the whole building shook to such an alarming extent that this feature of the day's work was abandoned.

Buildings Overcrowded. The history of the building shows that iron girders were added later and certain fire-proofing was installed to meet the emergency, but nothing could be done to overcome the overcrowding that has grown to be a menace to the education of all those attending these schools.

The school building is overcrowded. It is pointed out and the condition grows worse each year. Unless some action is taken by Congress, these buildings will finally reach a state where they will be declared unsafe and, with other schools similarly overcrowded, it

Continued On Page Two.

SENATE ADOPTS SUPPLEMENT TO PACIFIC TREATY

Exempts Japanese Homelands From Scope of Agreement.

BARS APPROVAL OF WAR MANDATES

Hitchcock Warns That Tokyo May Reject Declaration.

America's approval of the four-power Pacific treaty is now complete. Ratification of the pact by Britain, France and Japan will make it operative.

The Senate completed its deliberations and gave complete and final assent late yesterday when it ratified the supplemental treaty, which exempts the Japanese homelands from the scope of the treaty now to be signed at Geneva.

Treaty opponents contended every move of the administration forced led by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. They yielded only when it was apparent further opposition would be useless, and only when they had wrung a concession from Lodge.

Bars Domestic Questions. This concession was that the Senate should approve the declaration of the delegations, which stipulates that purely domestic questions should not be brought before the conferences of the powers, and that the treaty shall not be construed as approval by this country of the mandate arrangements in the Pacific.

At first Lodge contended that the declaration required no Senatorial sanction, but he changed his position when a storm of protest arose. After a number of plans had been advanced, the declaration on motion of Senator Lodge was finally adopted as a reservation to the supplemental treaty by a vote of 53 to 29.

Western and Southern Senators gained their point by bringing forward the bugaboo of Japanese immigration and alien land laws. It should be made clear beyond any doubt, they insisted, that these matters should not be made the subject of international discussions.

Naval Treaty Up Today. The final vote on the supplemental treaty, after the reservation was attached, was unanimous, 74 to 6. Lodge immediately called up the five-power naval reduction treaty, which was made the "unfinished business" of the Senate.

Consideration of this part will begin today, and is expected to proceed with less opposition than that which accompanied the four-power treaty.

The conclusion of the debate in the Senate came suddenly, after a day of discussion. Senator Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who had introduced the declaration and the supplemental treaty, then he proposed separate ratification, and finally evolved the scheme adopted. Lodge's changes of tactics drew biting comments from Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking minority leader, and from Senator Robinson, Democratic irreconcilable of Arkansas.

Warns of Japanese Refusal. Hitchcock warned that Japan might refuse to ratify the declaration, and that immigration was one of the most probable sources of future friction in the Pacific.

"Japan can ratify the four-power treaty and shake her finger at us as she pleases," said Hitchcock. "Robinson denounced the procedure of adopting the declaration as a reservation."

Robinson from Massachusetts proposed to dispose of the Japanese immigration and land-owning questions, the two which most vitally affect the peace of the Pacific, by attaching them to a supplemental agreement," said Robinson. "Could anything be more palpably absurd, and more expressive of the strange mental process which has been indulged in by the Senate?"

Pratt's Senator Johnson. The people of California, Robinson predicted, will be heard from. He praised Senator Johnson of that State for his attitude, and declared Johnson had been subjected to a "flank attack" in his own State. Johnson, in a speech, said the immigration and land problems were too far west for the Senate to deal with.

He spoke of the "peculiar ingenuity" of the Japanese, and said it was impossible to tell what conclusions they might reach unless the position of the Senate were made clear beyond any doubt.

The Senate declined to accept an amendment to the supplemental treaty offered by Robinson, exempting the Southern half of Sakhalin Island, former Russian territory, now occupied by the Japanese, from the scope of the four-power treaty. It likewise refused to approve an effort by Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, to have immigration listed as one of the domestic problems barred from international discussion.

ARMISTICE PLEA EVADED BY TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.—The Ottoman government has sent an evasive note to the Allies in reply to their request for an armistice.

The note points out that the Constantinople government has no sole jurisdiction in the matter, since the Allies also claim a similar communitarian to the Kemal government at Angora.

The Turkish government pointed out that the Allies had failed to mention the evacuation of Thrace, including Adnanpazar, by the Greeks, a condition which is considered essential to the safeguarding of Constantinople.