

**The Weather**  
 Rain and colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow. See page 8.

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**Sporting News**  
 Latest dope on the baseball situation in the Daily Herald.

## 7 COMMITTEES TO AID SURVEY OF D. C. HOUSING

Meeting Divides Problems In Order to Hasten Investigation.

MAY TAKE 6 WEEKS TO FINISH WORK

Public Hearings Will Be Held to Hear Complaints and Ideas.

The problems facing the housing survey committee, recently appointed by the District Commissioners, were sorted and graded at last night's meeting of the steering committee at the District Building.

As a result seven subcommittees of the general committee were authorized and their respective chairmen chosen. The subcommittees are as follows:

1. On housing survey.—To determine the existing supply of dwellings for rent and for sale, to determine the character of such dwellings, and to determine the number of dwellings needed. Chairman, John H. Helder, manager of the civic development department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

2. On building materials.—To determine the costs of materials, both wholesale and retail, to determine the supply of building materials, to compare costs with those in neighboring cities. Chairman, Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the housing bureau of the Department of Commerce.

3. On labor.—To determine the cost of labor, to determine the supply of labor, and to compare the cost of labor in Washington with that in other cities. Chairman, Charles A. Baker, president of the "Federation of Citizens' Associations."

4. On finance.—To determine the amount of money needed to finance the erection of new dwellings, to determine the source of money that might possibly be put to such use, to determine the cost of money in Washington and elsewhere, to consider tax exemption or the small home owner, and to consider the question of a second mortgage loan. Chairman, Thomas Bones, real estate expert.

5. On construction practice.—To determine the present practice in welling construction in Washington, and to determine on such other methods as might meet the housing needs should they be found to exist. Chairman, Frank Upman, president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

6. On land.—To determine what is available and where it is located, to determine the cost of land in Washington, and to determine the time, cost and availability of transportation. Chairman, William Deane Ham, president of the first Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

7. On rents and rent legislation.—To investigate all phases of rents and rent legislation, including the rent extension act. Chairman, Stanton James, president of the Council of the Building and Loan Association of the District.

**Held Public Hearings.**  
 In addition to the work done by these subcommittees it was decided that it would be advisable to hold a number of public hearings in which members with complaints or helpful suggestions may appear and give evidence. These public hearings will be attended by the members of general committees in a body.

**Will Study Alley Problem.**  
 The alley problem will be investigated through the committee on survey until the facts are ascertained. It will then be handled by a special alley housing committee.

It is expected that the subcommittee will enlist the aid of the Police Department, the Postoffice Department, the Real Estate Board, various government agencies, and public-minded citizens who will volunteer their help. There are no funds available to carry on the work of each of the committee members being called upon to contribute to the costs. Congress may be appealed to for financial help.

**Will Await Reports.**  
 Those present at last night's meeting of the steering committee were John Donlin, John M. Gries, John Helder, Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Helms, John H. Warner, Julius I. Fessler, and Daniel J. Donovan, secretary to the general committee.

## All Right, Since We've Got to Have a Strike Let's All Get Into It.—By J. N. Darling.



## SENATE READY TO PASS NAVAL LIMITS TREATY

Over Half of Naval Treaty Provisions Already Approved.

The Senate will ratify the naval reduction treaty, providing for a ten-year naval holiday and establishing the 5-5-3-3 feet ratio, this afternoon.

Agreement to vote was reached yesterday after a day's consideration of the treaty, during which no opposition developed. More than half the treaty was approved, section by section, without record votes.

Ratification is expected to be almost unanimous. Senator Reed, principal critic of the treaty, is not in the city. Senator Johnson, who attacked its provisions regarding Pacific fortifications, did not renew his criticisms. The sections approved include the general provisions, leaving those relating to scrapping, replacement, and other technical matters, yet to be considered.

The Senate manifested little interest in the treaty. At times not even a quorum was in attendance. The situation contrasted with that surrounding the four-power treaty, which was vigorously attacked.

Senator Lodge, in a speech explaining the treaty, denied the charges of Senator Reed that it would leave America in a relatively inferior position, or that the advice of experts had been ignored.

Elimination of naval competition, Lodge said, was the greatest achievement of the arms conference.

## WEST CALLS FOR JOBLESS VETERANS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—Unemployment in the ranks of former service men has been noticeably decreased in the agricultural centers as the result of the nation-wide appeal of the American Legion, but much remains to be done in the great industrial districts, Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant, points out in a survey of the country's jobless.

Former service men in South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming have been placed in jobs in rural communities, approximately 100 per cent employment existing in these States, but in the New England and Middle Atlantic States comparatively few have been placed at work. In these localities industrial depression exists to such an extent that it is impossible to create jobs or absorb the idle. Bolles declared.

## British Cabinet Indorses Genoa

Lloyd George's Plans Meet With Unanimous Approval.

LONDON, March 28.—Prime Minister Lloyd George today presided at a cabinet meeting at which his Genoa policy was discussed and a confidence vote agreed upon.

After the meeting he entertained the Liberal members at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy.

At the end of the luncheon it was stated that all members of the cabinet had agreed on the Genoa policy, and some politicians, more conciliatory than others, said unofficially that Winston Churchill had decided not to resign.

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## WOULD JOIN C. A. C. AND AIR SERVICE

Co-ordination of the Coast Artillery and the Army Air Service is being planned, according to announcements made yesterday by the War Department.

The chiefs of these branches of the service have been instructed to consider ways and means for joint training and to plan extensive experiments to be made during the summer.

## GREEN AND ORANGE ON WAY TO LONDON FOR CONFERENCE

Ulster and South Erin Leaders on Way to London for Conference.

LONDON, March 28.—Arthur Griffith, E. J. Duggan and Kevin O'Higgins, the Irish ministers, and Mr. Kennedy, the legal adviser to the Irish Provisional Government, arrived in London today for a meeting with the representatives of the Ulster Government tomorrow.

Michael Collins is expected to cross tonight. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, also is crossing to-night, bringing with him several members of his cabinet.

**Left to Irish.**  
 The conference will begin tomorrow morning in the Colonial Office. It will be opened by Winston Churchill and it is possible that Lord Birkenhead and some other British cabinet minister will be present. But Mr. Churchill will suggest that the British withdraw leaving the two Irish delegations to settle their own trouble among themselves.

Messrs. Griffith and Duggan today conferred with Mr. Churchill and the technical committee of the Colonial Office on matters of detail connected with the establishment of the Free State. I am assured that the present deadlock between Ulster and South was not mentioned and that the Irish simply took the opportunity to clear up by conversation points that otherwise would have been settled by mail.

**Constables Accused.**  
 It is asserted nearly all the bombing and shooting is being done by constables. Occasionally the Catholics sniped the constables, but whenever a constable killed any one deliberately, it was known definitely that he was a murderer.

The borderites on the North seemed more favorable toward martial law, although they disliked the stigma attached to it. They want the arms taken from the Irish Republic army within the borders. But disarming the constables, too, "was ridiculous." It would leave them without police protection, and they would be totally at the mercy of the Nationalists who "had secreted arms."

The people adjacent looked most favorably on a possible concord along the boundary, which Winston Churchill mentioned, to keep apart the armed forces of the North and South.

But farther south men asked how this was going to influence the situation in Belfast. Was it the intention of the British to keep them out of Ulster while Ulster carried on its civil war?

## FACE STRIKE WITH 43 DAYS' COAL SUPPLY

Industrial Plants in U. S. Report Limited Reserves.

CENTRAL STATES HAVE SMALL STOCK

Survey Indicates Gas Plants Can Run for Eighty-two Days.

On the eve of the coal strike, industrial plants throughout the country find themselves with enough bituminous coal stocks on hand to last them forty-three days.

The anthracite supply is the same as of March 1, 1921, but larger than in 1919 and 1920. The latest survey (November 1) reveals a total of 4,500,000 gross tons on hand.

These figures, compiled in a survey of commercial stocks of coal just completed by the Departments of Commerce and Interior, forecast that by April 1, bituminous coal stocks will total 63,000,000 tons.

**Gas Plants Well Supplied.**  
 Artificial gas plants throughout the country now have the largest coal reserves and can weather a strike, according to the government survey, for eighty-two days.

The bituminous coal dealers have on hand but twenty-three days' supply. The railroads report enough for about forty-two days; electric utilities, fifty-four days; steel plants, forty-eight days; by-product coke plants, thirty-nine days, and other industrials, fifty-six days.

The estimate of forty-three days is based upon the supposition that all stocks are now evenly divided. Michigan reporting 229 days; Great Lakes District and the Southwest, excluding Texas, have the largest stocks, enough for more than ninety days. The Central States, enough for thirty days or less than sixty days. New England, the North Central States and Florida and Georgia, report enough for sixty days and less than ninety days.

**Heavy Stocks in Lake Ports.**  
 The New England States report enough reserve to last seventy-one days, as of March 1. Particularly heavy stocks are in the lake ports, with Michigan reporting 229 days; reserves in the Northern peninsula and seventy-four days in the Southern peninsula. New York reports sixty-six days; Pennsylvania, fifty-two; Oregon, the only Pacific Coast State with a small reserve, that of twelve days. California and Washington report thirty-one and forty days, respectively. Texas with fourteen days; Nebraska with fourteen days; North Dakota with nine days; are other low figures. Oklahoma reports enough for 115 days; New Mexico enough for 171, and Arizona for 246 days.

## NAMED AS FRENCH MISSION TO GENOA

PARIS, March 28.—Louis Barthou and M. Colrat will form the French mission to Genoa, the French delegation to the Genoa conference.

Barthou will head the delegation. He is vice president of the cabinet by virtue of his post as minister premier and former foreign minister. He is well qualified for the task.

Colrat, his assistant, is "under secretary of state at the presidency of the Republic." He is a distinguished orator and will therefore be the liaison officer between the Genoa delegation and the Quai d'Orsay.

It is understood that M. Barriere, ambassador to Rome; M. Schneider, of the Crucet Works, and M. Serret, a financial expert, will be named technical delegates.

## PRESIDENT PLANS YACHTING CRUISE

President and Mrs. Harding apparently are planning a spring cruise on the Mayflower. The President yesterday granted permission to Comdr. Holmes, of the executive yacht, to start next Monday on a ten-day trip for the purpose of giving the machinery a thorough try-out.

At the same time a new \$50,000 gas launch, luxuriously fitted out, arrived at the navy yard here to be placed aboard the Mayflower for the exclusive use of the President and his guests. The little craft, designed to afford both comfort and elegance, will be placed on the Mayflower as soon as space is cleared for it on the deck.

## BALFOUR LIKELY TO TAKE EARLDOM

LONDON, March 28.—Sir Arthur Balfour, K. G., has once more been offered an earldom, in recognition of his long political career, which reached its climax in his work at the Washington arms conference.

London newspapers unofficially declare that Balfour's promotion to the peerage is a foregone conclusion when the present Parliament expires and that he will take the name "Lord Balfour of Whittingham."

## Death Leers by Bedside as "Twin" Cheers Sister

One Chance in Thousand for Saving One When Life Leaves Other, Physicians Claim.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Josefa Blazek, one of the "Siamese twins," desperately ill of jaundice, lapsed into unconsciousness at West End Hospital, Surgeons say she will die in a few hours. They do not expect her to regain consciousness.

Rosa, the other twin, who has practically recovered from her attack, is now sinking. She smiles and makes various attempts to cheer her sister as she counts off the minutes to eternity. She knows that it is now a question of minutes. After the physicians gave up hope of saving the life of Josefa, Rosa began to all perceptibly, but she is making an heroic effort to maintain her mind and spirits.

**Last Hour Chance.**  
 The surgeons have written consent of the twins to carry away the dead one immediately after her heart stops in an effort to save the survivor. They admit there is not a 1 chance in 1,000 the operation will be successful. Rosa feels that she will die immediately after Josefa expires. Her chief regret is leaving her boy, 11 years old, and whose father, an American soldier, perished in the world war.

**Faces Death Bravely.**  
 But Rosa faces death bravely. She tries to comfort her sister as they lie back to back, while death stands just inside the door waiting. Josefa, Josefa, Josefa, do not worry and seeks to divert her mind with funny little anecdotes of their old home in Czechoslovakia, but Josefa is dead to her sister's efforts. Death is already gripping her heart. Rosa knows it and also knows that soon after Josefa breathes her last, she, too, must cease to live.

**Clubs Choose New Governor.**  
 Chester K. Robertson, of Shamokin, Pa., was elected district governor of the Fifth District Rotary Clubs of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, yesterday afternoon, during the last day of the fifth district conference at Memorial Continental Hotel, following the announcement of Hugh North, of Columbia, Pa., chairman of the election committee, that Robertson was the choice for district governor, the conference voted that the election be unanimous.

**Boys' Work Stressed.**  
 The afternoon session by William Lewis Butcher, of New York City, who spoke on "Boy Work in Rotary." The speaker recalled "Boy Week" in New York, when 75,000 boys of every class and creed were attracted by Rotarians as a living evidence of the interest they took in boys.

**Resolutions Adopted.**  
 A resolution was adopted, urging that the club for the coming year be given international recognition at the next international convention to be held in June at Los Angeles.

**Cups Are Awarded.**  
 For the highest yearly attendance average, awards were given to the following: Division A, Baltimore and Philadelphia; division B, Bethlehem, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Washington; division C, Sayre, Pa., and Williamsport, Pa.; division D, Bridgeton, N. J., and Athens, Pa.; Atlantic City and Philadelphia clubs received cups for the most ladies in attendance.

**Conferees Closed With Ball.**  
 The conference closed with a ball at the New Willard Hotel, where ladies and members of Washington Rotary Club held a reception for the visiting ladies and members of the ball committee, was headed by Harold Brooks, of Washington Rotary. Miss Margaret Gorman, of Washington, known as "Miss Washington," who was adjudged the most beautiful woman in the Herald Beauty Contest last year, was introduced. A buffet supper was served following the ball.

**President Coolidge Addressed.**  
 President Coolidge addressed the conference at the morning session, declaring Rotary as an active force in the country and that its ideals are needed in all society and business. Striking an optimistic tone regarding the business of the country, the speaker said, "The nation is making great strides in progress in a governmental way, as well as going forward in an economical way."

**Need Brains and Labor.**  
 "There are vast accumulations of capital in banks and financial institutions of the country," the Vice President declared, "and these mark the first period of restoration in society and business. We need to learn the lesson," he added, "that Rotary teaches, that we are the trustees of good fellowship for our neighbor, our State and even our resources and must develop them."

**Following the Luncheon.**  
 Following the luncheon session, there was a general discussion of Rotary plans, ideals, activities and subjects of particular interest.

**Speakers on Membership.**  
 "Qualification for Membership" was the subject of an address by V. L. Dodson, of Williamsport Rotary Club, who defined the requirements expected of prospective Rotarians.

**Leaders on the Ranks of Rotarianism.**  
 Leaders on the Ranks of Rotarianism, Moral Character, declared Dodson, was a first necessity of the true Rotarianism as shown by its present membership.

**Confers With Officials On Bosch Magneto Sale.**  
 Martin E. Kern, mentioned in connection with the government's investigation of the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company, has been in Washington conferring with Department of Justice officials on the case.

**Several days ago, it was reported,**  
 Kern landed from a ship at Proctor's Point, R. I., following an extended trip to Europe. The substance of his conference with officials here was not disclosed.

## BURNS BLAMES SOVIET FOR RED ACTIVITY IN U.S.

Declares "Underground" Movement Is Operating "Everywhere."

FEDERAL PRISONS ARE OVERCROWDED

More Than 2,300 Convicts At Leavenworth; 2,100 At Atlanta.

Radical activities have reached a new high water mark in the United States and are increasing from week to week and month to month, according to William J. Burns, chief investigator for the Department of Justice.

The Soviet government of Russia, unemployment and prohibition have all contributed to the amazing situation, he declared. The activities consist of a powerful "underground" movement, operating "everywhere" in the country, said Burns, and "I cannot impress upon you too much how dangerous they are at the present moment."

In a digest of the crime situation existing in this country yesterday, made possible through the publication of executive hearings before the House appropriations subcommittee, Burns' revelations on radical movements constitute the most striking feature.

**Prisons Are Overcrowded.**  
 Such has been the increase in Federal offenses throughout the country that all the government penitentiaries are establishing new records for inmates.

Not only have male prisoners increased within the last year but female prisoners as well have reached their peak. The government is urgently pressed for a solution of the housing problem. One State institution, located at Moundsville, W. Va., able to take in women prisoners with present months has now advised the Federal authorities it can house no more. There is only one other State institution now capable of receiving women prisoners and that one, according to Federal officials, will be filled by April 1.

**Huge Increase in Year.**  
 Additions are being built at all of the Federal penitentiaries to accommodate the unexpected demands for room. How great these demands have become may be shown by the fact that at Leavenworth, there are more than 2,300 prisoners, as compared with an average of 1,652 during the first six months of 1921. At Atlanta penitentiary there are over 2,100 prisoners, as compared with the 1,500 of the McNeil Federal penitentiary, which has increased over 50 per cent.

With State penitentiaries generally filled and with Federal penitentiaries unable to receive more than the present population than the record housing, they are now called on to perform, the administration is going to make an "experimental" form work among "first offenders."

It is estimated by Attorney General Daugherty that some 400 or 500 men, between the ages of 15 and 20, are now in Federal penitentiaries, many of them serving their first offenses.

**Plans Big Reformatory.**  
 It is the plan of the government to take the Camp Grant site at Rockville, Ill., and convert it into a reformatory institution for these young offenders. The government does not own all of the site. Congress probably will be requested to pass a bill of condemnation to enable the government to get a clear title.

**By Placing the "first offenders"**  
 in such an institution, Mr. Daugherty believes—and he has the support of President Harding—it would teach them trades and before long, he believes, nine out of ten could be trusted on parole.

Mr. Daugherty would have the institution administered by an organization either within or without the Federal government. The more quickly the men are released, he believes, the surer the State would be of saving them as valuable citizens.

**See Crime Wave Receding.**  
 Generally speaking, according to justice authorities—Burns, Attorney General Daugherty, Mr. Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of prosecuting violations of the prohibition law, and others—crime in the United States has receded since following the war and "is now receding." Strictly Federal offenses, however, have increased until the Federal penitentiaries hold record numbers of prisoners and the investigations of the Department of Justice have increased enormously also.

**In the field of its investigations,**  
 Burns has reached its peak. There have been such as to impose a tremendous burden upon Secret Service operatives.

**Propaganda Main Weapon.**  
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