SPIRIT OF PEASANT UNCONQUERABLE IN REBUILDING FRANCE

Unbelievable Progress Made in Reconstruction, Says Simonds.

UNENDING BATTLE

Without Aid, Thousands Are Condemned to Live in Ruins for Years.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Three years ago, a few weeks after the armistice, I traveled from Ypres to Cambrai along all the Hindenburg line in the midst of a desolation which no words could describe, and now I have returned from another trip over much the same country—through Lens, Arras, Dapaume, Peronne and St. Quentin. Again, moreover, there is the same consciousness of the impossibility by words to describe facts, to present in any comprehensible fashion the great human endeavor which is working itself out upon the battlefields whose names were only a few years ago in the mouths of millions of men and women all over the world.

Before me as I write these words are many documents which describe in cold and accurate fashion what has been done, the tons of earth which have been lifted, the number of houses which have been rebuilt, the miles of railway which have been relaid. These are familiar statistics, printed again and again and meaning just nothing. For if you are to understand the north of France, the devastated area, statistics are worthless, they convey nothing of the meaning of the human spirit. And France of the devastated area is today spiritual far more than statistical. It represents not the triumph that is yet to come, but the beginning of the triumph, the supreme revelation of what is unconquerable in the human being.

Lens Reconstruction Typical.

Take, for example, Lens. Before the war it was a city of perhaps 30,000 inhabitants—a grimy coal town; a Scranton of dull, drab monotony, of narrow streets and busy mines. Today it is Cripple Creek superimposed upon Pompeii. Three years ago, when I saw it, there was left nothing but an unending mass of shell-torn brick. Here and there a stray inhabitant had returned to dig amidst the ruins for the family fortune buried when the first flight of 1914 was imposed by the German rush toward Calais, the drive that did not reach its goal.

Today here is a Western mining town—a combination of the structures of the boom town of a decade or two ago and those Roman ruins which the Americans know best in Pompeii and the Frenchmen in Algeria. In the center of the town there are only the wooden structures—some supplied by the government, some collected from the material left behind by the armies which have disappeared. But on the edges, block on block in endless procession, rise the new quarters which have been constructed by the coal companies to house their workmen—what we would call model villages.

Government Abandons Hope.

The statistical maps have laid down a zone, the Red Zone, where the injuries are so great that reconstruction is next to impossible and the government has abandoned hope. But not the people. Among all the Red Zone areas none has been more shelled, more destroyed than the Chemin des Dames, yet within a mile of the territory, which was the scene of the famous battles about the Fort Malmaison, the peasant has dared where the government was afraid. I saw horses ploughing and bringing back to tillage land where three years ago I clambered with difficulty from one vast shell hole to another.

It is a mistake to say, as many do, that the devastated area is already rewon for order and for production. What you feel obviously, poignantly and at one time, is what has been done and what remains to be done. The roads are finished, the canals, the railways, the factories are rising in the midst of the twisted machinery of past wreckage. Above all the land is being won back inch by inch, literally, from chaos. What remain to be built are the homes of the people who are doing the wonderful work which confronts you on every side. It cannot be done unless Germany pays.

Use Primitive Tools.

These French peasants who have tackled the job have, in the main, only the most primitive tools. To be sure, the French government has done far more than anyone can conceive. But it has necessarily confined itself to those things which meant the restoration of production. It is not by machinery, not by government aid, but by the simplest and most rudimetary tools that th egreatest task of all has been done, the task of returning the fields to a state of production.

Today hundreds of thousands of French men, women and children are living in wooden barracks supplied by the government, erected beside the ruins of cities and towns whose histories go back to Caesar, whose shell-torn churches are still monuments of a noble architecture. They walk miles to arrive at their fields and there from dawn to dusk they are working.

Hopes to Awaken Understanding.

I should be glad if any word of mine could even in the smallest measure help to awaken some little understanding in the United States of the tragic and endless battle which is being fought today on all the fields which, when they were the scene of destruction, concentrated the attention of millions. Now, when they are the centers of a harder, grimmer battle, they have passed from all attention and interest.

I know that there is an impression in America that France, instead of reconstructing her ruins, is waiting alike for German reparation and for American largess. There could be no more cruel libel upon the people of the devastated regions. Unless there is a German reparation, unless there is American aid, thousands of them are perforce condemned to live for years in their barracks and their patched ruins. Without aid they cannot rebuild their houses—this is impossible; yet, without aid or with only the smallest help, they have come back from exile, faced a fortune terrible beyond all words to describe, and out of that chaos brought a little order, a fraction of comfort, and something like 90 per cent of agricultural production.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of all is that the world, which noted every detail and hung with breathless attention on every inch of land won in the battle, every trench turned against the invader, has grown cold now that the fighting is over and has no thought or interest in the new battle and the new reconquest which represents courage at least as high, a faith as strong, a spirit without which the victory of yesterday would be in fact a defeat.

When the sun shines anywhere in the north you will see on all sides innumerable red roofs taking the light. By the thousands the red roofs are rising amidst the ruins. But even more arresting and memorable are the faces of the men, the women—yes, and the children. For all are fighting—and the campaign is still long—three years after the guns have ceased

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Largest Radio Audience

(C) Underwood & Underwood.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's Arbor Day message, sent out Friday morning from government wireless stations at Arlington, San Diego, San Francisco, Great Lakes and all army and postoffice stations, had the largest audience of any message ever attempted by radio.

The message asked that the citizens of the nation keep the forests green, protect them from fire, and to plant trees to replace old forests and on the roadside and farm.

The Herald RADIO News Views

This department of The Herald appears every day. On Sunday the department occupies a page. Conducted in co-operation with the Radio Clubs of this district. The Herald's Daily Radio Department is devoted to the best interests of radio development and those thousands of persons interested in the science of radio.

Listening-In Concerts.

General public invited, 8 p. m. tonight, unless otherwise stated.

Store hours at Dominick's, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.

Christiani's Drug Store, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Several of the department stores are now equipped with radio receiving sets, and will operate them for the benefit of patrons during business hours. Receiving from distant stations is much less successful during the daytime than at night. The local baseball scores, however, may be heard at 4:30 in the afternoon.

ASKS RADIO FANS TO AERIAL WEDDING

NEW YORK, April 23.—Three hundred thousand radio fans have received cordial invitations to the wedding of Miss Sarah Cockefair, a nurse at the Brooklyn Hospital, and Albert P. Schlatke, of Brooklyn, who will have the ceremony performed in the clouds above Curtiss Flying Field, on Long Island, tomorrow afternoon.

The minister will be Lieut. Melvin W. Maynard, winner of the transcontinental air race, sometimes known as the "Flying Parson," and the witnesses will be a radio operator and Lieut. Maynard's mechanician. The guests will include nearly everybody who owns a radio receiving set.

The airplane will take off at Mineola, Long Island, at 2 o'clock. The wedding service will take place immediately afterward, and the bride and bridegroom, with their genuine "sky pilot," will start for Schenectady and Syracuse on a flying honeymoon.

NEW GOLF CLUB TO INSTALL RADIO

Within a month the Indian Spring Golf Club will install a radiophone and magnavox equipment in its new clubhouse, which will be completed shortly.

President Tom Moore has made arrangements with the Rialto Theater whereby radio concerts and moving pictures will be furnished members of the club. Large sounding boards and a keyboard connected with the theater will be provided. Pictures will be shown in the evenings simultaneously with those in the playhouse, and by use of the radiophone appropriate music will accompany the film.

In the dining room of the club diners will be given orchestra concerts with their meals.

This innovation is at present not duplicated by any other culb in the country.

RADIO ENTERTAINS TELEGRAPH MEN

About fifty members of the Association of Western Union Employes who were in attendance at their meeting in the Perpetual Building at Eleventh and E streets were agreeably surprised with a radiophone concert last Thursday evening rendered from various broadcasting stations, which included Schenectady, Newark, Pittsburgh and others.

A temporary one wire antenna was erected upon the roof of the building, and the concert was furnished by W. B. Flaherty using a detector three-state audio frequency amplifier set with loud speakers.

In the Air Today.

WASHINGTON.

NAA—NAVAL RADIO STATION.

10:30 a. m.—Meteorological report on 5,950 meters of arc transmitter.

12 m. and 10 p. m.—Time signal, weather report, ship orders.

10:30 p. m.—Naval press news. Wavelength, 2,650 meters.

8:50 to 9 p. m.—Radiophone. 1,200 meters. News.

WWX — POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT STATION.

10 a. m.—Weather report; 10.30 a. m., marketgram; 5 p. m., dairy products for New York, and grain report. All radiophones on 1,160 meters.

12:30 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 3:30 p. m., C. W. telegraph marketgram on 1,980 meters.

7:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., radio marketgrams; 9:50 p. m., weather report. All radiophones on 1,160 meters.

300 METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

WMU — DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

4:30 p. m.—Baseball scores, inning by inning, direct from Herald pressbox, American League Ball Park.

4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Music program: "Favorita," "Fantaisie Impromptu," "Othello," "Tosca," "Rondo Capriccioso," "Chanson Provencale," "Lassie o' Mine," "Dance of the Demon," "I Passed by Your Window," "Kamennei - Ostrow," "Carmen," "Faust" waltzes.

KQV—DOUBLEDAY-HILL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

9:30-10:30 p. m.—Music.

WPM—THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, INC.

8 p. m.—"Duo Art" piano selection.

Solo—Eddie Missilitz, soprano.

Talk—James P. Briggs, president of the Humane Education Society.

Solos—Lucy Dickenson Marks, soprano; M. S. Shefferman, baritone; F. Painter, laughologist; Mrs. Zorhurst, soprano, aria from "Herodiate;" George Cowle, tenor; Ella Schnider, piano; Edward Hines, tenor; Arenio Raion, violin; Thomas Cantwell, tenor; "Duo Art" selection; Julius Prince Hopkins, boy soprano.

3VN—RADIO INSTITUTE.

6:30 to 7 p. m.—Radio spark code.

KDKA—PITTSBURGH.

10 to 10:15 a. m., 2 to 2:20 and 4 to 4:20 p. m.—Music—At fifteen-minute intervals after 3:30, baseball scores; also 7 and 8 p. m.

7:30 p. m.—"Sleeping Beauty," a bedtime story.

7:45 p. m.—Government market reports.

8 p. m.—"Rivers and Harbors," by Cornish Bailey.

"International Friendship During the War," by Dr. B. F. Battin.

Weekly review of business conditions.

8:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Music.

WJZ—NEWARK.

11 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Musical program on the hour.

12 m. and 6 p. m.—Agricultural reports (official).

7:05 p. m.—Shipping news.

MONDAY.

7 p. m.—Stories from St. Nicholas Magazine.

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Recitals.

9 to 10:15 p. m.—Musical program.

KYW—CHICAGO.

9:45 and 10 a. m., 11:20, 2:15, 4:15 and 6:30—News and market reports.

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories and music.

WBZ—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

8 p. m.—Concert, piano and violin.

WGI—MEDFORD HILLSIDE, MASS.

7:45 p. m.—Late news flashes.

7:55—Business reports.

8 p. m.—"Preparedness Among Animals."

8:15 p. m.—Music.

WVP—SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

8:50 p. m.—Music.

9 p. m.—"How the Radiophone Will Relieve the Loneliness of the Western Ranchers."

9:25 p. m.—"The Romance of Steam."

Legion Post to Parade.

The Rubin and Cherry Shows, under the auspices of the Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion, will parade tonight, leaving the Treasury at 8 o'clock and arriving at the circus grounds at Camp Meigs an hour later. The procession will include the legion fife and drum corps, circus animals, clowns and various other carnival accessories.

CAMP HUMPHREYS FIRE WIPES OUT NINE BARRACKS

Loss Near $25,000 at Largest of War Cantonments.

HOMES IN DANGER

Two Hours' Hard Work Saves Many Remaining Buildings.

THE HERALD BUREAU,
A. S. Doniphan,
727 King Street.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 23.—Nine barracks buildings were destroyed by fire at Camp Humphreys at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and the blaze threatened to wipe out the entire camp.

During the war the camp was one of the largest in the country.

The buildings were two-story frame structures about 90 by 30 feet and were unoccupied. The fire also destroyed a quantity of lumber and burned over several acres of brush. After about two hours' work, the firemen at the camp had the blaze under control. A number of buildings occupied by families in the wake of the fire were threatened. The military authorities will investigate.

It was stated at the camp tonight that the origin of the fire had not been determined. Estimates of the loss could not be obtained officially, but it is believed it will be between $20,000 and $25,000.

Contributions are being received daily for the fund being raised by Alexandria firemen. The three volunteer companies are seeking to raise $3,000 and already one-half of that amount has been raised.

At a congregational meeting of the First Baptist Church this morning the following deacons were elected: Clarence Wells, C. E. Emmert and D. W. Spillman. Election of nine others was deferred until next Sunday morning.

A large delegation of Kiwanis Club members tonight attended services at the Methodist Episcopal Church South. A sermon on character and community building was delivered by the pastor, Rev. E. V. Regester, D.D.

Rev. Wallace E. Rollins, D.D., of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, preached this morning at Christ Episcopal Church. The services tonight were conducted by Rev. W. J. Morton, D.D., rector.

JOFFRE EXTOLS POWER OF PRESS

Tells Club Members Duty Is To Help Cement World Peace.

The influence of the press upon international relations was emphatically stressed by Marshal Joffre in the first formal speech of his trip, at the National Press Club last night.

"Permit me, gentlemen, to recall to you the importance of the part which you have played in cementing the peace between nations," he said, "chiefly because of the formidable effect which you have on public opinion. In smoothing the differences which come between peoples, and in calming their passions, you have enormous power to aid the cause of world peace, which we are all desirous of attaining. In this spirit, gentlemen, I extend to you my best wishes for prosperity."

Expressing himself as happy to be offered the opportunity to greet the representatives of the American press, he declared that he knew in what "high esteem the people of the United States hold their journalists," in that they had elevated one of them to the highest elective office—the Presidency.

"Many of you came to France and played a courageous part during the war," he added. "I know you have the desire to keep alive the ties which unite America and France. For all these reasons I am glad to be with you and to assure you of my profound and cordial sympathy."

The marshal was accompanied by a group of French officers and by Brig. Gen. Connor, U. S. A., who served as interpreter.

SERVICE TODAY FOR M. McCOMAS

Funeral services for Mower McComas, son of E. R. McComas, of Chevy Chase, will be held at the Lee undertaking establishment, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be made in Rock Creek Cemetery.

One of the first Washington men to reach France, a member of the District Medical Corps, McComas contracted pneumonia and was transferred to the army hospital at Fort Bayard, but never regained his health. An American Legion escort accompanied the body to Washington.

What's Going On Today

Tea—College Women's Club, 1822 I street northwest, 4 p. m.

Musicale—Women's City Club, 22 Jackson place northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting—West End Citizens' Association, Concordia Lutheran Church, 8 p. m.

Meeting—Mid-City Citizens' Association, Thomson School, 8 p. m.

Registration—Takoma Park, Md., for May elections.

Meeting—Lay Alumni Association of the Catholic University, Raleigh Hotel, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting—District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Grace Dodge Hotel, 11 a. m.

Concert—Y. M. C. A., 8 o'clock.

Address—Men's Good Will Club, 300 Homer Building, 8 p. m.

Theater Party—American Legion at Keith's Theater, 8 p. m.

Concert—Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 8 p. m.

Celebration—Indiana University Foundation Day, University Club, 8 p. m.

Concert—U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand, 5:30 p. m.

Meeting—Southern Society of Washington, City Club, 8 p. m.

Meeting—Social Hygiene Society, Board Room, District Building, 8 p. m.

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Genoa Conference Material For Shakespeare, Says Gibbs

Delegates Fear Jeering of Press, He Declares. Lloyd George's Hands Tied—Poincare Firm Against Demobilization of French Army.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

The opening drama of the Genoa conference is enormously interesting to any student of life and history. Only Shakespeare or some other genius could do justice to its strange mingling of tragedy and comedy, its fantastic characters, its clash of rival and hostile interests, its public professions of good will, its intrigues, plots, conspiracies behind the scenes. In many ways it is like one of the old Greek dramas in which humanity is playing its little part on life's stage, but is the sport of unseen gods and under some spell of fate from which it cannot escape until it has accomplished its doom. As in the Greek drama, the chorus is as imporfant as the players, interpreting their action and breaking in upon their speeches.

The chorus to the Genoa conference is the newspaper press of Europe, and its comments are like the howling of the witches of Macbeth. Let us study the plot of this drama. It is the first assembly of all the great nations save one—the United States—engaged in that Armageddon, which brought the civilized world to ruin after the massacre of its noblest youth. Victors and vanquished are sitting down together, not with love in their hearts, but under the necessity of devising some plan to repair the devastating effects of the conflict and start again the machinery of civilization thrown out of working order and almost wrecked.

Conscious of Impotence.

The men representing those nations are to some extent conscious of their own impotence. They hear the distant laughter of the gods and feel the pressure of the unknown forces of fate and that inevitable law of the Greek drama of life which makes it impossible for men to escape the penalties of their own stupidity. It was they, many of them, who let forth the furies. Now it is hard to chain them up again. It was they who made an unreasonable peace after Armageddon, blocking their own way of escape from ruin, and preparing new catastrophes. They appealed to the lowest passions of mob law and now are afraid of their own people. They lied and are now afraid to tell the truth.

Above all they are afraid of the chorus jeering them in the world's press, threatening death to them if they depart from their old falsities, reciting, reiterating the old spell words, demanding not more truth but more lies, not new sanity but worse stupidity, not plans for peace but more deeply dug entrenchments of hatred for further and inevitable conflict.

Enemies Raise Chorus of Menace.

Men of good will there are in this assembly of nations, men who stare at the realities of life with steady eyes and hopeful vision, but they have enemies about, raising a chorus of menace lest they should dare establish a reign of common sense inaugurating an era of peace. Writing in plainer words, certain things are emerging clearly from what has happened already at Genoa.

The most important revelation is the determination of Lloyd George's enemies to arouse popular suspicion and prejudice against any effort he may make to reshape the affairs of Europe in such a way that its industrial recovery may be quickened and its peace secured. They would rather have Europe remain in chaos than have Lloyd George regain his power. There is also a wide-reaching agreement to prevent any recognition of the Soviet Republic in Russia, whatever concessions Russian representatives may make, whatever guarantee they may give.

Thirdly, there is the clearly revealed policy of Poincare, of France, but not of the French people, that will obstruct any arrangement whatever which would lead to the demobilization of the French army, the modification of German reparations, or any alterations by so much as a comma of the treaty of Versailles.

Lloyd George Holds Interest.

Lloyd George is still the most interesting character of this world drama staged in Genoa. His plan for a pact of peace in Europe would obtain the support of all level headed men and women if his hands were free to deal with it squarely. But his hands are not free. As he sits there in the conference room of St. George's Palace, he is conscious of political powers at home, watching every move he makes, analyzing every sentence he speaks, ready to gag him if he exceeds their instructions. He sees this problem of European reconstruction as a simple exercise of common sense. Russia must be brought back as soon as possible to economic life. Her present government is by all reports strong and enduring. Therefore it must be dealt with and recognized under strict guarantees.

Germany cannot escape bankruptcy if the present penalties are fully enforced and European trade won't revive if that happens. Therefore Germany must be given more time to pay and the payments must be modified. International exchanges will never be stabilized as long as the mark continues to fall. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the mark by financial rearrangements.

Red Army Prevents Peace.

Peace cannot be guaranteed in Europe as long as the Red army remains in being, and while under intense pressure from France, Germany is tempted to a military alliance with Russia. Therefore for the sake of peace it is necessary to demobilize the Red army in return for a peace pact with Poland, diplomatic recognition of Russia and economic aid. This is perfectly simple. But it is almost impossible owing to the conservative press of England, beating up prejudice and bespattering him with the mud of Bolshevism and his own colleagues—Winston Churchill the most dangerous among them—leagued with his political adversaries in propaganda for vote catching. It is frankly impossible if Barthou, Poincare's man at Genoa, walks out of conference on the slightest pretext and proclaims the Versailles treaty as the last word of faith.

Meanwhile the Russian delegates themselves propose to demobilize the Red army provided there is general disarmament in Europe and their frontiers are guaranteed against aggression. Poland, Esthonia, Latvia have already made a separate compact with Russia on those lines—Poland breaking away from French guidance for the first time. But Barthou repudiates the French agreement at Washington based on fear of the Red army.

France to Maintain Army.

Red army or no Red army, France will keep her own forces at full strength as an irresistible argument against German attempts to escape indemnities. Behind the scenes at the Genoa conference, the neutral states are talking to each other, making bargains and proposing resolutions which will tend to isolate France and compel Poincare to ally himself with more liberal ideas for European reconstruction.

Behind the scenes, the Russian delegates are also talking frankly with men of other nations who are surprised to find them human and fairly reasonable. They, too, are in trouble because they made lies and dare not tell all the truth too quickly. They have abandoned all but the last shreds and tatters of communism, but must not make concessions too quickly lest they be disowned and overthrown by their own political machine. They shrink from an ultimatum brusquely expressed. They must educate their party at Moscow and carry them forward by degrees.

Germans Watching.

The Germans are listed to watch. In their conference they cannot raise any questions bearing on reparations, but outside the conference they can talk and talk and make clear to an impartial mind that Germany cannot bear all the war costs of all the allies, any more than the victors could bear Germany's.

The French delegates in the conference raise their voices without stop. Their point of view is fixed, unaltered and unalterable. The peace of Versailles must stand. They will not abate the pressure on Germany. Russia must go to the devil and stay there. If necessary, France will act alone with the strongest army in Europe, supreme and invincible, to enforce new penalties on Germany when she avoids payment, as soon she must. Germany's weakness, not European prosperity, is the first need in France and the French people are not shedding tears because British trade is languishing. The appeal of the Pope to the nations of the world, in the opinion of France, is only one more proof of the pro-Germanism of the Vatican. "The best guarantee of tranquillity," said the Pope, "will be found not in a forest of bayonets, but in mutual confidence and friendship."

Until the ending of the world there can be no confidence or friendship between Germany and France, so at the Genoa conference Barthou speaks with a forest of bayonets at his back and a glint is visible from afar in German eyes while the Russian representatives offer disarmament and mass Red soldiers closer to the frontier in case the offer is refused.

Material for Shakespeare.

Is there not stuff for a Shakesperean drama in all that clash of purpose? Do you not hear the laughter of the gods?

Yet out of all this conference, in spite of all those hostile views, there will come, I think, some great good. It is at least a stock-taking after the war. Acts will be made known. Truth will leak out. Men of all nations staring each other in the eyes will see there the reflection of fears which are their own. Besides, the chorus of the press is a great audience, silent but listening, of the world's plain folk who want plain settlement. Behind the delegates of the nations there are the nations. Behind the politicians there are peoples. Out in Genoa they will learn the cause of their troubles, out of that learning, soon or late, there will come new leadership and new light.

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OBREGON INVITES FRENCH PROTEST

MEXICO CITY, April 23.—Diplomatic difficulties with France may be precipitated by the virtual confiscation, through executive order by President Obregon, of the large La Abeja textile factory, owned by French interests.

Obregon, acting under the labor laws, ordered the governor of the district to administer the factory property after it appeared impossible to end the strike which has lasted nearly two months. All efforts to get the employers to arbitrate had failed.

Diplomatic protest on the part of France is expected.

President at Memorial Rites.

President and Mrs. Harding and Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Mrs. Davis attended the Roger Williams Memorial services at Immanuel Baptist Church yesterday morning. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist convention, spoke on the "Contribution of Baptists to American Civilization."

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DESPONDENT, KILLS WIFE AND SON

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 23.—Brooding over his inability to give his family the comforts he thought they needed, Martin Ehlers, a shipyards worker, 29, walked into their bedroom in an old homestead at Woodridge last night and shot and killed his wife and 7-year-old son, Walter.

Reloading his shotgun to finish the job by killing his twin children, a boy and a girl 4 years old, he jammed the weapon, lost his nerve and quit the house. Then he walked across a field, threw the gun away, and hunted up the chief marshal of the town, Arthur Ketschke.

"Well," said Ehlers, "you'd better put the handcuffs on me right away. I've just killed my wife and son."

INSTITUTE TO HEAR HUSTON THOMPSON

A two-day session of the Refractories Accountants' Institute will open this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Washington Hotel. The program includes speeches by Huston Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, and Arthur Lazarus, chief of the cost accounting bureau of the fabricated production department of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Other speakers are W. J. Westphalen, H. L. Gronne, H. L. Ahrbecker, A. Henderson, E. F. Myers, F. S. Dunlap, F. A. Strassler, R. E. Byrne, F. W. Neuroth, Arthur P. Taylor, president of the Refractories Manufacturing Association; Frederick W. Donahue, secretary of the association, and G. W. Greenwood, dean of the institute.

RADIO For Everybody
What are your interests in Radio? Do you want to become a commercial operator on board ship, at a land station, take charge of Radio departments constantly being opened by stores? Big opportunities are open; let us train you; ask for information; or do you want to know all about hook-ups, diagrams, laws, definitions, testing instruments, use of equipment, etc? Our quiz book fully explains everything you ought to know in that respect. Price only $1.00. Send or call for it today. Come to the oldest established school in Washington with your Radio problems.
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