

WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably snow; warmer tomorrow. Temperature for twenty-four hours ended 2 p.m. today: Highest, 33, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 19, at 4:15 a.m. day. Full report on page 24.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 26.

No. 27,658.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

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THE CAUCUS PREVENTS SENATOR UNDERWOOD'S SELECTION AS LEADER

Democrats Awaiting Mr. Glass in Underwood-Hitchcock Contest.

Democratic senators in caucus today failed to elect a leader. A deadlock on a tie vote developed between Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska and Underwood of Alabama, and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the two candidates.

Two ballots were taken and the count on each was 19 to 19, with Senator Smith of Georgia withholding his vote.

The next caucus will be held after Secretary Glass, appointed senator from Virginia, takes his seat. He is understood to favor Senator Underwood. The caucus voted by a majority of one to invite Mr. Glass to today's meeting or allow his vote to be counted but Senator Underwood declined not to press his matter.

Underwood Statement. Senator Underwood, in a statement, said that Senator Hitchcock's leadership of the minority in the peace treaty controversy was not involved and that the Nebraska senator would continue to have his loyal support on treaty questions.

The vote of Senator Smith would have broken the deadlock today, but the agreement to postpone final action until Secretary Glass was seated would have been reached without objection.

Forty-three senators were present. The absentees being Senators Swanson, Virginia; Smith of Arizona, who were paired, and Senator Johnson of South Dakota. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood refrained from voting.

Voted to Invite Mr. Glass. The first vote on inviting Mr. Glass to the caucus was won by the Underwood forces, 20 to 19. Afterward, when objection was raised by a few of the Hitchcock partisans, Senator Underwood said that to avoid any discord he preferred to have the election go over until their meeting on the question about Mr. Glass' right to vote, and the caucus adjourned. The roll call on the election follows:

For Senator Hitchcock: Chamberlain, Culberson, Henderson, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Ransom, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Thomas, Trammell, Walsh of Montana and Walcott, 19.

For Senator Underwood: Bankhead, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Jones of New Mexico, Pittenger, Quinn Tamm, Shields, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stanley, Walsh of Massachusetts and Wood, 19.

Mr. Underwood's Statement. "The result of the vote," Senator Underwood stated, "does not interfere in any way with Senator Hitchcock's control of the majority in the treaty fight. He has my loyal support and will continue to have it, and if I had been elected I would have supported him in the future to the minority leadership. Senator Hitchcock will continue to lead the fight against the treaty in the Senate, and in the treaty fight will have my hearty concurrence."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who voted for Senator Hitchcock, also announced after the conference that determination of the caucus on the leadership had nothing whatever to do with leadership in the treaty fight.

Senator Hitchcock, as ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, will remain in charge of that committee, whether he is elected majority leader, said Mr. Simmons. "This fight has nothing to do with the treaty, it is purely a matter of personal choice."

"The vote in the conference was a tie, 19 to 19. Mr. Glass did not vote, but would have voted for Senator Underwood. Senator Johnson of South Dakota was absent, but he would have voted for Senator Underwood. If Senator Owen had voted he would have voted for Senator Underwood."

Senator Smith of Arizona, who was absent, would have voted for Underwood, Senator Owen who was present, was paired with Senator Smith. If Senator Owen had voted he would have voted for Senator Underwood.

Senator Hitchcock's "Balance of Power." "Senator Hitchcock of Georgia was present, but did not vote and expressed no preference. "Senator Hoke Smith holds the balance of power," Senator Simmons was asked, and he smilingly agreed.

Senator Hoke Smith holds the balance of power," Senator Simmons was asked, and he smilingly agreed. "The vote in the caucus until he had been relieved of his duties as Secretary of the Treasury and ambassador to Great Britain of the Senate. The only exception he would make, he indicated, would be in case he was invited to become a member of the cabinet. He would not vote, and he had no idea that this would be done."

His Promotions. He was promoted first lieutenant January 9, 1890; captain, August 10, 1893; major, March 3, 1899; lieutenant colonel, March 2, 1903; colonel, December 15, 1904, and brigadier general, August 29, 1916.

Gen. Lauchheimer's service has been that of a major in the Army and a lieutenant in the Navy. He was the author of forms of procedure for Courts and Boards, which was the standard reference work for the naval service for many years, and by his many friends and associates in this country and abroad was recognized as one of the most brilliant officers in the service.

He was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and served in the Marine Corps. That his services in the Marine Corps had been of the utmost value and his death a marked loss to the service was daily contact with him during his work here. Many bills introduced in the House and Senate in the Marine Corps were drawn up by Gen. Lauchheimer. He was elected president of the Army and Navy Club here in 1914.

Native of Baltimore. Gen. Lauchheimer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 22, 1859. He survived by four brothers, Sylvan Hayes, David H. Jacob M. and R. M. Lauchheimer, all of Baltimore, and three sisters, Mrs. L. Rothchild of Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Julia L. Hable and co-sister of Baltimore.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. Burial will be in Arlington national cemetery.

BOWMAN NOT TO DIE TOMORROW MORNING

Hanging Postponed to June 18 Pending Action on Appeal for New Trial.

Announcement was made today that Frank Bowman, who was to have been hanged at the District of Columbia morning for the murder of Clarence Keifer, almost three years ago in Brooklyn, has been granted a new trial in the Court of Appeals.

The new date set for his execution is June 18. Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court granted the reprieve. Bowman was convicted after a woman companion told the police, although it was after the crime, of the killing of Keifer. She declared that Bowman had threatened to kill her unless a result gave details to the press.

SAULORS ARE RELEASED FROM MAZATAN PRISON

Harry V. Learned and Harry O. Martin, sailors of the American submarine chaser Pocophone, who were arrested at Mazatlan, Mexico, on a charge of assaulting a Mexican citizen and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, were released last Tuesday by the American consul at Mazatlan. The sailors were advised by the consul, who asked for instructions as to how to return them to the United States.

GEN. LAUCHEIMER OF MARINES DIES Succumbs at Naval Hospital Here Following Stroke of Paralysis.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer of the Marine Corps died last night at the Naval Hospital here, following a stroke of paralysis. His illness dates from last July, when he suffered a stroke upon his return from a tour of inspection throughout the west.

Naval Academy Graduate. Gen. Lauchheimer was appointed a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy September 11, 1877. Prior to his appointment he attended the public schools in Baltimore, Md., and graduated from the City College in that city. He was a member of the class of 1881 at Annapolis and after his graduation served two years of duty at sea. He was commissioned July 1882, a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

In January, 1884, he was transferred to the U. S. S. Ossipee, and completed his three years tour on that ship. He then served at the marine barracks in this city and the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I. Continuing his tour of duty in command of the guard of the U. S. S. Enterprise.

In 1892 he was assigned to duty in the office of the judge advocate general of the Navy, and continued on that duty until 1895, when he was assigned to duty here. In 1910 he was assigned to a tour of duty in the Pacific, and returned to the United States in 1911, when he was transferred to San Francisco, Calif. In October, 1912, he was transferred to duty here and has been on duty here since that date.

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Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. Burial will be in Arlington national cemetery.

PENDING D. C. LIQUOR CASES UNAFFECTED UNDER PROHIBITION

All Future Transportation of Wet Goods Restricted After Tomorrow.

The national prohibition enforcement act will not affect the liquor law violation cases now pending in the United States branch of the Police Court, according to United States Attorney Laskey today. All the cases there pending arose out of the war prohibition act or the military zone orders of President Wilson, and are especially reserved by section 7, title 1, of the Volstead act.

The Sheppard act places its prosecutions under Prohibition in the hands of the Federal marshal. The act has not been called for trial since a ruling made by Judge Hardison in the war-time prohibition enactment suspended the Sheppard act, or at least suspended it in regard to sales of whiskey.

Appeal Is Pending. The District has appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals. Until that tribunal passes on the matter no disposition is likely to be made of the whiskey held by the police in pending cases under the Sheppard act, it is stated.

The transportation of whiskey after midnight tomorrow will be governed by the provisions of the national prohibition enforcement act. Not even a member of Congress coming from his home town may bring along his whiskey, and he must transfer it to his temporary home in Washington, it is said, unless he obtains a permit from Federal marshal Charles E. Cooper. Such permit must be obtained by any person, even if he abandons his whiskey at the time of purchase and permanent residence in Washington.

Subject to Local Laws. While the new law provides for a permit to transport under certain conditions, it is decreed that the transportation must be subject to the local laws of the place into which the liquor is being transported.

For example, if a county permits the possession of only a quart at one time, it is announced that a gallon to that place might be denied. As the District has no limitation on the quantity of liquor that may be transported, it is stated, for the transfer of any quantity held by a prospective purchaser.

Persons who have located their "stock" in the homes of friends across the country, it is pointed out, will be evaded the law by bringing the liquor to their homes here, as desired, after January 1, 1920. The act provides that such persons would be subject to the loss of the automobile or other conveyance. This provision is expected to discourage "bookkeeping" in the use of airplanes in the transportation of intoxicants for beverage purposes.

Brig. Gen. C. H. LAUCHEIMER. (Civilian photo.)

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2,500 LIQUOR GUARDS ASKED OF CONGRESS

Immediate appropriation of \$2,000,000 to establish a guard of 2,500 watchmen over 69,000,000 gallons of liquor in government bonded warehouses where the liquor is being stolen daily was asked from Congress yesterday by the Interior revenue bureau.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer explained to the House appropriations committee that the estimated cost of this liquor guard, and said that no definite arrangements had been made for the disposition of the liquor. He said that the committee has been awaiting constitutional prohibition being effective would be so few as not to pay the expenses for maintaining the guard. Congress, he suggested, might be asked to solve the problem of disposing of the liquor, and committee members suggested its concentration in a few places. Such a plan of concentration was also suggested by the committee.

Editorial criticism is directed against the authorities for not providing adequate troops in view of the constantly augmenting crowds which assembled in the early hours of the afternoon. Only a single chain of guards was assigned to defend the west portal of the reichstag building, which was the objective of the mob.

Numerous personal attacks upon officers and troops outside the fighting lines were reported during the course of the evening. Several guards were stabbed, and one was thrown into the river from which he was rescued by a fisherman. In Unter den Linden, where the crowds gathered after having been driven away from the reichstag, officers and men were attacked, one officer being dragged from a cab and severely beaten.

The estimates of the Berlin papers of the casualties in the rioting place the dead in excess of 30 and the wounded at 100.

Railway Situation. DORTMUND, Germany, Tuesday, January 13.—At a large meeting of striking railwaymen today a socialist who warned the strikers of the probable consequences of further strikes urged them to return to work. He said that the ranks of the striking railway employees at Elberfeld and Essen today, and acts of sabotage were committed. It was reported that the strikers will not permit milk and provision trains to pass.

At Dusseldorf three of the railwaymen's unions have ordered their members to resume work.

BERLIN QUIET, BUT GENERAL RED RIOTS ARE FEARED

Communist Manifesto Urges Immediate Election of Councils in All Industries.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, January 15.—A communist manifesto issued today urges the immediate election of revolutionary employees' councils in all industrial establishments.

Berlin Quiet Wednesday. LONDON, January 15.—Berlin was completely quiet Wednesday, according to a wireless dispatch from the German capital. The large factories are working normally and the railway and tram services were not interrupted.

Strong indignation is expressed in the government circles at the unscrupulousness of the independents, the dispatch adds, because the leaders of the government toward strikers, the masses were driven forward to face the guns of the soldiers.

It is pointed out that the government will not permit demonstrations on the occasion of the burial of the Reichstag building.

Cause of Disaffection. The advice in analyzing the upheaval in Berlin point to its original cause as the dissatisfaction of the independent socialists over the failure of the government to provide a method of settling the dispute between the government's councils called for by the constitution, but give the immediate cause as indignation at the attitude of the government toward strikers. This resulted in the organization of the red demonstration in front of the Reichstag building.

The violence that followed, however, is declared to have been due to communist agents who took advantage of the German and even to Vienna through psychology, started the riot which resulted so disastrously.

The police department then took the case to call the attention of Assistant United States District Attorney E. S. Allan of the third precinct, who sought an information to call the District Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the Exchange Telegraph Company today. Machine guns were placed in commanding positions.

Fears are expressed in diplomatic dispatches received here that the Berlin imbroglio may spread throughout Germany and even to Vienna through the agency of the communists, this element using the recent Berlin disorders as a precedent for their own actions. It is pointed out, would be likely to furnish fertile ground for agitators because of the great unrest that already exists there.

Twenty Killed, Is Estimate. LONDON, January 14.—Eye-witness reports from Berlin today say that 20 persons were killed and 100 wounded, according to the Reichstag police. The police finally were compelled to throw bombs among the rioters, from which many persons, including women, were trampled under foot.

Communists Blamed. BERLIN, January 14.—The conservative press here today is attaching the blame for Tuesday's clashes to the independents and communists, who caused the mobs to gather in the streets. Provocation for the shooting, it is declared by unimpeachable eye-witnesses, came from the leaders of the mob.

Editorial criticism is directed against the authorities for not providing adequate troops in view of the constantly augmenting crowds which assembled in the early hours of the afternoon. Only a single chain of guards was assigned to defend the west portal of the reichstag building, which was the objective of the mob.

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Riots Prelude to Others. GENEVA, January 15 (Havas).—Recent events in Berlin are said to be only the prelude to others of more importance which the independent socialists intend to provoke on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, January 16, according to German advices.

GENEVA, January 14.—Reports received here say that when President Ebert and Herr Noske consulted with the southern German states regarding a state of siege in Germany, the southern states refused to acquiesce and hence the proclamation issued in Berlin covered only north Germany.

The situation in Austria was likened to that in Poland by the German press, who also touched on conditions in Armenia.

Turning to Siberia, Mr. Baker said most of the population there was within thirty miles of either side of the Trans-Siberian railway, and that distress was largely due to the inadequacy of railroad equipment.

Most of the distress in Europe is in the cities, Mr. Baker continued, and he pointed out that the situation in Budapest last January was \$12 per thousand for those admitted to the state dispensary. Elsewhere in European cities similar conditions prevailed, he said.

Under Two Illusions. Herbert Hoover is not an illusion, and otherwise unsuited to be a President for he regards himself as too blunt and direct to get along with the political persons in Congress and elsewhere, with whom he imagines he would be in an intermediate position, and second, that a movement raised on the foundation of popular resentment against any President would be a failure, and that it would tie an anchor. But every friend he has believes that Hoover would be a success as a political person.

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ICE SKATING CARNIVAL: THICK ICE ON BASIN

The second big carnival of the season for ice skaters will be held at the tidal basin tomorrow night. The basin will be illuminated by red torches, and it may be possible to have a band of music.

It is expected that in the neighborhood of 5,000 skaters will be on the ice. An ample supply of skates for those who come to the basin without them will be available. It was reported today that the ice is more than six inches thick.

Reds Take Rostov-on-Don. LONDON, January 15.—The virtual abolition of the death penalty against non-bolshevik in soviet Russia is announced in a wireless dispatch from Moscow today.

The bolsheviks have captured Rostov-on-Don and a wireless dispatch from Moscow today.

"Street fighting started in Rostov on January 15 and lasted the whole day," the soviet communication continues. "The town was cleared of the bolsheviks by the large railway bridge was not damaged. A revolutionary committee has been formed at Rostov."

China's Bolsheviki Aid. LONDON, January 14 (by the Associated Press).—Russian soviet troops which have reached Balaik Station, almost 400 miles east of Moscow, according to a Moscow dispatch quoting from Chelabinsk. It is said the Chinese will operate in a "coastal region."

The bolsheviks expect soon to encounter Japanese forces sent to Eastern Siberia, and the Moscow dispatch states that the soviet forces will not "undertake any aggressive action calculated to provoke a collision." It says, however, that "the menace of the Japanese and the entente vassals in the west will compel the soviet authority to devote a great part of its forces to military purposes."

The westward movement of the bolsheviks, however, is not, and that he might produce "the only factor of recovery" in the "revival of war," Gen. Bliss said, explaining that the conditions within several European countries might be improved by the Americans to blame their home situation on their government, and without food or shelter would be inclined to "what might be the best government."

Following Gen. Bliss, Secretary Baker said food relief from America would "protect the civilization of the world." He declared chaos in Europe would affect America industrially by the state dispensary. Elsewhere in European cities similar conditions prevailed, he said.

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ASSISTANCE OF U. S. FOR POLAND URGED BY WAR SECRETARY

Recommendations that the United States furnish surplus military supplies to Poland to aid it in repelling the westward advance of the bolsheviks were made today to State Department by Secretary Baker.

In making this announcement today to the House Ways and Means committee, Mr. Baker interrupted Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, a former member of the supreme military court and the American peace delegation, who had told the committee that general revival of war in Europe was not "improbable" unless Poland could check the Russian bolshevik armies.

The War Secretary also said that the allied governments were considering participation in the movement to aid the Poles.

Gen. Bliss told the committee that the Russian armies were far better equipped than the Poles, who were the only bulwark against bolshevism.

Describing Poland as "the possible storm center" in Europe, Gen. Bliss declared that when the people are brought to starvation they may make war on a neighbor having food and so "renew the conflagration that has been kindled in Poland."

The bolsheviks, Gen. Bliss continued, are regaining coal, oil and grain lands upon the Russian empire, and will be able to care for themselves, regardless of any blockade.