New York and they fell in behind him and bought tickets also. Last night, it was said, they sat behind him on the eastbound train and watched him use a portable typewriter in finishing up his reports.

The Department of Justice men who trailed Siebert from Pittsburgh remained close at his heels all day yesterday and last night sat behind him in a motion picture theatre near his home. His wife was with him and they took her to Headquarters, but did not detain her. It was said that Siebert is known also as "James Flynn" and "John Landy."

When the man's pockets were searched at Headquarters, the detectives said they revealed two Pennsylvania Station baggage room checks. These checks were used to obtain the portable typewriter he used on the train as well as a large suit case he carried. In the suit case, it was alleged, were found papers, expense sheets and other things of even greater interest than the contents of the trunks seized in Bleecker street.

Siebert's suit case, among other things, contained several copies of a resolution which the police said divorced the "underground organization" or armed resistance branch—from what has become known as the "legal propaganda" branch. The latter branch, they said, is a group of keen minded radicals whose work is of the most insidious character.

Martens Suspected in Plot.

Sergeant Gegan and Agent Scully said that although they had merely pried under the surface of the papers found in the two trunks they had found unmistakable evidence connecting Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, ex-"Ambassador" of the Russian Soviet with plans for a Communist uprising in the United States.

Last night's work, it was made known, was the culmination of more than a year's work of spying on the movements and the secret meetings of the so-called American Commune. It was planned to wait until later for the raid, but the approach of May Day and the possibility that the "Reds" were planning a special bit of devilry for the occassion were responsible for the quick move.

Even as the detectives and agents burst into the room where Jakira and Amter were found they said the two men were sitting at tables loaded down with letters written in connection with a secret convention of the "Reds" in this city. The convention had been planned to start within a few days, and it is alleged that Jakira and Amter were the first out of town radicals to answer the clan call and come to New York.

Jakira said the room in the flat of the Ware woman was one used as a meeting place of "The Writers' Club." The only evidence found of writers, according to Gegan and Scully, was in the two trunks. In another part of the room, it was charged, were found the plates used in the printing of the May Day circular which has been widely distributed through the East in an effort to cause an outburst against the Government.

Police Gather for Raid.

The raiders met secretly last night and started for the Bleecker street house early. In the party, besides Gegan and Scully, were Detectives Cornelius Brown and James McAvoy of the Bomb Squad and Agents Dillon, Anderson, Murphy, Kiley and Kelly of the Department of Justice. They hid themselves in hallways or on roofs in the vicinity of the Bleecker street tenement until they were sure their quarry were at home. Then Scully blew a faint blast on a police whistle and the rush was made.

If Jakira and Amter knew what the blast on the whistle meant and were getting ready to leave, they had no chance. The detectives were at the door of the apartment before they could get up from the table. The Ware woman was thrust aside and Gegan and Scully, followed by three men, rushed up the hall.

Jakira, his hands poised over the keys of a typewriter, had just time to elevate them all the way at the command of the men at the door when he was grabbed from behind and handcuffed. The detectives said they were taking absolutely no chances with either of the men. They pointed to the three revolvers in explanation and said they knew their prisoners would not hesitate to use them.

At headquarters the first thing drawn from one of the trunks was the list of members, secretaries and organizers of the United Communist Party of America. It was on top and handy, said the detectives, so that it might be destroyed at a moment's notice. It was quickly utilized, and telephone lines leading from the headquarters building fairly buzzed for several hours afterward carrying orders for arrests to various cities.

Next in order from the trunks came a carefully analyzed trade list. It contained data on trade conditions in every part of the United States and exact information on the number of unemployed in every community. It noted also the possibility of starting dissatisfaction and uprisings in each community.

There were also records of the recent activities of the Young Communist Party in America, an offspring of the other organization.

Tied Up With Red Laborites.

A voluminous package of papers found in the second trunk was said to connect the United Communist Party of America with the Red Labor Party, which, said Scully, is an offshoot of the Internationale of Moscow.

There were papers in the flat which the raiders said contained proof that the Russian Communists who have filtered through the immigration stations already have worked on the minds of the Southern negro and have made progress also with the negroes of the North. There were proofs, too, it was alleged, which connected the two prisoners with attempts to spread industrial corrution through every race and nationality now represented in the United States.

Everything found in the mass of documents, Gegan said, pointed to a tremendous countrywide effort to make May 1 a success—from the Communist viewpoint—and he said he believed the raid had been made at just the right time. Gegan said also that he had found mentioned prominently in the papers the name of Benjamin Gitlow, the ousted Socialist Assemblyman, and of James Larkin, the radical. There was also a letter signed by Charles Recht, who was counsel for Ludwig Martens.

Letter for Soviet Officials.

The Department of Justice men were particularly interested in the letter to which Recht's name was signed. It reads as follows:

"Ganetski Fuerstenberg, Hotel Bellevue, Riga, Latvia.

"Comrade Ilyin Azneusky, Libau, Latvia.

"And all others whom it may concern:

"This will introduce Comrade Julius Farber, who is known to you and in whose behalf we solicit your kind consideration. New York, April 16, 1921.

"CHARLES RECHT,
"Attorney for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens."

This letter contained in the lower left hand corner a photograph of Israel Amter, and it caused Gegan and Scully to assume that "Julius Farber" is either his correct name or an alias and that the request for "kind consideration" fo him in Libau and Riga was an indication that he soon was to have started abroad. With message of this character he would have been assured safe conduct into the "red" territory.

The reverse of the sheet on which the letter was written contained a vise to which was signed the name "John J. Kalnin." A John J. Kalnin was Soviet "consul" to New York in the regime of Martens.

Gegan said he would bring the latter to the attention of the New York Bar Association immediately because of the appearance of Recht's name on it.

Detailed Maps of Coal Mines.

Particular interest was given by the detectives to the maps of the mining regions. The maps were large, showing only a few miles to the square inch, and every detail was presented in them. The detectives were inclined to believe that while the creation of labor troubles in the mining towns might be one significance to attach to them, there was a far more important inference to be drawn from them. They said it was possible that the "Reds" were formulating plans to seize the industry and that these maps were to have guided them in the disposal of converted workers in the warding off of attacks by troops.

With the maps were found circulars which evidently were to have been used in reaching miners who have been in the United States too short a time to learn English. These pamphlets were written for the purpose of reaching them in their own languages, it was charged, and to instill a complete dissatisfaction with the United States Government, America and Americans even before they learned the rudiments of English and the ways of America.

POLICE TO CHECK MAY DAY TROUBLE

Entire Force Ordered on Duty for 48 Hours, Active or Reserve.

TO PERMIT NO PARADE

Commissioner Expects No Outbreak, but Will Be Ready for It.

'RED' CIRCULARS APPEAR

Usual Appeal Made to Workers Against 'Capitalistic Class' and Government.

Before the raid on radical headquarters was made last night Police Commissioner Enright announced that full police precautions had been taken to prevent any demonstration on May day against the American order of things. He said that, though he did not expect any outbreaks of violence, the entire police force has been placed on duty for a period of forty-eight hours, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning, and special details have been arranged to guard various public and private buildings.

To-night in every station house the members of the force will be called together to receive final instructions. A special squad of detectives will visit likely meeting places of the Reds throughout the city and watch all speakers carefully. No parades will be permitted.

It has come to the attention of the police that anarchistic groups have recently abandoned many of their public meeting places and have taken to holding their sessions in the homes of members, Russian fashion. Only those known are admitted, and in this manner the Reds have been able to conceal much of their activity.

To Take Census of Radicals.

Commissioner Enright said he did not believe there are more than 5,000 dangerous radicals in New York, although he had heard estimates which placed the number as high as 200,000. He said he classed as dangerous radicals those against whom police precautions are necessary.

At the police convention next week, he said, steps will be taken to devise an efficient method of holding a census of dangerous radicals all over the country. No comprehensive and reliable census at present exists. In the event of another affair such as the Wall street explosion, the Commissioner pointed out, all such persons could be quickly rounded up and questioned.

Special police guards have been detailed to the Sub-Treasury, the Post Office, the Public Library, the Grand Central and Pennsylvania terminals and all municipal buildings. Detectives and uniformed men will watch the bridges, the banks and great office buildings and the residences of leading financiers and other prominent men.

Detectives under Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan, in command of the bomb squad, have come into possession during the last few days of circulars which indicate that Communists and other radicals have renewed their propagandist activities.

Reds Call for Uprising.

These circulars read in part as follows: "Workingmen of America, the bosses, the capitalistic class, are organized to crush you. They have openly declared they will smash your unions, reduce your wages and level you to the condition of serfs. Let us answer on May Day. Let us prepare for the revolution, as you are coming face to face with poverty and oppression. The Government of the United States is a capitalistic class government, ready at all times to use armed force against the workers."

The circulars were signed "The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America."

More than 500 similar sheets were scattered about the Grand Central and the Hotel Commodore entrance Thursday night. Another batch of radical literature was flung from the elevated station at Houston street and the Bowery.

Information has reached the police that the extreme Reds are endeavoring this year to enlist factory workers in their demonstrations with a view to using them as a screen for those staging the outbreaks.

A meeting under the auspices of the American Legion which is intended to offset radical May Day demonstrations will be held to-morrow evening at Carnegie Hall. Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the House Committee of Immigration; State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, Archibald E. Stevenson and John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence *Journal*, will be the chief speakers. Newton W. Gilbert will preside. A letter from President Harding will be read.

Warn French Investors Against Japan's Loans

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 29.

THE French banks are recommending their clients to exchange their Japanese securities for purely French issues, such as the Collieries loan at 6% per cent. for the reconstruction of the Nord Pas-de-Calais coal mines. The Credit National has despatched such a letter to all clients holding Japanese issues, most of which are quoted above par. In some circles this is taken as indicating that France, guarding against the possibilities of Japanese troubles, does not intend repeating the experience she has had with Russian loans, billions of francs of which are held by small investors.

BRITAIN APPROVES FRENCH RUHR PLAN

Continued from First Page.

man offer did not approach the Paris demands of the Allies.

The completeness with which the Allies are concentrating on the punitive plans is shown by the character of the conference here to-day—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War; Winston Churchill, formerly War Secretary and now Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of Staff, joined with B. R. Blackett, Comptroller of Finance to the British Treasury; Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and other economic experts—in studying the problems.

Meanwhile Marshal Joffre found that the task of converting British opinion to the French viewpoint had been accomplished so thoroughly that he was not needed to-day.

When Premier Briand and Marshal Foch were met at Victoria station to-night by Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, all were smiling broadly. The French representatives regarded the British Prime Minister's declaration in the House of Commons last night, when he characterized the new German offer as "entirely unsatisfactory," as conclusive. It is still the official French position that the allied agreement in Paris is dead.

The French representatives here are now comparing the latest German offer, not with the Paris accord figures of 226,000,000,000 marks gold spread over forty-two years, but with the figures of the Reparations Commission set forth under the treaty and which call for a principal sum of 132,000,000,000 marks gold as the actual amount of war damages Germany must pay. They say the Paris accord figures are 12 per cent. under those of the Reparations Commission and that Germany having failed to accept this discount, the offer has lapsed. They add that it is now 137,000,000,000 marks gold which Germany will have to agree to pay, made up of 132,000,000,000 marks gold named by the Reparations Commission this week plus 5,000,000,000 marks gold in special Belgian indemnity. It is still true, however, that if Germany should advise the Allies that she agreed to the Paris accord terms, France would consent.

What gave the final blow to hopes that Germany would make the Washington offer acceptable was the German statement regarding the length of the annuities proposed.

"They squealed about the Paris terms making future German generations pay the amount demanded in forty-two years," one member of the French delegation said to-night. "Now they propose to extend their payments over seventy or eighty years. Where is their good faith?"

While Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, may not reach here before to-morrow evening, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France will meet to-morrow morning with M. Jaspar, representing Belgium, and it is expected the allied policy will be pretty well outlined by to-morrow night.

NEW GERMAN OFFER EXPECTED BY FRANCE

Probably Won't Go Far Enough to Halt Ruhr Invasion.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 29.—A growing certainty that Germany will submit modifications to her reparations proposals in an effort to ward off occupation of the Ruhr region by France prevails generally in French official circles.

There is a feeling, however, that the present German Government will not go far enough to make its offer acceptable, and diplomatic circles substantiate the views expressed in the newspapers that occupation of the Ruhr doubtless will be approved by the London Conference of Premiers and that actual military movements may be expected some time next week.

According to the *Matin* Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain would consent to the occupation of the Ruhr district of Germany only after an ultimatum, granting a certain amount of delay, had been sent to Germany. It is declared he takes this attitude in order to "appease those inclined against penalties."

Premier Briand left for London at noon to-day, accompanied by Marshal Foch, Gen. Weygand and M. Berthelot, to take part in the meeting to-morrow of the allied Supreme Council.

According to official circles, he is ready to consider any serious new proposals made by the Germans, but not without first having in hand further pledges as a guarantee that the proposals would be made good.

Consequently, it was said, it was not expected that any new offers Germany might make in London would prevent the extension of the occupation of German territory.

Premier Briand will appear before the supreme allied council with the support of the French Parliament, public and press, which is unanimous in demanding "direct action" in enforcing penalties against Germany in default of her payment of reparations.

Former President Poincare, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* concerning the German attempt to persuade the United States to act as mediator with the Allies on reparations, expresses regret that President Harding did not answer Germany with a simple "No." This, M. Poincare says, would probably have induced Germany to make a better proposition and offer guarantees.

Unless the United States should guarantee the German debt, M. Poincare asserts, France cannot renounce the plan of occupying the Ruhr and seizing Germany's customs.

"If we let May 1 pass without receiving guarantees," M. Poincare writes, "we would be placing a premium on the scandalous bad faith of Germany and would definitely be disarmed against it."

TAKE INVITATION TO HARDING

Members of the Chicago Club of Printing House Craftsmen, bound for Washington to invite President Harding to open the club's exposition at Chicago in July, stopped at the Hotel Commodore yesterday.

GERMANS FAVOR ECONOMIC LEAGUE

Stinnes and Kraemer Want Cooperation of Nations, America at Head.

TO GET FOREIGN CREDIT

Overproduction in U. S. and Lack of Buying Power in Europe Seen.

DEADLOCK IF CONTINUED

Occupation of Ruhr Region to Be Light and No Resistance Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 29.

German manufacturers, notably Hugo Stinnes, have renounced the earlier plan of an industrial consortium for making reparations in which they would have the dominant position. Herr Stinnes will speak shortly in favor of an international economic league of nations in which the United States would have the presidency.

Hans Kraemer, vice-president of the National Economic Parliament, has long been advocating such a league as the only way out of the international currency anarchy and the only way to meet international war debts and obtain foreign credits. He regards it essential also if an approximate balance between supply and demand in the world's markets is to be established.

Without an international economic league, Herr Kraemer told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, the situation resulting from overproduction in America and the paralysis caused by a want of buying power in Europe will be prolonged.

Would Yield German Industry.

"Steel gives a typical example of the present economic disorder," he said. "America seeks a market for her home product in Europe, while French and German manufacturers are now competing with the British manufacturers in seeking foreign markets for the steel they cannot consume at home.

"Should the French realize a steel hegemony and increase their production, as they plan, then a deadlock greater than the present would be created.

"Wood pulp gives an instance in which international paper manufacturers were obliged to make an agreement in the spirit of an economic league to stabilize the international market. American manufacturers participated in the far reaching Copenhagen paper agreement."

Herr Kraemer admitted that Germany would have to give security covering her obligations to the Allies. He recommended some months ago turning over German mines of a minimum valuation of 30,000,000,000 paper marks to the Allies. This exceeds the suggestion of the German Government to turn over merely the State owned mines. The result of the larger concession would be that the Allies would have valuable security and public opinion in Germany and abroad would be assured that large secret profits were not flowing into the pockets of the owners.

Herr Kraemer would favor turning over besides the mines other important industries, such as chemicals, iron, steel and potash, to an international economic league, which would supervise the administration and use the excess profits to meet reparations. His scheme can best be summarized as a combination of the international league idea with many of the Seydoux (French economic expert) methods for practical execution of the scheme.

German Business Depressed.

German business circles are extremely depressed in consequence of the French decision that the German reparation proposals are not acceptable. The opinion until yesterday has been that the Government made or even exceeded the maximum of possible concessions and they see nothing hopeful ahead except the vague possibility that America might do something to delay application of new sanctions pending new negotiations.

The Manufacturers National Economic Council generally admitted the necessity of studying ways for the fulfilment of the reparations indemnities, some members because of the certain rejection by France, and others, regarding the total as in excess of Germany's ability to pay, regretted that the Government had not agreed to the Paris terms.

German employers, including Herr Stinnes, met with the trade union heads this week and all agreed to combine their efforts and influence to increase production.

Herr Kraemer regards the future despairingly if the sanctions are applied. "Further occupation will not give the French the sum they demand," he said, "while it will entail disastrous consequences for us. Suppose the French stimulate an increase in coal production in the Ruhr Valley, where will they find a market for it? Germany must remain the principal market and her buying capacity would fall through the closing down of her factories.

"The consequences which the German business men foresee as resulting from the new customs barrier and the application of other sanctions is the paralyzing of a considerable part of the German industries. This will bring with it a rise in prices, together with unemployment, which will be disastrous to the German people."

Herr Kraemer produced a telegram from the Ruhr mine workers demanding higher wages and shorter hours and threatening to strike unless their demands were met. He predicted that the increase in labor troubles would be further accentuated by the Communists.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has been informed in allied circles that the expected occupation of the Ruhr region does not involve heavy occupation with troops, but merely a light military customs screen at the frontier, leaving the inner economic life of the Geramns otherwise untouched. No German resistance anywhere is expected. The trade unions have made recommendations against a general strike and manufacturers propose reducing the economic disturbance to a minimum.

Foch to Come to U. S. With Gen. Pershing

PARIS, April 29.—The presence in Paris of Gen. Pershing on July 14, Bastile day, will be made the occasion of a general demonstration in honor of the United States. Marshal Foch, according to present plans, will return to the United States with Gen. Pershing as a representative of the French army accompanying the body of "an unknown American soldier."

ITALY SUPPORTS U. S. MANDATE POSITION

Ambassador Ricci Sends Note to Secretary Hughes Regarding Yap.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

Italy has aligned itself unequivocally in support of the position of the United States in the controversy with Japan and the other allied Powers over the disposition of the island of Yap. The position of the Italian Government was explained in a note addressed to-day by Ambassador Ricci to Secretary of State Hughes. It contains a remarkably frank expression of support of the American position and expresses the hope that the matter will be reopened and settled to the satisfaction of all.

The text of the note is as follows:

"Italy is fully convinced that the United States are not asking for any privilege in the island of Yap which is not equally granted to every other nation, including Japan. Italy is also convinced that the United States intend to protect their interest in the island of Yap with full consideration for the interest of other nations.

"Italy, therefore, has not hesitated to express herself in a way which completely agrees with the text of the American note of the 5th of April instant, concerning the equality of right among mandatories in the exercise of their mandates.

"Italy wishes and trusts that the just rights of everybody concerned be recognized always and everywhere, in the island of Yap as well as in every other place and circumstance, with perfect equality and justice.

"Italy seconded the Anglo-French proposal, which confided the study of the Yap question to the juridical committee and the conference of ambassadors in Paris, and she now expects that the conference will pronounce itself with equanimity in such a way as to eliminate every possibility of disagreement and to conciliate all conflicting interests.

"Italy is particularly glad whenever the moral policies of the two Governments and the material interests of the two nations agree in such a way as to put Italy and the United States in a position to cooperate toward the attainment of the common end, which consists in the realization of an era of serene peace and prosperity for the civilized world."

GARRETT OPPOSES RETURN OF TROOPS

Democrats Say Knox Plan Would Force Withdrawal of Men From Germany.

FEAR FOR U. S. RIGHTS

Would Jeopardize Obligations Due America if Soldiers Leave, Is Contention.

HARDING IS QUERIED

Insist It Would Be Act of War to Keep Them After Resolution Passes.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

Democratic leaders of the House today decided to oppose the early withdrawal of American troops from Germany. Their opposition to the Knox peace resolution when it reaches the House will be based on the grounds that it will force immediate withdrawal of these forces, and that it might jeopardize obligations due to the United States from Germany and weaken the Allies in their efforts to compel observance of the treaty, it was indicated by Acting Democratic Leader Garrett.

The question of the Army of Occupation came up during debate on the army appropriation bill when Representative Anthony (Kan.) in charge of the measure declared it was framed on the supposition that the troops would be out of Germany in the near future. He asserted that the appropriations in the bill are so small that the Secretary of War will be forced to order the return of the troops, he said.

Following the debate Mr. Garrett introduced a resolution calling on President Harding, "if not incompatible with public interest," to inform the House whether it is his intention to withdraw the troops from Germany upon the passage of the Knox resolution. Mr. Garrett directed a crossfire of questions at Republican leaders as to what the Administration intended to do.

Representative Anthony left the inference that the troops will be withdrawn early. Representative Fess (Ohio) said they might be kept there to force Germany to recognize the Knox peace declaration. Mr. Garrett also sought to show that nothing would be accomplished by passage of the Knox resolution, since all the war laws have been repealed.

"I do not believe it is safe for the United States in the near future to withdraw those troops from Germany," said Mr. Garrett. "If we make peace by resolution we are bound to withdraw these troops from Germany. By this resolution we wipe out everything, and, while we reserve out rights, I fail to see how we can enforce them unless we keep our troops there.

"I do not believe we should make peace except by treaty, but if it is done by resolution and a state of peace is declared it would be an act of war to keep the Army of Occupation there. It may be desirable to make a separate peace, but I want to emphasize that in good faith we must withdraw the troops, and then Germany could easily refuse to enter into any treaty which would impose obligations on her caused by the protection of our rights."

Regarding the troops Mr. Anthony said: "If the Secretary of War administers this bill as it is now written he will be forced to withdraw the troops from Germany and decrease other forces outside the territorial limits of the United States."

Representative Fish (N. Y.) declared the troops should be withdrawn to relieve the burden on the American taxpayers.

ENVOY'S EXPLANATION WITHOUT BERLIN ASSENT

But No Disavowal Is Deemed Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 29.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has learned from an authoritative source that Dr. von Mayer Kaufbeuren, German Ambassador to France, in his statement to the French press that the reparation offer of 50,000,000,000 marks gold is to be regarded as additional to what reparation payments Germany has already made acted without consulting Berlin and therefore without receiving authority. It is said, however, that his interpretation is not likely to be disavowed.

Elucidations of Germany's offer are being only sparingly given. It is understood that Lord d'Abernon, British Ambassador to Germany, before returning to London was informed that the 4 per cent. interest stiplation by itself would not prove a German sine qua non, and it was added that he was optimistic on his departure.

It also is stated that the Germans had not intended there should be two offers in paragraph 1 of its note referring to 50,000,000,000 in payments, seeming to represent two ways of getting at the same thing. The Germans meant to make them alternative proposals. Further explanations the Germans are reserving for President Harding and for any conference with the Allies.

COAL STRIKE DEADLOCK STIRS BRITISH PUBLIC

Cabinet Orders New Curfew on Light and Heat.

LONDON, April 29.—The deadlock between the coal mine owners and the miners over the rates of wages on one hand and the demand of the men for a national scale of wages based on a pool may continue another month.

A member of the committee of mine owners to-day said: "Our only course now is to fight to exhaustion. We cannot do more than we have done."

"The negotiations are at an end," announced Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons. "We can only hope that the stoppage, which is now disclosed to be for a political object, may soon be terminated."

There were cries of "Nonsense!" from representatives of the miners.

The demand for a settlement of the dispute is spreading. The public, seeing the theatres darkened, the railways and street cars running on skeletonized schedules, with the service to be cut still further, and the lighting services reduced to the minimum, is becoming apprehensive.

The Cabinet held a special emergency meeting last night, and among the new orders is a curfew compelling lighting and heating companies to withdraw supplies at a fixed hour each night. The Government is said to be contemplating the extension of daylight saving by one hour.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK — AT 46TH STREET PARIS

Price Revisions and a **Readjustment** of **Spring and Summer Fashions** mean very **much lowered costs** for Smart Outer Apparel.

We have taken the initiative upon President Harding's suggestion that retail prices should be revised and submit to our patrons **very exceptional values** at this time.

Including Tailor-Made Suits—Handsome Two and Three-piece Costume Suits—Evening Gowns—Dance Frocks—Dinner Dresses—Sports Clothes—Blouses—Hats and Furs.

Men's SPRING SUITS

At 43.00 45.00 48.00

—were never finer than those being shown by Saks & Company

IN tailoring and styling they measure up to that standard upon which the great clothing business of Saks & Company has been built. Smart three and four-button models with flap or patch pockets, developed in a wide variety of

Pencil Stripings, Pin Checks, Green and Brown Heather Mixtures and Novelty Cheviots.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY — At 34th STREET

Best MADE CLOTHES FOR MEN & YOUNG MEN

IT is a reasonable supposition that you want your clothes-money to do its utmost in the purchase of quality, appearance and serviceability. On all three "counts," your investment in Best Clothes will yield returns.

Spring Suits $30.00 to $70.00 — Overcoats $35.00 to $60.00

OUR OWN MODELS

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Naincheck Shirts 75
Naincheck Drawers 75
Union Suits, short sleeve & athletic 1.25
Also Mansco Underwear

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N.Y.
Established 1879

$3.00 Round Trip
War tax 24c add'l
Sunday Excursion
Philadelphia
Sunday, May 1
Special Through Train Leaves New York, Penna. Station, 7:30 A.M. Hudson Term., 7:30 A.M. Returning, lv. Philadelphia, 8:40 P.M.
Similar Excursions May 15, 29 and June 12.
Pennsylvania System