TWENTY KILLED AT AMERICAN EMBASSY BY BERLIN MOBS

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (night).—Twenty persons were killed today in the American embassy, which was badly damaged by rioters.

(There is nothing in the cable to indicate that the victims were Americans. The embassy is located in the heart of the city on a square where considerable fighting took place, and it is believed the building may have been struck by shots going wild).

Military Governor Noske, who has been given full power to suppress the Spartacan revolt, has gone to Jueterbog (twenty-seven miles south of Potsdam) to bring back reliable government troops.

Would Welcome Yanks.

Rumors were heard on every hand today that American troops would occupy the city to quell any rioting during the national elections (January 19). The majority of the inhabitants would welcome them. Government officials would make no comment regarding the rumors.

The fighting today centered in the Wilhelmsplatz, in front of the American embassy.

Prince Leopold's palace is a veritable machine gun fortress. A hundred government soldiers, wearing trench helmets and armed with grenades are camped in the ball room.

The Reichskangler is guarded by artillery. A pitched battle is expected hourly.

The State Department early today had no dispatches bearing on the reported killing of twenty in the American embassy, Berlin. It is regarded possible that there were some Americans there, or that the group may have included Spanish diplomatic agents, handling American affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—John Graudenz, the United Press correspondent in Berlin, who yesterday cabled the account of hauling down the American flag over the Hotel Adlon, was badly wounded during the street fighting, according to a personal message received from him by the United Press bureau here today.

Graudenz said he had a "badly damaged foot," as the result of being struck by fragments of a hand grenade which exploded near a telegraph office, where he had gone to file some dispatches. He explained, however, that he was "too busy" to go to a hospital.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—An American general, according to a dispatch, consented to hoist the American flag over the Adlon Hotel as a protection for allied refugees, but pulled it down again when a mob threatened to storm the building.

(The American officer was General Harries, head of the American mission, it was learned through a United Press dispatch yesterday, which described this incident in detail.)

American Heroes Just Back From France; One With Bride

Photos by International Film Service.

A FLYING HERO.

Lieut. A. O. Lillicrap was the pilot of one of two aeroplanes which survived a thrilling sky battle between twelve American and sixty German machines over Luneville.

WITNESS THIS HAPPY COUPLE.

War has its matrimonial victories no less than peace. Witness this happy couple. They are Lieut. E. F. Meister, of the Medical Corps, and his bride, whom he married in Essex, England, last November, after a courtship of barely three months. The couple arrived here from France yesterday on their way to Buffalo, where the lieutenant made his home before the war.

BACK FROM THE ARGONNE.

Nothing but her art could have charmed Miss Vera Barstow away from the Argonne district of France, where she has been engaged in war relief work for the last three months. Miss Barstow came home to fulfill an engagement with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. She is a violinist and lives at Pittsburgh. She was frequently under heavy shell fire while in the war district.

HOME AGAIN.

Lieut. William D. Tipton, one of the Seventeenth Aero Squadron, has just reached New York after a three months' sojourn in a German prison camp.

DORMITORIES ON PLAZA OCCUPIED

In spite of the fact the Senate has set its face against the completion of the Government housing on the Union Station Plaza here, women war workers are beginning to occupy the dormitories. This fact was brought out today before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds, which is conducting a hearing on the Senate resolution to halt work on housing projects.

About 200 women war workers are already housed in three of the dormitories which have been opened, according to the testimony.

The war workers in the dormitories sent word to the committee through one of their number, Miss Caroline Webster, that the new accommodations were "heavenly" as compared with what they have been obliged to put up with.

Today's testimony before the committee piled higher the evidence which has already been given of the need for the Government housing in Washington.

General Lister and Captain Kilgore, of the War Department; Miss Gertrude McNally, of the Federal Employes' Union, and Lavinia H. Egan, of the division of aeronautics, were among the witnesses. All insisted strongly that there was great need for Government housing here.

D. C. WAR SALES $3,119,545.

Between July 1 and September 31 last the War Department purchased from dealers and manufacturers of the District of Columbia, $3,119,545 of supplies of various kinds.

ADVERTISEMENT

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

BURNSTINE'S
ESTABLISHED 52 YEARS
DIAMONDS
And Other Precious Stones
Furnished and Purchased
DIAMOND EXPERTS
361 PENNA. AVE.
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Gold, Silver, and Platinum Purchased for Manufacturing Purposes.

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PARENTS, READ THIS

How a Father Has Learned to Save Shoe Bills.

"My son is very hard on shoes, so keeping him properly shod has been quite an expense to me," writes Mr. J. Allison Allen, of Amity, Arkansas.

"But since I started to buy Neölin-soled shoes for him I have found that it costs only about a third as much to keep him in shoes."

This is because Neölin Soles are so tough and durable that they wear a very long time. Shoe bills are kept down because you don't need so many pairs.

You can get Neölin-soled shoes at almost any good shoe store. They come in all styles and for all members of the family. Neölin Soles are also available everywhere for re-soling. They are produced by a scientific process to be what soles ought to be: comfortable, waterproof and long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neölin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SPARTACANS CONTROL ALL GERMAN RAILROADS, SAY HOLLAND REPORTS

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—All German railways were reported under control of the Spartacans as a result of the surrender of the central offices in Berlin by the goversment.

SAYS IMPURE GAS BOOSTS D. C. PRICE

Charges that he believed the Washington Gaslight Company was allowing non-inflammable or other impure material to get into its gas mains, thus causing meters to register much higher than the amount of gas moving through them justified, were made before the Public Utilities Commission today by Edwin W. James, chief inspector of the Bureau of Public Roads, and one of the delegation of householders of Takoma Park, who appeared before the commission to protest against excessive gas charges.

Mr. James, who is a civil engineer, produced charts showing his gas consumption for the past six years, on which his meter readings for December showed a "peak" about 200 per cent above normal. This November "peak" accorded with the testimony of a score of other householders of that suburb.

Declines To Give Opinion.

Mr. James was asked by Brigadier General Kutz, chairman of the commission, what his opinion of the apparent abnormal consumption of gas was.

"I beg to be excused from answering that question," he replied, "and **it would lay me open to a libel suit."**

The commission declared that there could be no libel in testimony given before it, and ordered the witness to answer the query.

Mr. James was put under a stiff cross-examination by Ensign Colin Bell, assistant attorney for the Gas Company, but was unshaken.

In stating the company's side, Ben S. Minor counsel, said that gas in Washington compared favorably in purity, candlepower and British thermal units with that of any other city of its size in the country. He admitted that the rates charged the protestants appeared abnormal, but said the company was empowered by law to charge according to the meter readings.

Blames Coal Shortage.

In attempting to justify the 100 to 200 per cent increase in gas bills to residents of Takoma Park and the northeast section of Washington, Mr. Minor pointed out that in the last two years there had been an increase of 47 per cent in the amount of gas used, and attributed this to the coal shortage and the return in November from the "daylight saving" plan to normal time.

Mr. James came back with the statement that in his family absolutely no gas is used for lighting.

D. S. Fletcher was chairman of the delegation and cited complaints, charging that bills rendered on December 1 were from 100 to 400 per cent higher than normal.

J. E. Foote, 1159 Fourth street northeast, alleged that his bill for November was $21.60, while bills had heretofore all ranged from $3.15 to $3.85.

Roscoe F. Walter, of Takoma Park, said that on November 24 it took his wife two hours to fry a chicken and twenty minutes to heat the crisco.

Great Britain Threatens To Destroy Dardanelles

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Great Britain, it was learned today, has informed Turkey that the Dardanelles will be forthwith destroyed unless the Turks in Medina surrender immediately.

(Medina is in Arabia, twenty-five miles northwest of Mecca.)

ASKS CHEAPER FARE FOR STRAP HANGERS

(Continued from First Page.)

ployed by the companies, but did consent to the companies paying the commission for the time taken by Mr. Beeler in this work, that body in turn paying the expert.

Mr. White, W. McK. Clayton, Evan Tucker, and other citizens, questioned Mr. Beeler at frequent intervals about congested conditions on the cars, the poor service, etc. Mr. Beeler stated, among other things, that car service in all cities of the country is now bad, and that congestion was dificult to overcome. He believed that the return of Government departments to their old work hours, instead of following the "staggered hours" plan, as during the influenza epidemic, will lead to further congestion.

Mr. Beeler admitted, in answer to Mr. Clayton's questions, that the unserviceable condition of cars in Washington has much to do with delays in traffic and with crowding of cars. He said that equipment has been neglected owing to inability to get competent employes.

The Standing Passenger.

Mr. Clayton wanted to know from Mr. Beeler whether passengers who are compelled to stand should pay as much as passengers who have seats, and pressed this idea. Mr. Beeler did not think that it would be easy to make one rate for standing passengers and another for those seated. General Kutz finally chopped off this line of questioning by ruling it as not pertinent to the hearing.

Commissioner Gardiner asked some questions regarding the best policy to be pursued regarding free transfers if the finances of the companies should really demand increased revenues—whether it would be better to charge for transfers or increase the flat fare to all patrons.

Mr. Gardiner's view seemed to be that it would be far better to charge for transfers than be compelled to impose increased fare on the entire public; that is, that the beneficiaries of a transfer should pay, if necessary, rather than raise the flat rate.

Mr. Beeler thought that would depend on the exact financial condition of the companies and the amount of money that had to be raised. As a general proposition he preferred free transfers, with increased rates if necessary.

Mr. Beeler, however, announced himself as favoring the "zone system," by which car users will pay for the mileage they ride. It had been successful in Europe, he said, even in war times. He admitted that American street railways seldom practice the "zone system."

Mr. Beeler said he saw no good reason why the Washington-Virginia railway, with its city terminus at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, should not exchange transfers. He said that the cars of that company frequently come into and go out of the city in rush hours without many passengers. He believed that free transfers would help the railway situation here to some extent.

Mr. Freeland, the treasurer of that company, objected to transfers on the ground that the company does little city business and that too much city traffic would interfere with tourist and interstate passengers. He said also that the revenues of the company would be affected and complications might arise regarding regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He also declared that congestion would arise.

John J. Deviny, representing employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Department of Agriculture, submitted the claims of about 11,500 employes in behalf of free transfers at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and Twelfth and the Avenue. His forceful talk appeared to deeply impres sthe commission. There were many representatives present from these two big Government institutions.

Traction Prospered in 1918.

That the Capital Traction Company prospered in 1918 is shown in the business of the company submitted in the annual report to the stockholders.

The total net income for the year 1918 was $880,089, an increase of $91,559 over 1917. After paying dividends of 6 per cent on capital stock and interest on the funded debt there was left a surplus of $160,089, the largest for many years.

The gross revenues for the year were $3,529,854, an increase of $746,316 over the preceding year. Operating expensesh were $2,089,057, an increase of $549,730 over 1917, indicating the great rise in cost of operation. Taxes were $286,990 against $100,707, another large increase.

Despite all this increase the company prospered. It has not called as strongly as the Washington Railway and Electric Company for further revenues, but intimated in the free transfer hearing that if the population of Washington decreased and expenses grew heavier, it wanted to be protected by the Utilities Commission in additional revenues, if necessary.

All the old officers and directors of the company were re-elected, headed by George Hamilton as president.

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Of WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN BANKING

Satisfactory and expeditious service to its customers is characteristic of this bank.

In this service the "Personal Element" feature is dominant. The bank and its patrons are mutually helpful, and co-operation is advantageous to all concerned.

Our officers are easily accessible, and will be pleased to personally meet you, and explain any banking feature, or give you the benefit of their knowledge on business matters.

SMALL CHECKING ACCOUNTS INVITED

Capital $1,000,000
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Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Indigestion, Gas, Upset Stomach

Hurry! Just eat one tablet of Papes' Diapepsin for instant relief.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.

Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of

Manhattan *and* P. B. Shirts

THIS is an opportunity to stock up on shirts for the next six months. Two great lines—Manhattan make and our own brand—are combined as one and offered at the following reduced prices:

$2.50 Shirts now.....$1.85
$3.00 Shirts now.....$2.15
$3.50 Shirts now.....$2.85
$4 and $4.50 Shirts now.....$3.15
$5 Shirts now.....$3.85
$6 and $6.50 Shirts now.....$4.85
$7.50 and $8.50 Shirts now....$6.35
$10.00 and $12.00 Shirts now..$7.65

In Addition Clearance Sale Prices on

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats and Suits—
Boys' Suits and Overcoats—
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits—
Fur-lined Overcoats—
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