

TEUTON MOB SURROUNDS POLICEMEN

Workmen Are Urged by Reds to Arm and Fight for Revolt to the Death

BY CARL D. GROAT

HALLE, Germany, March 25.—Fighting at Elsieben between communists and police continued today. Twenty deaths were reported, raising the total for mid-Germany to 40.

While police appeared to be gaining the upper hand, indications were that the communists are being reinforced.

The officers were warned that a great attack is planned today.

Desperate fighting raged about Elsieben last night.

Rockets arched over the town, lighting the district for miles, while police fought from behind barricades and trenches.

FIGHT FROM ROOFS TOPS

The communists entrenched on roofs of buildings. They were well armed with machine guns, hand grenades and rifles.

The police used their steel shrapnel hats as a shield.

There were indications today that a grand assault on railway lines and bridges is planned. Troops were sent today to guard the most important structures.

Communists declared they wished to make Elsieben a radical center and were willing to relocate it from the rest of the country.

AMMUNITION WAGON IS BLOWN UP

An ammunition wagon, following the police, was blown up.

Police alone, in two days of fighting, have lost seven men with 12 wounded.

Bitter fighting continued at Elsieben. The strikers, mostly copper miners, long accustomed to facing death, were especially bitter. A show of arms had little effect on them.

The miners were surprisingly well armed. Compelled to surrender weapons when captured, they obtained more from supplies hidden in mine shafts.

Train service was disrupted in the entire district, especially bad in the Elsieben territory.

Sabotage through mid-Germany included the crippling of light and power plants.

Miners declared they will join the general strike called for Saturday.

BERLIN, March 25.—A general strike was ordered here today by unanimous action of communist executives. It is to be effective Saturday.

MOSBACH, Germany, March 25.—Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, American detectives serving prison sentences here and whose release has been demanded by the United States, probably will not serve their full terms, it was stated today.

The Germans plan to free them as soon as it is possible to do so and at the same time "save Germany's face."

U. S. Asks Britain to Grab Bergdoll

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The United States has asked the British government to demand of Germany the extradition of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wealthy draft deserter, who is enjoying asylum in the enemy country, it was learned today.

Community Rally, Franklin School

At a community rally at Franklin high school, between Rainier Valley and Mount Baker districts, the Pacific Northwest Products committee of the Chamber of Commerce will serve a buffet luncheon. Stephen I. Miller, of the University of Washington; W. L. Bilger, K. C. Kerr and Lloyd C. Spencer will be speakers.

The Thrifty Men of Seattle

Insist on Extra Pants With Each Suit

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The thrifty men of all classes come to me for clothes.

I'm making dependable suits with extra trousers for Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics, Salesmen—in fact, men of all professions and trades that know by experience the money-saving way to dress.

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Lansing Bares Reason for Break With President Wilson and His Resignation

Robert Lansing's book, "The Peace Negotiations," was given to the public today by his publishers, the Houghton, Mifflin Co., of Boston and New York. It is a startling story of what happened behind the scenes at the peace conference, which Lansing, then secretary of state, attended as one of the five American peace commissioners.

Lansing begins by telling why the president asked for his resignation as secretary of state, February 11.

HOW LANSING AND WILSON DISAGREED

It was because Lansing did not agree with Wilson on these points:

One—The president's "presence in Paris during the peace negotiations."

Two—"The fundamental principles of the constitution and functions of the League of Nations as proposed and advocated by him."

Three—"The inclusion of the covenant in the treaty restoring a state of peace."

Four—"The treaty of defensive alliance with France."

Five—"The necessity for a definite program which the American commissioners could follow."

Six—"The employment of private interviews and confidential agreements."

Seven—"Lastly, the admission of the Japanese claims in the Province of Shantung."

The book shows the president and his secretary of state were far apart long before the peace commissioners went abroad. Lansing says that of Wilson's four peace colleagues, Colonel House alone knew Wilson's peace program, other than as he had publicly announced them in his familiar fourteen points and subsequent amendments.

TWO REASONS WHY WILSON OPPOSED HIM

"Previous to the departure of the American commission to Paris," Lansing writes, "the president did not consult me as to his plan for a League of Nations. I think there were two reasons for this. First, so, although I was the official adviser whom he should naturally consult on such matters." These two reasons, Lansing says, were:

That Lansing was opposed to the employment of international force.

That Lansing was a lawyer.

Wilson, he says, has taken no trouble to conceal that he does not value the advice of lawyers except on strictly legal questions.

Lansing, himself a noted international lawyer, with other legal advisers of the commission prepared what they called a "skeleton treaty." This was done after Lansing came to believe the president had no definite plan for peace beyond the League of Nations. This "skeleton treaty," Lansing carried to the president, who rejected it, saying "with great candor and emphasis that he did not intend to have lawyers drafting the treaty of peace."

"Being the only lawyer on the delegation," says Lansing, "I naturally took this remark to myself."

LANSING SAYS WILSON OVERULED COLLEAGUES

Lansing admits that practically the only hand he had in the peace conference came when the Japanese demands on Shantung were reached. Here the president asked Lansing to confer with both the Japanese and Chinese delegations. Commissioners Bliss and White also participated.

They were agreed that China should not be forced to give Shantung to the Japanese, and so reported to the president, who they believed, rejected it of the same mind.

Later Japan threatened to withdraw from the conference and to reject the League of Nations. Lansing says Wilson was afraid the threat would be made good, although, at the time, Lansing insisted that Japan would not withdraw; that she could not surrender her high place as one of the "Big Five" of the league. The day after a majority of the American peace commission had reported against the Japanese claims "the Council of Four reached its final decision, in which Mr. Wilson acquiesced. . . . China has been abandoned to Japanese rapacity."

"The whole affair furnishes another example of the results of secret diplomacy, for the arguments which prevailed with the president were those to which he listened when he sat in secret council with M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George."

The first breach between Lansing and Wilson, after they arrived in Paris, was upon the question of guarantee of territorial rights. Wilson wanted an executive guarantee, with an armed force at its back. Lansing held out for an international court, and voluntary compliance to the court's rulings. During the early stages of the league-framing Wilson refused the court program, and, according to Lansing, accepted that only at urgent solicitation of foreign delegates.

Lansing opposed the "Big Five" perpetual control idea. He said it favored too much of a "balance of power" rule; that it was unfair to the small nations. Wilson paid no attention to his arguments against the "Big Five," believing that to be the only way in which he could assure support of Britain, France, Japan and Italy to a League of Nations.

CHARGES WILSON SACRIFICED PRINCIPLES

Lansing insists that Wilson "sacrificed his idealism, his principle of self-determination, his open diplomacy," and long delayed the return of peace "because he insisted that the League of Nations must be written into the peace treaty."

"Another wide breach between the president and his secretary of state developed in negotiating a separate treaty with France. This treaty Lansing vigorously opposed, he said, not because he objected to assisting France of protection against possible future German retaliation, but because it was contrary to Lansing's idea of American aloofness from European entanglements. He argued with the president that the guarantee contained in the covenant of the league, article X, was sufficient protection for France, as it was for smaller nations around Germany.

David Lloyd George pledged Britain to such a treaty with France if the United States would sign a similar agreement, which proposed to assist France, in economic, diplomatic and military ways, if Germany again attacked France without provocation.

"M. Clemenceau continued to press the president to agree to the plan," Lansing writes. "What arguments were employed to persuade him I cannot say, but, knowing the shrewdness of the French premier in

taking advantage of a situation, my belief is that he threatened to withdraw his support of the League of Nations. To avoid this . . . the president submitted to the French demands."

The protective treaty with France was signed on the morning the Treaty of Versailles was signed, at the president's residence, by France, Great Britain and the United States. Wilson and Lansing signed for the United States.

"It would have been futile for me to have refused," Lansing writes, continuing:

"This further departure from America's historic policy caused me to accept President Wilson's guidance and direction . . . with increasing reluctance. We did not agree, we could not agree."

Lansing says he did not resign his commission at the time because he felt it "would create an embarrassing situation in the negotiations" of the peace treaty.

ACCUSES "BIG FOUR" OF "SECRET DIPLOMACY"

Of secret diplomacy, as practiced, Lansing says, by Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando, he writes:

"Everywhere there are developing bitterness and resentment against a secretiveness which is interpreted to mean failure. The patience of the people is worn threadbare. Their temper has grown ragged. They are sick of whispering diplomats."

Of Wilson's principle of "self-

determination" Lansing says:

"The phrase is simply loaded with dynamite. What effect will it have on the Irish, the Indians, the Egyptians, and the nationalists among the Boers? It will raise hopes which can never be realized."

"Mr. Wilson . . . made it one of the bases of peace. And yet, in the negotiations at Paris and in the formulation of the foreign policy of the United States, he has by his acts denied the existence of the right other than as the expression of a moral precept."

"Mr. Wilson even further discredited the phrase by adopting a policy toward Russia which ignored the principle."

The principle of "self-determination" was in the original "mutual guaranty" article (III), Lansing asserts, and was later eliminated when that article became the famous article X. The elimination was "chiefly due to the opposition of the statesmen who represented the British empire in contradiction to those who represented the self-governing British dominions."

"I do not know the arguments which were used to induce the president to abandon the phrase."

WILSON PERMITTED HIM TO KNOW LITTLE

Lansing admits that he knew little of the inner workings of the peace conference. He says the president made it clear he did not wish him to take hand in shaping the League

of Nations and intimated that he had better turn his attention to other matters concerned with the peace negotiations.

However, other commissioners were White and General Bliss. The two American commissioners on the inside were Wilson and House.

"Even Colonel House's office staff knew more about what was going on than I did," Lansing explains. He says he often was much embarrassed when delegates of other nations, not of the "Big Five," broached peace topics to him. "I did not know what America's peace program was; I did not know that the president had one."

Lansing insists that, to make the League of Nations possible, Wilson surrendered to Japan on the Shantung demand; to Italy on the annexation of the Austrian-occupied province in the Alps; to Great Britain in the elimination of the self-determination principle, and to France on the military protection treaty; and that he deserted the small nations and helped to make an "oligarchy of the Great Powers."

"In his eagerness to 'make the world safe for democracy,'" says Lansing, "he abandoned international democracy and became the advocate of international autocracy."

OLYMPIA—Skagit bay docks too costly, according to report of E. M. Chandler, chief engineer, state reclamation service.

"PROTECT OUR RIGHTS"—JAPAN

TOKYO, March 24.—(Delayed)—"We will take action necessary to protect our fishery and other rights in Kamohaka if China does not meet our demands," Baron Uchida informed the budget committee of the house of peers today.

Uchida said Japan had made five demands on China, but that no reply had been received.

The committee was informed that the government had reached an agreement with the United States in regard to the Pacific cable.

Japan will control the line to Shanghai and the United States the branch to Guam, it was stated. Uchida said no further reports had been received in regard to the Yap discus-

Son of Seattle Sea Captain Arrested

James Milnor, son of Walter S. Milnor, Seattle sea captain, is reported under arrest at Los Angeles with another youth, Harry Hoffes, alleged to have admitted they escaped recently from jail at Portland. They are accused of burglary in Los Angeles. They are 17.

SACRAMENTO.—Jefet Lindeberg, charged with borrowing excessive amount of cash from defunct Scandinavian American bank at Tacoma, to have extradition hearing Monday.

Uchida indicated that the government is not considering a trade agreement with the bolsheviks. "It is unnecessary to follow Great Britain's example," he said.

LUMBERMAN IS TRAIN VICTIM

Quincy W. Farr, 56, formerly president of the Farr & Field Lumber Co., this city, was crushed and instantly killed Thursday night when he fell between cars of a lumber train at Fredson Brook camp, six miles from Shelton, Wash. Farr was foreman of the camp.

Mrs. Farr is reported to have left San Francisco early Friday for Shelton.

Playing four games against four opponents at one time, Dr. F. J. Fiedler, checker champ, surprised his brethren of Ben Hur at Fraternal hall last night, but was defeated two games to one. The fourth was a draw.

FREDERICK & NELSON

FIFTH AVENUE AND PINE STREET

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Saturday Is the Children's Day for Easter Outfitting

Girls' Easter Hats \$1.95 to \$10.00



—principally Streamer Hats in this pre-Easter showing, but then there is lots of difference in streamer hats, as any little girl will tell you.

AT \$1.95—There are novel little affairs with two colors interwoven in basket effect.

AT \$3.50, \$5.00 AND \$7.50—There are handsome, flexible Milans, in mushroom, poke and roll-brim effects, in several colorings.

AT \$10.00—Lovely Leghorns in black, natural and two-tone colorings, with streamers wide and long.

Flower-like Frocks for Little Tots, \$4.95

DAFFODIL-YELLOW trims the little Frock in the sketch, forming the wide hem, the ruffle at cuff and the stitching—a fluffy little affair that is most becoming for the ages of 2 to 6 years. Shown also with trimming of pink, light-blue and orchid. Excellent value at \$4.95.



Other little Easter Frocks in organdie and voile are trimmed with tiny ruffles, hand-embroidered flowers or French knots in dainty colorings. Featured in plain light-blue, Delft-blue, pink and orchid; also in blue or pink and white checks and white with green figures. Sizes 2 to 6 years, \$4.95.

Blue Serges, \$9.85

For the Boy's Easter Wear

GOOD value is especially emphasized in these Suits. The Serge is of an excellent quality, tailored in single-breasted style, with one-piece button belt and slash pockets, the coats fully lined with mohair.

The knickerbockers are full-lined and fitted with elastic fastener at knee. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Low-priced at \$9.85.



Boys' White Blouses, 90c

EXCELLENT values are offered in these Dress Blouses of white madras, self-striped in various arrangements, with long pointed collar, simulated French cuffs, single pocket and yoke back. Priced at 90c.

Blouses in light-striped percales are also featured at this price—90c.

Smart Appearance in These

Misses' and Children's Shoes

—and Long Service, Too

WHEN the little girl steps forth on Easter Day in these smart high-cut Shoes she has more than good style in her footwear, for the many rows of rawhide stitching in the soles are designed to lengthen the term of service. Sizes 8½ to 11, \$4.25 pair; 11½ to 2, \$4.95 pair.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER "MARY JANE" PUMPS with hand-turned soles. Sizes 6 to 8, \$2.75 pair; 8½ to 11, \$3.50 pair; 11½ to 2, \$4.50 pair.

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES on "Billie Buster" last, with tan calf uppers and welt soles. Sizes 11 to 2, \$4.95 pair; 2½ to 5½, \$5.45 pair.



MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S TAN OXFORDS with Goodyear welt soles. Sizes 8½ to 11, \$4.25 pair; 11½ to 2, \$4.95 pair.

FREDERICK & NELSON

FIFTH AVENUE AND PINE STREET

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Through an Exceptional Purchase

500 Women's and Misses' Wool Sweaters Are Offered Saturday at a Very Low Price \$1.95



THE Sweaters are all in the smart tie-on style, light-weight and sheer, for wear over light blouses; also in the heavier novelty weaves.

—for wear with summer sports costumes.

—for indoor wear at home and in the office.

—for wear instead of blouses.

With short or long sleeves—two styles as pictured.

Featured in these colorings:

Jade Peacock Purple Brown Navy Beige

Featured, Saturday, in the Downstairs Store, at \$1.95.

425 Pairs of Women's Drop-stitch Stockings

Featured at \$1.00 Pair, Saturday

THIS very low price is due to an opportune purchase. The Stockings are divided between pure thread-silk and silk-and-fiber mixtures, with drop-stitch effects in stripe arrangements. Available in

Black and Gray

Sizes 9, 9½ and 10

Exceptional values at \$1.00 pair.

Women's and Misses' Jersey Suits

\$15.00 \$18.75 \$25.00

FOR morning, noon and afternoon—for sports, shopping and dress wear, the Jersey Suit justifies its high position by its adaptability to every occasion and its smartness after long service. The Downstairs Store features:

Jersey Suits in Sand, Purple, Wistaria, Light-blue and Rose, at \$15.00.

Others in Green, Brown and Blue at \$18.75.

Still others in Gray, Tan, Delft-blue, Light and Dark Heather Mixtures at \$25.00.



875 Yards of 40-inch Unbleached Sheeting

To Sell at 20c Yard, Saturday

THE firm, sturdy quality so well-liked for aprons, house dresses and luncheon sets as well as sheets. Forty inches wide, unusually low-priced at 20c yard.

—THE DOWNSTAIRS STORE