

US TROOPS SALVAGE SEATTLE

WEIMAR ASSEMBLY IS READY

About 3,000 German Leaders Gather—Ample Preparations Made—Police and Military Protection Provided—Constitution Or League Of Nations First Subject.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WEIMAR, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—Weimar today is filled with the most notable throng that probably ever assembled in this beautiful little German city. Some 3,000 German political leaders, ranging in repute from such well known men as Chancellor Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign secretary, and Matthias Erzberger, to the humblest and hitherto unknown figures, from every corner of the former empire, have been gradually assembling here and are ready for the opening tomorrow of the first German national assembly.

All Arrangements Made

Special trains for the last two days have been pouring passengers into Weimar, until the city is filled to overflowing. Yet so thorough and careful had the arrangements for the assembly been made that virtually every one who arrived had been given accommodations by nightfall yesterday. Each person not only had his living quarters definitely assigned to him in advance, but his eating place as well.

Weimar fortunately possesses an unusual number of good, although small, hotels. Virtually all of these were requisitioned by the authorities entrusted with the task of making the preparations for the assembly. They took similar action in the case of many private and spare rooms in residences. The Weimar Wohnungs-raat or residence bureau, then took up the task and allotted living quarters to specified groups, such as the ministerial party, the members of the assembly and the correspondents, keeping each group together as nearly as possible.

Protection Is Ample

Weimar is strongly policed with cavalry and infantry. Mounted troops are constantly on patrol to prevent a possible Spartacist attack.

The government has occupied the beautiful, ancient but recently renovated theater, where the assembly will be held, and which has already been transformed into the appearance of a legislative chamber. The telegraph service was busy today putting the final touches on the tremendous extra wire facilities for the accommodation of both the newspapermen and the delegates to the assembly.

Although the constitution for the new republic undoubtedly will be one of the first subjects brought up, there are some who would like to push to the fore the discussion of a league of nations, and there were predictions in some quarters today that this subject might have first consideration.

COCHISE TO ASK WORK FOR IDLE

BISBEE, Ariz., Feb. 6.—Following a meeting tonight of the community labor board for Cochise county, at which estimates showing a surplus of approximately 1,200 laborers in the county were presented, a telegram addressed to Governor Thomas E. Campbell was prepared, asking that he use his influence with the state legislature now in session, to have an emergency bill passed, including road and reclamation work projected for some time. The telegram will be circulated Friday and signatures of organizations and prominent citizens secured, in order to add force to it.

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

Peret says the Huns are pretending bankruptcy to avoid heavy indemnities. Mysterious presence of gas in railroad tunnel is fatal to passengers. London railway strike is ended. German assembly is ready to meet at Weimar today.

DOMESTIC

Seattle strike begins, with the entire city in a state of paralysis and United States troops on hand to guard against possible trouble. Bryan suggests U. S. own trunk lines and states own distribution roads. Elihu Root justifies the activities of the National Security League. Heney investigates political contributions of the packers.

LOCAL

Trial of Mrs. Glenn for killing husband set for March 13. More fancy prices are paid at second day of stock sale at state fair grounds. Bill to take schools out of politics passes house. Three of four airplanes that landed in Phoenix Sunday depart on flight to coast.

PERET SAYS HUNS IS FAKING BANKRUPTCY

Making Utmost Effort To Have Allies Believe He Is Broke—Military Occupation Favored Until Last Payment Made—Let Him Go Slowly.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—(By The Associated Press)—Germany is making utmost efforts to have the allies believe that she is nearing bankruptcy, declared Raoul Peret, chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, and former minister of justice, in discussing today the financial problem facing the peace conference. The first measure of the conference, along financial lines, added, should be to take measures to prevent Germany from declaring herself an insolvent debtor or a bankrupt state.

"Then," Peret continued, "we should immediately fix the amount of foreign loans against Germany," which she must be made to pay to the full limit of her financial ability, without consideration for her feelings. It will be time enough to decide about the method of payment. She may pay either in capital or in yearly installments.

Use Military Until Paid

"I do not believe that Germany at the present time is in the position to pay a large amount in cash. We must demand from her too heavy payments now, so as not to place her in a position where she might argue that we are strangling her and killing the goose that is to lay the golden egg.

Whether the Installments We Shall Demand From Germany Be Twenty, Thirty or Forty billions of francs yearly, depends entirely on our decision after an investigation, as to what amount Germany will be able to pay. These payments would be made by means of customs tariffs decided on at the conference, reserving for ourselves the right to raise such tariffs, should Germany fail to meet her obligations.

"This would act as a means of coercion," because I do not believe that we should occupy Germany with a military force until her debt is paid. It is my opinion that once our armies of occupation return from Germany, all measures should be taken to make reoccupation unnecessary.

Just Enough Raw Material

Discussing the question whether Germany should be permitted to import raw material, so as to enable her to resume her manufacturing industry, M. Peret said:

"I do not believe that all importations of raw material to the Germans should be forbidden, because their industry would then be at a standstill, and they would be unable to pay. Neither do I believe that they should be permitted to import without limitation. Because, with their lower wages, longer working hours and undepleted supplies of machinery, they would be able to undersell any other country on the market, which would be quite as great a calamity as being unable to pay. However, it will be a long time before European countries can export any raw material, and the question mainly interests America.

Momentous Problem

"The financial problem is the most momentous one before the peace conference, and I am greatly surprised that it has not been considered before this. The first thing usually done when a society is founded, is to elect a treasurer. Thus, if a society of nations is founded, a treasurer should at once be appointed by the reaction of a financial society of nations. The solution of the problem, to my mind, is the foundation of a financial society of nations, in which the expenses of every belligerent opposed to Germany shall be compiled into one sum. An inventory of Germany's resources should then be made, and she should be made to pay by every mark she can get together. Then there should be international tax, including the neutrals, to make up the balance."

ROOSEVELT'S CAPTOR KILLED

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 6.—Christian Donahue, the German aviator who shot down Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt over the German lines on the western front, was killed January 12 last, according to word which came today from Ben Braker, who was stationed at a flying field in Germany, and who claims to have witnessed the death of the German. He says that the latter's plane became uncontrollable and plunged to the ground.

STRIKERS WARN PUBLISHERS

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The electrical trades union has addressed a letter to the newspaper publishers' association informing that organization that unless the newspapers controlled by the members of the association are more sympathetic toward the strikers in published articles, the trade unionists employed in newspaper offices will be called upon to act as censors, and to deal with articles which give offense to the strikers.

Honorary President Of National Security League



ELIHU ROOT

ROOT SUPPORTS SECURITY LEAGUE ACID TEST CHART

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Elihu Root, honorary president of the National Security League, today told the special committee investigating the league's political activities, that in his judgment congress had failed to support President Wilson's war program, until the people reacted to its attitude and demanded whole-hearted co-operation.

The people he said were "so dead in earnest" about prosecuting the war to the fullest, that congress had to lend its support.

Mr. Root made a general defense of the league in putting forth during the congressional campaign, its chart showing how members of congress had voted on important war measures, and said that he so resented the imputation that the league had been organized in the interest of munitions makers and others benefiting from the war, that he could not think of strong enough terms in which to make a satisfactory denial.

Defends League Action

Defending the action of the league in opposing the election of Henry Ford, as senator from Michigan, Mr. Root said that it was "of the greatest importance to the successful prosecution of the war" that Mr. Ford be defeated. The league considered Mr. Ford a pacifist and an opponent of the war, Mr. Root said.

He added that Mr. Ford went to the "very verge" of disloyalty, if he did not actually "go over."

Mr. Root stated the league had carefully avoided taking any part in politics and that its sole purpose had been to educate the voters regarding the records of their congressmen, so that they would elect for the next congress only 100 per cent Americans, who could be depended upon to do everything needed toward winning the war. The congressional "acid test" chart had proved very valuable in the educational campaign he said.

Opposed Mayor Thompson

The nomination of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, as senator from Illinois, was opposed by the security league, Mr. Root said, because the league considered it would be a serious blow to America, if he should be elected. He stated the league had opposed Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana, as a candidate for senator for that state, because she had voted against the declaration of war.

Mr. Root admitted that the league might have been unfair in calling members of the house disloyal who had opposed pre-war legislation the league favored, but who had supported the administration's policy after the war was declared. He defended the general purpose of the chart, however, saying that any part of the American people had a perfect right to criticize any of its public servants.

BIGGEST REVENUE BILL IN WORLD READY FOR VOTE

Six Billion Measure Reported—Much Dissatisfaction Noted—Will Probably Pass With Slight Revision—Liquor Heavily Taxed For Short Life Remaining

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The six billion dollar war revenue bill, the greatest tax measure in the history of the world, was formally presented today in the house and will be called up Saturday. It had been six months in the making, had been passed once by the house and had been revised twice to meet the transitions from war to peace, and from a "wet" to a "dry" nation.

Representative Kitchen, democratic leader, expects the house to approve the measure—agreed to by senate and house conferees—before adjournment Saturday night, and Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, will press it in the senate as soon as the house has acted. Approval by both houses is confidently expected by leaders of both parties.

The completed measure will not be sent to France unless the president's departure for home is delayed well beyond the date now set for his sailing. The president is expected to sign the bill soon after his arrival here. In the meantime the internal revenue bureau is proceeding with preparations for collecting 1919 taxes on the basis of the schedule as contained in the measure reported by the conferees.

Considerable dissatisfaction with several conference provisions was evident at the capital today, after copies of the final draft had been distributed, but leaders generally predicted the ultimate enactment of the conferees' report. Some debate in the senate was forecast, but this was not expected long to delay final approval.

Liquors Pay Heavily

About one-third of this year's estimated federal expenses are provided for in the bill, which uniformly followed the original house plan and the previous modifications made by the conferees. It provides that the bulk of revenues shall be secured from incomes, corporate and individual, and war excess profits. Large revenues also are expected from intoxicating beverages until July 1, when prohibition legislation becomes effective.

Estimates of the exact revenue returns in prospect vary. Unofficial estimates published today place the yield at about \$6,085,000,000 this year, and \$4,150,000,000 in 1920. Estimates prepared by committee and treasury experts, indicating prospective returns this year of about \$6,070,000,000, compared with about \$4,370,000,000 from existing tax laws, will be made public tomorrow by Representative Kitchen.

The \$6,070,000,000 for this year is based on prospective taxes for the fiscal year ending July 1, next, including six months revenues from intoxicating liquors.

Returns for the present calendar year are estimated by the experts at about \$5,785,000,000.

Emphasis was laid tonight by conferees on the retention, for the benefit of business interests, of virtually all of the so-called relief provisions of "excise" taxes in the income and war excess profits schedules. Regarded among the most important of these is a new conference amendment, allowing rebates in taxes to business interests suffering shrinkage in value of their merchandise, as shown by inventory, together with allowances for losses in construction of war buildings.

TEN MILLION POUNDS COPPER SOLD 18 3-8

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Ten million pounds of copper was sold here today by large and small selling agencies, when the former reduced the price from 23 to 18 3/8 cents a pound, with small lots selling as low as 18 cents, according to conservative estimates. While the trading, the first of any consequence since the signing of the armistice, was not heavy, copper dealers asserted that it marked the beginning of business on a peace scale.

The abandonment of the 23 cent price, which in December succeeded the rate of 26 cents agreed upon for the war period by the producers and the government, was coincident with an announcement in Butte, Montana, that the big copper companies had reduced wages a dollar a day, in conformity with the understanding between miners and employers, that pay would be based on the selling price of the commodity.

USE MOTORS FOR EMERGENCY

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In view of the possibility of the strikes endangering the food supply of London, the railroad control board, under government instruction, has completed a scheme to use motor transport in bringing food from the provinces.

70,000 Strikers Now Paralyze City's Industries—Street Cars Stopped—All Schools Closed—Theaters and Restaurants Do Not Open—Newspapers Suspended—Elevators Not Running.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 6.—United States troops from Camp Lewis are quartered tonight in Seattle and Tacoma, to stand ready for any emergency, as army officers said today, resulting from the general strike this morning of 45,000 union men, in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers who walked out January 21, to enforce demands for increase of pay.

Major John L. Hayden commands the contingent of 800 soldiers in Seattle and Brigadier General Frank B. Watson has under him, in Tacoma, 36 miles from here, two battalions and a machine gun company. Equipment of the soldiers included 200 hand grenades, Major John Me D. Thompson of the Camp Lewis intelligence department said.

Baker Authorizes Troops

Authority for the use of troops was granted by Secretary of War Baker on advice from Governor Ernest Slocum of the situation in Tacoma and Seattle.

Thirty-five thousand union men in the vicinity of Seattle quit work today, labor leaders said, but in Tacoma response was not so general, and the principal unions involved there were the carmen, timber workers, barbers and retail clerks.

Street cars stopped running in Seattle, schools closed, restaurants and theaters closed their doors, newspapers suspended and other industries ceased operating. Twelve soup kitchens were established by culinary unions, to feed strikers and others who depend on restaurants for meals. Patrons of the kitchens were lined up and served in military "mess" fashion. Barber shops closed and elevators stopped running.

Telegraph Offices Open

Only emergency telegraph business from Seattle was handled by the telegraph companies. The telephone system continued in service.

No disorder has resulted from the strike, Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle said.

The city government is prepared for any emergency, he added, and ten thousand extra police will be deputized if necessary.

No disorder has been reported from Tacoma. Presence of a provost guard of armed soldiers on the streets of Spokane, it was stated by Major A. M. Jones, commanding officer at Fort George Wright, near there, was due to the strike troubles at Seattle and Tacoma, and was ordered by himself in response to requests by the Spokane civil authorities.

Oakland Faces Trouble

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—More than 1,500 machinists, employed in 85 shops, went on a strike here today, as a result of a controversy with their employers involving the Macy basic wage scale, retroactive pay and Saturday half holidays.

The walkout does not affect shipyards. Between 2,500 and 3,000 men rated as "helpers" to other crafts struck in the Oakland and Alameda shipyards for the right to be classed as journeymen mechanics and to secure an increase of from \$4.64 to \$6.40 a day. The Oakland boilermakers have declared a "holiday" tomorrow, to vote on a strike for a flat wage of \$1 a hour.

Executives of the Pacific district council of boiler-makers, embracing 12 unions along the Pacific coast, announced today that eight of the unions had voted to strike on February 10 for a \$1 an hour wage.

Mayor Hanson said the troops probably would be assigned to co-operate with the police in keeping order and in guarding public utilities. Street cars were not operated today after ten o'clock, when the conductors and motormen ran their cars to the barns. Residents of the outlying sections of Seattle tonight used many and various forms of vehicles to reach their homes. Horses and buggies appeared on the streets, and old, decrepit automobiles were brought from retirement. Municipal street cars will be operated on the city lines as soon as Chief of Police J. Warren can provide one, and possibly two, truckloads of police to go out with every car, it was announced by superintendent Murphree of the municipal line.

Seattle was lit by electricity early tonight, the firemen and engineers at the municipal light plant having refused to obey their union's orders that they strike. Only one Seattle newspaper appeared on the streets today and reports said it was printed in Tacoma. The newspapers were tied up by the strike of stereotypers, truck drivers and newsboys.

Urges Paper to Publish

Seattle police said they were ready for any emergency. A big truck carrying a machine gun, and with sandbags built up around its edges, stands at the police station. Three former army lieutenants have been assigned to the truck.

A statement issued by the strike committee of the central labor council, which is directing the strike, said the walkout was a success. All lines of industry in which union workmen are employed were crippled, the statement said.

Steamship operators and others were worried over the handling of fresh fish shipments due from Alaska, and fruits and vegetables coming from California, because of the strike of the longshoremen, who defying their international officers have virtually tied up the waterfront.

"Bordeaux terminal," said Colonel Howe, "reports their floors cleared of mail after each shipment to the states. If there is any delay in mail from France, other than these figures show, it is on the water or elsewhere."

HENEY DIGGS INTO POLITICAL GIFTS OF MEAT PACKERS

Henry Veeder Admits Many Contributions—Claims Swift Deplored Necessity Of Donating Gov. Colquitt Of Texas Benefactor—Wishes Practice To Stop

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Political campaign contributions and legislative activities of the big meat packing concerns were inquired into today during the cross examination of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift and company, by Francis J. Heney, before the senate agriculture committee, which is considering legislation for the regulation of the meat industry.

Mr. Veeder testified his company had contributed \$275 to the campaign funds of Representative Taggart of Kansas in 1915, and \$220 to Representative Roderburg of Illinois, in 1917. After the committee had adjourned tonight, however, Mr. Veeder issued a statement saying that the \$250 contribution referred to in connection with Mr. Roderburg's campaign, had been paid to a committee "working in behalf of the Roderburg primary law in Illinois," and had not been for Mr. Roderburg's own campaign.

The witness also told the committee that a donation was made in 1919 to the campaign fund of G. B. Colquitt, who became governor of Texas the following year. Bills for "expenses" in connection with a school bond election at National Park, Texas, and the election of a tax assessor named Monroo, at the same place, were paid, Mr. Veeder said, because of the large property interests of the packers in that town.

Mr. Veeder said it was not the policy of Swift and Company to give financial aid to office seekers and that everything possible was done to avoid it. When Senator Gronna of North Dakota, asked the packers did not accept candidates seeking contributions, Mr. Veeder said the packers would be glad if there was a law prohibiting "officeholders from asking us for money."

Pre Rate Political Gifts

In reply to questions, the witness said it was the practice of the five big packing firms to oppose jointly legislation in Washington and state legislatures, which they considered adverse to their interests.

Several states were allotted to each company for supervision, he said, and the expenses paid pro rata, when there was necessity for action. As a part of these costs were assessed, according to the witness, on the basis of the volume of beef business done by each company, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Pennsylvania were among states in which Mr. Veeder said the packers had conducted legislative activities.

Replying to Senator Gronna, Mr. Veeder said he supposed the contribution to Mr. Colquitt's funds in Texas was made "in order to appease a citizen committee." A letter which he wrote to a local agent in Fort Worth, Texas, said:

"It was agreed to pay Camps and Carter an amount of \$2,000 for campaign fund, \$2,000 and I am today in receipt of a request from Dunham asking that we make payment of one-third of \$1,000, now called for on account of the resolution."

"How do you look upon a creature cheap enough to ask contributions from the packers?" asked Senator Gronna.

"We try to avoid these things and think they should not be done," responded Mr. Veeder. "I think the fact we have been solicited only two or three times, indicates how little of this is done."

Senator Gronna said he was convinced by correspondence that had been produced before the committee, that there had been men in congress who should have been in the penitentiary.

Hoover Is Protected

He added he had written Louis F. Swift, president of Swift and company, that "unless the packers changed their ways of doing business, they might find that some day they were not in the packing business."

Mr. Veeder testified that in 1916 he spent \$20,000, and the same amount the following year, to oppose anti-oligarchy legislation in congress. Several firms, he said, contributed to the fund.

Efforts were made to ascertain the opinions of members of congress but not to influence, said the witness, who resented Mr. Heney's "reading the worst meaning possible into letters," referring to packers' opposition to the Borah resolution.

While Mr. Veeder was testifying before the senate committee, W. A. Glasgow, Jr., counsel for the food administration, flatly denied before the house interstate commerce commission that "Food Administrator Hoover had favored the packers, as charged by Edward C. Lasater of the National Livestock association's executive committee," and that former head of the food administration's livestock and market division.

Mr. Glasgow also defended 11 year men employed by the food administration, who had been accused by Mr. Lasater of carrying out the policies of the big packers. Mr. Glasgow said he never had come in contact with a more loyal and conscientious group of men.

J. B. Wilson, representing the Wyoming Woolgrowers' association, read resolutions from Montana, Wyoming and Idaho cattle growers' organizations, opposing any legislation designed to regulate the packers. The resolutions said such legislation would have a harmful effect upon the industry.

GETS WEEK'S REPRIEVE

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—Governor Lowden laid today granted a reprieve of one week to Albert Johnson, sentenced to be hanged tomorrow, in order to permit the supreme court to review the case on a writ of error. The writ was granted on the alleged refusal of the trial judge to permit an inquiry into Johnson's sanity.