WEATHER.
Fair and warm today; tomorrow unsettled, probably followed by local showers and cooler tomorrow afternoon or night.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ended at 2 p.m. today: Highest, 87, at noon today; lowest, 66, at 6 a.m. today.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 23

The Evening Star.

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

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No. 28,470. Entered as second-class matter post office Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS.

COMBINE TO FIGHT PROPOSED CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE

Employes and Other Organizations Meet to Consider Recent Developments.

INTEGRITY OF THE LAW BELIEVED THREATENED

Senator Sterling Voices Opposition to Plan to Make Higher Positions Appointive.

Believing the integrity of the civil service is threatened, representatives of various organizations met today in room 404, at 1423 New York avenue, to consider recent developments, including the dismissals at the bureau of engraving and printing and the attitude of the administration toward higher officers of the government.

Representatives of the National Federation of Federal Employes, the Civil Service Reform League, Institute for Government Research and others attended the meeting, at which civil service laws and government statutes in regard to the civil service were considered. The meeting was secret.

Secretary Marsh of the National Civil Service Reform League is expected in Washington tonight and perhaps will take part in the deliberations, if anything comes of them. It is known that bodies which have to do with civil service employes are anxiously watching proposals for revising civil service laws, reported to be under consideration by the administration officials.

Senator Voices Opposition.

At the same time strong opposition to the proposal of First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett to take the higher and better paid government positions out of the civil service system was expressed by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate committee on civil service.

Senator Sterling has for many years been a believer in and a friend of the civil service system. In his opinion it would be a great mistake to follow the suggestions now being made in some republican circles to abandon some of the ground gained for civil service system and return to the old spoils system.

"I cannot agree with any such proposition," said Senator Sterling flatly today.

Senator Sterling was chairman of the civil service committee and had charge of the civil service retirement bill, now a law. He has interested himself in the proposed reclassification legislation and in the bill which has been reported to the Senate, by his committee, and which still has to be considered by the Senate appropriations committee.

Disruption Seen.

Senator Sterling said that if the plan advanced to take out of the civil service any of the positions now under the system were followed, it would result in a disruption of the reclassification legislation which has been promised by Congress.

He indicated today that he would call his committee together soon to consider the Caraway resolution seeking light on the recent dismissal of twenty-eight of the higher employes of the bureau of engraving and printing. He said that one of the executive officials of the government undoubtedly would be asked to make some statement to his committee in regard to the matter.

It is felt that the attitude of administration leaders is one which will ultimately take all initiative out of government employes. The disposition of the administration, it is pointed out, as outlined in the statement given out by Mr. H. Bartlett, in which he made a plea for executive control of all the higher positions, is held to be inimical to initiate in government service.

Slap at Reclassification.

This attitude also is felt to be a slap in the face of reclassification, all plans for which have held out the bait of proper means for advancement in government service, so that employes entering in humble capacities may be able to work their way up through the ranks and get to be bureau heads and hold other administrative positions.

If the plans of the administration are to take all these higher positions out from under the protection of the more or less ironclad civil service laws and regulations and make them susceptible to the will of every changing administration, it is held, no clerk would have any incentive for endeavoring to work himself higher.

"Better be safe at $3,000 than accept a $4,000 job and get your head chopped off," was the feeling expressed by some of those who held this view today.

EXPLAINS THE POLICY.

John H. Bartlett Outlines Government Department Reorganization.

John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster general and former president of the Civil Service Commission, yesterday issued a statement in which was contained the first official explanation of the policy being considered by the administration, as outlined in The Star Saturday, for executive control of the higher administrative offices in the government departments.

"The great body of civil service workers of the country should not change from administration to administration," Mr. Bartlett stated. "Efficiency of government, as well as justice to the employes, demands this; but executive and administrative officials whom the President must rely upon to carry out his administrative policies must change from administration to administration in order to carry into full force and effect the expressed will of the people in a popular government."

Mr. Bartlett's Statement.

Mr. Bartlett said in part: "There are under civil service in the vicinity of 450,000 employes in the government. Among these are numbered all types of laborers and servants, from the lowest paid to some of the higher officials whose salaries are in the vicinity of $5,000.

"In the early stages of civil serv-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

KILLS WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

Farmer Fires Shotgun at Form in Darkness.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 10.—Sam Crump, farmer, who lives just beyond the Mecklenburg county line, shot and killed his wife Sunday night when he mistook her for a burglar. Crump was moving about the house with his shotgun when he observed the form of his wife in the semi-darkness. Mrs. Crump had also heard a noise and, without the knowledge of her husband, according to Crump's story, was making an investigation when Crump fired into her body. The authorities of Union county were notified of the tragedy.

DAUGHERTY TAKES A HAND IN STRIKE

Appears Suddenly in Indianapolis, But Declines to Make Any Statement.

By the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Attorney General Daugherty, who arrived here from Washington today, unannounced, was declared authoritatively to be considering the dismissal of indictments pending here in federal court, which some operators have declared made impossible any wage conference that would end the coal strike, which began April 1.

The Attorney General's mission was kept a secret and he refused to state its purpose, declaring he could say nothing until "investigation of the purpose of my trip is complete and I am satisfied that any action is right."

MAKES COUNTER CHARGES.

Union Official Says Hauling Rates on Hard Coal Too High.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, today took issue with statements of S. D. Warriner, representing the operators, that the public would have to pay $170,000,000 a year—$3 on each ton of coal—if the strikers were granted their nineteen demands.

Pointing out that the anthracite miners demand an increase in pay of 20 per cent, Mr. Murray asserted that, on the admission of Mr. Warriner that the industry paid under $300,000,000 for labor in 1921, the increase would be only $60,000,000.

The strike leader countered Mr. Warriner's figures with a demand that the operators make public other factors than labor, which enter into the cost of coal.

"Why don't they tell the public that railroads, owned by the mine owners, charge $3 a ton for hauling their product from the Pennsylvania fields to tidewater?" Mr. Murray demanded. "Why don't they explain how it is that anthracite roads base their freight charges on an operating cost of 80 cents per car per mile, while on bituminous coal the charges are based on an operating cost of 40 cents per car mile?"

CARAWAY SHOUTS AT VICE PRESIDENT

Senator Angered Over Delay in Recognition While Pressing Bureau Inquiry.

Another attempt to force the administration's hand and bring about a disclosure of its reasons for the dismissal of the twenty-eight bureau of engraving and printing employes was made in the Senate today.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas, who said that he understood three of the discharged employes were former service men, introduced the following resolution:

"By act of Congress it is provided, that in the event of reductions being made in the force in any of the executive departments, no honorably discharged soldier or sailor, whose record in said department has been rated as good, shall be discharged or dropped or reduced in rank or salary.

"Many honorably discharged soldiers whose records were good have been demoted, dropped and discharged from the service.

Asks Special Information.

"Be it resolved, that the President of the United States is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public good, to inform Congress:

"(a) How many honorably discharged soldiers and sailors have been demoted, dropped and discharged from the service, since March 1, 1921, and (b) by what, if any charges or lack of efficiency, justifying said dismissal or demotion, (c) giving the names and date of demotion, dropping or discharge of each soldier or sailor."

The resolution would apply to any other employes under the civil service who have been demoted or discharged, as well as to those employes discharged from the bureau of engraving.

Shouts at Vice President.

Before he was permitted to introduce his resolution, Senator Caraway sought recognition of Vice President Coolidge for many minutes. Becoming impatient because the Vice President failed to recognize him, although senators on the republican side were being recognized, Senator Caraway shouted:

"I arise for parliamentary inquiry. I want to know whether a new rule has been established by the chair for recognizing only republican senators. I have been on my feet for a half an hour trying to place a resolution before the Senate.

"The chair always looked over to the republican side and seemed to forget anybody who is trying to get recognition on the democratic side."

Senators Demand Order.

At this point Senator Moses of New Hampshire and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin broke in upon the angry democratic senator with a demand for the "regular order."

"I am asking for the regular order, too," Senator Caraway replied. "I am getting tired of this sort of thing, and I demand my rights."

Senator Sterling of South Dakota had been recognized by the Vice President, who informed Senator Caraway that he would be recognized after Senator Sterling.

"Oh, yes; when everybody else has gotten through," said Senator Cara-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

MORE PLAY SPACE WILL BE ASKED BY JOINT COMMITTEE

House and Senate Body Will Recommend Improvements at Conference.

PLANNING CO-ORDINATED LEGISLATION PROGRAM

Boy Badly Injured Falling Off Wall Because of Lack of Playgrounds.

Much needed playgrounds for the school children of Washington will be one of the principal recommendations made tomorrow at a conference of the joint committee of the House and Senate, which has for several months been considering the needs of the Washington school system in order to recommend a co-ordinated program of legislation.

Representative Oscar E. Kellar, one of the republican House members on the joint committee, will insist that adequate playgrounds must be provided for just as much as schoolhouse accommodations. For many years Representative Kellar has been active in forwarding a campaign for playground facilities in his own state, and ever since he has been a member of the House District committee has insistently urged that the Washington schools are imperatively in need of sufficient play space in order that there may be developed sound bodies as well as sound minds.

Representative William C. Hammer of North Carolina a democratic member of the joint committee, also will urge improved playgrounds as his major recommendation for the new school program. Representative Hammer, in order to speak with authority, has visited personally practically every schoolhouse in the District. He noted for himself the crowded conditions of the playgrounds, especially in some of the colored schools. He will call the attention of the committee to some schools where the play space is not as wide as the portion of the ground on which the school is built.

1896 Program Favored.

Representative Hammer favors a school building program such as was planned about 1896, which called for new buildings over a period of about ten years. He says that the sensible thing to do is to look from ten to twenty-five years ahead, figuring on the normal growth of the community and put up school buildings to meet this assured need.

When the buildings are put up he said they should be on the style of the Dunbar, Western High, and such modern schools of their respective type. In planning for rebuilding schools he said that the authorities should look for locations where it would be possible to get plenty of ground for playgrounds adjacent to the school.

Nursing a badly bruised face and head, and a pair of sprained wrists, caused when he fell off the wall of the Arthur School when he tried to retrieve a base ball, Carl Magee, six years of age, is consoling himself today on the fact that his injuries were not more serious. However, Carl's accident may get for him and his little playmates a playground, for Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, director of municipal playgrounds, started out today to ascertain what could be done. Carl's accident was the direct result of the lack of a place to play in the section in which he lives.

Carl lives with his mother at 48 C street northwest. Just in front of his home is a large park plot where the children up until this spring had played ball and other sports of the young. But now the police drive them away. So the other afternoon Carl and a few of his playmates found a lot adjoining the Arthur School, on Arthur place. It is just a hole in the ground, being below the street level. It is ill kept and insanitary, but it is the only place the children could find.

Twenty-Five-Foot Wall.

During the game the ball went over the twenty-five-foot brick wall surrounding the school yard. Carl was elected to get it.

He scaled the wall in safety and got the ball. But in scaling the wall from the inside, and without the aid of any of his buddies to boost him along, he made a misstep and fell. His head was cut, his nose was skinned and his little teeth were driven through his lips. His body was badly bruised, and, in addition, both his wrists were badly sprained. He was helpless and was compelled to lay on the ground. His buddies quickly called for help, and with the aid of a few passing pedestrians, Carl was lifted over the high wall and taken to his home, where today he is confined to his bed nursing his injuries.

There came to The Star today an appeal for the return of the C street plot to the children for playgrounds purposes. It is a square long and quite wide. It would permit the playing of handball under more sanitary conditions than the little ones of the section now have, it was pointed out. It is large enough, too, to permit the playing of other games of the youngsters, although it is not an ideal playground site, as on one side is a car line and the other side bears heavy vehicular traffic.

Plot to Be Inspected.

When Mrs. Rhodes was informed of the difficulties there she said that she would inspect the plot today, and make an effort to have it turned over to the children of that section, who now are without any playgrounds whatever.

Mrs. Rhodes said that she had been trying for some time to relieve the conditions for the children of that section, and had recommended that the southeast corner of Judiciary Square, at Indiana avenue, D and 4th streets be turned over, the department of playgrounds for a playground for small children, but had been, so far, unsuccessful in her efforts.

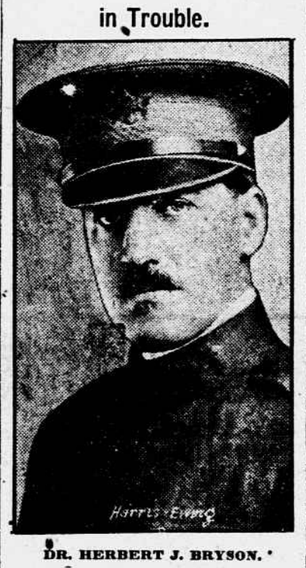
This section is in the sixth police precinct, which experts have pointed out has a high juvenile delinquency rate, blamed largely on the fact that there are no playgrounds. The report of the children's bureau says:

No Playgrounds in Section.

"There are no playgrounds for either white or colored in this precinct. It has the highest delinquency rate for Washington. The dearth of play opportunities is serious. There is not a single playground for colored or white. Three school yards which are not adequate are the only assets of the district. The population from five to nineteen years of age is 3,896, of which 2,865 are white and 1,031 colored. As a conservative estimate, this precinct needs two acres for white children and one for colored. More would be needed if it were not for the athletic advantages of the Monument grounds, which are within walking distance."

SAYS 'MRS. BRYSON,' SLAIN, WAS HIS WIFE

Bruce E. Haines Declares He Had Premonition She Was in Trouble.



DR. HERBERT J. BRYSON.

Still puzzled over a mysterious premonition of last night that his wife was in urgent need of him and seemed to be "calling to him across a long distance" for help, Bruce E. Haines of 1119 14th street today arose to read in morning dispatches from Huntingdon, Pa., an account of the fatal shooting of a woman he believes to be her.

The early reports stated that Dr. Herbert Bryson, a Washingtonian, was being held for the murder of his "wife" in Huntington, Pa.

Haines went to police headquarters and told Inspector Grant of the detective bureau that the supposed Mrs. Bryson could be none other than Mrs. Helen Kirby Haines, his wife, who had left him about a year and a half ago without a divorce, leaving no word of her whereabouts.

No Divorce Action.

Pointing out that she could not be legally the wife of Dr. Bryson, Haines said that there had been no action taken for divorce in any courts and that he had traced his wife from this city to an out-of-town point in company with Dr. Bryson.

"Last night," he said, "although I know it may sound peculiar, I felt that Helen needed me. I could hear her calling to me across space. It seemed as if she were calling to me for help."

Haines, who is a chauffeur for William E. Fowler & Co., real estate operators, declared that Mrs. Haines had left Washington without previous word to him or to her mother, in New York city, on August 5, 1920. From that time until Christmas, 1920, her mother had no word from her. During the Christmas season of that year, however, Mrs. Kirby received a postal, which was forwarded to Haines, stating that her daughter was in Chicago, which was the postmark on the card, and that she would be there only for the holidays, as she intended to leave for California and the motion picture field in the near future.

Believed With Dr. Bryson.

"I told her mother, in a letter, that I thought she was then with Dr. Bryson. Her mother became incensed at this speculation and ceased correspondence.

"I confided in a friend, after having received a pathetic appeal from Mrs. Kirby, my mother-in-law, for knowledge of her daughter's whereabouts, and he went to Mrs. Bryson, on 12th street northeast, here. He told her he believed her son, Dr. Bryson, knew of the whereabouts of my wife. Since she would not give the address, he asked her to communicate a message to her son, asking that the girl be informed of her mother's desire for news of her, and within a week the card arrived.

"That was the last word of her that we had until we heard of the death near Huntington."

Haines said that he had been informed shortly after the departure of his wife, that she was with Dr. Bryson. He looked up the address of Dr. Bryson on 12th street northeast, and found it to be one to which he had directed his wife before the separation, in order to have a sick card filled out for the war risk insurance bureau, where she had been employed.

Haines said he married Miss Helen Irene Kirby in Tuckahoe, N. Y., on May 30, 1913. They came to live in Washington in 1915. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Mrs. Haines, he said, went to work in the bureau of war risk

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

VOTE EXPECTED TODAY.

Senate Considering Smoot and Burton for Debt Commission.

Contested nominations of Senator Smoot of Utah and Representative Burton of Ohio, republicans, to the Allied Debt Funding Commission were a special order of Senate business today, with republican leaders hopeful of a vote before adjournment.

Confirmation of the two nominations was said to be indicated by advance canvasses.

MEMBER OF BOARD ANSWERS BALLOU

Mrs. Hodgkins Surprised by School Head's Bitter Committee Opposition.

Strong opposition by Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, to the proposed re-establishment of standing committees of the board of education is based on speculation and a study of school boards in other cities, and not by actual experience with them on the Washington board, it was said today by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, acting president of the body.

"It is a surprise to me that Dr. Ballou would so bitterly oppose standing committees of the board, when all that he knows about them is speculative," declared Mrs. Hodgkins. "Dr. Ballou has never had any experience with standing committees on the local board and I consider his opposition a little unusual."

Mrs. Hodgkins said that she is confident the board members are desirous of co-operating with the superintendent in every way and are not in favor of handicapping him or making matters uncongenial for him.

Thinks Committees Helpful.

However, Mrs. Hodgkiss pointed out that the rules and by-laws of the board provide for standing committees and they never have been amended so as to eliminate them, and it is the opinion of a majority of the members of that body that such committees are advantageous at times. "In my wide experience in clubs and organizations," she said, "I have always found that committees are helpful."

"I never have been a member of any organization," continued Mrs. Hodgkins, "in which the members could not get together at any time and discuss matters of common interest."

Mrs. Hodgkins said that the members of the board who favor standing committees do not approve of them as specifically provided for in the present rules and by-laws. She emphasized that they do not approve of as many committees as called for in the rules and by-laws and of the same titles as provided.

"I not only believe that standing committees are an advantage," added Mrs. Hodgkins, "but every member of the board who was on that body when standing committees existed feels that they were an advantage."

Puts Blame on Dr. Ballou.

Mrs. Hodgkins also answered Dr. Ballou's criticism of the protracted executive conferences of the board by declaring that if he "is opposed to the conferences, why does he bring the matters before us which keep us behind closed doors?" She pointed out that oftentimes the only matters discussed in the star chamber sessions are those brought up by Dr. Ballou in an effort to get the opinion of the board before taking action.

Belief that Dr. Ballou in opposing the proposed re-establishment of standing committees of the board "is working in harmony with the educational trend of the country" was expressed today by J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association. "I have no doubt," he said, "that Dr. Ballou is following the right lead."

Mr. Crabtree pointed out that the movement throughout the country is away from standing committees of school boards. Ten or fifteen years ago, he declared, much of the important work of school boards was done by standing committees, but it was soon discovered by the people that it was "hard to deal with such committees."

Policy Called Progressive.

The progressive educational tendency, said Mr. Crabtree, is the granting of more authority to the city superintendents of the schools.

School officials also indicated today that they are in hearty accord with Dr. Ballou's policy of opposing the re-establishment of standing committees of the board.

STRIKES IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 10.—A general strike has been declared throughout Portugal in protest against the arrest of 120 syndicalists. So far, however, the call has not met with any response worthy of note from the working men.

MEMORIAL DRIVE STARTS HERE SOON

Prominent People on Committee to Launch Campaign for Victory Building.

Organization for raising the District of Columbia quota for construction of the George Washington victory memorial at 6th and B streets has been completed, headquarters established at the Pollock Mansion, 1700 I street, and arrangements are under way for making a whirlwind campaign in the National Capital of such success in "the near future" as to lead and stimulate activity throughout the nation in behalf of the magnificent structure for which President Harding has laid the corner stone.

Dr. Thomas E. Green of the American Red Cross, who was chairman of the country-wide drive for the Treasury in the liberty loan campaigns and for the Red Cross in its campaigns, is chairman of the control committee. His associates are Dr Marcus Benjamin of the National Museum and Samuel Herrick. George W. White, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, is treasurer.

The advisory council of the Memorial Association for the local campaign consists of Chief Justice Taft, Elihu Root, Dr. William Welch, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Dr. Ira Remsen, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Charles J. Bell and Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn.

The quota for the District for the memorial, the total cost of which has been estimated at from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, has been set at $250,000.

All states in the Union have been asked to share their part in the cost of the national memorial, and already not only substantial contributions have been received, but in Tennessee for instance, a bond issue of $100,000 has been authorized.

Title Is Clear.

The clearing of title to the site donated by Congress, has opened the way to unobstructed carrying on of the project, the Attorney General and judge advocate general of the Army having settled dispute over the right of the association to the site by opinion that the association has until 1923 to raise funds and begin actual construction. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of this city, president of the association, who has labored for years over the ideal, is deeply gratified that her work is now driving ahead through even more definite plans to consummation. Mrs. Warren G. Harding is honorary president of the association.

The Pollock mansion at 1700 I street, where headquarters have been located, has been donated by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut for this work, and is well adapted, both by facilities and central location, for the purpose.

Exact dates for carrying on the local campaign have not been determined yet, but it is understood will be set during the spring.

Washington was decided upon as the first city in which to make an organized campaign for funds, leading the country, not only because it is the National Capital, but because the memorial is to be located here and is to be an institution primarily designed to carry out the wishes of George Washington, as expressed in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSING PROBLEM

Suggestions for Stimulating Building and Renting Are Wanted.

A public hearing, at which all Washingtonians will be invited to suggest remedies for the local housing problem, will be held in the boardroom of the District building Friday, beginning at 10 o'clock.

This was announced today by Mrs. Eli Helmick, chairman of the Commissioners' housing committee. The full committee will be present and ask questions to bring out the views of those who volunteer suggestions.

All speakers are urged to be brief in their oral statements. Mrs. Helmick suggested that if any person wishes to go deeply into any particular phase of the housing situation, a written statement should be submitted, accompanied by a short oral explanation.

This is not an investigating body for the purpose of running down individual cases of unfair practices in renting or selling houses, it is stated. What the committee wants is constructive suggestions that will help to stimulate building or renting of houses.

HEAT WAVE EXPECTED TO GO HIGHER TODAY, BUT END TOMORROW

Relief from the hot wave that struck the District of Columbia yesterday and caused the thermometer to equal the hottest April 9 record for Washington of 87.2 degrees, established in 1873, was promised by the weather bureau today. A storm now over Kansas will, in all probability, bring rain late tomorrow afternoon and night, it was said, and with it cooler weather.

Today, however, it will be at least two degrees hotter than yesterday, the bureau said, and the heat will probably continue through tomorrow afternoon. The temperature this morning was already higher than that for the corresponding time yesterday.

The present hot spell is due to a "river of air" flowing from the south, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, the bureau explained, and is prevalent throughout the east, although not so intense. Contrasted to this northward flow of air is one flowing south over the Dakotas and the Rocky mountain region, and in that section today the temperature is freezing and snow was falling in several places, the bureau said.

Baltimore had a temperature eight-tenths degree higher than Washington yesterday, while the only other city that came close to Washington's record was Philadelphia, with 84 degrees.

$350,000,000 HELD IN ENEMY PROPERTY

Custodian Reports the Total in Hand of Seizures From Aliens.

An accounting of the $350,000,000 worth of enemy property held by the government was given the Senate today in a report—the first compiled since February, 1919—filed by Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller, in response to a resolution by Senator King, democrat, of Utah.

"The final disposition of this property," Mr. Miller said, "will undoubtedly have a direct bearing on the economic relations between this country and Europe, with particular reference to the late enemy powers. The sequestered property will also have a bearing on the question of the settlement of American claims against Germany."

Discusses American Claims.

Discussing the $415,000,000 of American claims against Germany, Mr. Miller recalled the terms of the Knox-Porter peace resolution, indicating that no disposition should be made of enemy property held by the United States until the German government had provided for the satisfaction of all American claims. He asserted that Congress must evolve some plan whereby American claims against Germany may be adjudicated by some proper tribunal created by law.

"There are several classes of claims against Germany," Mr. Miller said, "as, for instance, those of Americans whose cash was seized by the German custodian and who are now being offered the return of their money at the depreciated value of the mark, which today is valued at one-third of a cent for each mark, or a reduction of 720 per cent from the pre-war value. This proposition amounts to practical confiscation on the part of the German government. There are also claims on file with the State Department for the loss of property and life at sea, growing out of submarine sinkings previous to April 6, 1917.

Largely Absorbed in Taxes.

"If the German property were returned today without any conditions the tax laws in force in Germany would require German nationals or other people under the jurisdiction of the German government, whose property was returned to them to give up in taxes to the German government a major portion of the funds returned. One of the taxes assessed is known as the empire need tax, the revenues of which are utilized by the German government for its own nationals, and a second known as the indemnity tax, the proceeds of which are paid into reparations going to our late allies.

"It has been suggested that the amount of money which the German government would realize from such taxation might form the basis of a fund to be left in this country, the same to be applied for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Germany when these claims are adjudicated."

Makes Voluminous Report.

Mr. Miller's report consisted of thousands of typewritten pages giving the details of about 33,000 active trusts representing property in every state and territory in the United States and the Philippine islands and Hawaii, consisting of industrial plants, steamship lines, banks, land and cattle companies, salmon factories, gold and silver mines and thousands of parcels of real estate and securities.

Answering charges by Senator King that property had been seized since peace was consummated with Germany last July, the report declared that the last property seized was that belonging to Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, which was seized May 27, 1921.

Salaries and Fees Paid.

Responding to inquiry for details of salaries and fees paid in connection with the enemy property, the report showed the following lost:

Attorneys' fees paid prior to March 4, 1921, $2,138,546; attorneys' fees paid since March 4, 1921, $116,469.47; salaries of officers and directors of corporations previous to March 4, 1921, $1,574,017; salaries since March 4, 1921, $132,435; paid for accounting and appraising, previous to March 4, 1921, $1,054,859.23; paid for the same, since March 4, 1921, $2,718; paid for advertising and printing previous to March 4, 1921, $258, 067.

One accounting bill alone of $173,757 the report declared, was paid to an accounting firm out of the congressional appropriation, for a report covering various operations of the custodian's office to August, 1919, but which was not completed until April 1, 1921, and was then "of no practical value." The report listed all money spent on advertising and "the newspapers so favored."

CORK WANTS U. S. CONSULATE.

By the Associated Press.

CORK, April 10.—Owing to the enormous increase in the volume of the cargo and passenger traffic between Cork and the United States, the Cork Chamber of Commerce has decided to apply to official quarters in Ireland and Washington for a transfer of the American consulate from Queenstown to Cork.

ECONOMIC PARLEY FORMALLY OPENED IN CROWDED GENOA

Premier Facta Made President and Minister Schanzer Vice President.

U. S. AMBASSADOR CHILDS TO SIT AT OPEN SESSIONS

City and Harbor Profusely Decorated With Bunting and Flags.

By the Associated Press.

GENOA, April 10.—The Genoa economic conference was formally opened this afternoon in the historic palace of St. George by Premier Facta of Italy.

All Genoa was astir early today in eager anticipation of the opening of the economic conference. Every street in the city was liberally beflagged and all the ships in the harbor were decked with bunting.

Crowds began to gather during the forenoon before the royal palace, watching the incessant coming and going of the automobiles carrying the delegates who were calling on Signor Schanzer, the Italian foreign minister, to make their last arrangements before the opening of the meeting. Chancellor Wirth, head of the German delegation, accompanied by Dr. Walter Rathenau, the foreign minister; Robert Schmidt, minister of economics, and Dr. Andreas Hermes, minister of finance, and followed in a second motor car by secretaries and experts of the German delegation, called on Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer.

Dr. Wirth expressed the hope that the conference might fulfill the expectations of the suffering people of Europe, especially those of central Europe. He declared Germany was ready to go to any length to reach the desired objects.

Opening Speeches.

Agreement was reached among the delegates that Premier Facta be elected president of the conference and Signor Schanzer vice president. The premier was to deliver the inaugural speech, followed by Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain, Louis Barthou, French minister of justice, Chancellor Wirth of Germany, Foreign Minister Chitcherin of Russia and Premier Theunys of Belgium. Each speaker was to employ his own language, but with a translation by official interpreters into English and French to follow.

No other speeches were definitely announced, although representatives of other countries, notably Japan, had expressed a desire to present the views of their governments.

RUSSIA BIGGEST ISSUE.

Genoa Parley May Bring "United States of Europe" Nearer.

BY PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1922.

GENOA, April 10.—The conference which opened here today is the first complete pan-European gathering in the whole history of Europe. Never before has Europe been subdivided into as many countries as at present, and every one of these twenty-seven countries, including even Luxemberg, is fully represented. The only non-European countries represented are the British dominions and Japan.

It is noteworthy that although the personnel of the various delegations exceeds 1,000 individuals, only the most expert eye can detect more than superficial differences between these various types of Europeans. All dress and conduct themselves in about the same way and are sufficiently familiar with the leading languages to make communication easy. Meditating on this general homogeneity, one is tempted to speculate whether the realization of "the United States of Europe" is not several centuries nearer than the psychological divergences between the various national groups would indicate.

This homogeniety makes the Japanese peculiarly conspicuous. The United States was also invited, but declined direct participation. But Japan, following a policy of international study and co-operation contrasting strikingly with that of the United States, seems particularly to have welcomed the invitation because of the facilities afforded its diplomats for watching of development of the Russian question, in which Japan is vitally interested.

Indicative of the interest various peoples are taking in the conference is the fact that nearly 300 newspaper men, including more than fifty representatives of American papers, are here now or are coming. In addition many banks and large business enterprises have delegated special observers to Genoa. The presence of these multitudes adds to the general atmosphere of mingled curiosity and confusion with which the conference opens. There are the usual opposed camps of pessimists and optimists, but on the whole the cynics seem to dominate.

Whatever the conference may or may not accomplish, the fact will remain that the Russians and Germans have been invited on terms of equality with all the other countries, thus leaving no outlaw nation in Europe. The Russian question clearly dominates the agenda both politically and economically. Politically, the most important issue is the recognition of the soviet government on certain definite conditions, and the next most important is the proposed European pact, by which all countries are asked to promise not to undertake aggression against their neighbors.

Nearly all the economic points of the agenda apply to Russia. The chief among them is the proposal to launch an international consortium to finance trade between the nations and thus make possible something like a gradual stabilization of exchange.

The questions of limitation of land armaments and of reparations are barred except perhaps as concerns Russia. Whether the question of the interallied debts exclusive of the European debts to the United States will be discussed is still uncertain.

So far as the writer can ascertain most of the efforts to form groups between the various nations for common action in the conference have been unsatisfactory. The Baltic states, the Scandinavian kingdoms and the little entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia) all held preliminary meetings, but did not reach any general agreement. The attempt to form a group of neutrals failed and the allies are having great difficulty in agreeing between themselves on the details of the agenda.

It will doubtless be several days

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