OCT 29 1921

The Weather
FAIR today, tomorrow, rain; little change in temperature. Details, page 12.

The Washington Herald

In Society
THE activities of official, diplomatic and social Washington recorded in Herald.

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JAPANESE GRIP MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA HARD

Have Concessions Under Lansing Agreement And Treaties.

EASTERN REPUBLIC WOULD BE BUFFER

America Said to Have Aided Nippon in Matter.

Fourth of a series of stories by Mr. Kinsley, who, during his trip in the orient with Gen. Wood, had exceptional opportunities to study the Japanese attitude and purposes.

By PHILIP KINSLEY.

At night, with the moon shimmering upon the waters and the towns strung out like jewels on the hills, the Straits of Shimonoseki are very lovely.

Scene of the last stand of the old feudal lords of Japan against the pressure of western civilization and trade, the straits today receive the ships of the world into the great inland sea. Yet they can be closed at any time and form the link of the Japanese mainland with the Asiatic railroad system, in part controlled by Japan, which in time will connect with Europe.

In the inland sea, I was told, only Japanese pilots are allowed, with the exception of one man, a European, who did Japan a service in the war with Russia.

Hard Task for Conferees.

The other powers at the Washington conference will have a hard time prying Japan loose from the virtual control of Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, at least. And she has not spent millions and defied the world in Siberia for the purpose of an easy and graceful withdrawal.

In Manchuria and Mongolia she has especially strengthened her hold under her "special interests" agreement with Mr. Lansing and under the treatment of 1915 and 1918 which China would like to have reviewed at Washington in the light of full publicity and understanding. Japan treats these as facts accomplished. And they are.

Manchuria means coal, iron, hemp, peat, salt, silk, cereals, skins, cotton, beans, wheat, rice.

Door Open for Japanese.

As to conditions in Manchuria today, George Woodruff, president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from there, says:

"The advantages of military control may be illustrated by the conditions in Manchuria. The open door is supposed to be still open in Manchuria, but the Japanese have been getting all the trade and other nations have recently had a hard time to sell any goods. The railroads are owned by Japan, and the Japanese business men are able to secure prompt freight deliveries while the foreigners often wait. It is also surmised that railroad rebates sometimes go to Japanese firms who are competing with firms of other nationalities.

Own Telegraph Lines.

"The telegraph lines are owned by the Japanese, as well as the postoffices, and it is claimed that Japanese firms receive undue advantage in connection with the prompt delivery of mail and telegrams, while it is sometimes charged that the communications of foreigners are occasionally censored before being sent forward.

"The banks are largely branches of Japanese institutions. The collection of import duties is subject to the influence of the Japanese. In fact, it may be said that the general influence of political and military control, backed up by armed garrisons, is too great a handicap for foreign business men to overcome, and results in Japanese supremacy in the developing of raw materials and the carrying on of trade."

Where Tokio Is Strong.

Sih-Gung Cheng, in his political study of modern China, writes:

"Japan, by her claims for special treatment in Manchuria, in eastern Mongolia, in Shantung and in Fukien, has been enabled to build upon her influence to such an extent as to exclude other powers from economic activities in those regions."

The South Manchuria Railway, originally the southern extension of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been transferred to Japan since the Russo-Japanese war. Of the 120,000,000 yen subscribed capital the Japanese government owns 100,000,000 yen. They have now acquired the Antung-Mukden line and have built several branch lines, making a total length of 684 miles.

Japs Exploit Mines.

The Japanese syndicate is also authorized to exploit mines in Fushan, Yentai and in the Hsin Chu coal fields. It maintains a steamer service between Shanghai and Dalny and supplies gas and electricity to several towns in Manchuria.

Under the disputed treaties between China and Japan, leases to Port Arthur, Dalny, the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railway are extended ninety-nine years. The original twenty-one demands would have transformed China into a vassal state and made another Corea. Under the actual treaties Japanese subjects may lease land in Manchuria and Mongolia for trade, manufacture or for agriculture. Japanese are free to reside or travel in this part of China and engage in business of any kind. Commercial ports are opened in eastern Mongolia, and the railway loan agreements are revised to meet Japanese wishes.

Gets Much Chinese Property.

In the third group of the demands Japan gets control, through the Hanyehping Iron and Steel Company, of the great Tayeh mines, which, it is estimated, will yield a million tons a year for 700 years. Through forced loans, some made in secret to the provinces, Japan has

Continued on Page Nine.

PARLEY DRESS TO BE NATTY

British Delegation's Young Women Get Clothes Allowance.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The ten young women who will accompany the British delegation to the disarmament conference in Washington will be expected to be well dressed, and to this end the government is furnishing them £25 each, equivalent at the present rate of exchange to about $87. The men secretaries will be allowed £50, but they must supply themselves with evening clothes and a cutaway and the customary accessories, a feat that will be most difficult within the allowance. Of course, any secretary having part or all of the prescribed regalia in his regular wardrobe need not duplicate what he has and may pocket the allowance.

The foreign office describes the delegation as "officially dry," meaning that the commission as such is taking no liquor. But individuals will take liberal stocks of it, and some are taking supplies of their favorite brands of tea.

A corps of valets, butlers and other servants is accompanying the principals of the delegation.

CONGRESS WANTS PERMANENT CURE FOR RAILWAY ILLS

Administration, Too, Is Looking for Transport Medicine.

With the railroad strike averted, both the legislative and executive branches of the government are giving attention to the task of finding a permanent solution for transportation troubles. This is regarded as the chief domestic problem with which the administration is confronted.

The success of the Railroad Labor Board in effecting peace between the carriers and the men demonstrated its usefulness, in the view of the administration, and proved that a tribunal constituted by the government cannot well be ignored. But it is recognized that the two fundamental issues—reductions in wages and freight rates—remain for future settlement, and trat a tense situation is likely to develop again.

Consolidation Favored.

As a consequence, a reorganization of the labor board, with a broadening of its powers, seems certain to result.

Sentiment among members of Congress and in the administration favors a consolidation of the board and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The I. C. C. controls freight rates, and the board acts when wage questions are involved. It is argued that the relationship between the two is so close that it is illogical and impractical to have two agencies. Further, it is thought the board should be located here instead of Chicago, because of the need for collaboration with other branches of the government.

Responsibility to Executive.

The President, in charging the board in the strike crisis, established the principle of its responsibility to the Executive, and the fact that all the powers of the government would be used to make effective its decisions.

But the verdicts of the board are not mandatory, and there is strong agitation for "putting teeth" in the transportation act, to force obedience. Difficulty arises because of the unwillingness of Congress to enact laws savoring of compulsory arbitration, and because of the hostility of labor.

Another fundamental step in the solution of the problem which will be slower of realization, is the proposed consolidation of the roads into nineteen great systems, to eliminate competitive waste, but retain competition. The I. C. C. is working on a scheme for consolidation, and will hold hearings on it in the near future.

Displeased at Surtax Rate.

The financial relief which the administration desired to extend to the roads has been blocked to a great extent by Congress. President Harding, however, remains insistent that the railroad refunding bill, already passed by the House, be put through the Senate as quickly as possible. He is displeased with the action of the Senate in increasing surtax rates in the revenue bill from 32 to 50 per cent, fearing that this may hamper efforts to sell $500,000,000 worth of securities for the roads. Steps may be taken to effect a reduction in this rate when the bill reaches conference between the two chambers.

Other legislation in prospect involves a clear definition of the powers of the I. C. C. over intra-State freight rates. The question has been the subject of endless confusion, dispute and litigation. The railroads have had to deal with regulatory bodies in almost every State, in addition to the I. C. C., and have complained loudly. It is generally agreed that the complete authority of the I. C. C. will be established in the near future.

REDS IN URUGUAY HOLD DAY STRIKE

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 28.—As a protest against the conviction in Massachusetts of the two communists, Sacco and Vanzetti, all business came to a standstill here when the Federation of Labor obtained a general one-day strik. All banks wre closed, no taxicabs were operated and only one newspaper was able to publish. The red flag was flown over buildings under construction.

The American consulate was guarded by thirty soldiers, and a regiment of cavalry encamped in the heart of the city to prevent any disorder. There were no disturbances, and the workers will return to their jobs tomorrow.

RAILWAY HEADS STILL DEMAND MORE PAY CUTS

Will Press Proposal for 10 Per Cent Reduction Asked October 14.

UNION MEN RELY ON LABOR BOARD

Lee Gives Hooper Credit For Assurances That Averted Strike.

(Special to The Washington Herald.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Peace reigns in railway circles, but the issues which threatened war are yet to be disposed of.

The rail strike scheduled to start Sunday morning was called off shortly before midnight Thursday. Less than twelve hours later, however, railroad executives declared their intention to press the 10 per cent additional wage reduction proposal which, added to other grievances, provoked the walkout order.

"Our program for the immediate future, as announced October 14, remains unchanged," said Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway and chairman of the Western railroad executives' committee. "Only a further reduction of wages will restore prosperity."

Rely on Board's Assurance.

Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, supported this contention.

But the plans of the railroads as thus revealed seemingly were no surprise to the heads of the "Big Five" brotherhoods. They said they had expected such announcements, but were resting easy in what they believed to be assurance from the United States Railroad Labor Board that no action will be taken for some tme. And the pledge of railway executives not to move without authority of the board, added to the sense of security, the union chiefs said.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and chief among the brotherhood leaders as a proponent of peace, said tonight:

"So far as I am concerned, when I addressed the joint meeting of brotherhood general chairmen Thursday night and urged adoption of the resolution declaring the strike off, I acted with full knowledge of what the future attitude of the railway executives would be.

Sees Action Unlikely Now.

"Of course they will continue to ask for the 10 per cent wage reduction. We expect that, but Ben W. Hooper, in the statement issued Tuesday night, said the Labor Board docket of cases is crowded and that there was no danger of immediate action. This assurance was sufficient to avert a threatened calamity; the same assurance is adequate now."

As arranged at the "peace conference" in the Morrison Hotel on Thursday night, the code messages to brotherhood general chairmen throughout the country declaring a satisfactory settlement had been reached and cancelling strike orders, were dispatched this morning from Cleveland, brotherhood headquarters.

No doubt that these will serve their purpose was expressed in any quarter.

"I expect the unions to follow the counsel of the committees so that there will be no sporadic outbursts in any quarter," said President Lee of the Trainmen. "Last year (during the unauthorized switchmen's strike) there were such sporadic outbursts, but, as a result, the charters of ninety-three locals were withdrawn and more than 25,000 men suspended.

Gives Credit to Hooper.

"The men know the committees here would accept nothing that was not for the best interest of the organization.

"I am very happy that this has been settled, but, so far as I am concerned, all the credit for settlement is due to Gov. Hooper and the manner in which he conferred with us.

"When I think of the hundreds of letters on my desk from old members of the brotherhood, from their wives and children asking me to do everything in my power to avert a strike, I am glad they have been spared the suffering that would have resulted.

"There is o doubt that, if the settlement had not been made, the men would have left their jobs and some would never have returned."

Mr. Lee was asked concerning the strike of the 600 trainmen of the International and Great Northern, a Texas railway, who walked out last Saturday.

May Be Taken Back.

"I have no authority in that matter," he replied, "but I am hopeful ful it will end to the satisfaction of all concerned."

From other sources it was learned these men, described in railway circles as "out on a limb," will be given opportunity to return to work without prejudice. Efforts to this end, it was said, were being made both by members of the Railroad Labor Board, acting unofficially, and executives of several trunk lines. The I. and G. N. is under receivership and may be regarded as beyond the Labor Board's jurisdiction.

"If the Texas strikers are permitted to return in good standing, much will be done to promote good feeling between carriers and their employes," said one railway president tonight.

FORMAL PEACE SEEN IN NEXT TEN DAYS

Final re-establishment of peace between the United States and Germany is expected within 10 days at the most, according to administration officials here.

The actual status of peace will follow exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty, which will occur in Berlin next week. Immediately thereafter, it was stated yesterday, the President expects to issue a proclamation of peace.

FOCH THANKS ENGINE CREW

Marshal Shakes Hands and Sends 'Em Beautiful Bouquets.

Marshal Foch, after being officially received by Gen. Pershing, the District Commissioners and American Legion representatives, on his arrival here from New York last, turned to the engine crew which piloted his train and, after shaking their grease-covered hands, thanked them for the speedy and safe journey.

W. T. Bailey, of 218 South Carolina avenue southeast, engineer, and F. I. Miller, of 621 Sixth street northeast, the fireman, smilingly acknowledged the honor.

The trip was one of the fastest ever made between New York and this city. The eighty-seven miles from Grays Ferry, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, to North Point, on the outskirts of Baltimore, were covered in 91 minutes, while the 41 miles between Baltimore and this city were covered in 44 minutes.

Later, the engine crew was presented large bouquets sent from the marshal by a special messenger.

TOKYO MAGNATES URGE AGREEMENT TO CUT ARMS COST

Will Meet in Chicago to Draft Policy for the Japanese Envoys.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)

TOKYO, Oct. 28.—As a preliminary to the Washington conference on disarmament and the Far East, the invisible power which dominates Japanese politics—the largest taxpayers, and therefore the largest voters, big business of Japan—will hold a meeting in Chicago which will lay down the policy to be pursued by the official Japanese delegates in the Washington Capital.

Dr. Takuma Dan, managing director of the vast Mitsui interests, who is the head of the business delegation which will keep a watchful eye on the conference, was delayed here after the delegation for important political conferences, but he will reach Seattle on Monday and hasten to join his fellow-members in Chicago.

Bears Budget Figures.

Dr. Dan is bearing to his associates a fateful message. This message is the Japanese budget. One reason for his delay was to obtain the latest data regarding the budget to present to the delegation at the Chicago meeting.

The figures show that it is estimated that the budget will total more than 1,600,000,000 yen ($800,000,000), and a grave doubt has been expressed as to the government's ability to realize this sum. Therefore, after discussion with the delegates, representing the greatest sources of income in Japan, it is certain that the plenipotentiaries will be impressed with the absolute necessity for effecting an agreement for the reduction of armament, even though Japan concedes more than the militarists are now willing.

Army and Navy Take Half.

The estimates show that the army and navy will require almost half of the annual income, but as this year there have been additional appropriations, so, also with the rising costs, new construction will require more unless an agreement is reached in Washington.

The navy consents to reduce its budget by $10,000,000 by laying up vessels and decreasing flag officers, but, including the construction work, which it is estimated will cost more than $136,000,000, about $250,000,000 will be required.

The army, on the other hand, insists on $142,500,000, this being an increase of $12,000,000 despite the expected withdrawal in Siberia which costs $50,000,000 annually. In

Continued on Page Nine.

A DIAGNOSIS OF BUSINESS

Beginning next Sunday

Where are we today in the business cycle?

Prosperity is just around the corner. Business, like history, is a repeater. Fat years and lean years follow each other in rotation. The laws governing the business cycle are as orderly as the movement of stars in their spheres.

No man has mastered the problem of foreseeing business trends, but here and there are rare men who have penetrated it further than their fellows. Some of these men have put their experiences and observations on paper for readers of The Washington Herald. These articles, containing information vital to business men now, will appear daily for the next two weeks, beginning Sunday, October 30 in

The Washington Herald

BLANTON SENDS APOLOGY AFTER 'SAVING HONOR'

Issue Removed, He Expresses Regret for Having Given Offense.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO HOUSE SPEAKER

Much Gratification Felt At His Disclaimer of Wrong Intent.

Having Thursday escaped expulsion by the skin of his teeth and then forced to submit to public rebuke by the Speaker, Representative Thomas L. Blanton, Democrat, of Texas made a valiant effort yesterday afternoon to "come back" in the House.

Satisfied in his own mind that he upheld the honor of the traditional West Texas gentleman by refusing to "squawk" under fire, Representative Blanton formally apologized to the House for inserting obscene matter in the Congressional Record.

The bid for re-establishment in the estimation of his colleagues was made in a letter addressed to Speaker Gillett and read to the House. As the clerk concluded the reading, Republicans as well as Democrats joined in a demonstration which revealed a remarkable reaction from the hostile sentiment of twenty-four hours previous. Following is the text of the letter:

Sends Apology to Speaker.

"My Dear Mr. Speaker:

"I am involved in no issue now before the House, hence, what I now say is not a sacrifice of any principle.

"When I expressed a wish of being able to place before the country the Record expunged I was misunderstood by my colleagues, who believed that I would circulate the objectionable language. My intention was not to do this, but to circulate the expunged Record with all the objectionable words and abbreviations contained in the employe's affidavit eliminated, and circulated only to show to the country the honest, bonafide purpose of my remarks.

"I realize that the judgment of no human is infallible. I bow to the collective judgment of my colleagues, against none of whom I harbor malice, and offer this, my apology, to the House for what my colleagues in their decision determined was an error.

"Very sincerely,
(Signed) "THOMAS L. BLANTON.

House Pleased by Action.

The gratification of the House, as expressed in the applause, was due particularly to Representative Blanton's disclaimer of any intention to circulate the obscene language which had been expunged from the Record and for the insertion of which he had been censured and reprimanded.

His statement, made in response to a question by Representative Longworth, Republican, of Ohio, Thursday, that only a lack of funds prevented him from placing the speech, "just as it is," in the hands of every male citizen in the United States, it was generally conceded yesterday swung at least fifty votes for expulsion.

Mr. Blanton first went to Representative Burton, Republican, of Ohio, who vigorously demanded his expulsion, and explained he did not mean what his words indicated. Representative Burton admonished him to make this plain immediately in a letter of apology to the House. The Texan then discussed the matter with leaders on his own side, and they came to his support.

Sought to Strike Out Words.

Representative Garret, of Tennessee, acting Democrat leader, asked in view of the offending member's disavowal that the words "just as it is" be stricken from the permanent Record. Republican Leader Mondell, who championed the expulsion resolution, objected. Representative London, Socialist, of New York, then sought to make a motion to strike out the words, but Speaker Protem Walsh, in the chair, declined to entertain the motion.

Representative Blanton was one of the first members on the floor when the House convened at noon yesterday. He sat apart from his colleagues, and for more than an hour worked on a manuscript, and then read the Congressional Record account of his narrow escape Thursday.

"Pep" Seemed Missing.

Looking fresh after a long night's sleep, but his old "pep" entirely missing, he made no effort to engage in conversation with anybody. Before taking up the question of an explanation and apology with Representative Burton, he sat long in intent reflection, looking straight ahead, smiling at times and twirling a pair of big, shell-rimmed spectacles.

During the applause which followed the reading of his letter of apology, he was visibly affected. His face flushed, and it was obvious that he was fighting to hold back his emotion.

DINNER IN VIENNA 70 TO 700 CROWNS

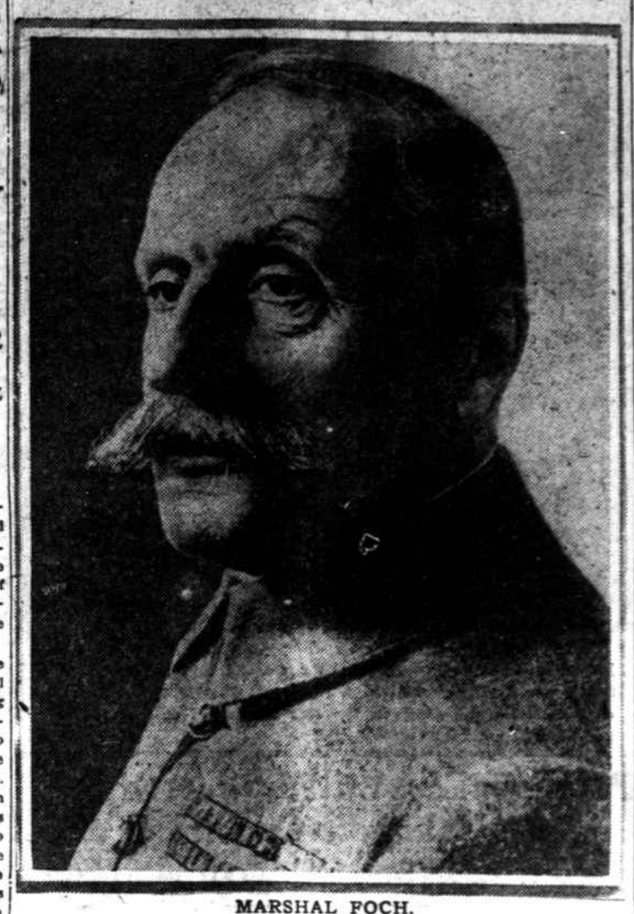
All altitude records have been broken by the high cost of living in Vienna, Austria, according to a report from the American mission to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

A special investigation discloses that the present cost of living is 8,480 per cent higher than in 1914, while the cost of food has risen 12,800 per cent in the same period.

There are 29,869 families in Vienna whose yearly income does not exceed 4,000 crowns, it is reported. If converted into dollars this would represent only $3.88, it is stated, while from 70 to 700 crowns are required for an ordinary dinner.

In Russia a $1 dinner costs 100,000 rubles—when it is procurable.

FOCH IN WASHINGTON



MARSHAL FOCH.

France's great soldier, generalissimo of the allied armies—His message to Joffre when the armies of Von Kluck were sweeping on to Paris, September 9, 1914: "My right is crushed, my left is in retreat; I am attacking with my center," remains the classic of the war.

N. DAKOTA SHOWS ANTI-LEAGUE GAIN IN EARLY RETURNS

Independent Candidate Runs Ahead of 1920 Vote in Cities.

(Special to The Washington Herald.)

FARGO, N. Dak., Oct. 28.—First returns of the North Dakota election from ten city precincts show a gain of 108 votes for the Independent Voters' Association candidates, compared with the vote in 1920. The vote for Nestos, I. V. A. candidate for governor, is slightly increased. Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan League, is receiving slightly less votes in the cities, according to these returns.

Polls closed at 10 o'clock, and returns tonight will be scattering, with probably no reports from league territory.

An estimated vote of 225,000 was cast in North Dakota in the election instituted by the Independent Voters' Association for the recall of Gov. Lynn Frazier and two other Nonpartisan League State officials.

Heavy Vote Polled.

The vote throughout the day was exceptionally heavy in many sections.

Besides the recall election seven other important measures, framed practically to nullify the Nonpartisan League program in the State, were voted on.

These proposals were:

Liquidation of the Bank of North Dakota; restoration of a public fund deposit law; a rural credits act; a new industrial commission changing control of State owned and operated industries; a law safeguarding political organizations; election of all officials except Senators and Representatives in Congress without party designation; a constitutional amendment providing the debt limit of the State.

Besides Gov. Frazier, the recall of Attorney General William Lemke and Commissioner of Labor John N. Hagen, was asked.

The independents, a fusion of both Republican and Democratic parties, filed petitions with 80,000 signatures against the Nonpartisan office holders. They named a ticket composed of P. A. Nestos, for governor; Sveinjborn Johnson for attorney general and William Kitchen for labor commissioner.

While the city precincts are expected to show a majority for the Independents, the country districts are supposed to be strongly in favor of the league officials.

HAYS' BRUISED ARM EXAMINED BY X-RAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—An X-ray examination of the bruised arm of Postmaster General Will Hays, taken today at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, revealed no broken bones.

The Postmaster General was among a score of passengers injured when the Washington-bound midnight express of the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into the rear end of a Long Branch local in a dense fog near Manhattan Transfer, N. J. Hays suffered only bruises, strained muscles and shock, but one passenger's skull was fractured and others received minor injuries when they were thrown from their berths.

Hays was returning to Washington, with R. S. Simmons, chief inspector, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, director of the Postoffice Department's welfare division, to attend to official business pending his return here to see to the solution of the $1,500,000 mail robbery. He went back to his hotel, however, in compliance with his physician's orders to rest.

Simmons and Dr. Frankel were also slightly injured, and both had to receive first aid treatment. They, too, returned to New York after the accident.

ARMS CONFERENCE WILL CONVENE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 12

Opening Session in Continental Hall Will Be Public.

The international conference on limitation of armament in connection with which adjustments of Pacific and Far Eastern problems will be sought, will convene in Washington, Saturday morning, November 12, instead of November 11, Armistice Day, as was originally planned.

Notice of the postponement for a day because of the big official program for celebration of Armistice Day was announced yesterday.

The opening session of the conference will be a public one. It will be called to order by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, chairman of the American delegation, and personal representative of the President, who invited the powers to the important conclave.

Harding to Welcome Delegates.

President Harding will welcome the delegates as soon as Secretary Hughes has called the conference to order and the President's address probably will conclude the program for the day. It is possible that the conference may organize on Saturday but, in the opinion of officials here, the organization will go over until Monday.

The opening session will be held in Continental Memorial Hall which accommodates 1,400 people. Arrangements for admission of the public have not been definitely announced, but it is admitted by those in charge of the arrangements that the prospect for the general public getting into the hall is a very slight one. After the delegates to the conference, their staffs and their advisers have been taken care of, the committee on arrangements places the press as next in importance, and they take the view that the public will have to depend upon the press for its share of participation in the proceedings. The press will occupy some 300 seats.

Tickets Will Be Issued.

Tickets of admission will be issued also to the members of the Cabinet, government officials, the members of the Senate and the House and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. By the time all these have found their places in the hall there will be little room for anyone else.

Vice Admiral Kato, head of Japan's naval delegation to the conference, expressed his views on the coming conference yesterday in a statement.

"Each day," he said, "I am impressed more and more with the profound significance of the conference and I consider it one of the greatest privileges of my life to have the opportunity of assisting in this epoch making conference.

"During the world war the advantages and strength of co-operation among the allies and associated nations have been thoroughly demonstrated. In these times of peace this same spirit must become even more dominant in guiding the nations in their task of reconstruction.

"No longer can any nation stand apart and disregard the fact of absolute interdependence in the family of nations.

"I am satisfied that this was the very idea which inspired America to call the conference and prompted the other nations to give such a hearty response.

"In a conference of this nature, however, the first essential to success is the spirit of conciliation and non-interference among the nations."

STUDENTS FIGHT LABORATORY FIRE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 28.—Horticultural Building of Pennsylvania State College was practically destroyed by fire today resulting from an explosion in the laboratory. The loss was estimated at $25,000.

Thousands of students left classes to fight the fire.

MARSHAL FOCH GIVEN OVATION BY D. C. CROWDS

Leader of World War Armies Responds to Greetings.

WELCOMED AT UNION STATION

Receives Legion Badge And Life Membership In Post No. 1.

Radiating the vivacity which has made him the military idol of the French Republic and has won for him world citizenship, Marshal Foch, allied generalissimo, arrived in this city at 9:15 o'clock last tnight, en route to Kansas City, where he will participate in the American Legion convention.

His face wreathed in smiles, the little gray-haired man who, by his military strength and his spiritual power led the allied troops—including more than 2,000,000 American soldiers—to victory in the world war, responded to the deafening cheers which arose from the huge assembly that crowded the Union Station plaza, with a salute of friendliness.

Arrives Ahead of Schedule.

Stepping from his private car, forty-five minutes before the time scheduled for his arrival, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces was greeted by Gen. John J. Pershing, a host of American military and naval officials, American Legion representatives and French Embassy attaches.

After the official reception, the leader of the victorious world war armies, accompanied by American and French military authorities, walked along the baggage-lined platform to the front of the train, where he shook hands with the engine crew—W. T. Bailey, of 218 South Carolina avenue southeast, engineer, and F. I. Miller, of 621 Sixth street northeast, fireman—and congratulated them on the speed and care with which they piloted the train from New York to this city.

Crowd Cheers General.

On either side of the gate through which the French hero passed stood an American private soldier, one bearing the Stars and Stripes, while the other held aloft the flag of the District of Columbia, Department of the American Legion.

Through a narrow aisle flanked on both sides with members of the American Legion, and backed by thousands of District residents, Marshal Foch, with his arm linked about the arm of Gen. Pershing, marched to the President's Room on the east end of the station building, while cheers rent the air.

Presented with Legion Badge.

Once inside the President's room, the official party halted, and Comdr. Howard S. Fisk, of George Washington Post, No. 1, American Legion, presented Marshal Foch with the ceremonial badge of the legion, together with membership card No. 1177, making the French war chief a member of George Washington Post for life.

Comdr. Fisk was presented to Marshal Foch by Capt. Walter Bruce Howe, acting commander of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, in the absence of Col. James A. Drain, who is attending the American Legion convention in Kansas City, Mo.

Pinning the badge on the breast of Marshal Foch, Commander Fisk said, "On October 8th, the George Washington Post, No. 1, American Legion, elected you a life member of that post, and it is now my pleasure and privilege to present this ceremonial badge to you, as well as this certificate of life membership."

In reply, Marshal Foch, speaking in his native tongue, said, "It is a great honor which you of the American Legion, soldier-brothers of the French pollu, have bestowed upon me, and I will always hold sacred the proud traditions of the legion, and forever feel honored at having been elected a member of the George Washington Post."

Ambasador Jusserand, standing beside Marshal Foch, reminded the latter that General Pershing was also a member of the George Washington Post. His face wreathed in smiles, Marshal Foch turned to the general, standing behind him, and gave him a cordial handshake.

Escorted by Cavalry.

Following the induction of Marshal Foch into the American Legion, the party walked to the front of the station where the Cavalry Band from Fort Myer struck up the "Marseillaise," followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," during which both the American and French military authorities stood at attention, and the vast assembly stood with bared heads.

The party was then conveyed in motor cars, surrounded by a cavalry escort from Fort Myer, down Pennsylvania avenue to the New Willard, where amid tumultuous applause they retired to the Presidential suite, where they will reside until Sunday, when they will depart for Kansas City.

Received by Committee.

The official reception committee which greeted the French military authority was composed of Gen. Pershing and his personal staff; Capt. Howe, acting commander of the District Department of the American Legion; the District Commissioners, Cuno H. Rudolph, James F. Oyster and Charles E. Keller, and Gens. Brewster, Lassiter, McRae and Bandholtz, of the War Department.

"Ah, Monsieur le Marechal, I am here," was the greeting given the distinguished visitor as he stepped from the train, by the former commander-in-chief of the A. E. F.

"Perfect," said Marshal Foch, "and I, too, am here," as he saluted the party.

Pleased at Receptions.

Although he declined to make any statement after his arrival at the New Willard, Marshal Foch enroute to this city expressed sincere

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