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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1921-TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

BRIAND PROPOSES TO REDUCE ARMY BUT POINTS OUT PERIL IN GERMANY; U.S. AND BRITAIN SUPPORT POSITION

in Pledging New Cuts.

BERLIN MENACE IS RECOGNIZED

Prussianism Alive Despite Defeat, Says Premier.

Acting in unison again, spokesmer of the great powers at the arms conference today pledged themselves to reduction of land armament, but according to the varying conditions which they outlined as affecting their assurances of national security.

In a dramatic hour Aristide Briand In a dramatic hour Aristide Briand, seven times premier of France, outlined the fears of France of an attempt at restoration of Prussianism in the former central European empires, and Arthur James Balfour, heading the British delegation, rose in his place and in solenm words practically piedged Great Britain to the aid of France in any future threat of the lust of military domination. Briand at His Best.

Briand at His Best.

Briand, strong man of France, acknowledged by Lloyd George as having the best parliamentary voice in Europe, was at his best as in electric phrases he pictured a Germany disarmed physically but not morally, and with a powerful faction preaching the doctrines of military restoration, Germany, he said, could mobilize between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 men trained in war and her industrial ingenuity would enable her to equipihem quickly as a menace to civilization.

ingenuity would enable her to equip them quickly as a menace to civilization and the world.

In the face of that, the French premier declared, France was ready to reduce her army to half its former trength, but not to the point which, he said, would expose France to peril. Speaking for Italy, Senator Schantzer expressed sympathy for the situation of France, and said his country was planning further reduction in her land forces. ner land forces.

Kato for Defense Alone.

For Japan, Baron Admiral Kato declared his country had no intention of maintaining land forces greater than those absolutely necessary "for purely defensive purposes made necessary by the far eastern situation." Other leaders spoke in the same vein, and in conclusion Secretary Hughes assured Premier Briand that France was in no sense in a moral France was in no sense in a moral solution and that the United States fully realized her position.

The heart of America, said Mr. liughes, carried an imperishable memory of France's sacrifices for liberty. He agreed with M. Briand that what the will to peace Liberty Must Be Secure.

"And there can be no will to peace," he added, "until the institutions of liberty and justice are secure. May I say in reply to M. Briand that there is no 'moral isolation' for the defenders of liberty and justice."

Although details of land armament reduction could not be examined now, Mr. Hughes continued, the disposition though the representatives of tion shown by the representatives of the powers today gave hope of an

solution. By unanimous consent the question of land armament was referred to the committee of the whole of the five

The picturesque "atrong man" of France, acknowledged by Lloyd George as having "the finest parliamentary voice in Europe," was the drawing card which packed Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Rail of the Daughters of the American Revolution with such a gathering of distingusihed notables as seldom is found under the roof of one building. The premier's voice, ordinarily vibrant and penetrating, and particu-larly rich in overtones, was modu-lated to fill the hall and no more. A Personal Speech.

The effect upon the auditor was as though the statesman was speaking directly and personally to him, rather than to a large gathering. There was no display of "cold storage" elo

M. Briand had before him a slip o two of notes, which he laid on the big green table, but he did not refer to them, and in this respect followed his manner of speaking from the tribune of the chamber of deputies.

M. Briand radiates force and intellectual power, and today his every intonation and gesture indicated that he felt the seriousness of his subjec and its great importance to France. Indeed, he came to Washington, his friends on the delegation delcared, more to make the explanation of the French position on land armament than for any other purpose.

Minister Striking Figure.

Five feet six, and heavy of body, the French prime minister was a striking figure, as, fired by his own eloquence he pleaded for his native soil.

A "close-up" view of the French premier shows that his eyes are blue—rather an unusual color among the dark-featured Bretons—but they are large and most expressive of emotion. But they snap and flash fire and appear dark as he plunges headlong into his subject; they are touched with softness as his voice, always vibrant and penetrating, pleads for France.

Big Jam Outside Hall.

There was a big jam outside the meeting hall when the doors opened. Members of the Senate and House, as usual, had a major allotment of gallery seats, most of which were occu pied, however, by women.

Early arrivals found three powerful searchlight machines set up to enable photographers and movie operators to get pictures of the conference in action.

The demand for seats was not un like that which attends a champion like that which attends a champion-ship prize fight.

"Tickets would be worth a \$1,000 if speculators had them," said a mem-ber of a foreign delegation. But there was no evidence of speculating. Prince Tokugawa of Japan was the first of the delegation members to reach the hall, half an hour before

the opening. Photographs Are Taken.

Secretary Hughes called the conference to order at 11:01 a.m., after photographs had been taken of the historic occasion, for the first time. In introducing the subject of land armament, Secretary Hughes' said (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Powers United Official Text of M. Briand's Address at Armament Parley

Premier Briand addressed the armament conference today in French and his speech was officially translated as follows:

Gentlemen: You will readily admit that I, as the delegate of France, should feel moved when rising to speak from this fullsounding platform, whence every word that is said goes to the attentive and anxious ear of the world and of all civilized people. I wish, first of all, to thank my colleagues of the conference, who, on the opening of this public meeting, so kindly allowed me to speak, as the representative of my coun-

Ready to Make Sacrifices.

I shall endeavor to make it appear to your eyes and to the eyes of the world with its true, genuine faith, as it is; that will show you that she is ready, and I might say perhaps more ready than any other country, to direct her attention and her earnest will to whatever steps may be thought desirable in order to insure final peace for the world.

to insure final peace for the world.

Nothing, for my colleagues and myself, would be more pleasant than
to be about to tell you this: We
bring here sacrifices to the fullest
extent possible.

We have our own security insured. We lay down arms. We
should be so happy to be able to
make that gesture in order to participate in the final disarmament
of the world.

"Moral Disarmament" Necessary. Unfortunately, we cannot speak

in this way. I say also, unfortunately, we have not the right to do so. I shall briefly explain, ater on, for what reason. I shall tell you, for France, that she wants to make peace. If you want to make peace there must be two people, you yourself and the neighbor op-posite. To make peace—I am speaking, of course, of land arma-ment—is not sufficient to reduce effectives and decrease war mateeffectives and decrease war materials. That is the physical side, the physical side, the physical aspect, of things. There is another consideration which we have no right to neglect in such a problem that touches vital questions which are of the most serious character for the country concerned. It is necessary that besides this physical disarmament there should be in those same circles what I shall call a general atmosphere of peace. In other words, a moral disarmament is as necessary as the material one. I necessary as the material one. It have the right to say this, and I hope to be about to prove it to you. And I have the right to say to you, and in Europe as it is at present, there are serious elements of instability, there are such conditions prevailing that France is obliged to face them, and to con-template the necessary matters from the point of view of her own

Complex European Conditions

I am now staying in a country many of the men of which have already enjoyed the opportunity of seeing France and knowing exactly what she is. They came to us in the most critical time in the war. They came and shed their blood-mingled their blood with ours and they shared our life, and they have seen France, and they know what France is. They have seen Europe, and they know what Europe is. And certainly these men have contributed to enlighten their own countrymen, and gases which have been spread about, and under which certain people have been trying to mask and to conceal the true face of

Here in this country you are living among states which do not know the entangled barriers and frontiers of Europe. Here you live in an immense expanse of space. You do not know any factions on your own land. You have nothing to fear. So that it is rather difficult for some of you—it must be difficult for some of you—to realize what are the conditions at present prevailing in Europe, after war and after victory. Here in this country you are and after victory.

Not Seeking Military Supremacy.

I quite admit that every citizen of the United States should come and tell me this: "The war is won. Peace is signed. Germany has reduced her army to a great extent. Most of her war material has been destroyed. What is it that prevents peace from now reigning in Europe? Why is it that France keeps such a considerable army, abundantly provided with war ma-

Of course, in saying this only

ortain people have got something at the back of their minds. They suggest that France also has some hidden thought—some hidden de-sign. It has been said that France wanted to install in Europe a sort sign. It has been said that France wanted to install in Europe a sort of military supremacy, and that after all she wanted to be so simply to take the place Germany occupied before the war. Gentlemen, perhaps this is the most painful, heartrending and cruel thing that a Frenchman can hear, and for them to say, after the direful war from which we have just emerged—unprovoked war which we have to undergo—to be again in the cruel necessity to give to the world only the appearance that we have perfidious intentions and military designs—this, gentlemen, constitutes, I may say, the most disheartening thing for us. If we had not the full confidence of those that know my country, those that have seen it—they can testify that not one word of it is true. If there is a country that has deliberately turned her steps toward peace, that wants peace with all her heart, believes in it with her entire faith—if there is a country that does this, gentlemen, it is France.

gentlemen, it is France. Many Disappointments

Since the armistice we have had many disappointments. France has had to wait for certain realizations which she has not been able to get. She has seen Germany digress, haggle over the signature which she had given. Germany

OfficialOpinion Here Believed Unchanged. has refused to stand by her pledged word. She has refused to pay compensation due for the devastated regions. She has declined to make the gesture of chastisement that, after all, every man of sense would expect after the horrors that we have witnessed. Germany has refused to disarm. At that time France was strong and Germany could not resist. Public opinion in France was naturally impatient, while under this provocation France remained perfectly cool. There was not one gesture on her part to aggravate the situation. I may say here emphatically in the face of the world we have no hatred in our hearts, and France will do everything she can. She will use every means to prevent between Germany and herself a recurrence of these bloddy conflicts. She wishes for nothing else but that the two peoples should be able to live side by side in the normal conditions of peace. But, after all, we have no right to doandon ourselves. We have no right to weaken our position. And were it only because we must avoid giving rise in the bosom that would only pledged word. She has refused to

weaken our position. And were it only because we must avoid giving rise in the bosom that would only be ready to take advantage of it, to give rise to certain hopes that would be encouraged by our weak-

Hostile German Element.

ago of the moral aspect of disarma-

ment, and I referred in my remarks

to Germany. I do not want to be

unjust; nothing is further from my

mind. But we know there is in Ger-

many-there is one part of Germany

that is for peace. There are many

people, especially among the work-

ing classes, who want to work, who

have had enough of this war, who have had enough of war altogether, and who are most anxious to settle down in peace, and also to set to work. We shall do everything to help that Germany, and if she wants to restore her balance in the bosom of a pacific republic and democratic institution, then we can help her, and we shall all be able to contemplate the future with feelings of security.

plate the future with feelings of security.

But. gentlemen, there is another Germany, a Germany which has not changed her mind. and to which the last war has taught no lesson. That Germany keeps thoughts in the back of her mind; she has the same designs which she entertained before the war; she has kept the same preoccupations and she cherishes the same ambitions as the Hohensollerns did. And how can we close our eyes to this? How can we ignore this state of things? This, genetlemen, is happening at our very doors. We have only got to look. This is happening but a few miles from us, and we can follow the thought of the Germans, or certain Germans, and the evolution which is taking place.

Danger in Kapp Putseh.

And, more than that, we have

witnessed certain attempts to return to the state of things. Nobody could be mistaken about the real

bearing of what was called the

Kapp Putsch. We know very well

that if it had succeeded Germany

would have returned to her pre-

war state, and we do not know

what might have happened, or

rather, we know too well what

would have been the consequences

Gentlemen, a volume has been

published by no less a man than

Field Marshal Ludendorff, who still

enjoys great authority in many

German circles, and who is fol-

lowed by a great part of the elite

in Germany, professors, writers,

etc. What do we read in this book?

Gentlemen, I should not like to

make too many quotations. I

should not like to prolong this

speech, and perhaps draw too much on our attention, but this is part of my belief, and if you are, like me, convinced that the moral element is of the utmost importance, you will allow me to read just two or three passages. This is the first quotation:

Quotes Ludendorff's Book.

"It is necessary that we should

learn to understand that we live in a warlike time, that struggle will remain forever for the single

individual as for the state, a nat-

ural phenomenon, and that the

struggle is equally great on the

In the same book Marshal Luden-

dorff produces these terrible words

of von Moltke, on the 11th of De-

cember, 1919:

"Eternal day peace is a dream. It is not even a beautiful dream, and war is one of the parts of the order of the world, such as it has been created by God. It is by war that are developed the noblest virtues of man, courage, disinterestedness, devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice, up to the abandonment of one's own life. Without war the world would think in morass of materialism."

War Decisive Means.

Ludendorff speaking himself now:

"It is for the political education

of the German people, that it is an

indispensable motion, with the

knowledge of this fact, that in the

future war will be the last and the

only decisive means of policy, that

thought completed by the virile

thought completed by the virile life of war, the entente shall not be able to forbid the German people to entertain it, although they are trying to take it away from us. War is the corner stone of all intelligent policy. It is the corner stone of every form of future, even, and chiefly of the future of the German people."

And, lastly, Marshal Ludendorff says this:

And, lastly, Marshal Ludendorff says this:

"The warlike qualities of the Prussians and German army have been put to the proof on the bloody battlefield. The German people need no other qualities for their moral rehovation. The spirit of the former army must be the germ/which will allow this renovation to take place."

Sach, gentlemen, are the words used by the highest German authorities, who have preserved, and I can quite understand it, the full part, the great part, at least, of the confidence of the German authorities.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

And further - this is Marshal

divine order of the world."

cember, 1919:

of such a state of things.

Gentlemen, I spoke a few minutes

OPPOSITION TO LARGE ARMY

May Pass Up Issue for Settlement by Nations League.

Premier Briand primarily addressed the people of France today and also continental Europe as he defended the military policy of France, which, three years after the armistice, maintains the largest standing army in the world.

Those who have followed the inricacies of French politics and know the maneuvers of the opposition elements in the French parliament, which are seeking to overthrow the Briand ministry for not being even more vigorous in handling Germany, especially understand the true significance of the French premier's

No Military Designs.

Secretary Hughes, with characterstic deftness, referred to land arma meht in a seemingly general way, but managed to emphasize nevertheless without making invidious comparisons the fact that the United States, which at the time of the armistice pad an army of 4.200,000 men under arms, now has reduced the regular Army to 160,000 men.

As if realizing that Mr. Hughes had challenged France's reasons for a large military establishment and that the whole world has been pointing an the whole world has been pointing an inquiring finger at France for some time because of the size of her army. Premier Briand took occasion to deny that the design of France was militaristic. He made the arguments which have been heard from French public officials and writers for the last three years, namely, that Germany had not given evidence of good faith and could not yet be trusted to faith and could not yet be trusted to pay her bill to France.

an unprovoked aggression might develop on the German border. many, which, he thought, were sincerely desirous of peace and should be encouraged, and the big business and military elements, like Luden-dorff, which, he thought, were still inconquered in spirit and were think-

ing about a next war.

To all the suggestions that Germany was being disarmed, the French premier cited only the record of German haggling, first over terms and later over the indemnity settlements, as institution for French presentation. curity against a future invasion as well as the possession of a means of coercing Germany to pay reparations, were M. Briand's big points, and he talked around and around them.

France Looks Out for Self.

Originally it was the French position that if the United States and Great Britain would ratify a defensive treaty whereby both powers would come to the aid of France in the event of "unprovoked attack" by Germany, but since America failed to ratify, the French have insisted that they must look out for themselves. The presence of a French standing army has caused other nations in Europe to feel the need for military forces beyond their financial ability to maintain these forces. Arthur James Balfour, head of the British delegation, has taken the view that the tax burdens of Europe will continue to make Europe economically unstable unless the French army is reduced, but to all this the French answer that Great Britain, like the United States, has an ocean dary and not an imaginary line o (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

COMPLAIN OF JAM

Entrance Is Limited to Single Door.

Congestion at the entrance of Me morial Continental Hall when hundreds of persons holding cards of admission to the third open session of the Washington conference today struggled to work their way into the hall caused considerable dissatisfaction. Comments in the crowd seeking to gain entrance were that other doors than the one used should be

All persons invited to the conference given tickets to the session were cautioned to be in the hall and in their seats at 10:45 a.m., the conference opening at 11.

But long before 10:45 a large crowd had gathered and were seeking to pass through a single door provided for their entrance. This narrow neck of the bottle, in effect, caused

the trouble.

Other entrances might have been opened, it was said, and in that way have prevented a jam, which caused much discomfort and aroused the fear of many women who believed they might be cruehed.

The crowd was entirely good natured in its efforts to obtain quick entrance. Frequent suggestions from a police officer at the door to "keep them in single file" caused not a little laughter as the holders of tickets washed in from an angres.

GIVEN FULL CHARGE D. C. HEADS TO OPEN BIDS FOCH VISITS HERE

Capt. Headley, Head of Police Bureau, Designated to Co-Ordinate Methods.

From today on Capt. Albert J Headley, head of the traffic bureau. will have full authority in the handling of traffic in the police department, Commissioner Oyster announced.

OF TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Acting Superintendent of Police Daniel Sullivan alone will be Headley's superior, wherever traffic questions are concerned.

Although Headley has had the designation of head of the traffic bureau for some time, the Commissioner indicated that he had found evidence of a division of authority bewhole speech was a defense tween Headley and precinct captains in dealing with street safety prob-

The Commissioner has notified Act-M. Briand went somewhat further ing Superintendent Sullivan that prethan usual in drawing a distinction cinct captains and inspectors must between the working clases of Ger-co-operate with Capt. Headley in en-

traffic officers in different precincts use different signals, resulting in confusion and leading operators to do the wrong thing, unintentionally. "Traffic should be handled uniformas justification for French precaution.

Again and again Premier Briand insisted that it was the existence of a large French standing army alone which made Germany obey today. Settlements, ly throughout the District," said the Commissioner. "and that can only be accomplished by centralized authority and responsibility. It is not intended to have Capt. Headley issue orders to ly throughout the District," said the and responsibility. It is not intended to have Capt. Headley issue orders to traffic men in the precincts without the knowledge of the precinct com-manders. What we are after is co-operation between the precinct cap-tains and the traffic bureau."

No Need for Speed.

The Commissioners stated today that they are not ready to announce of police to succeed Maj. Gessford, who applied for retirement Saturday after the board of police surgeons P. Soper, a truck farmer, living on active service.

Nor are the city heads certain that the appointment will be made at tomorrow's board meeting.

One Commissioner pointed out today that with Assistant Supt. Sullivan, a trained officer, in charge of the county of department, there is no need for

Crest of Flood on Wabash Is Ex-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 21.

—Two hundred families will be homeless at Taylorville, near Terre Haute, by night as a result of the Wabash river overflowing its banks, according to reports reaching here today. Indications are that the crest of the flood will not be reached until Wedford the sealest the correspondent. Congestion Results When half of the corn crop in the bot-

from Evansville and Fort Wayne. Barring additional rains, the Ohio river was not expected to reach the danger mark at Evansville. The flood stage in that city is thirty-five feet. The water stage today was 30.5 feet. The Maumee river was receding rapidly at Fort Wayne. Residents of low-living districts were prepared to leave lying districts were prepared to leave their homes if more rain fell.

Irvin S. Cobb will tell

"My Favorite Stories"

for readers of The Star. There is no better story-teller than Mr. Cobb. You will not want to miss one.

Begin Today, Page 5.

Three or More Structures in Emergency Program Soon to Be The Commissioners will open bids

THE EXPERT.

school buildings provided for in the emergency program appropriated by

On December 5 the Commissioners will open hids for a new building for the Mott School. All of these structures will be under way when the new year opens, and should be ready for occupancy next September.

The Commissioners accompanied by Mai. Brown. Inspected the foundation of the late was reduced the foundation of their gratitude for his services as commander of the allied armies in the late was lateral was reduced the lateral was reduced the lateral was reduced the foundation of their gratitude for his services as commander of the allied armies in the late was lateral was reduced the lateral was reduced to the lateral was reduced the lateral was

Capital Traction Company, from his wife, Genevieve A. Davis, and certified to the United States attorney for the name of the new superintendent the District of Columbia what he characterized as "perjury" in the testimony of the wife and of George had reported him physically unfit for the Bladensburg road near the District line, who had been named as

"The scales of justice hang in equal balance and poise, but if perjury," said the court, "enter either

dications are that the creat of the flood will not be reached until Wednesday, it was said. Less than one-half of the corn crop in the bottoms around Terre Haute has been gathered, and the loss from this source will exceed several thousand dollars, it was estimated.

Favorable reports were received from Evansville and Fort Wayne. Barring additional rains, the Ohio Barring additional rains, the Ohio Hochling and he gave them the benefits and dismissed the cross-petition who will be accompanied by A. F. Dupont of Baltimore.

Although Marshal Foch is touring America as the guest of the American Legion, he will not have visited an American Legion post until he is received at the Press Club and the Press Club and the testimony raised a doubt of the guilt of the parties in the mind of Justice Hochling and he gave them the benefits and dismissed the cross-petition post. Ambassador Jusserand will off the club post. fit and dismissed the cross-petition of the husband.

Attorney T. Morris Wampler, for the husband, located the uncle, who resided near Camp Springs, Md., and secured his affidavit that his wife had been dead for ten years and that he was not at the Soper home at the time of the visits of Mrs. Davis. On the strength of this affidavit Justice

ON FAREWELL TRIP

this week on three or more of the Distinguished French Officer Taking Leave of Govern-

Congress last summer, Maj. Cary H. Brown, assistant Engineer Commissioner, announced today.

On Wednesday the city heads will break the seals on proposals for the Wheatley and Eaton buildings, and on Friday bids will be opened for the new Smothers building.

Contracts for these jobs probably will be let within a week or ten days. On December 5 the Commissioners will open bids for a new building for the let will spend here on his present visit to America, Marshal spressent visit to America, Marshal spressent visit to America, Marshal spressent visit to America today is bidding farewell to officials of the government and receiving from the people of Washington a final expression of their gratitude for his services will open bids for a new building for

tures will be under way was tures will be under way was a companied by year opens, and should be ready for occupancy next September.

The Commissionary accompanied by Maj. Brown, inspected the foundation of the new Eastern High School this morning. George Wyne, who has been awarded the contract to complete the building, is ready to begin work. It is hoped to have the high school ready for use next November.

The Commissionary accompanied by destroy the foundation of the new Eastern High School this morning. George Wyne, who has been awarded the contract to complete the building, is ready to begin at the Shoreham Hotel.

Tonight at 7 o'clock he will be the guest of the Y. M. C. A. at a dinner to be given at the New Willard Hotel and, following that event, he will visit the Press Club, about 9:30, to bid farewell to the newspapermen of the capital.

Wisit Annapolis.

The iname of the courtesies shown him dent for the courtesies shown him dent for

morrow night on a trip that will carry him across the continent and to future trading act, a total of \$613,560. carry him across the continent and to Canada before he sails for France from New York, December 14.

Marshal Foot's visit with the President this morning lasted about ten minutes. He was accompanied by Lieut. Soubeyran, an aide, who acted as interpreter. He expressed to the President his high appreciation of the American people and of the country in general and wished the chief executive a successful administration. President Harding, in return, thanked the marshal for honoring this country with his presence and expressed his own pleasure in meeting personally the James A. Davis, chief engineer of the James A. Davis, chief engineer of the alied armies.

Canada before he sails for France from New York, December 14.

Substice Decides for Husband

Canada before he sails for France from New York, December 14.

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Marshal Foot's visit with the President this morning lasted about ten minutes. He was accompanied by Lieut. Soubeyran, an aide, who acted as interpreter. He expressed to the President for the Ellis Island immigration station and \$50,000 for commissioners of conciliation, a total of \$561,560.75.

Postal Service Demands.

For postal service, payable from the postal revenues, \$6,525,934.08.

For the State Department of Justice, \$905,284.31, which includes \$905,085.28 for expenses of the United States courts.

For the Department of Labor, in-migration, \$52,270.75 for the Ellis Island immigration station and \$50,000 for commissioners of conciliation, a total of \$561,560.75.

Postal Service Demands.

For postal service, payable from the postal revenues, \$6,525,934.08.

For the State Department, \$1,286,104.

This includes \$1.000,000 for the ex-

man who had guided the destinies of the alied armies.

Gen. Pershing invited thirty-five guests to meet Marshal Foch at the luncheon given at the Shoreham Hotel, the company including the Secreary of War and Mrs. Weeks, Mme. Jusserand, Gen. Desticker, Gen. Harbord, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Marshall Field, Gen. Dupont and others.

Y. M. C. A. Dinner in His Honor. The Y. M. C. A. dinner at the New Willard Hotel will be the only function to be staged by that organization in honor of Marshal Foch during

the department, there is no need for speedy action.

200 FAMILIES IN PERIL.

The pected Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 21.

Two hundred families will be home
The pected wednesday action.

The pected wednesday action will be home
The pected wednesday action.

The pected wednesday action will be delivered by many according to the court, brought suit-last spring for separate maintenance against the court, wenter either too in honor of Marshal Foch during the scale and upon discovery be not promptly rebuked and punished, the administration of justice will yield its majesty to the wrongdoer."

Mrs. Davis, according to the opinion of the court, brought suit-last spring for separate maintenance against the funited States by federal courts, \$251,665.64.

For legal claims allowed by the general accounting office and certification of the Y. M. C. A. It is expected the marshal also will speak.

Among other big reductions in the scale and upon discovery be not promptly rebuked and punished, the husband and punished, the husband and punished, the husband and punished, the administration of justice will yield its majesty to the wrongdoer."

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For legal claims allowed by the general accounting office and certification of the Y. M. C. A. It is expected the marshal also will speak. will speak.

When the marshal visits the Press

Club he will be greeted by a solo rendition of the "Marseillaise." The singer will be Lieut. Jean Labat, a former member of the French army and now a resident of Washington, who will be accompanied by A. F. Dupont of Beltimes.

ost. Ambassador Jusserand will offle post. Ambassador Jusserand will offi-ciate as interpreter. Music will be rendered by an orchestra and "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by Miss Flora McGill Keifer. Only club members have been invited. Will Have Abode in Private Car.

When Marshall Foch returns from

been dead for ten years and that he was not at the Soper home at the time of the visits of Mrs. Davis. On the strength of this affidavit Justice Hoehling reopened the case, with the result announced today. The court took occasion to express the view that counsel for the wife had been imposed on by her and by the co-respondent.

OPPOSE D. C. SUFFRAGE.

Senate Committee Hearing Objections to Pending Bills.

Opponents of suffrage in the District of Columbia are being heard by the Senate District committee this afternoon. The hearing began at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. H. L. Johnsen has asked the committee to the several pending measures.

When Marshall Foch returns from Baltimore tomorrow eyening he will establish his abode in a private car.

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APPROPRIATION BILL ASKS \$188,853 FOR D. C. GOVERNMENT

Measure in House Seeks \$150,000 for Hospital, \$25,000 for Rent Board.

\$75,000 IS REQUESTED FOR CENTER MARKET

\$103.698.221 Entire Sum Recom mended for 1922-Several Reductions Hit District.

Appropriation of \$188,853.20 for the District of Columbia municipal government is carried in the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922, presented to the House today. This includes \$150,000 for continuing construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital and \$25,000 for expenses of the rent commission; \$4,000 for the surveyor's office, \$7,500 for the miscellaneous exenses of the Supreme Court and \$2,-353.20 in payment of judgments against the District.

The bill also carries recommendation of \$167.618 for government printing office, including \$150,000 for printing and binding for the Post Office De-

Under the Department of Agriculture appropriation a recommendation is made for \$75,000 for operation of he Center market in Washington, Entire Amount, \$103,698,221.77.

The entire amount recommended in the bill is \$103.698,221.77, of which \$24,991.94 is for the House of Representatives, leaving \$103,673,299.83 for the executive branch. This sum is \$86,836,431.35 less than the estimate submitted. Of this sum \$56,-000,000 was eliminated from the re-

tional training and \$25,000,000 for vocational training and \$25,000,000 for hospitalization, a total of \$65,000,000.

For the Department of Agriculture, including \$341,000 for fighting forest fires, \$150,000 for combating the pine beatle and \$42,500.

This includes \$1,000,000 for the exposition at Brazil and \$105,000 for expenses of arbitration with Peru and Norway and \$118,500 for the payment of delayed bills incurred under the national defense fund. For the Treasury Department,

\$26.057.631.71, including \$1,792,000 for collecting internal revenue taxes; \$23,057,000 for refunding internal revenue taxes erroneously collected \$637,131.71 for the public health service and \$506.500 for public buildings.
For the War Department, \$514,700.
including \$408.200 for the acquisition
of land at certain Army camps and
\$106,500 for the National Home for
Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hamp-

Among other big reductions in the bill from the estimates appmitted

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

Today's News In Brief Marshal Foch of France is paying farewell visit to Washington.

Capt, Headley given full authority in handling traffic. Page 1 Crowds at parley in jam. Page 1 Charging perjury, judge awards hus-band divorce. Page 1 Senate considers Newberry case.

Tons of Thanksgiving poultry con-demned. Page 2 demned.

Executor seeks court right to sell all effects of late George M. Oyster, jr.

Page 2

which arms conference will dis-"What is China," one of problems Effort of Japan seen to limit discussion on China. Rioting renewed in Belfast early to-day; one dead. Page 3

House takes up tax bill. Klan gives \$100 donation to blind-folded man. Page 4 Congressional hearing on D. C. milk profits postponed until next session.

I. C. C. orders reduction in railway freight rates on hay and grain. Charges father with triple murder. Page 13 Would reorganize night school sys-Page 13

Pope appoints bishops for United States and announces other changes. Page 13 Strike of miners in Colorado, in pro-test of wage reduction, undergoing "test" today. Page 14