

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy and mild temperature tonight and tomorrow, probably with occasional showers. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending at 2 p.m. today: highest, 58 at 2 p.m.; lowest, 40, at 6 a.m. Full report on page 7.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 19.

No. 28,458. Entered as second-class matter post office Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use and republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Yesterday's Net Circulation, 93,111

TWO CENTS.

CONSIDERING PLANS TO TAKE OVER JOBS FROM CIVIL SERVICE

Administration Leaders Want Executive Control Over All Higher Positions.

\$3,000 OR \$4,000 PLACES MAY BE STARTING POINT

Proposal Under Consideration Would Insure Ordinary Clerk of Job While Efficient.

Plans to take all the higher positions in government service out of the jurisdiction of ironclad civil service laws and regulations and place them in the appointive power of the President are being seriously considered by administrative leaders, it was learned today.

Such plans have been proposed to the President, it is understood, with the idea of giving the executive necessary authority to control the administrative offices, without, at the same time, placing himself under criticism and charges of having violated civil service regulations.

Two Sections Proposed.

Positions paying \$3,000 or \$4,000 might be made the starting point for the proposed order of things, so that the civil service would be divided, broadly speaking, into two main sections: the government clerks below the higher salary named and all officials above it.

Those below the minimum would be in the same position they occupy today—that is, protected from forces which might seek for a return of the "spoils system" in government service and practically reasonably secure of life tenure of office as long as they are efficient and abide by laws and regulations; in other words, during their good behavior.

Rank and File Unaffected.

Those advocating the new plan do not believe in disturbing the present system in so far as it affects the great rank and file of the government service, the hundreds of clerks, stenographers, laborers and others who occupy the more humble positions.

A strict interpretation of civil service laws and regulations in relation to these employees is favored by proponents of the new plan. It is pointed out that if a new superintending official is placed in the line of the workers, the men at the wheels of the machine and file who really do the work.

But the new superintendent, it is contended, should have the right to put at the foot of the machine the man as he can implicitly trust to carry out the new policies of the mill he directs.

Would Have Broad Powers.

It is exactly this which the proposed division of the civil service contemplates, it is understood. The men in the higher positions would come under the undisputed appointive power of the chief executive. He would have the right, without public discussion, to appoint or dismiss for the better working out of his administration, as he was given to see the light.

Just where the dividing line would come, it is admitted, would be a mooted question. It might be placed at salaries beginning with \$3,000, as suggested, or it might be decided upon by the appointive officials higher, say at \$4,000.

No Hard and Fast Rules.

Even then there could be no hard and fast rules laid down, perhaps, it is said, owing to the different character of the various departments, and the larger bureaus, many of the latter being in every sense comparable to great departments. The bureau of engraving and printing, for instance, is a large government department in itself, it is pointed out, and the head of it occupies a much higher position than that of a mere bureau chief.

There are hundreds of these higher positions in government service, the men in the "key positions," as they are called, who are the "key men" in the service. It is this corps of chiefs, clerks, superintendents, etc., which was responsible during the war for seeing to it that each individual government worker "did his bit" in the various departments, from the drives, etc., urging the employees to subscribe and in other legitimate ways making sure that the employees did their proper share.

Look to "Key Persons."

So today, it is understood, these officials are regarded as "key persons" in the best sense, and to them the administration looks for increased efficiency. It is realized that no one can ever take away from the "man in the ranks" the title of "worker," but it is believed that the man who directs, who superintends, who has to make decisions, is a "worker," too, in his power to direct, to lead, to command, must listen to the highest command of all—that of the commander-in-chief.

It is becoming more and more realized in administrative circles that the present civil service laws, very large. The recent dismissals at the bureau of engraving and printing, for example, brought to the public attention these powers. It was something like the "man in the ranks" who said, "Why can't you put me in jail?" but they did.

Basic Statutes Broad.

Today the impression is firm that the basic statutes creating the Civil Service Commission are so broad that the President perhaps had a perfect right to do what he did in relation to the bureau. This is the opinion of those who have made intensive study of the statutes, and the various laws and regulations of the commission as promulgated through the years since the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

TRIAL BOARD ACQUITS LIEUT. VAN WINKLE

Administration Leaders Want Executive Control Over All Higher Positions.

\$3,000 OR \$4,000 PLACES MAY BE STARTING POINT

Proposal Under Consideration Would Insure Ordinary Clerk of Job While Efficient.

Plans to take all the higher positions in government service out of the jurisdiction of ironclad civil service laws and regulations and place them in the appointive power of the President are being seriously considered by administrative leaders, it was learned today.

Such plans have been proposed to the President, it is understood, with the idea of giving the executive necessary authority to control the administrative offices, without, at the same time, placing himself under criticism and charges of having violated civil service regulations.

Two Sections Proposed.

Positions paying \$3,000 or \$4,000 might be made the starting point for the proposed order of things, so that the civil service would be divided, broadly speaking, into two main sections: the government clerks below the higher salary named and all officials above it.

Those below the minimum would be in the same position they occupy today—that is, protected from forces which might seek for a return of the "spoils system" in government service and practically reasonably secure of life tenure of office as long as they are efficient and abide by laws and regulations; in other words, during their good behavior.

Rank and File Unaffected.

Those advocating the new plan do not believe in disturbing the present system in so far as it affects the great rank and file of the government service, the hundreds of clerks, stenographers, laborers and others who occupy the more humble positions.

A strict interpretation of civil service laws and regulations in relation to these employees is favored by proponents of the new plan. It is pointed out that if a new superintending official is placed in the line of the workers, the men at the wheels of the machine and file who really do the work.

But the new superintendent, it is contended, should have the right to put at the foot of the machine the man as he can implicitly trust to carry out the new policies of the mill he directs.

Would Have Broad Powers.

It is exactly this which the proposed division of the civil service contemplates, it is understood. The men in the higher positions would come under the undisputed appointive power of the chief executive. He would have the right, without public discussion, to appoint or dismiss for the better working out of his administration, as he was given to see the light.

Just where the dividing line would come, it is admitted, would be a mooted question. It might be placed at salaries beginning with \$3,000, as suggested, or it might be decided upon by the appointive officials higher, say at \$4,000.

No Hard and Fast Rules.

Even then there could be no hard and fast rules laid down, perhaps, it is said, owing to the different character of the various departments, and the larger bureaus, many of the latter being in every sense comparable to great departments. The bureau of engraving and printing, for instance, is a large government department in itself, it is pointed out, and the head of it occupies a much higher position than that of a mere bureau chief.

There are hundreds of these higher positions in government service, the men in the "key positions," as they are called, who are the "key men" in the service. It is this corps of chiefs, clerks, superintendents, etc., which was responsible during the war for seeing to it that each individual government worker "did his bit" in the various departments, from the drives, etc., urging the employees to subscribe and in other legitimate ways making sure that the employees did their proper share.

Look to "Key Persons."

So today, it is understood, these officials are regarded as "key persons" in the best sense, and to them the administration looks for increased efficiency. It is realized that no one can ever take away from the "man in the ranks" the title of "worker," but it is believed that the man who directs, who superintends, who has to make decisions, is a "worker," too, in his power to direct, to lead, to command, must listen to the highest command of all—that of the commander-in-chief.

It is becoming more and more realized in administrative circles that the present civil service laws, very large. The recent dismissals at the bureau of engraving and printing, for example, brought to the public attention these powers. It was something like the "man in the ranks" who said, "Why can't you put me in jail?" but they did.

Basic Statutes Broad.

Today the impression is firm that the basic statutes creating the Civil Service Commission are so broad that the President perhaps had a perfect right to do what he did in relation to the bureau. This is the opinion of those who have made intensive study of the statutes, and the various laws and regulations of the commission as promulgated through the years since the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

SCHOOL MORAL URGED TO PROVIDE MORE PLAY SPACE

Administration Leaders Want Executive Control Over All Higher Positions.

\$3,000 OR \$4,000 PLACES MAY BE STARTING POINT

Proposal Under Consideration Would Insure Ordinary Clerk of Job While Efficient.

Plans to take all the higher positions in government service out of the jurisdiction of ironclad civil service laws and regulations and place them in the appointive power of the President are being seriously considered by administrative leaders, it was learned today.

Such plans have been proposed to the President, it is understood, with the idea of giving the executive necessary authority to control the administrative offices, without, at the same time, placing himself under criticism and charges of having violated civil service regulations.

Two Sections Proposed.

Positions paying \$3,000 or \$4,000 might be made the starting point for the proposed order of things, so that the civil service would be divided, broadly speaking, into two main sections: the government clerks below the higher salary named and all officials above it.

Those below the minimum would be in the same position they occupy today—that is, protected from forces which might seek for a return of the "spoils system" in government service and practically reasonably secure of life tenure of office as long as they are efficient and abide by laws and regulations; in other words, during their good behavior.

Rank and File Unaffected.

Those advocating the new plan do not believe in disturbing the present system in so far as it affects the great rank and file of the government service, the hundreds of clerks, stenographers, laborers and others who occupy the more humble positions.

A strict interpretation of civil service laws and regulations in relation to these employees is favored by proponents of the new plan. It is pointed out that if a new superintending official is placed in the line of the workers, the men at the wheels of the machine and file who really do the work.

But the new superintendent, it is contended, should have the right to put at the foot of the machine the man as he can implicitly trust to carry out the new policies of the mill he directs.

Would Have Broad Powers.

It is exactly this which the proposed division of the civil service contemplates, it is understood. The men in the higher positions would come under the undisputed appointive power of the chief executive. He would have the right, without public discussion, to appoint or dismiss for the better working out of his administration, as he was given to see the light.

Just where the dividing line would come, it is admitted, would be a mooted question. It might be placed at salaries beginning with \$3,000, as suggested, or it might be decided upon by the appointive officials higher, say at \$4,000.

No Hard and Fast Rules.

Even then there could be no hard and fast rules laid down, perhaps, it is said, owing to the different character of the various departments, and the larger bureaus, many of the latter being in every sense comparable to great departments. The bureau of engraving and printing, for instance, is a large government department in itself, it is pointed out, and the head of it occupies a much higher position than that of a mere bureau chief.

There are hundreds of these higher positions in government service, the men in the "key positions," as they are called, who are the "key men" in the service. It is this corps of chiefs, clerks, superintendents, etc., which was responsible during the war for seeing to it that each individual government worker "did his bit" in the various departments, from the drives, etc., urging the employees to subscribe and in other legitimate ways making sure that the employees did their proper share.

Look to "Key Persons."

So today, it is understood, these officials are regarded as "key persons" in the best sense, and to them the administration looks for increased efficiency. It is realized that no one can ever take away from the "man in the ranks" the title of "worker," but it is believed that the man who directs, who superintends, who has to make decisions, is a "worker," too, in his power to direct, to lead, to command, must listen to the highest command of all—that of the commander-in-chief.

It is becoming more and more realized in administrative circles that the present civil service laws, very large. The recent dismissals at the bureau of engraving and printing, for example, brought to the public attention these powers. It was something like the "man in the ranks" who said, "Why can't you put me in jail?" but they did.

Basic Statutes Broad.

Today the impression is firm that the basic statutes creating the Civil Service Commission are so broad that the President perhaps had a perfect right to do what he did in relation to the bureau. This is the opinion of those who have made intensive study of the statutes, and the various laws and regulations of the commission as promulgated through the years since the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.

President Harding's circles taking the immediate reorganization of a number of the government departments, which will necessarily result in considerable shifting among executive heads, are to be carried out by the commission's creation.



DENBY BANS USING RADIO FOR POLITICS

Orders Navy Stations Closed to Broadcasting Speeches by Congress Members.

Secretary Denby announced today he had ordered naval radio stations closed to public use for broadcasting speeches, lectures or any other form of non-official communication excepting musical programs to be picked by radio telephone.

Issue of the order followed an investigation by the department into the use of the naval radio service by members of Congress in addressing their constituents on political subjects. Democratic members of Congress declared use of the government radio for such purposes was a violation of the radio laws.

Mr. Denby, in announcing the order, said it was temporary, and designed to stop all use by private individuals of the naval radio broadcasting facilities until a definite policy had been worked out by the department. The question of what department of the government should control the use of the air for radio purposes within the country and off the seaboard is now under discussion, Mr. Denby added, and he had private use in order to prevent any controversy arising before a government policy is evolved.

PHYSICIANS ORGANIZING POLITICAL MACHINE

RENT BILL FACES FURTHER DELAY

Senators Insisting That Calendar Be Followed, Postponing Ball Act.

The legislative situation in the Senate is threatening to delay consideration of the bill to extend the life of the District rent act.

The agricultural appropriation bill was made the unfinished business in the Senate last yesterday afternoon. Senator McNary of Oregon, in charge of that bill, is willing to yield so that the rent bill can be taken up Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock, but other Senators, it is said, will insist upon the calendar being taken up.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

"CHRIST" NOT CENSORED FROM PARLEY PRAYER.

MR. HUGHES DECLARES

Charges of a "censorship" resulting in deletion of the name of Christ from the opening prayer of the arms conference were denied today by Secretary Hughes.

Taking his first notice of the charges, which were repeated several times on the Senate floor during debate on the four-power treaty, Mr. Hughes wrote to Representative Fess, republican, Ohio, that the Japanese delegates knew nothing of the omission and that "of course, no censorship was exercised."

Mr. Fess had forwarded to the Secretary an inquiry from the Ohio banker saying that "a few of our religious friends say that in the Washington peace conference the name of Christ was omitted from the prayers made before that body in order to please the Japanese delegates."

In his reply Mr. Hughes said: "The narrowness and bigotry exhibited in the criticism to which your correspondence refers are, in my judgment, so utterly despicable that I do not intend to notice the matter in any way. I shall not say anything in reply to the statements that are made. The only thing is to ignore the matter altogether. Dr. Abernethy's prayer was admirable in every respect."

Hughes then added for Mr. Fess' information that no censorship was exercised.

PHYSICIANS ORGANIZING POLITICAL MACHINE

RENT BILL FACES FURTHER DELAY

Senators Insisting That Calendar Be Followed, Postponing Ball Act.

The legislative situation in the Senate is threatening to delay consideration of the bill to extend the life of the District rent act.

The agricultural appropriation bill was made the unfinished business in the Senate last yesterday afternoon. Senator McNary of Oregon, in charge of that bill, is willing to yield so that the rent bill can be taken up Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock, but other Senators, it is said, will insist upon the calendar being taken up.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

Senator McNary said that the bill, in his opinion, is a necessary one for the children, and he believes that they should be on land owned by the city. He believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land, and he believes that the city should be in a position to take over the land.

SIX FIREMEN HURT IN FIGHTING FLAMES

Difficult Blaze at Southern Building Results in \$7,000 Damage.

Two firemen are in Emergency Hospital and four others were more or less injured as the result of fighting a fire that started in the basement of the Southern building, 15th and H streets, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning.

Private M. A. Carley of No. 1 engine company suffered a possible fracture of a small bone in the right leg, and Lieut. C. F. Kling of No. 6 truck company was seriously affected by the smoke and heat. The others injured were: Lieut. F. D. Gibbs and A. E. Sanford of No. 1 engine company and Privates C. M. White and Herbert Frye of No. 6 truck company.

Numerous other members of the department suffered from the smoke, heat and gas emanating from the building, including Fire Chief George S. Watson.

The fire, the origin of which has not been determined, started in a store-room in the northwest corner of the basement of the building, where a large quantity of literature and paper was stored, and rapidly spread to an adjoining room containing lumber and awnings.

Unable to reach the scene of the fire through the hallway from the lower end of the stairway, the firemen were forced to cut holes through the wood, cement and tile floors of the Guaranty Company of New York, and Frank H. Edmonds, optician, on the 15th street side of the building. Water was then poured through the openings and the cellar flooded. In order to provide additional outlet for the smoke and heat the large windows of the basement were smashed. These openings also provided a means for the firemen to get through the rooms in which the fire was raging.

The task of fighting the fire, Chief Watson said, was the most severe he had ever encountered. The cause of the density of the smoke and the intense heat, lack of ventilation hampered progress.

More than an hour after the first alarm was turned in, a second one was sounded for the purpose of getting additional men to take the places of those who had suffered from the heat and smoke. Chief Watson, commenting on the work of the firemen, said the men who fought the fire were entitled to great commendation for the bravery displayed.

Damage to the building was estimated at \$7,000.

SIX ADDITIONAL UNITS OF U.S. ARMY QUIT EUROPE

1,100 Men, 52 Officers Sail From Antwerp—85 Wives, 28 Children, Honeymoon Detachment.

COBLENZ, April 8.—Six more units of the American forces in Germany said farewell to Europe today, 1,100 men and 52 officers leaving Antwerp on Monday, and 85 wives and 28 children also sailed on the Cantigny.

The organizations leaving today were the Headquarters Company of the 1st Brigade, Ambulance Company 56, Hospital Company 51, Motor Transport Company 62, Service of Supply Company 20, and the 3d Battalion of the 5th Infantry.

This reduces the strength of the American Army on the Rhine to 2,600, or one-sixth of the number here a year ago.