GINGER PARALYSIS LAID TO LOW GRADE

Eight Face Charges Involving Sale of Substandard Product.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19 .-- Investigation of the 30 or more cases of partial paralysis reported in Central and Eastern Kentucky, led Federal prohibition officials today to lay the plame on substandard Jamaica ginger, o

Thousands of gallons of the product belonging to four large companies nati, have been seized by Federal investigators from the Kentucky-Tennesvestigators from the Kentucky-Tennes-see headquarters here since early in January, and eight men, officials of the brother, is quite slender and angular. Companies, have been arrested. They companies, have been arrested. They

The product seized was sent to Wash-ington for analysis and, Federal offi-cials said, chemists' reports showed it was substandard and "highly intoxiwas substandard and "nignly intoxiatting with little medicinal value." The
nvestigation started here has since been
extended to 17 States. Of the approxinately 30 cases of the partial paralysis
reported today to the State board of
lealth, an examination of nine assured
lealth, an examination of nine assured
lealth amendment.

Taft said that according to the testimony of those advocating repeal "our
cocktail heroes are linked with the
Christian martyrs, the men of '76, and
the leaders of the anti-slavery party, a
connection that argues a lack of sense
of humor.

The companies under seizure are the General Products Co., Louisville; the K. & K. Co., and the Kentucky Distributing Co., Newport, Ky., and the R. A. Rasche Brokerage Co., Cincinnati.

The eight men under bond all are fficials of these concerns.

"PARALYSIS" IS DIAGNOSED.

Physicians Say Ginger Victims Suffer From Peripheral Polyneuritis.

The mysterious paralysis that has ruck almost simultaneously about 160 ttims in the South and in New Engand has been given a preliminary diag-nosis as peripheral polyneuritis by physicians of the Tennessee health de-partment and professors at Vanderbilt ersity, according to a telegram re-t by the Public Health Service

In all but 9 of the 72 Tennessee ases, it was reported, the patients had been drinking alcohol, mostly in the form of Jamaica ginger extract. It was form of Jamaica ginger extract. It was decided that two or more toxic agents were at work—the alcohol itself and some heavy metal dye of a volatile na-ture, making it difficult to detect. Prospects of recovery are good, the telegram said, but will be slow and the patients are likely to be disabled for months before the peripheral nerves can rid themselves of the poisons.

Wife Granted Divorce.

RENO, Nev., March 19 (P).—Mrs. me Van Buren Zinsser, New York soll leader, was granted a divorce here miday from August Zinsser, New rk banker. The complaint, which sordered sealed, charged incompatity. A property extlement was made bility. A property settle

THE WEATHER

with lowest temperature about 32 degrees tonight; tomorrow fair with rising temperature; diminishing northwest backing to southwest winds.

Maryland—Fair and colder tonight;

tomorrow fair with rising temperature; diminishing northwest backing to south and southwest winds.

Virginis—Fair and colder, much colder in south portion tonight; tomorrow fair with rising temperature; strong northwest winds, diminishing by tonight and becoming southwest tomorrow. orthwest winds, diminishing and in the coming southwest tomorrow. West Virginia—Fair tonight and to-corrow, colder in extreme east portion might; warmer tomorrow.

Thermometer—4 p.m., 69; 8 p.m., 64; 12 midnight, 62; 4 a.m., 51; 8 a.m., 41; noon, 43.

Barometer—4 p.m., 29.43; 8 p.m.

noon, 43.

Barometer—4 p.m., 29.43; 8 p.m., 29.35; 12 midnight, 29.33; 4 a.m., 29.40; 8 a.m., 29.55; noon, 29.63.

Highest temperature, 73, occurred at 1:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest temperature, 41, occurred at 7:40 a.m. today.

Temperature same date last year—Highest, 65; lowest, 37.

Tide Tables.

(Furnished by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.) Today—Low tide, 5:53 a.m. and 6:27 p.m.; high tide, 11:37 a.m.
Tomorrow—Low tide, 6:41 a.m. and 7:17 p.m.; high tide, 12:06 a.m. and 12:24 p.m.

The Sun and Moon. Today-Sun rose 6:15 a.m.; sun sets 6:18 p.m. Tomorrow sets 6:19 p.m. Moon sets 8:50 a.m. rrow-Sun rises 6:13 a.m.; sun

Weather in Various Cities.

₩Temperature.∞⊅					
Stations.	Barometer	e yesterday	Llast night	Rainfall 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	Weather.
Ablence Tex. Ablence Tex. Ablence Tex. Ablence Tex. Ablence Tex. Baltimore Med. Birmingham Bismarck, N. Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y. Charleston, S. C. Charleston, Tex. Galveston, Tex. Galveston, Tex. Hurron, S. Dakni, L. Lous Angeles, Louisville, M. Kanasas City, Mo. Los Angeles, Louisville, M. New York, N. Y. Oktanoma City. Philadelphia, Pa. Phoreland, Oreg. Raleigh, N. C. Salt Lake City. San Antonio, San Francisco. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.	29.48 29.50 29.50 29.80	46 46 46 66 76 44 30 33 33 53 32 53 33 53 33 54 40 40 40 43 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	30 32 32 44 46 30 44 46 30 44 46 30 42 22 26 26 26 30 46 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 30 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	0.24 0.98 0.08 1.16 0.32 0.34 0.56 0.16 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.12 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.0	Cloudy Rain Pt.cloudy Rain Clear Clear Cloudy Rain Clear Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Rain Clear Clear Clear Rain

Epokane, Wash. 29.80 62 44 Cloudy Tampa, Fla... 29.88 78 68 Cloudy WASH. D. C... 29.54 73 41 0.02 Cloudy FOREIGN.

(Noon, Greenwich time, today.)

Stations. Temperature. Weather
Horta (Fayal), Azores. 60 Part cloud;
(Current observations.)

Hamsiton. Bermuda. 66 Part cloud;
San Juan. Porto Rico. 76 Part cloud;
Havana. Cuba . 70 Clear
Colon, Cahal Zone. 76 Part cloud;

French cattle are being imported into

SALVATION ARMY HEAD DEFENDS PROHIBITION LAW IN STATEMENT

(Continued From First Page.) requires a great deal of time and patience. The habits of an important

patience. The habits of an important section of a congested part of the country cannot be changed over night or in years. The reform and the adaptation of society to that at which the amendment aims must be gradual.

"The temptation of corruption will drag it out. While looking ahead at the amendment I despaired of any success, I really think that it is possible, if we keep at it, to achieve a satisfactory result. The persistence with which the people maintain in Congress a two-thirds majority in both Houses gives me much hope and I am inclined to think that this will wear down the moderate wets to a consciousness that moderate wets to a consciousness that the only solution is pressure in favor 'I see that the wets claim that the

ection was not a prohibition victory. fell, one cannot argue with that view, and can only let those who believe it on the control of the cont

"As ever yours.
"(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT." Taft is Slender and Angular.

of Organizations Supporting the Eight-

"My brother was opposed to the

re Jamaica ginger has legitimate uses cooking and other connections, but at it can be used as a beverage makes at it can be used as a beverage makes distribution liable to a charge of inspiracy to violate the Volstead act. Investigation of the illegal sale of the oduct first was begun early in Janubar Well and the law passed he became convinced that both of them were the writer that the sale in the law passed he became convinced that both of them were the writer that the law passed he became convinced that both of them were the writer that the law passed he became convinced that both of them were the writer that the law passed he became convinced that both of them were the writer that the law passed he became convinced that all good citizens are the was opposed to the adoption of prohibition. The reasons that he gave for it in one or two articles and speeches are much the same as those used by other men. y by Ernest Rowe, prohibition admin-rator for Kentucky and Tennessee, d Joseph Phillips, assistant in charge is no excuse whatever for misunder-

1923.
"Of the first, I only remember that he flatly opposed the proposition for beer and light wines, practically on the grounds I have mentioned above.
"Yes for the second, I can simply offer in evidence a copy of the speech I have

referred to.

"Let me repeat, I have no objection whatever to quoting my brother's speeches on the subjects made at any time in his career, but if the mere authority of his name is sought, no one on the west side cusht to claim it. One on the wet side ought to claim it. One lady, for instance, in a newspaper controversy with a dry remarked. I prefer the wisdom of Chief Justice Taft. If that does not mean that he was on her side on the main question it does not mean anything at all."

Name Brought in on Wet Side. In presenting his late brother's posi-tion in a copy of a speech before the committee, Mr. Taft said that the name of William H. Taft "has been brought ussion and always, I think

or William H. Tatt "has been brought into this discussion and always, I think, on the wet side.

"I have read numerous letters," Taft said, "in the press and have heard one or two speeches in which he is quoted on that side. I am not particularly impressed by the use of the names of well known men for the mere weight of their authority, but when such authority is claimed on exactly the opposite side from that taken by the man in question I feel resentment. We are slaves. An excited gentleman scolds poor President Hoover because he has had the assurance to exhort the people to obey the law and insist on its enforcement. Let us hope that the President will watch his step.

"Most of the wet witnesses agree that the people are drinking more than ever, while at least one Representative of the great industry of agriculture proves that the farmers are being ruined because of the lack of demand for the grains from which the drinkables are made.

"The wets have had the difficulty of

economists and heads of great industrial concerns to the effect that prohibition has been of immense benefit to their industries and worth billions of dollars a year to the country, a sum so large as to make the cost of enforcement and the loss in taxes negligible. In answer to this they have put on the stand as one of their chief witnesses the head of a great organization which has had prohibition of an exceptionally strict kind for all of their employes since long before the eighteenth amendment was adopted. It is a sore temptation to linger over his testimony, but Mrs. Strawbridge, the society leader of Philadelphia, has removed his scalp so neatly and completely that there isn't

neatly and completely that there isn't a tuft of hair left to pull. Teachers Testify to Conditions.

"Witnesses, having in mind that small but prominent part of the people called society, say with great exaggeration that the young people are drinking more than ever, while at Atlantic City 10,000 school teachers from all over the country testify that everything is cleaner and better in this respect than in the old days. Incidentally, 10,000,000 roll, 12,000,000 young people have come to the voting age since prohibition was adopted and yet the dry majority in Congress grows larger."

adopted and yet the dry majority in Congress grows larger."

The wets, he said, must come down to earth and see what the facts are and what the job that faces them is.

"The first big fact in the case is that at least 75 per cent of the members of the Lower House are dry and that the majority has been growing with every congressional election," Taft asserted.

"How do the wets explain it?"

Graham Interrupts Testimony.

Chairman Graham once interrupted Tafk's testimony to ask what the wit-ness meant when he referred to straw votes being conducted by wets in

votes being conducted by wets in schools.

"The straw votes always have been voluntary on the part of the schools concerned," Graham said.

"Oh, no," Taft rejoined. "Why, there is a group up in a small Connecticut town waiting to tomahawk me right now. However, I'll be glad to discuss straw votes with you later."

"No, that won't be necessary." Graham, a wet, said. "We are merely looking for facts in this hearing and not for arguments and theory."

Taft said that while his brother had

or arguments and theory."

Taft said that while his brother had been opposed to prohibition, he became convinced that the eighteenth amend-ment and supporting laws were beyond

repeal.
"The only two public utterances which
I can recall," he continued, "were one
in regard to a proposal to allow beer
and light wines, and the other, a speech

and light wines, and the other, a speech at New Haven, at commencement, on June 20, 1923.

"Of the first, I only remember that he flatly opposed the proposition for beer and light wines.

"As for the second. I can simply offer in evidence a copy of the speech I have referred to."

law, because much as he may disagre with prohibition—I mean as a principle —he can't afford to have his opposition to prohibition impair the influence of —he can't afford to have his opposition to prohibition impair the influence of the Constitution and laws of the country or wreck the future of the society whose basis must rest upon them."

Continuing his testimony, (Horace)
Taft said, "Beer and light wines offer no solution at all," and added, "nullification cannot help." He said the wets always carried the straw votes, but when the regular elections came around "it was monotonous."

Drys, he added, did not vote in the big straw votes, and as a consequence the straw ballots did not amount to

Taft said "we all know" that of every doilar spent for a drink, 50 cents went for corruption and that the individual person, if asked as to his responsibility in the question of drinking, must give one of three answers:

Of three—"First, 'Let the country go to the devil. I am going to have my drink.'

"The second is 'I regard the small."

"The second is, 'I regard the small amount of personal liberty involved as so important that I would rather corrupt all the officials and undermine our Government than give it up."
"The third answer is, 'I will quit drinking, obey the law, and help to enforce it." "Of course," he went on, "the answer

comes very promptly that my supposi-tion is wrong and that the amendment will be repealed. That is something that must be settled by time. "We stand for the law and the Gov-

Asked About Letter to Lincoln.

Representative La Guardia, Repub-can, New York, asked about a letter he late Chief Justice had written said 50 cents of every dollar "You said 50 cents of every dollar spent for liquor today went to cor-ruption, didn't you?" La Guardia in-

quired.
"Yes," the witness answered. "Yes," the witness answered.
"Then you should have no objection
to the introduction of that letter to
Lincoln in 1918, predicting the very
things you say now exist."
"I have no objection," Horace Taft
explained. "I merely think we should
give some emphasis to my brother's
views during the last 10 years of his
life."

La Guardia then questioned the witness about articles in the Christian Science Monitor and the Congregation alist, the latter written by the Rev

Science Monitor and the Congregationalist, the latter written by the Rev. A. E. Cook of Denver, Colo., detailing dry propaganda methods. The New Yorker said he referred particularly to activities of the Law Enforcement League of Boston.

Representative Stobbs, Republican, Mass., interrupted to ask how many of the Chief Justice's predictions in the letter to Lincoln had been realized.

"I talked the matter over with my brother, who always laughed at me as a reformer," the witness answered, "and we agreed that there were many advantages as well as disadvantages.

"I would say, though, that the advantages and disadvantages of prohibition are about equal."

Relating the conversation with a Yale dean, Taft said that he had been told that "prohibition is a godsend to Yale," and that youths now were dismissed for drunkenness when previously they had "to number a religence in the work." "to punch a policeman in the eye or

Expects Only Improvement.

"If conditions become worse than they are now would you favor retaining prohibition?" La Guardia asked.
"Oh, I think we can expect nothing but improvement," Tat responded.
La Guardia asked about "those who praise prohibition, talk about the evils of drinking and then go home and take a nip themselves."

of drinking and then go nome and take a hip themselves."
"Oh," Taft smilingly replied, "You can massacre the hypocrites all you please, but you must remember that all hyprcrites aren't all on one side."

the world."
Representative Celler, Democrat, New York, a wet, got an answer of "yes" to a question of whether he thought he had failed in his attempt to get graduate students of the Taft School to favor prohibition. When Celler asked about the straw vote taken by the Yale Review. Taft replied:

Review, Taft replied:
"It doesn't take much to make the Review take a straw vote."

Credits Prohibition With Presperity.

Answering another question by Celler, Taft explained he would attribute a "large proportion" of present prosperity to prohibition.

Following Mr. Taft, Jenkins presented Evangeline Booth's statement to the committee which declared that prohibition had brought about improvement in the social order in the country, although its enforcement was lax.

"Social loss and wreckage is immeasurably easier with drink than without it, and restoration to paths of virtue is a much simpler problem now that drink is banished," Comdr. Booth's statement said.

statement said. The statement said that the condition of Comdr. Booth's health prevented her personal appearance, and added, "but you will find my representative, Col. Jenkins, competent to answer any reasonable question that has any bearing upon this matter."

ing upon this matter."

Comdr. Booth's brief took issue with a statement, presented previously to the committee by a wet advocate, purported to have been made by Col. William S. Barker, formerly of the northern division of the Salvation Army, to the effect that since prohibition the ages of the girls who had to be rescued by the Salvation Army were younger than in pre-prohibition days.

The brief quoted a telegram from Col. Barker to Comdr. Booth, describing his statement as "grossly distorted, and

Col. Barker to Comdr. Booth, describing his statement as "grossly distorted, and a fair illustration of the dishonest practices to which the liquor interests will descend in their efforts to legalize the liquor traffic again in this country."

"The assertion that I made a statement that girls 13 and 14 years of age are in our rescue home through drinking liquor is entirely false," Barker's telegram read.

"I was asked what effect the great war had had upon young people and I answered that the young people seemed to have more freedom, and the increasing use of automobiles permitted familiarity in out-of-the-way places, and that we had noticed that girls were coming to our rescue homes at a younger age. This condition could in no way be traced to the use of liquor.

"My experience at home, and observations abroad, is that prohibition has been an inestimable benefit to this country, and I pray that America shall never go back."

never go back."

Comdr. Booth's statement said that in 1914 the average age of the girl under the care of the Salvation Army was 23, while the present average is

in evidence a copy of the speech I have referred to."

This speech after some discussion was placed in the committee record. In part, that address read:

Not Patriotic to Disobey.

"When a two-thirds majority of Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures adopt a constitutional amendment, and a majority of each House of Congress passes a law to enforce it, the rules of the game of popular government are that all living under that government must obey. It is not patriotic, it is not sportsmanlike to evade or disobey."

"I am appealing to such a man," it is not patriotic, it is not sportsmanlike to evade or disobey."

"I am appealing to such a man," it is said it enother places with a said it enother places wi

and seldom has drink anything to do with the breakdown."
She added that since there were fewer subjects returning for second and third lapses, the age average of those received naturally was lower. "The greater freedom and the wide use of the automobile," the statement went on, "are, according to our record, a fruitful source today of youthful misconduct, but the girls, having to be handled as a consequence are a yery long dled as a consequence, are a very long way from the unfortunate type whose persons were public, and whose mart was very frequently the saloon or its adjacent parlors.

Holds Restoration Simpler.

"Every woman officer in charge of ou nity and rescue work are unalterably committeed to the prohibition course as bringing a most important contribu-tion toward the solving of the girl problem. Social loss and wreckage is

problem. Social loss and wreckage is immeasurably easier with drink than without it and restoration to paths of virtue is a much simpler problem now that drink is banished."

The commander's brief dealt with the work of the Salvation Army in many cities, and asserted that notwithstanding the "lax enforcement of the present law" even in New York a crowd of 1,000 drunken men, formerly common in preprohibition days, could not be found because "they are not there."

"It is freely acknowledged that there is much illicit drinking, and I quite believe that some of the stuff is vile beyond expression, but all the same."

yond expression, but all the same." Comdr. Booth's statement said, "the Comdr. Booth's statement said, "the vast army of broken and debased men have emerged into a cleaner and nobler type. Don't let us deceive ourselves."

In Salvation army hotels in the preprohibition days, the statement said, between 25 and 33 per cent of the men in them were under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but during a recent smallpox scare in Calicago, it added, 500 men in a hotel were vaccinated and not one of them was found to be under the influence of drink. "Almost overnight at the coming of prohibition," the statement continued, "a change was noticed and conditions entirely reversed. The 10-cent flop is entirely reversed. The 10-cent flop is discarded for the 35-cent room and the guest had the wherewithal to pay his way."

Bowery Conditions Better

Bowery workers in New York, the statement said, "still declare without the slightest hesitation that conditions are fully 70 per cent better in every way than before the prohibition law was enacted."

Comdr. Booth's statement said that three years are she conducted an inmaintained by the Salvation Army for men in the Eastern section and that replies from 51 were that "the men were much improved in their capacity to work, and only four failed to note such definite, advancement."

efinite advancement."

A more recent canvass of their intitutions in all sections of the country. she wrote, showed that "without excep-tion, my officers maintain their warm tion, my omcers maintain their warm support of the prohibition policy be-cause of the indisputable benefits that this continues to confer upon the men who were formerly the worst victims of the drink's devastating blight."

MAN, REPORTED TRYING TO ESCAPE, IS SHOT BY OFFICER

(Continued From First Page.)

ing the charge, but that he had refused to sign it.

Detective Burke later arrested George

ouis Hunnel, 33, who gave his address s Plainfield, N. J., who is said to have seen in the apartment with the girls at the time.

Miss Foster and Frances O'Breen, 21,
who lives in the apartment with her,
were booked as witnesses. Official Action Withheld.

Official Action Withheld.

All of the witnesses in the case were brought to Inspector Bean's office this morning and questioned at length. They are being brought back this afternoon for further questioning. Pending the outcome of the second quiz, no official action has been taken as to suspending Swartzel. Inspector Bean said he would not recommend that Gravelly be suspended, since the evidence seemed to

By th: Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—Dr.
Max Mason, president of the Rockefeller
Foundation and former president of the
University of Chicago, believes the time
wi'l come when university students will
be so intent upon acquiring knowledge
that it will be necessary for physicians
to watch them and prevent them from
studying too hard.

"Students of the future will attend
college to obtain certain definite kinds
of knowledge to fit them for a specific
function of life," Dr. Mason said. "They
will come to learn, and nobody can stop

will come to learn, and nobody can stop them. They will have the opportunity of listening to a lecture every week or two, and the remainder of their time they will be allowed to study."

D. C. STUDENTS RANK HIGH

Two Washington graduates of Swarthmore College, Winona Von Ammon, 3849 Legation street, and Thomas M. Brown, 1622 Twenty-ninth street, have been awarded fellowships for graduate study in 1930-31, it was announced at the college today.

The awards, known as the Joshua Lippincott Fellowships, carry stipends of \$600 for a year's study and are open to graduates of Swarthmore of at least a year's standing. Both Miss Von Ammon and Brown graduated in June, 1929.

1929.

C. Lawrence Haines og Linton, Md., won the John Lockwood Fellowship of \$600, and the Hannah A. Leedon Fellowship of \$500 went to Elizabeth D. Hormann of Pottsville, Pa.

FLYER FACES CHARGE

Accused of Violating Neutrality Laws in Mexican Revolt.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., March 19 (P).—Clark M. Carr, an aviator, charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws by piloting a plane across the Mexican border to aid revolutionists about a year ago, was free today on \$1,000 bond, pending trial.

Carr was arrested late yesterday and arraigned here before a United States commissioner. He declined to make any statement. The aviator is a son of the late Capt. Frank M. Carr, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Graduate
McCormick Medical Glasses Fitted
Eyes Examined DR. CLAUDE S. SEMONES **Eyesight Specialist** Phone National 0721 469-410 McLachlen Bids. 10th and G Sts. N.W. HABAUMESON

MAtional 616 EST.N.W

DIES AT AGE OF 82

British Statesman Is Unable to Ward Off Attacks of Long Illness.

(Continued From First Page.)

secretary for Ireland, first lord of th admiralty, foreign secretary, prime minister and member of innumerable government missions and committees, the Earl of Balfour's political life spanned by a good margin the latter years of the

by a good margin the latter years of the reign of Queen Victoria down through the reign of King Edward VII and through more than 15 years of the reign of King George.

He was most famous perhaps for the sol-called Balfour note, in which Great Britain renounced all post-war debts in continental Europe, both from her allies and Germany, beyond what was needed to pay her own debts in America, and by the Balfour declaration of British policy in Pelestine, which set that country aside as a home for repatriated Jevs.

Macdonald Pays Tribute. Prime Minister Masdonald, informed almost at once of the earl's death, declared: "It is the end of a long, useful life and the whole nation will unite in re- expressing its regret and in paying it tribute."

The earl was 81 years old last July and he played tennis right up to that birthday. A most notable characteristic was an almost unlimited capacity to remember. He frequently astonished friends with recollections of the most trivial trained in the content of the most trivial trained in the content of the most trivial trained in the content of the most trivial trained are trivial. s friends with recollections of the most trivial incidents in his long career.

Arthur James Balfour was created the first Earl of Balfour of 1922 and holds besides the title Viscount Traprain of Whittingehame.

When the end came Lord Balfour was writing the finishing pages of his autobiography, in which will be revealed the thoughts and opinions of the scholar all the world once knew as "A. J."

as "A. J."

The Earl of Balfour is succeeded by his brother Gerald, at whose house he died. Lord Balfour was created an Earl and Viscount Traprain after the Washington Conference in 1921 and 1922. He also was made a knight of the Gaster but seldom afterward and the Caster but seldom after the Caster but seldom after

the Garter, but seldom afterward appeared in public roles. King Expresses Regret

He was president of the British Academy from 1921 to 1928, but his time was given largely to his autobiography. His last state duty was attendance as lord president of the council at the privy council held last May 10 at Craigweil House, Bognor. King George then signed the document dissolving Parliament and bringing about the general election which threw Ramsay Mac-

election which threw Ramsay Macdonald into power.

King George sent the following message to Gerald Balfour:

"The death of Lord Balfour will evoke throughout the empire and in many parts of the world feelings of deep sorrow, which the Queen and I fully share. It is a national loss of a great statesman, the last of Queen Victoria's ministers. I shall treasure his memory as a lifelong friend, a great and charming personality, a wise and trusted counselor."

Called an Aristocrat.

Balfour was once characterized as "an aristocrat who entered Parliament to protect the privileges of his caste and to taste the joys of intellectual mastery. Philosopher as well as statesman, it has been said of him that "he was never so happy as when discussing some new guess at the nature of matter or the nature of the soul."

As first lord of the admiralty in the coalition was capinet (1915-16) foreign.

saves. An excited gentleman scolds had the assurance to exhort the people to obey the law and insist on its enforcement. Let us hope that the President will watch his step.

"Most of the wet witnesses agree the hypocrites all you must remember that all hypocrites are held the President will watch his step.

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"Most of the wet witnesses agree the hypocrites all you must remember that all hypocrites are held hypocrites are not all hypocrites are not active of the great industry of agriculture proves that the farmers are being ruined because of the lack of demand for the grains from which the drinkables are made.

"The wets have had the difficulty of facing the overwhelming testimony of economists and heads of great industrial concerns to the effect that prohibition has been of immense benefit to their industries and worth billions of dollars a year to the country, a sum so large as to make the cost of enforcement and the loss in taxes negligible. In answer to this they have put on the stand as one of their witnesses."

"The wets have had the difficulty of facing the overwhelming testimony of conomists and heads of great industrial concerns to the effect that prohibition has been of immense benefit to their industries and worth billions of the world."

Representative Celler, Democrat, New York, a wet, got an answer of "yes" to their industries and worth billions of the Tatt School to favor prohibition. When Celler asked in the prohibition of the favor prohibition were not indicate he had acted properly in all respector. Although Gravelly is assigned to the third precinct and the affair took place in the eight precinct, Inspector William S. Shelby explained that Burke hid descented the world."

Rafts tord of the second quiz, no official sation has to suspended, since the evidence seemed to the straw took taken in the evidence seemed to the favor make the cook promise of the straw took that there is more to recently.

"If own scenter the hypocri

signed, and within a fortnight David Lloyd George, at the head of a coalition ministry, had succeeded him and named Balfour as his secretary of state for for-

eign affairs. Helped Heal Angle-U. S. Rift.

Helped Heal Anglo-U. S. Rift.

As foreign secretary Balfour came to the United States at the head of the British high commission, almost at the hour America was declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany. The purpose of the envoys, as well as that of similar allied commissions sent here, was to assist the United States in determining the scope of her co-operation with men, money and munitions. Balfour visited President Wilson, addressed both houses of Congress and, by his picture of conditions abroad as well as by his eloquence, did much, it was said, "to help heal the breach of 141 years between the United States and England."

Balfour's skill as an international diplomatist was shown at the peace table. China had helped the allies in the war and yet, when the peace treaty came to be drafted, Shantung, one of China's richest provinces and the birthplace of Confucius, was awarded to Japan. The Chinese blamed Balfour and declared that it bore out what a critic had said of him: "Charm he

Desire for Winter **Home Brings Man** One Behind Bars

By the Associated Press.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 19.

Anthony Charles, lately of Moline,
Ill., found himself in need of a
Winter home about two weeks
ago. He located one and moved
in. For a brief time he lived the
life of a millionaire, all except the
diet, which in his case consisted
for the whole two weeks of cheese
and bread. He slept in a fourteenth centruy bed. His windows
gave him a good view of the exclusive Winter colony.

clusive Winter colony.

Now he has another Winter home. The beds are iron ones. So are the bars he has to look through to get any view at all.

Charles' Winter home belonged to Mrs. W. L. Koehne of Chicago.

lusive charm. He smiles upon his friends and leaves them to the wolves.'
At 26 Balfour entered the House of At 26 Balfour entered the House of Commons. Everyone was surprised when a few years after his arrival at Westminster he joined forces with the conservative rebel element known as the Fourth Party. Meantime, Balfour was obtaining an insight into the trade government by acting as private secretary to Lord Salisbury, secretary for foreign affairs.

Took Stern Steps in Ireland. After the Liberals had had a long lease of power, Balfour was appointed in 1885 a member of the Salisbury Conservative government, but not of the cabinet as president of the local govmonths until the Liberals under Glad-stone again threw out the Conserva-tives, who, however, turned the tables on their opponents once more in the same year, 1886, when Balfour became,

on their opponents once more in the same year, 1886, when Balfour became, firstly, secretary for Scotland and then chief secretary for Ireland.

Ireland at this time, 1887, was in a state of chaos. The "reign of terror" was in full force. Balfour suppressed the disorders by abolishing trial by jury. The people of Ireland detested the new administrator and many were the threats against "bloody Balfour," but he went on until he bagan to display threats against "bloody Bailour," but he went on until he bagan to display the milder side of his character. He evolved the plan of compulsory land purchase for the tenant farmers, whose rebellion had been the outcome of many years of rack-renting and absentee landlordism, and he introduced a sys-tem of light railroads to assist them in disposition of their produce.

An action which did much to strength-An action which did much to strength en the friendly feeling of the United States for the British was attributed to Balfour during his next term of office. As first lord of the treasury he was temporarily taking the place of Lord Salisbury at the foreign office when the Cuban crisis arose in 1898. Certain European powers proposed to intervene at ropean powers proposed to intervene at Washington in behalf of the right of Spain to govern her colonies in her own Spain to govern her counters in the town way. Britain was approached, but Balfour did not fall in with the plan and notified Washington that Britain would not adopt any policy which might be construed as unfriendly to the United

After Salisbury's death Balfour suc After Salisbury's death Ballour succeeded to the position of premier in 1902. In 1905 the question of tariffs rang the death knell of the Tory administration and brought about the temporary eclipse of Balfour, but the next year, 1906, he was elected a member of Parliament from the city of lenden and severed majory in that caondon and served mainly in that capacity until the outbreak of the great war in 1914 again brought his abilities as an administrator into recognition.

Visited U. S. in 1921.

Lord Balfour made his second notable visit to the United States in October, 1921, coming as head of the British delegation to the Washington Armament Conference. He took one of the ment Conference. He took one of the most prominent parts in this epochal assembly and created an excellent impression both here and in England through his efforts to co-operate with the other delegations and bring the conference to a point where actual accomplishments of international benefit could be recorded. ould be recorded.

After accepting in principle the pro-posal of Secretary Hughes for a re-duction in naval armament, and cham-pioning the French plan for a curtail-ment of land forces and armament, he used his good offices to bring the Jap-anese and Chinese delegations together anese and Chinese delegations together for a settlement of the tangled and delicate Shantung controversy, which had been used as a club in the United States Senate to keep this country out of the League of Nations.

Upon his return to England he was proposed for the peerage, largely because of his services in Washington, but he declined at first to entertain

cause of his services in Washington, but he declined at first to entertain the offer. Later, however, he was invested with the Order of the Garter, and in March, 1922, at the request of King George, he entered the House of Lords, taking the title of Earl of Balfour and Viscount Traprain of Whittingehame.

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FRANCE AND ITALY WILKINS FINDS SEA HOLD PARLEY KEY IN PLACE OF LAND

Hope to Break Present Stalemate.

LONDON, March 19.—The American delegation to the Naval Conference, sticking persistently to its slogan, "Never Say Die," met today to discuss among themselves the Franco-Italian parity stalemate.

Italian parity stalemate.

It was understood that Ambassador Morrow and Comdr. Harold Train, technical expert, who have been specially working on this situation, which threatens to cause at least partial wreckage of the conference, submitted ideas which thay thought might afford leas which they thought might afford he basis of discussion between the two European neighbors.

It is possible that these schemes will

It is possible that these schemes win ever see the light of day. The difficulty is said to be that the Americans could not with propriety volunteer their services as mediators between Italy and France, although the American delegation is understood to be hoping to be invited to intervene by one or the e invited to intervene by one or the other of the two parties.

Lunch With Americans.

Lunch With Americans.

Observers say that the big problem now is to get the French and Italians to face each other across the conference table. Neither has budged from its original stand, Italy for naval parity with Franch, which France will not concede. What the other delegations now want is to get the French and Italians to discuss any one of numerous schemes which have been figured out as a basis for possible compromise. Prime Minister Macdonald and A. V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty, had lunch at the American headquarters today, and it was assumed the Franco-Italian situation came under survey. The Americans present were Secretary Stimson, Ambassadors Dawes and Morrow and Senator Reed.

During the day there was a flurry over a report printed by the Daily Express that there had been a breach of harmony over matters connected with the American-Japanese negotiations. The prime minister was represented as having taken Secretary Stimson to task for allowing an alleged misleading impression to circulate that Tokio was ready to accept a settlement proposition, and that there was likelihood of a three-power agreement should the Franco-Italian problem prove unsolvable.

An American spokesman character.

An American spokesman character ized this as "simply foolish," while Prime Minister Macdonald specially directed the British spokesman to deny the story. The spokesman told news-paper men that the report was "abso-lutely and gratuitously false."

Reed Met Ambassador.

Another report, circulated by a Brit-ish news agency, that Ambassador Mat-sudaira had called on Secretary Stim-son to warn him of an impending re-jection by Tokio of the American terms and to give notice of Japanese counter-proposals, also met with emphatic American denial. American denial.

As a matter of fact, it was authoritatively stated, it was Senator Reed and not Secretary Stimson who met the Japanese Ambassador and they did not discuss the question of Tokio's approval or disapproval of the Japanese-American delegations' agreement. They discussed the Franco-Italian situation, the Japanese being interested from an in-

cussed the Franco-Italian situation, the Japanese being interested from an informative viewpoint.

Tokio's reply, it was surmised in American quarters, will be in by the latter part of the week. No surprise will be caused if the Tokio government should ask its delegation to try for more 8-inchegun cruisers, which, it is forecast, would be refused by the Americans. Tokio would then be informed, and the opinion is expressed in conference circles that the Japanese government would not be inclined to push the matter further.

HEARING ON GAS MERGER

Utilities Commissioner Calls Public Meeting on Bill.

The bill to authorize a merger of the Washington & Georgetown Gaslight Cos. will be the subject of a public hearing called by the Public Utilities Commission for Monday, March 31 at 10 o'clock in room 102, District Building.

Americans Submit Ideas in Water Covers Area in Which Antarctica Was Thought to Extend.

> By the Associated Press.
>
> NEW YORK, March 19.—Sir George Hubert Wilkins, Arctic and Antarcti explorer, returned today from his fourth expedition to Antarctica with the inwhere it had been supposed the Ant-arctic continent extended. With him were his two pilots, Parker Cramer of Clarion, Pa., and Al Cheeseman of

Ciarion, Pa., and Al Cheeseman of Winnipeg, and his mechanic, Orville Porter of Detroit.

Behind Charcot Land, he said, the Stefansson Straits, found by him last year, continue into sea water, "pushing back the Antarctic continent" about eight degrees.

On his expedition last year, Sir George found that the last year, Sir ght degrees.

On his expedition last year, Sir eorge found that the land discovered etween 60 and 70 west and 62 and 72

south, was an archipelago and not a direct continuation of the Antarctic con-

rect continuation of the Antarctic continent, and the expedition this year further decreased the size of the South Polar continent, whose boundaries never have been definitely established. He charted about 1,200 miles of new coast line on this year's aerial expedition, and discovered five islands.

Leaving Deception Island, his southern base, on January 25 aboard the William Scoresby, a ship owned by the British colonial office, Sir George cruised as far south as 70.10. There he took off in the scaplane he had lashed to the ship's after deck, flying to 73 south and 101 west before turning back. It was on this flight he discovered that open water of Stefansson Straits continues on to the west, where land previously had been thought to exist.

CLARENCE DARROW BACK. **READY FOR DRY DEBATES**

Noted Lawyer Says He Has Been Abroad Long Enough to Learn U. S. Is Friendless.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Clarence Darrow, Chicago criminal lawyer, is back in the United States today after nine months in Europe prepared for two debates on prohibition.

Tonight he will have as his opponent United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart and on Friday night he will debate against Clarence True Wilson of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

Mr. Darrow, upon his arrival aboard the liner Saturnis, said he had been abroad long enough to learn the United States had not a friend in the world. This he held to be due to this country's insistence on repayment of war loans and the high tariff.

The debate with Senator Brookhart will be held tomorrow night at Mecca Temple. Friday night he will meet Mr. Wilson in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The topic of both debates will be "Should the Eighteenth Amendment be Repealed?"





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