WEATHER.
(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Cloudy with mild temperature followed by light rain today, colder this afternoon, much colder tonight; tomorrow fair and much colder. Temperatures—Highest, 79, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 52, at 5:30 a.m. yesterday. Full report on page B-4.

(AP) Means Associated Press.

The Sunday Star

WITH DAILY EVENING EDITION

Subscriber or Newsstand Copy
Not for Sale by Newsboys

No. 1,565—No. 33,192. Entered as second class matter post office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1935—106 PAGES.

FIVE CENTS IN WASHINGTON AND SUBURBS | TEN CENTS ELSEWHERE

HITLER TEARS UP TREATY, ORDERS ARMY OF 500,000; ALLIES STUDY REPRISALS

Versailles Pact Violation by Others Charged in Resuming Compulsory Military Service.

FUEHRER REAFFIRMS PACIFIC INTENTIONS IN BURSTING TIES

France's Action in Introducing Two-Year Obligatory Training Requires Move, Says Chancellor.

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 16.—The German government, declaring Germany no longer obligated under the Versailles treaty, today announced approximate quadrupling of its regular army.

(Under the Versailles treaty, signed at the end of the World War, Germany's armaments are sharply restricted and her standing army limited to 100,000 men.)

Simultaneously Chancellor Adolf Hitler, lashing out bitterly at rearmament over Europe, disclosed that the cabinet, in decreeing compulsory military service in the Reich, answered the French move increasing the term of army conscript service to two years.

Consists of 12 Army Corps.

The cabinet's decree provided that Germany's future peacetime army shall consist of 12 army corps of three divisions each, or 36 devisions in all. It will number, according to semi-official estimates, from 325,000 to 480,000.

(A dispatch from London said Hitler bluntly told Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, that the German Army will number 500,000 men.)

Der Fuehrer, reiterating Germany's peaceful intentions, said her national safety demanded an increased army.

Hits Others' Violations.

He cited rearmament throughout Europe, assailed violation of the Versailles pact on the part of other powers and said "under these conditions Germany had to take the necessary measures to put an end to her defenselessness."

Rushing back to Germany from Berchtesgaden to shepherd the "big army" decree through the cabinet's secret early morning meeting, the chancellor issued an impassioned appeal to the German people, saying Germany is compelled to take her military fate in her own hands.

"When Germany laid down her arms and submitted to humiliating conditions in 1918," he said, "she hoped to serve humanity.

"* * * Only because Germany expected that general international disarmament would follow in the wake of Germany's disarmament was she willing to destroy her vast military equipment.

No Pacification Resulted.

"No real pacification followed, yet Germany fulfilled all the inter-allied conditions."

Germany, the leader said, "had the right to ask that the others disarm" because she herself was disarmed and because the "Versailles treaty obligated the others to disarm."

Other European nations, however, "disregarded our pleas," the chancellor continued, "and the world resounded again with cries of war."

He recalled Germany's willingness to enter discussions of pacific plans, "defeated by other nations," and said "the equality promised us in December, 1932 (when other powers decided to recognize Germany's right to theoretical equality provided an acceptable treaty was negotiated), was also rendered illusory."

"The new (Nazi) government, therefore, found itself unable to continue in the League of Nations and in the Disarmament Conference." * * *

"One National Aim."

Protesting that "the German government has but one moral and national aim: To safeguard the world's peace," der Fuehrer said:

"In an historically almost unprecedented manner, we brought about political and military sacrifices, yet to our regret the rearmament of the rest continued apace.

"Thus Soviet Russia alone has a peace army of 960,000 men. Similar measures have been taken by other nations."

The French government's action in introducing two-year compulsory military training, Hitler said, was the last warning that Germany henceforth must look out for herself.

Declaring "there is no longer any purpose in keeping the German people in ignorance of what the government is doing," der Fuehrer asserted "Germany wishes to safeguard her territorial integrity and command inter-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

German Arms Move Held Equal Breach Of U. S. Peace Pact

BY CONSTANTINE BROWN.

Grave concern was expressed last night in Washington official circles over the formal decision of the German government to throw the Versailles treaty into the junk heap, by creating a German peace strength army of nearly 500,000 men.

Germany's action also constituted a violation of the German-American peace treaty, which embodies practically all the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, thus giving this country the right to object.

The State Department is watching the situation closely, not because this new German Army may constitute a danger to the United States, but principally because of possible repercussions in France, Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

For the first time in many years, officials admit the consequences of the new German move might precipitate a serious crisis in Europe and possibly throughout the world.

U. S. Stand Undecided.

Whether the United States Government will take a definite stand on the German rearmament has not been decided.

President Roosevelt, who is remaining over the week end in Washington, summoned State Department officials to his desk shortly after word of the action reached the Capital.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Borah of Idaho, ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, saw nothing in the German move for the United States to "get excited about," according to the Associated Press.

"Those whom we most sympathize with are the taxpayers of Germany," Borah added. "There seems to be a determined purpose upon the part of all Europe to bury their people under armaments.

"Whatever else happens or doesn't happen, one thing is certain—the masses of Europe will be impoverished that much more."

U. S. Policy Neutrality.

While the policy of this Government is to maintain the strictest neutrality regarding Europe's affairs, it is believed in diplomatic quarters that if an American protest would carry any weight in Berlin such a protest would be made.

The policy of the United States during the past 15 years has been to bring about a reduction of armaments. While there is no hope under the present circumstances to achieve this by an understanding among nations, the American Government is still concerned—on the surface at least—in preventing the present mad armament race, in which every European power is concerned. The latest action of the German government is bound to bring about not only increased military activities in all countries in Europe, but will serve to heighten the present

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7.)

FRANCE CONSULTS SIGNERS OF PACT ON GERMAN MOVE

British Hold Superiority, Not Equality, in Arms Is Inspiration.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 16.—France tonight started consultation with other signatories of the Versailles Treaty concerning German institution of compulsory military service.

French diplomats at European capitals were ordered to get immediately in touch with the governments to which they are accredited to discuss what steps, if any, shall be taken.

It appeared the whole question of the strength of France's Army, believed to have been settled in the Chamber of Deputies' vote increasing the Army period of service to two years, might be thrown wide open as a result of the German action.

France's Army 600,000.

France's Army theoretically numbers 600,000 men, of which at least one-third are stationed in the colonies. If Germany maintains the 600,000 men which French Army men believe she has, she has 50 per cent more men on the continent.

If conscript forces be added to the present Reichswehr, it was suggested in some quarters that the army might reach such a size as to arouse French fears and result in demands for further increase in the French Army through still longer service.

The German government's action led France to picture Europe again in two armed camps, struggling for the balance of power, just as before the devastating World War.

The elaborate set-up of anti-war and mutual assistance pacts has been definitely wrecked, officials said privately.

The government for the moment was silent on its policy, while Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and his cabinet minister consulted.

Capitals Linked by Phone.

A telephone network hooking up London, Rome, Brussels and the Little Entente with Paris brought "grave" comments from the other capitals.

War was openly discussed in the chamber at midnight by the government opposition when Flandin was forcing through his two-year military service plan, to which Hitler today gave defiant reply.

The very sequence of events in 1913 was recalled. In January of that year Germany suddenly ordered its army increased, and on August 7, 1913, the French Parliament voted extension of its military service from two to three years.

Economies have trimmed ministerial expenses, but France's 1935 national defense budget slightly exceeded previous budgets. It totaled 12,000,000,000 francs, part of which goes to rebuild aviation, modernize and motorize the army, extend western fortifications and store up ammunition reserves.

SUPERIORITY HELD AIM

British Cabinet Committee to Discuss Move Today.

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—Germany shocked all Europe today by assuming the equality she had long demanded, evoking an official British pronouncement that Germany has

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)

UTILITY INVESTORS NAME D. C. DELEGATE

Kansans Elect Former Gov. Clyde M. Reed to Act at Bill Hearing.

By the Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 16.—Two hundred Kansas investors in public utilities securities voted today to send a representative to Washington to represent them during hearing on the Rayburn utility bill, pending in Congress. They asked former Gov. Clyde M. Reed to act for them.

William A. Biby, who called the meeting, said that in addition to the 200 persons at the meeting he held proxies from 1,500 other persons. The meeting was called for th announced purpose of protecting interests of investors in connection with pending legislation.

British "Peace Vote" Demands End of Private Arms Plants

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 16.—A far-reaching "peace ballot" caused Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's administration increasing embarrassment today as returns passed the 3,000,000 mark.

No peace movement since the war has caused so much bitterness, observers say. Launched by the League of Nation's Union, it is now sponsored by 38 national organizations.

It has the support of the Labor Party, Co-operative Union, Trades Union Congress, Jewish Community, Jewish Peace Society, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., National Liberal Federation, National Council of Women and various church, women's and workers' organizations.

Questions on the ballots, which are carefully guarded in an effort to allow only one copy to reach every person over 18 years of age in every British household, are:

1. Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?

2. Are you in favor of an all-around reduction of armaments by international agreement?

3. Are you in favor of the all-around abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?

4. Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?

5. Do you consider that if a nation insists on attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) economic and non-military measures? (b) if necessary military measures?

Here are the percentage figures: For the League, 97.2; for disarmament, 92.8; for abolition of naval and military aircraft, 85.5; for abolition of private arms plants, 93.3; for security by non-military measures, 94.1; for security by military measures if necessary, 72.9.

PAPER SAYS WHITNEY DENIED STOCK POST

Reports Fight in Prospect on Nomination of Gay as President.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Daily News says Richard Whitney, "who bore the brunt of the Senate's attack on the New York Stock Exchange," has been denied "renomination as president of that multimillion-dollar body."

"A little-known member of the Stock Exchange," says the News, "has been unanimously nominated to succeed him, and the injured feelings of Whitney threatened to drive him into a wide-open split with those who turned him down."

The man the News says has been selected by the Nominating Committee is Charles R. Gay. Never has the selection of a nominee by the committee been questioned in the past.

"But Whitney, five times president, has indicated he will not yield his office without a fight," the paper says.

U. S. AGENT SHOT IN RAID ON STILL

First Blood Shed in Big Crime Drive—Plant Dynamited.

First blood flowed in the Treasury's Nation-wide crime war yesterday during a gun battle between Federal raiders and a mountain moonshiner about 10 miles from Leesburg, Va.

George Kirkpatrick of Fairfax, Va., investigator for the Treasury's alcohol tax unit, was shot down in a blast of shotgun fire from a white moonshiner barricaded behind his own barrels at an apple brandy still. The assailant escaped.

The wounded man was carried more than a mile through the dense woods and taken to Loudoun County Hospital at Leesburg, where he was treated for wounds in his chest and left arm. Late last night his condition was believed not to be serious.

Meantime, with a roar of exploding dynamite, another bootleg still making rye whisky was blown into bits in a deep swamp woods near Morgantown, Md., by alcohol tax investigators. Two colored operators were arrested.

Local Seizure Probed.

In Washington, the Federal men continued their investigation into the circumstances surrounding the seizure Friday night at Twelfth street and Florida avenue northeast of a truck load of 243 cases of whisky. The driver, Lee Cochran, believed to be of Baltimore, and a colored helper were arrested. The whisky is being tested by a Federal chemist to determine whether it is genuine or an imitation of a well known brand. Cochran is being held for investigation, but no charge has been placed against him.

Investigating the Capital's retail liquor dealers, alcohol tax agents yesterday cited 79 for alleged violation of various excise tax regulations. A total of 550 was investigated.

Throughout the country, the six enforcement agencies of the Treasury pushed forward their battle against many kinds of law violators, driving the total number of arrests during the last three days far above 2,000. Officials feel arrests will reach 3,000.

Results Please Morgenthau.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was jubilant, and indicated the anti-crime drive would be continued indefinitely.

A wide variety of contraband was being seized, including illicit stills, narcotics, lottery tickets, silk tapestries, smuggled live stock, automobiles, cabin cruisers, spurious Canadian liquor stamps and counterfeiting plants.

The spectacular gun battle in which Kirkpatrick was shot down took place in an isolated section below Negro Mountain in Loudoun County.

Kirkpatrick, who formerly worked at the Capitol here, was one of a raiding party which came upon the still in full operation. A colored lookout sounded the alarm as Federal officers came in view. Immediately a shotgun appeared above a barricade of barrels that barred approach to the still and opened fire. Kirkpatrick fired once, but his gun jammed and the moonshiner blazed away, dropping Kirkpatrick to the ground.

Exchange Shots With Moonshiner.

The wounded man's companions—Clyde Saunders, Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board inspector; Federal Officer Maurice Rosenberg of Alexandria, and Deputy Sheriff Paul Alexander—rushed to Kirkpatrick's aid. They exchanged shots with the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

ETHIOPIA ASKS LEAGUE TO SETTLE PROBLEM

Decision as to Guilt in Aggressions Would Determine Indemnities and Apologies.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, March 16.—Ethiopia has placed the question of its differences with Italy in the lap of the League of Nations, Negradas Gadre Yesus, the African country's Minister to Rome, said tonight.

Yesus announced he had just received a cable from Emperor Haile Selassie stating that the Ethiopian Minister to Geneva had been instructed to place the problem before the League once again.

This involves demanding a League decision as to whether Italy or Ethiopia is guilty of aggression, it was explained, in the Ualual and other border indigents and which state should be subjected to indemnities and formal apologies (demanded by Italy).

Mercury Hits 79, But More Cold Is Due Tonight

Hottest March 16 in 20 Years' Record—Rain Is Forecast.

Yesterday was the hottest March 16 Washington has had in 20 years, but it won't be long until the temperature is down around the freezing mark again, according to the Weather Bureau. This probably won't keep today from being pleasant, however.

At noon yesterday the reading was above 73 degrees. At 2 o'clock the thermometer read 78. The peak was reached at 3 p.m. with a reading of 79 degrees. The high temperatures continued until well into the evening, dropping to 78 at 4, 75 at 5, 73 at 6 and 71 at 7.

The hottest March day on record at the Weather Bureau was March 23, 1907. The temperature then reached 93.

For today, the Bureau forecast a cloudy day "with mild temperatures, followed by light rains and lower temperatures" tonight. Late this afternoon the temperature is expected to begin a gradual drop until near freezing will be reached by daybreak tomorrow.

CAPITAL MARKET THAW INDICATED

Record in New Security Issues Is Seen as Definite Sign.

By the Associated Press.

A record total in new security issues during the life of the Securities Commission—$120,500,000 since March 1—yesterday caused Robert E. Healy of the S. E. C. to predict the long-frozen capital market had begun to thaw out.

The Roosevelt administration has been watching for such signs with a hopeful earnestness. Many economists have asserted a revival of the securities market is essential to recovery.

The total thus far in March was larger than for all of January and February and was larger, also, than for any similar period since the securities act of 1933 became effective.

$200,000,000 Figure Seen.

Officials were wary of predictions as to figures in the future, but privately some of them said that the March total would reach $200,000,000 at least.

"I think," Healy said, "that the showing for early March is definite evidence that the trend in financing is going to continue and that there is substantial ground for believing the rate will be accelerated.

"It is also definite evidence that the capital markets are loosening and I do not believe it is only a spurt. Too many corporations are making inquiries at the commission for that."

Regulation Relaxed.

For months financiers claimed that the rigid rules surrounding new issues had paralyzed the securities market. Since, however, the law has been amended and regulations relaxed.

The new issues included $43,000,000 of 3.75 per cent bonds of Swift & Co., Chicago, and $45,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., California, in themselves the two largest single issues ever filed with the commission.

Views similar to those expressed by Healy have been given by Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and Commissioner James M. Landis of the commission.

WIRE FIRM WINS RIGHT TO MARYLAND PLANT

Williamsport Company Receivers Authorized to Pay $87,000 on Factory Balance.

By the Associated Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 16.—Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson today granted receivers of the Williamsport Wire Rope Co. permission to pay the balance of $87,000 necessary to take over ownership of the company's branch plant at Sparrows Point, Md.

The Maryland plant has been the property of the Beth-Mary Steel Corp., a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co. Attorneys for the Bethlehem company offered no objections to the court order.

DARROW READY FOR N.R.A. HEARING

Borah Hits Price Policy of Agency on Eve of Important Session.

By the Associated Press.

A charge by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, that N. R. A. had sanctioned "extortionate prices" last night furnished the prelude for the congressional appearance tomorrow of Clarence Darrow, arch-foe of the recovery organization.

Darrow, who headed the group which made the first investigation and critical report of N. R. A., is to appear before the Senate Finance Committee, which is inquiring into the Recovery Administration's past before deciding what to do about its future.

Borah, in a statement, said the report of the Federal Trade Commission on price fixing, under the steel code, "disclosed that the people and the Government itself are being subjected to extortionate prices, and the report says specifically that this price fixing has the sanction and the protection of the codes."

The Idaho independent, who wants to junk N. R. A., except for its provisions protecting labor, said the situation disclosed by the Trade Commission in the steel industry was "not an isolated case" and could be found in other industries.

Monopolies Feared.

He charged that a large part of the $4,880,000,000, which Congress has been asked to vote for relief, would go "into the pockets of these price-fixing monopolies" and would not "reach those whom it ought to reach."

Borah's bluntly worded statement came as administration forces were preparing argument to meet the attack they expect against N. R. A. from Darrow tomorrow.

The 77-year-old Chicago criminal lawyer and friend of the "underdog" was chairman of the Review Board which aroused Hugh S. Johnson by charging that N. R. A. fostered monopoly.

While the Roosevelt forces in the Senate did not know whether Darrow would recommend complete abandonment of N. R. A. or only a modification of its policies, they were sure he was ready to attack its effect on the small business man and were preparing to meet it.

Darrow will be followed on the stand this week by Sidney Hillman, a member of the Recovery Board, and Leon Henderson, economic advisor of the board, both of whom will be armed with statistics on operation of the law.

"Protects Price Fixing."

Borah's statement said:

"If the people could read the thorough and courageous report of the Federal Trade Commission just filed there would be no shred of doubt left as to the manner and as to the effect of price fixing as it is now carried on under the protection of the codes.

"This report discloses that the people and the Government itself are

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7.)

RAIL SALE PROTESTED

China Reasserts Her Interest in Chinese Eastern Railway.

SHANGHAI, March 16 (AP).—China's Nationalist government told the world tonight it objects to Russia's sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to "the puppet regime" (Manchoukuo).

An official spokesman said the government addressed notes to the United States, England, Japan, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal and Belgium saying "although the formal signing of the Sino-Eastern Railway transfer agreement is slated for March 22, China continues to reserve its rights and interests in the road, despite its illegal sale."

P. W. A. EXTENSION TO 1937 IN RELIEF MEASURE IS SEEN

Glass Offers Amendment to Prolong Program of Work Agency.

F. E. R. A. RETENTION FOR YEAR IS VOTED

Final Disposal of Bill Along Original Lines Is Expected This Week.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

The Senate is expected to write into the work relief bill tomorrow, a provision extending the life of the Public Works Administration until June 30, 1937.

An amendment for that purpose is pending. It was offered by Senator Glass of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and in charge of the bill. Action on the amendment was postponed yesterday afternoon at the suggestion of Senator McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, when Glass offered the two-year extension plan for P. W. A. The postponement was suggested in view of the importance of the question, because many Senators were absent, and because the Senate was anxious to take an early recess.

The Senate adopted an amendment extending for another year the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a proposal that also came from Glass.

In the original work-relief bill there was a provision giving the President authority to extend the life of any Government agency he desired up to June 30, 1937, and also to abolish governmental agencies. These powers were modified in the bill passed by the House and stricken out entirely by the Senate. It, therefore, became necessary to deal with the P. W. A. and the F. E. R. A. in some affirmative legislation unless they are to pass out of existence next June. The Glass amendments were offered for that purpose.

Acceptance Is Seen.

While Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department, P. W. A. administrator, has been criticized by some members of Congress who have been unable to obtain jobs and projects for which they asked, he has the confidence of a great many Senators and House members. The amendment to give the P. W. A. another two years of life is expected to prevail. Provision for establishment of the P. W. A. was carried in the national industrial recovery act, which expires next June 16. The N. R. A. which was provided for in the same bill, is the subject of proposed legislation now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee.

There has been much speculation regarding the set-up which will handle the $4,880,000,000 carried in the relief bill. When the bill was about to be taken up in the House, the word went out that the President himself would allocate the funds. At the time there were demands from some disgruntled members that Ickes be not placed in charge of the money spending. An impression was allowed to gain ground that Admiral Peoples, head of the procurement division of the Treasury Department, would play a prominent part in carrying out the work-relief program. However, if the P. W. A. is continued for another two years and Ickes continues as administrator, the funds which are expended for some of the projects would naturally be handled through that agency, it was said last night. Furthermore, the P. W. A. has a great mass of work to complete, and money to spend from the original appropriation made for it in 1933.

Slash to Be Considered.

Immediately following the P. W. A. matter, in the consideration of the work-relief bill, will come an amendment which Senator Adams of Colorado, Democrat, has offered, proposing to reduce the total appropriation from $4,880,000,000 to $2,880,000,000. Adams obtained from the Senate unanimous consent that his amendment should be taken up as soon as the Glass amenoment is out of the way.

The proposal to cut the relief fund deeply has gained ground since Adams began his fight in the Appropriations Committee to slice $2,000,000,000 from the total. However, it is expected that the President will prevail in his demand for the larger sum. Spending money continues to be more popular than economy. Senator Adams will have strong support from Senators on the Democratic side, including Copeland of New York, Byrd of Virginia, Tydings of Maryland and possibly Glass, and from the Republican side also will come aid for his amendment. It is believed, however, that the progressives on both sides of the Chamber, plus the Senators who will follow the President in whatever he demands, will prove too strong, and the Adams amendment will be defeated.

Thinks Total Too Large.

In support of his proposal Adams said last night that it seemed unwise to appropriate nearly $5,000,000,000 now for relief. He does not believe

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5.)

ROOSEVELT BACKS HOPKINS IN TAKING OHIO RELIEF REINS

Gov. Davey's Campaign Committee Accused of "Corruption."

F.E.R.A. CHIEF CHARGES MEET THREAT OF LIBEL

President Declares State's Needy Must Not Suffer From "Political Chicanery."

By the Associated Press.

Backing the relief administrator's charges of "corruption" in the Ohio Relief Administration, President Roosevelt yesterday directed Harry L. Hopkins to "assume entire control" of spending Federal relief funds there.

The action struck directly at Ohio's Democratic Governor, Martin L. Davey, whose Campaign Committee, Hopkins contended, had conducted a "shake down" from firms doing business with the State Relief Administration.

Sharply Davey replied with a denial of Hopkins' charges and a dare that he come to Ohio and face prosecution for "criminal libel."

Doubts Farley Notified.

"It must be that he has completely lost his head," Davey added.

Hopkins left his office before hearing of the Ohioan's "dare" and thus had no immediate reply.

Questioned by newspaper men earlier, the F. E. R. A. chief was noncommittal regarding possibly far-reaching political implications.

"How's Postmaster General Farley feeling," he was asked.

"I don't know," Hopkins replied, asserting that he "doubted" whether the Democratic national chairman had been given advance notice of the action.

"There's no reason why he should have been," he added.

Both Republican and Democratic members of the Ohio congressional delegation preserved guarded silence. Senator Donahey, Democrat, said it was the first he had "heard of it."

Prosecution Possible.

In making public his letter to Davey, written in the sharpest of tones, Hopkins said the "evidence" collected by his investigators would be presented "immediately" to the attorney general of Ohio and to county prosecutors.

Behind him he had the President's letter, asserting that the administration would not permit the relief population of Ohio to become "the innocent victims of either corruption or political chicanery," and ordering Hopkins to go into the whole situation and "let the chips fall where they may."

In his letter the relief chief told Davey there was "incontrovertible" evidence that his Campaign Committee had solicited "in excess of $8,000" from firms doing business with the relief administration.

"The frank purpose of this shakedown, because it can be termed fairly by no other name," Hopkins said, "was to help pay off the deficit of your campaign and the expenses of your inaugural.

Ohio Is Third Case.

"The further apparent purpose was to make some of the officers of the relief administration solicit these funds in order to retain their jobs."

Ohio was the third State, and the second with a Democratic Governor, in which Hopkins has intervened. As evidence of the importance he attached to his action, he consulted the President earlier in the day although he already had authority to take over relief in any State where he considered administration unsatisfactory.

Oklahoma relief was taken over to stop Gov. William Murray from issuing relief checks bearing his name, but State administration later was restored.

Two weeks ago Davey said the Ohio State Relief Administration was "inefficient" and asked that Hopkins step in. At the same time he said Ohio could not put up the $2,000,000 a month Hopkins required as its relief contribution.

$2,000,000 Due Next Week.

Sarcastically, Hopkins retorted that Davey wanted him to "pay the whole bill," refused to take over Ohio relief, and reiterated that Ohio would not even get money for the last half of March if an additional $1,000,000 was not supplied.

When Ohio made available the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

VANDALS TRY TO LOOT TOMB OF "IRON KING"

Crypt Containing Body of Peter Donahue, California Rail Magnate, Guarded.

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Attempts to rob the tomb of Peter Donahue, San Francisco's early day "iron king," were discovered by police here today. A double guard was established at the expensive crypt containing the bodies of six members of the family.

The vandals pried loose granite slabs walling up two of the ornate caskets which contain the bodies of two small Donahue children.

Whether anything of value had been taken was not apparent to police.

Peter Donahue was a '49er and later became a financial factor in coastal railroad development.

Striped Bed Ticking Suit Idea Snarls Routine of Relief Heads

By the Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 16.—Stripes are giving Kansas officials of the F. E. R. A. spots before the eyes.

Kansas relief headquarters has received 300,000 yards of blue and white striped bed ticking from the Federal Government with instructions some of it should be made into overalls and jackets for men on relief.

After sending the ticking Federal relief authorities apparently feared the striped material would make the relief workers look like convicts. So the order came down to have the material dyed.

Dye firms said it would be expensive to dye the material, and besides, the stripes still would show up. This has all been sent on to Washington, but the F. E. R. A. has remained firm.

"If you don't want the material and won't dye it, send it back," is the inflexible order.

Kansas officials were figuring today on making some of the ticking into mattresses and maybe dyeing the rest as best they can.

Guide for Readers

PART ONE—General News, Sports.
PART TWO—Editorial, Civic Activities, Organizations, Autos, Aviation, Educational, Cross-word Puzzle.
PART THREE—Society, Fashions, Serial Story.
PART FOUR—Special Features, Amusements, Music, Radio, Books, Art Notes, Travel, Short Story, Children's Page.
PART FIVE—Finance and Classified Ads.