MAKING READY TO RENEW WAR

Both Sides Prepare for Failure to Sign Treaty

GEN. FOCH HAS HIS PLAN

War Material Removed From Territory Beyond Occupied Area—Troops Withdrawn From Allies' Bridgeheads.

Paris.—Marshal Foch and General Weygand had two conferences with Premier Clemenceau at which they discussed the question of an immediate resumption of hostilities and a concerted advance by the Allies, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

The general opinion is, the writer adds, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has committed himself too far to be able to sign the treaty. It also is believed that the Scheidemann ministry will be swept away to make room for a ministry of moderate Independent Socialists which will be joined by Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission. This ministry, it is declared, would be disposed to accept the Allied conditions, which it probably would be about July 1.

Coblenz.—The movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied areas continues, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago, when there was a hitch in peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the Allies bridgeheads is also reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfort area began. The most of this material is going in the direction of Cassel, but there are no indictions that it is being unloaded there, that city being on a line over which the Americans would advance should the Allies be ordered to move further into Germany. Beyond the Coblenz bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn for a distance of more than sixty miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete.

According to German newspapers, industrial plants, banks and civilians east of the Allies' bridgeheads are making preparations for eventualities in case Allied forces move eastward. It is reported that schools have postponed examinations, which were scheduled for this week.

Regarding the withdrawal of troops and war material from Westphalia as a precaution in case the peace negotiations should fail, the Westphalian Gazette of Bielefeld says:

"All military property in Elberfeld, Dortmund, Essen and neighboring towns is being taken to Senne, a great military depot near Paderhorn. In the Ruhr district all steps are being taken in anticipation of possible occupation. Even examinations set for this week in schools of the various villages east of the occupied zone have been postponed so that the boys can have ample time to escape internment. The City of Duisburg has paid its employes until October. The great industries and banks and other business houses have taken all necessary measures.

"The aviation school in Paderborn has been moved to Gotha, the large training camp in Sennelager is empty of soldiers, and meanwhile, for the maintenance of order the Lichtshlag Corps is in Soest and the Froendenberg corps quite a distance from the neutral zone."

WASHINGTON

Further reduction of the size of the Army to be maintained for the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed upon by the House in deciding to base appropriations upon an army of 300,000 men.

A resolution to have the Senate declare it could not concur in the League of Nations' provisions of the peace treaty as now drawn was introduced by Senator Knox (Pa.) Republican, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Major General Enoch Crowder, former provost general, who returned to Washington recently to supervise the preparation of legislation affecting the modification of the Army's court-martial procedure, will return to Cuba within a fortnight to complete his work there in connection with revision of the republic's election laws.

Relaxation of Federal laws to permit immigration and naturalization of Japanese and Chinese was urged before the House Immigration Committee by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick.

Attorney General Palmer asked Congress for a special half million dollar appropriation to carry on the hunt for anarchists, bomb-throwers and enemies of law and order.

The influenza epidemic in Alaska is reported well under control.

The Senate passed the bill amending the Railroad Control Act so as to restore the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Senate passed a bill to permit American shippers to construct ships for foreign account without first obtaining government permits.

The Shipping Board recommended to Congress that the government quit building and operating commercial ships.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $750,000,000 for deficiencies in the Railroad Administration.

An extensive cruise of the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets is planned for this fall and winter.

Learning the Mystery of Mother's Pies

SOLDIERS CLASH WITH CIVILIANS

Americans Killed in German Occupied Area

GERMANS BECOME INSOLENT

Carries With Him 485,000 Marks—Suspected Of German Sympathies And Believed To Have Gone Toward Berlin.

Coblenz. — Hostility between the American soldiers and the German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several Americans were wounded.

At 3d Army Headquarters Wednesday it was said that at least six Americans had been killed by civilians since the American troops reached the Rhine. German officials say that so far as their records go the number of Germans killed by Americans in fights during the six months of occupation total no more than five.

Incidentally the Germans admit that they are keeping a record of the treatment of civilians by the Americans, paying particular attention to encounters where the civilians contended the soldiers were to blame. In American circles the German record is called the "Red" book.

On the American side it is claimed that a fight in which Private Patrick Sheridan, a native of Ireland, who enlisted in Chicago, was shot and killed was brought about by a party of Germans who had been celebrating the Whitsuntide holidays and who attacked some Americans in the streets of Ehrenbreitstein. Witnesses agreed that Sheridan took no part in the fight, but was an innocent bystander, struck by a German bullet. The German who fired the fatal shot is being held for trial by a military commission.

In Arzbach soldiers and civilians clashed Monday night, one American being stabbed and a German sustaining a fractured skull. In other villages it was reported there had been fights with an even number of soldiers and civilians injured.

The frequency of encounters has caused General Liggett, the Third Army commander, to order the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from attacking Germans. Special measures also have been ordered for dealing with Americans caught maltreating civilians.

Reports also indicate that the Germans, in instances, are insolent and that they seize opportunities to waylay soldiers. There have been a few cases where a handful of Americans left as a rearguard in a village after the division departed for home have been maltreated by Germans who outnumbered them.

German Army and police authorities in the unoccupied territory opposite the Coblenz bridgehead have been requested by American intelligence officers to keep a lookout for an American disbursing officer who has disappeared with 485,000 marks.

The money was intended to be paid to the men of the 5th Field Artillery of the First Division, which holds the outermost post of the bridgehead. Intelligence officers have reported to 3d Army headquarters that the missing officer was suspected of entertaining German sympathies and that this had led them to believe that he had gone in the direction of Berlin. He is under bond to the United States Government.

SHRINERS SELECT PORTLAND.

1920 Convention Will Be Held On Pacific Coast.

Indianapolis.—Portland, Ore., was selected over New Orleans as the 1920 meeting place of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at the closing business session here. The vote was 335 favoring the Pacific Coast city to 122 for New Orleans.

SOLDIERS FROM RUSSIA.

First Contingent Arrives At Brest From Archangel.

Brest.—The first contingent of American soldiers being repatriated from Archangel, North Russia, arrived here on the steamer Czar. The detachment comprised the 339th Infantry. The infantrymen disembarked from the steamer for a few days' rest at Camp Pontanezan. They will proceed for the United States the coming Saturday or Sunday.

RED CROSS ON A PEACE FOOTING

Its First Task Will Be To Fight Typhus Scourge

POLAND HAS MANY CASES

The Great Machine Built Up During The War Will Not Be Allowed To Disintegrate—Council And Governors.

Paris.—Le Figaro publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Geneva stating that one of the first tasks of the newly formed League of Red Cross Societies will be to help in the alleviation of starvation in Eastern Europe and in reducing the typhus scourge in those sections of Poland which are not at war. Both of these tasks are to be undertaken at the request of and in co-operation with the Supreme Economic Council. This announcement was made by Lieutenant General Sir David Henderson, who has been appointed director general of the new league, at the Geneva meeting.

In outlining the magnitude of this initial act of mercy, which marks the transition of the Red Cross from a war footing to one of peace, as well as the amalgamation of branches in many countries to form a world-wide organization for health work, it was stated that in part of Poland alone, in which hostilities are not progressing, no less than 100,000 persons are down with typhus.

The first suggestion that the machine built up under the directing influence of the Red Cross during the war should not be allowed to disintegrate with the coming of peace was made by Mr. Henry P. Davison, of the American Red Cross and member of the great banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who is to be the chairman of the board of governors. The league is to work in co-operation with the International Committee at Geneva.

Details of the organization of the league may be summarized as follows:

1. To encourage and promote in every country a Red Cross organization devoted to the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

2. To provide an international health bureau, or clearing-house, to collect and disseminate new contributions to science and medical knowledge.

3. To provide a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities.

Control of the league is vested in a general council and a board of governors, the latter to consist of 15 members. The American, British, French Italian and Japanese National Red Cross Societies, as founder-members of the league, are entitled to appoint one member each to the board, which is, as stated, to consist of 15 members.

Only countries selected by the board of governors are to be invited to join the new league.

FLYER BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Louis.—Oscar Bricker, 30 years old, of Wabash, Ind., a civilian flyer, was burned to death at Hannibal, Mo., when his airplane fell out of control and crashed in a street, bursting into flames. Bricker's airplane was acting as herald for a convoy of motor trucks making a demonstration tour over Missouri and Illinois.

BOMB SUSPECT ARRESTED.

German Held In Toledo At Request Of U. S. Officials.

Toledo, Ohio.—In the arrest here of Paul Grottker, 42 years old, police claim to have apprehended a man suspected of knowing something concerning the bombing of homes of Government and city officials in Washington, New York, Cleveland and other cities a week ago.

Grottker was arrested shortly after the police received a letter from United States officials at Washington asking that he be taken into custody.

VILLA NEAR BORDER.

Occupies Guadelupe, Opposite Fabens, Texas.

El Paso, Texas.—Villa forces occupied Guadelupe, a Mexican town opposite Fabens, Texas, 32 miles east of El Paso, according to information from Fabens. Another force, said to be part of General Angeles' forces, is moving toward Juarez. There was no fighting at Guadelupe, the Carranza garrison having been called into Juarez last week.

EUROPEANS MUST WORK OR STARVE

Hoover Discusses Economic and Financial Situation

IDLENESS PREVALENT THERE

Chairman Of The Food Commission Says The United States Will Not Finance Any More Wars In Europe.

Paris.—"This sort of economic delirium tremens will end with peace," said Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Inter-Allied Food Commission, in discussing the situation in Europe and the need of financing different nations. Asked for a statement as to the financial requirements of Europe from the United States during the next year, he said:

"Any statement is promised upon peace and the return of Europe to work. I do not take it we will finance any more wars in Europe, directly or indirectly, nor that we will provide money to enable the people of Europe to live without work, or to work part time, as at present all over Europe. This sort of economic delirium tremens will end with peace.

"The amount of credits from the United States to Europe during the year after peace, revolves around the inability of the nations to pay for (a) raw material, machinery and tools, (b) food, (c) currency reorganization and (d) interest on money borrowed from our government.

"The volume of financial assistance needed, and the solution therefor, varies with the situation in each state. Neutral states are flourishing and need cause no concern.

Rumania, Greater Serbia, Bulgaria, Arabia, Turkey, except Armenia; Portugal, Greece and Hungary will be virtually self-supporting. In fact, some of them should be able to export food and with other commodities they can export they can pretty well provide for all their necessities, except perhaps railway reconstruction material, agricultural implements and currency reorganization. These states represent nearly one-third the population of Europe.

"Poland and the Baltic States will produce almost enough bread, grains and vegetables for their own people, but will be short of fats. If they secure resources for currency reorganization and some working capital for raw material imports, so as to get exports going, they should, with economy be self-supporting within a very few months. Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Finland have a larger import problem for they always request breadstuffs, meats and fats throughout the year to supplement their own production. These people are already moving energetically to get their industries going, even under the terrible difficulties presented by the armistice situation. They must have working capital to reorganize their currencies, provide raw material and meet the food problem for a while. The economic problems of most of these states are simple when compared to the larger European nations and the world will be astonished with their recovery if they have peace."

"I feel that something like half a billion dollars assistance from the American Government may be needed to join with the other Allies in the reorganization of the currencies of the new states and to take care of some particularly acute and otherwise unsolvable situations.

"On the other hand, much larger credit for raw material and food, and in order to secure that the private sums will be required from private credits to governments and especially to individuals should be established, our government would probably need to consider some further measure of encouragement in this direction. The credit of private individuals and firms of even the most wrecked states of Europe is still worth something, and what is needed is to re-establish confidence in such credits. In this matter the government could by different devices lend its assistance with comparatively little risk. In any event some solution must be found or we will again be faced with starvation and in some parts of Europe, on a lesser scale, next spring, when the forthcoming harvest is exhausted.

"We may have some further political revolutions in Europe because the social pendulum has not reached the point of stability in some spots, but in my view the great danger of the Red Terror and destruction by Bolshevism has been greatly mitigated, and will have actually passed in some countries on the signing of peace.

"If we undertake to give credits we should undertake it in a definite, organized manner. We should have consolidated, organized control of the assistance we give in such a way that it should be used only if economy in imports is maintained and if the definite rehabilitation of industry is undertaken—if the people return to work, if orderly government is preserved, if fighting is stopped, disarmament is undertaken and there is no discrimination against the United States in favor of other countries.

AIR CROSS TO AMERICANS.

Britain Honors Towers, Read And Officers Of NC-4.

London.—The Royal Air Force Cross has been conferred on Commander John H. Towers, commander of the American seaplane squadron on the trans-Atlantic flight, and Lieut.-Com. Albert C. Read and the other commanding officers of the crew of the NC-4—Lieut. Walter Hinton, Lieut. E. F. Stone, Lieut. J. L. Breese and Ensign H. C. Rodd.

WAS TURNING OUT GUNS BY MILLIONS

Washington, D. C.—Machine guns and small arms produced by the millions, ammunition turned out by the billions of rounds and tanks built by thousands when the armistice ended hostilities, furnish the subject of chapters just made public of the war department's history of the "material" side of winning the war.

In regard to machine gun production, about which such a hot controversy waged in congress as a result of the failure of the American army to adopt for standard general use the Lewis weapon used successfully abroad, the report says manufacturing facilities for machine guns in this country were much more limited in extent than the public had any notion of when the United States entered the war or today, and that there were at the outbreak of the war only two factories which were actually producing machine guns in any quantity at all.

Dearth of Aircraft Guns.

The report says there was great dearth of heavy machine guns for aircraft work, to be synchronized with propellers. The Browning aircraft gun would have met the requirements, but it would be a long time before it could be produced in quantity. In seeking a stop gap weapon until the Browning could be ready, the ordnance department, by "one of those surprising and almost accidental successes" sometimes encountered, found that a modified Marlin gun which could be quickly produced met all requirements.

The work of the Brownings is declared to have been spectacular as compared with any existing weapons of this character. Up to November 11 the production of Browning rifles was 52,238, a majority of which were in France. In addition 29,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, so that enough light automatic rifles were on hand to supply 100 divisions, or an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers guns had been produced to make, with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French, a total of 54,627 of this type, or enough to equip 200 divisions, or an army of 7,000,000.

Other production struggles described include items varying in size from trench knives to the 45-ton Mark VIII tanks of British design, of which 1,500 were being constructed in co-operation with the British and 1,450 additional wholly by American enterprise.

On November 11 64 tanks of the French six-ton type had been delivered and by January 31 of this year 291. Of these six were shipped abroad. Orders for 1,000 Mark I light tanks were canceled as were orders for 15,015 three-ton tanks, 15 of which had been completed on November 11.

The history of the rifle production, including all of the considerations which led to the adoption of the standardized British Enfield weapon for American use, also is fully outlined. The department states that it sees no reason now to change its view that the wisest course was that which was followed. The total rifle production in the United States from the beginning of the war up to November 9, 1918, was 2,506,307, of which a little more than 300,000 were Springfield rifles.

Considerable attention is devoted to the production of automatic pistols and revolvers for the troops. European countries failed to appreciate the value of a large caliber, hard-hitting weapon of the American type and the chief use of pistols and revolvers in European armies had been as ornaments for officers' uniforms, it is said.

With the standard army automatic it is stated, "any average soldier with average training can hit what he shoots at. In almost the first skirmish it proved its superior usefulness in trench fighting. Such incidents as that of the single American soldier who dispersed or killed a whole squad of German bayoneteers which had surrounded him struck the enemy with fear of Yankee prowess with the pistol."

DISQUIET IS SEEN AMONG SLOVAKS

Pressburg, Slovakia, Bohemia.—Generally speaking, the situation in Slovakia, formerly a province of Hungary, now annexed to Czecho-Slovakia, is not without disquieting features. The honeymoon of the revolution has passed and some of the disillusionment bound to follow the introduction of a new regime has set in. The Magyars and the Magyarized elements have not as yet been reconciled to the new regime, and the peasants have recovered from their first enthusiasm. A difficult task of reconciliation remains to be performed by the Czechs.

The population of Slovakia is made up of three elements—Slovak intelligencia, which has always been very strong for the union with Bohemia; the Magyars and Magyarized Germans, and the peasantry. The intelligencia has been completely satisfied by the Czecho-Slovak government. The administration has been handed over completely to the very small number of Slovak doctors, lawyers, authors and professors that could be mustered for service.

Magyars Ignored.

Meanwhile the Magyars and Magyarized elements have been quite ignored by the government except where the government could not find a Slovak to fill the job. Intense loyalty to the old Hungarian rule characterizes these people. They could be reconciled to new conditions were they taken into the Czech administration. But the government at present prefers to fill the vacancies left by the Slovak intelligencia with officials from Bohemia and Moravia. This naturally angers both the Magyarized element and those Slovaks who are unfit but would like to occupy all the jobs.

A decided sentiment for real local autonomy is making itself felt. On the whole, the government may not be opposed to granting an outspoken demand for home rule in the province. The peasants do not take much interest in theoretical politics. They complain that the republic lasted only three days. By this they mean that they were allowed to plunder the Jews for only three days in the interval between the withdrawal of the Hungarians and the arrival of the Czechs.

During this time the peasants had a very free hand. There were very few towns or villages where they did not completely clean up the Jewish population, who are the shopkeepers and small traders, and at times lessors of estates. Now the peasants have no longer the Jews to plunder their interest in the new state has diminished. They were kept in a state of illiteracy by the Hungarians and therefore are by no means ripe for real self-government. However, just now they are very bitter because they claim the Czechs take their food supplies away.

Bolshevism Not Popular.

Bolshevism has not taken a great grip on the peasantry. Slovakia is largely an agricultural district and we know farmers are always the most conservative element. In the few industrial communities in the more mountainous north and east a certain amount of unrest has developed. In Kassav, far eastward, the large mills are not working and the food situation is very bad, as it is in most of the industrial districts. Here the workmen hold meetings and growl in bolshevik tone. Naturally Kassav is rather near the Hungarian border. So that bolshevism there would be natural. In the other industrial districts the workmen seem to have taken out their class-consciousness in making big demands upon their employers. Not unusual was it for workmen to come to their employers and demand that they receive a percentage of all profits accrued since the war's beginning. With all this discontent the food situation is very much involved.

Generally speaking, Slovakia would not be the first province to go up in anarchic flames. For the time being the bolshevik overturn in Hungaria has had indeed a rather quieting effect on Slovakia. The wealthy or well to do who were most attached to their old fatherland now do not relish the idea of returning to a Hungary which will take all their property.

HOW THEY FENCED IN THE GERMANS

This fence was built about the Hotel Trianon in Versailles as a necessary safety adjunct to the German delegates, who are at present staying there pending the signing of the peace treaty.

TAKE LOOT FROM HUN

Four Billion Dollars' Worth Captured by British.

Immense Amount of Stolen Property Left Behind in Hurried German Retreat.

Namur, France.—Four billion dollars is the most conservative estimate of the value of the war loot captured from the German army by the British because of the haste of the Hun retreat.

Eight hundred barge loads, each carrying 800 tons, and 20,000 trucks held a part of the treasure.

Some of the loads were coming to supply the German army. Some were cargoes taken from the allies and loaded for shipment to Germany. But the latter was the least part. One barge carried 400 tons of iron bolts.

In one small area was seized 30,000 tons of chicory, 100,000 candles, 1,100 tons of soda, 200 dynamos, 1,000 farm implements, 8,000 shovels and picks.

In one sale of loot 90,000 stoves have been disposed of, mostly to Belgians and French.

A cargo of rags was bid up to $350 a ton before the auctioneer discovered what the bidders already had learned, that the rags covered a store of copper.

Here is just a partial list of the articles seized and now being sold by the disposing board: Brooms, buckets, trench mirrors, dried tripe, toilet paper, water bottles, hammers, lamps, pumps, blunderbuses, carbide, beds, spring mattresses, mousetraps, bells, rotary pumps, wheelbarrows, harness, mosquito netting (by the 1,000 yards), churns, oil, paint, shovels, wire cutters, bags, paper string, paper bags, medical stores, huts, field forges, uniforms, bells, Klaxton horns, gas alarm sirens.

ORDER KAISER'S BUSTS OUT

German Ministry of Education Directs Removal From Schoolrooms of Country.

Coblenz. — According to German newspapers published in the unoccupied districts beyond the American bridgehead many schoolmasters during the revolution removed the busts of the emperor and the crown prince which decorated their classrooms. Some time afterward the busts were restored to their places, but recently the ministry of education has ordered them down again. There was also a proposal to change the names of all streets in Germany named in honor of royalties. This has been met by the press with some hilarity and suggestions that there were more important topics for discussion just now than names of streets.

Lived Over a Century.

Albuquerque, N. M. — Agapito Madrid of Luz Canyon, N. M., died at the age of 115 years, according to reports received here.

Mexicans Think Rebel Chief Burst His Coffin

Chautla, Mexico.—Legends already are beginning to spring up among the superstitious and ignorant regarding Emiliano Zapata, the rebel chief who met death here on April 10. In an attempt to preserve the bandit's body as long as possible to give the greatest number of his followers a chance to see it, it was packed in ice, in the absence of embalming fluids. The ice burst the sides and top of the flimsy coffin and gave rise to superstitious tales that the "Attila of the South," as Zapata was called, was not really dead, but had burst his coffin and escaped.

For stripping timber an inventor has patented a motor-driven barking machine.

TWINS POPULAR ON COAST

Stork Brings Five Pairs to Los Angeles in the Same Number of Weeks.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The stork has not only been a steady visitor to the city of Corona, but often his visits have proved to be very generous, no less than five sets of twins born to as many families in fewer than that many weeks in the Circle city.

A short time ago twins were born to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wall—a boy and a girl.

Not many days later Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Parks announced that twins were left at their home, also a boy and a girl.

On March 12 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baurman were paid a visit by the stork, and this time two sons were given into the care of the proud parents.

The following day Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hazen were surprised to find that twins had been left at their house, and little Edward Monroe and Ruth Leona Hazen are the latest arrivals.

The next day two sons were born to the wife of O. R. Vanderhoof, a prominent business man. Vanderhoof is himself a twin, being named after a twin, and, in fact, twins are popular on both sides of the house.

Sell Camouflaged "Goldfish."

London. — Camouflaged "goldfish" have been selling well in London. Common varieties of small fish are being dyed. In about three days the dye wears off.

Before the war England obtained virtually all its goldfish from Germany.

Tag Days Unpopular.

Lynn, Mass.—Tag days are unpopular here. Reason: Someone charged Police Chief Burke a quarter for a tag. He didn't know for several hours that he had been wearing a "No beer, no work" button.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0201.jpg