

FRANCE BREEDING NEW WAR, GERMAN TRADE UNIONS WARN U. S.

MANIFESTO ISSUED HERE

Borah Gives Out Statement Presented by Twelve Million Workers.

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON.
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The smouldering torches of a new European war have been ignited by the drastic French reparations policy toward conquered Germany. It was charged today by the general German federation of trade unions in a communication to the American people issued through Senator William E. Borah (Rep.) of Idaho.

Has 12,000,000 Members.

The Federation, speaking for 12,000,000 German workers, branded France as nursing a dream of annexation, with featuring belatedism and by its reparations demands with "cheating America of the fruits of her victory."

The warning was carried in a unique document sent Senator Borah for communication to the American people. As the Federation is the chief support of the Republican government, it carried an official significance.

"It is France that by its reparations policy heads straight to war," the Federation solemnly warned.

The German workers acknowledged the "duty of Germany" to restore devastated areas, uphold the principle of reparations and announced their willingness to pay within their power, but charged France with planning the Ruhr invasion for political and not economic reasons.

See Reaction in Saddle.

"The German working class, by its position on the question of democracy, is an undeniably an enemy of a possible war of revenge on the part of Germany," the Federation added. "In case the Bolsheviks succeed in overthrowing the German democracy, those reactionaries who dream of such a war would again seize political power. Whoever destroys the democracy thereby also destroys the bulwark of peace. In this respect, the French policy constitutes a danger, inasmuch as it constantly strengthens Bolshevik tendencies and the idea of revenge. It is France, therefore, that by its policy, heads straight for war."

The French invasion of the Ruhr was also denounced as a violation of the spirit of the Treaty of Versailles, which was drafted with the co-operation of America."

The advance of France into the Ruhr valley, in an undeniably an annexationist spirit, and in violation of the rights of the German nation, is cheating America of the fruits of her victory and is destroying the aims for which she entered the war," it added.

Worked for Understanding.

The attitude of the German workers on reparations was described. "When the German democracy from the first and without reservations placed itself squarely behind the Wilson message on the right of nation to self-determination, it also acknowledged from the beginning the duty of Germany to restore that had been destroyed by the war. They supported their words by deeds in that they rallied politically behind every German government which labored for an understanding with France and with the other countries of the entente."

"The German workers have repeatedly advanced practical suggestions for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in northern France. The unions of the building trades for this purpose got in touch with the corresponding French trade unions and with the association of war victims immediately upon conclusion of peace, and they agreed upon detailed plans and projects for the reconstruction."

Aid Refused, Is Claim.

"The German government in each case agreed to these plans without reservation. On the other hand, the French government has declined all of them or has found means of making their execution fail."

"It can certainly be contended without exaggeration that a large part of the ruins in France could long ago have been reconstructed."

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By William Ashley Anderson

in MAY

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PRINCESS YOLANDA AS SHE QUIT QUIRINAL



The wedding of Princess Yolanda and the Count Calvi de Bergola took place at the old Quirinal palace, Rome. This is the first royal wedding to take place in Italy in many years, and the entire country celebrated the event.

Princess Yolanda and Count de Bergola are shown leaving the Quirinal after the wedding ceremony.

had the French government shown a different spirit. The Federation also declared it had insisted its members contribute to the reparations, but charged that France would heap invasion on the Ruhr even if Germany had done much more in the way of reparations.

The reparations problem is not an economic, but rather a political question with France," it continued. "We claim that in the entire history of the human race no people have ever done as much under the most difficult circumstances as have the German people."

Outlining the reparations already paid, the Federation declared 45,000,000 gold marks (about \$10,000,000) were paid to France up to September 30, 1922.

Wealth Cut in Half.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the wealth of the German people has been cut in half by these deliveries—this on top of the fact that the wealth had already been considerably reduced by the war," the Federation said. It added that \$700,000,000 had also been paid to support the Allied Army of Occupation up to December 31, 1922.

Citing examples of the materials furnished the French army of occupation, at the expense of the German people, the Federation enumerated 800 ladies' writing desks, 500 ladies' dressers, 16,000 iron, 18,000 carpets, 4,300 tea services, 8,800 office services, 25,000 porcelain plates, 72,000 glasses for wine, 51,000 glasses for red wine, 26,000 for beer and 9,000 pitchers for wine.

Asserting the German workers themselves "founded the democracy," the Federation declared the German republic was protecting all Europe against an "anti-democratic Bolshevik wave."

"The danger has not yet passed," it added. "It is being nursed and augmented by the French reparations policy. The German working class is determined, however, to fight these circles and it is irrevocably determined at all times and in every case to repel new attacks upon the republic with all energy, even at the price of their lives."

French and Belgians Try to Fix Minimum Reparations Demand

By FRANK E. MASON, International News Service.

PARIS, April 19.—Former War Minister Louis Barthou of France, present chairman of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission, and M. Delacroix are working out a reparations schedule to show the minimum amount of reparations that France and Belgium will accept from Germany. It was learned by International News Service this afternoon.

Underneath the surface there are active agencies at work in an effort to solve the reparations problem, which involves the Ruhr. Belgium believes her economic life requires an open frontier between Belgium and Germany. Belgian officials are afraid of the possible consequences if French troops are thrown in this district.

Both Belgium and Germany are anxious that Great Britain reject her army of occupation at Cologne. Furthermore, they are anxious for the British to drop their attitude of passive neutrality and participate actively in the reparations negotiations.

Resistance Worries France. Recent reports from Germany, especially the speech of Foreign Minister Von Rosenberg, are disquieting to the French. They indicate that the end of Germany's resistance is not yet in sight.

French statisticians are working out the daily cost to Berlin of resistance to the French and Belgians. Indications are that this amount will not be much in excess of the sums Germany was paying last year to

her reparations account. In view of this situation, Germany may be able to continue her passive resistance in the Ruhr indefinitely.

French and Belgian politicians feel they require absolute victory for home opinion. They have definitely announced that Germany must give in before Paris and Brussels will be satisfied.

There is a current of opinion that Great Britain has sufficient influence with Germany to persuade her to capitulate. This is the principal reason France and Belgium are both planning ways to bring England into the reparations discussions.

From a high source it is learned that the figures will not be published until the end of the month. Delacroix agrees upon the minimum sum of reparations acceptable to France and Belgium. It is feared, however, the sum was announced, Germany might try to use it as a basis of fresh negotiations.

From conversations with members of the reparations commission, International News Service is able to reveal that the French insist upon 51 per cent of the indemnity Germany pays and that they demand a total sum of at least \$600,000,000 gold marks from Germany. This sum would be covered by "A" and "B" class bonds, based upon reparations. France's amount roughly would be 26,000,000,000 gold marks.

Belgium demands 5,000,000,000 gold marks.

These figures are not official because they have not yet been approved by London and Rome. However, they are the sums announced by spokesmen for the French and Belgian governments.

DAYTON FLIGHT GUESSED ALL RECORDS

Lieut. John A. MacReady Tells of Test That Established Nine New Marks.

Nine aviation records were smashed by Lieut. John A. MacReady and Oakley Kelley, who kept aloft in an army monoplane more than thirty-six hours. Had the aviators flown a straight course, instead of a triangular one, other records would have been established, according to Lieutenant MacReady, who herewith gives for the first time the full story of the epochal flight.

By LIEUT. JOHN A. MACREADY.
(Written for and Copyrighted, 1922, by Cosmopolitan News Service.)

McCOOK FIELD, Ohio, April 19.—The army air service now holds all recognized aviation records for speed, altitude, duration and distance. We cleaned the slate by officially taking from the French the duration and distance marks held by them. As General Mitchell remarked, "we (the army air service) hold every airplane record that was ever known and if there is one around that we don't know of, or if somebody tells us of it, we will proceed to take it."

2,516 Miles in Thirty-Six Hours.

Lieutenant Kelley and myself covered 2,516 miles in thirty-six hours and five minutes around a triangular course without landing. Had our course been straight and level, we would have covered a considerable more distance in less time. But much efficiency was lost in turning and maneuvering the tremendous weight of our airplane around the corners. The plane was loaded with 10,850 pounds, including 737 gallons of gasoline, and only one 400-horsepower Liberty engine was used to lift it.

Lieutenant Kelley took the plane off the ground with this enormous weight and flew it until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then flew it until 8 o'clock in the morning, and I myself from midnight until 6 a. m. the next day. The second day we changed places at the pilot's seat every four hours.

The first day and night was the most difficult part of the flight, as considerable strength was required to handle the gliding monoplane when heavily loaded and the maneuvering was done near the ground, as the machine would not climb to a safe altitude. The low clouds and showers during the night did not cause inconvenience.

We dreaded storm conditions at night, as the visibility would be poor, with the strong possibility of our losing our way through inky darkness. The nights were clear, but there was no moon, nothing but dense, inky blackness below. Of course there were automobile and city lights, but they were dangerous points to us, as they meant certain obstructions in our way if we descended to the ground.

Everything was black and indistinguishable. It was impossible to tell what was below—whether a level farm house, a winding river or a forest. We had fourteen hours of darkness.

Engine Worked Perfectly. It was agreed between us that if our engine quit we would throw the plane overboard and land. The engine worked perfectly. It did not quit, and there was no landing space below. We would jump out with our parachutes. However, our Liberty engine functioned perfectly.

Flying during the daytimes was comparatively easy, though much of it was, of course, very fatiguing. Although naturally very tired toward the finish of the flight, the weather was in our favor physically, all faculties, physical and mental, functioning perfectly.

"Our record flight is just another high point in the history of aviation progress being made in aviation and shows that the army air service, with very limited funds, is providing equipment that beats the world in the most modern means of transportation and defense."

Twice within the last few months Lieutenant Kelley and myself have remained in the air over thirty-five hours without landing, and last November flew from San Diego to Indianapolis, a distance of 2,060 miles, without landing, passing through parts of six States at night with eleven and one-half hours of total darkness.

These endurance, distance, and cross-country flights indicate that commercial aviation should become practical in the near future if the present rapid advancement does not suddenly cease.

AMERICAN JAILED AS SPY, INSURANCE POLICY CAUSE

LONDON, April 19.—Constantinople people dispute the fact that Elgin E. Groselove, an American relief worker, has arrived in that city from Tiflis, where he said, he spent eight days in solitary confinement in a soviet prison on a charge of spying.

The charge was based on the discovery among the files of an insurance policy, which the soviet police mistook for an incriminating document. Groselove said that while he was in jail, ninety-two political prisoners were shot for assassination of a bolshevik commissary.

FIRST PLAY WITHDRAWN IN PARIS CLEAN-UP

PARIS, April 19.—"Edith de Nantes" is the first play to be withdrawn from the boards over thirty years' clean-up of the Paris playhouses. The management of the production said the authorities took no action to ban it, but the play was suddenly canceled.

It opened on Sunday and a long run had been expected.

NEIGHBOR SAYS DANCER SHOOK DOWN PLASTER

NEW YORK, April 19.—Mrs. Katherine Jenack, of Yonkers, was brought to court in Yonkers by a neighbor, Mrs. Sophie Gerbe, who alleges she has been annoying her by continuous dancing, which shakes the plaster down upon her head.

City Judge Boone advised Mrs. Jenack to go slow with the dancing and not to molest Mrs. Gerbe.

ASPIRANTS IN BEAUTY CONTEST



The only thing missing in this picture is the sheik. It shows some of the aspirants in the Cleopatra beauty contest demonstrating how the visitors to Washington will live in Shrine camps next June. The tent is one of those to be furnished by the War Department. The beast with these beauties is Millicent, the camel mascot at the Almas Temple 1923 Shrine committee headquarters. But who cares about mere tents or camels, either, with a quartet like this around?

LOVELIEST VIE FOR "CLEO" PRIZE

Contestant Winners in Other Shows Flock to Claim Throne of Egyptian Queen.

The Cleopatra contest is drawing out a more representative showing of Washington beauties than have ever before taken part in a similar competition in this city. The list of registrations on hand today in The Times-Herald contest office shows 846.

While numbers of contestants who came out on top in other Washington contests have been registered, it is becoming evident that there are many beauties in this city vying for the honor of representing Washington before the nation in June, who have never before put their charms to the test of a public competition.

Among the leaders in the final eliminations, according to today's list, will be many of the loveliest girls in Washington. Eleven of these girls are to be signally honored, one, the fairest, by her appointment to the throne of Cleopatra, the other ten to be designated as her ladies-in-waiting.

Interest Increases Daily. The southwest section of the city is sending its fairest daughter, Miss Lorraine Bunch, adjudged the winner in a contest recently closed by the Southwest Citizens' Association, to compete against the best any other section of the city has to offer.

Interest in the contest is being stirred up to greater heights daily, as the registration list grows and as Washington merchants come to the front with offers of prizes, in addition to the splendid awards to be made by the Shrine committee and the honor to be accorded by the city and the hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Among the prizes offered today are a string of pearls from Beardsley's, 724 G street northwest; a beautiful evening gown, from the Model Shop, 921 G street northwest; and a fur choker from the Model Fur shop, 923 G street northwest.

The question of age is immaterial in this contest. It was announced today at the contest office, room 344 Munsey building, the sole desire of the judges is to select the most beautiful girl in the National Capital, regardless of age or complexion.

Age Doesn't Count. Several young women who called at the contest office today declared they had hesitated because they thought "the contest was only open to girls from the sweet sixteen stage up to the late teens." The committee has had no such thought in mind and, for the consolation of those who may have felt this way, today recalled to mind the words of Plutarch regarding the age of Cleopatra, in his "Life of Antony":

"She was to meet Antony in the time of life when women's beauty is most splendid, and their intellects are in full maturity." Cleopatra was then about twenty-eight years old.

The winner may be from fourteen to forty—there is no restriction. There is likewise no restriction as to darkness and fairness.

Police beset to enter because they are of the blonde persuasion and feel that Cleo was one of these "black-haired, snaky vamp types" are biased to take heart. The judges aren't going to give a rap about Cleopatra as she may have been. What they have in mind is the most beautiful of all the beauties who may have felt this way.

The contest committee is waiting for you to call, girls, at room 344 Munsey building. If you have no photograph they will see that you have one made free of charge. Come on.

Deputy Marshal Going to Texas After Kuhn, Wanted on Forgery Charges.

Carrying a bench warrant, a United States deputy marshal will leave the city today for Beaumont, Texas, where he will get J. H. Kuhn, better known as the "Brass Kid," and bring him back to face an indictment charging him with forgery, which was brought in several years ago.

The "Brass Kid" came to the attention of local police in 1916 when he is alleged to have negotiated a number of worthless checks on local merchants. Inspector Clifford L. Grant has carried on a nationwide search for the "Brass Kid" ever since he disappeared from the Capital.

Police charge that it was the "Brass Kid's" habit to establish himself in a town as the representative of the Southern Railway Construction Company, and that he would then fill out blank pay checks for "employees of the company." Police further charge that he would hire a stenographer with instructions to tell all who called the office that the checks of the "employees" were good.

Police say that he used the aliases of J. R. Ross, Herbert Koon and J. H. Ward.

NOTES OF THE D. A. R.

By GEORGE FRANKLIN.

No more charming effects could have been achieved than those for which the flower pages are responsible. It would be difficult to assemble a group of pretty, demure and charmingly naive girls quite so fascinating as those comprising this section of the page corps. At least that is the consensus of opinion as expressed by more than a score of elderly gentlemen attending the congress in which their wives and daughters are sitting as delegates.

Just why the George Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia should be campaigning so hard to effect the election of a president when a local candidate is in the field, has many delegates guessing. It is said to be an open secret that the chapter has been proselytizing among other District of Columbia chapters to swing the District vote to outside candidates.

Much interest is being excited in the growth of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, largely as a result of the work being done by Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, wife of Director Mondell of the War Finance Corporation. Yesterday's meeting of the society in the Red Cross Building was well attended.

Mrs. F. L. Benton of the Elizabeth Benton chapter, D. A. R., will entertain the Missouri delegation at the Army and Navy Club at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Senator "Jim" Reed and a number of Mrs. Cook's workers will be in attendance.

Illness in the family of Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett compelled her to cancel the reception she was to have held this afternoon, in compliment to some of the delegates from Georgia and Michigan to the Daughters of the American Revolution convention.

Social functions are becoming quite numerous among the delegates. More than a dozen teas and luncheons are scheduled for today.

The political pot is simmering. It has been at the boiling point since last night when the nominations were made and the delegates began lining up for their candidates. From surfeit indications the straws are doing a whirlpool act which promises to

last until after the actual voting starts.

Dark horse talk seems to have been like much one hears during pre-convention days before a Presidential nomination. The dark horse entries apparently never got away from the post.

Mrs. Williams Cumming Story, in her resolution endorsing Secretary Weeks' stand on war preparedness, is declared to have put over a clever bit of strategy. It struck a popular chord.

Mrs. James H. Krom, Pennsylvania State registrar, declares she is convinced it is possible to effect national legislation fixing a minimum wage for women which will stand the test of the United States Supreme Court, regardless of whether its constitutionality depends on a mere majority of one or three-fourths of the judges. "It is perfectly right, and that is the reason it will eventually become a part of our organic law," she insists.

Mrs. W. G. Hopkins, the newly confirmed State regent for Washington, favors a rigorous campaign to increase the D. A. R. membership throughout the West. Under her administration, efforts will be made to bring into the society every woman in her State eligible to membership, and "there are a good many of them to be brought in," she declares.

Mrs. H. D. Flitts, New Jersey State regent, is quietly campaigning to induce as many delegates as possible to take advantage of their Washington visit to run down to the Jersey seashore. She declares Washington is a beautiful city, but that those who come long the delights to be found only along the Jersey sands.

It was being recalled today that Mrs. William Reynolds, national chairman international rules committee, withdrew her name from consideration in connection with the presidential campaign. But wait until next year, declare many of the delegates who regret her action.

"Who arranged for the taxi service is a question frequently asked. Experience has shown the condition that a taxi-cab can be had at any time without a long wait and the experience, they say, is more than gratifying. Was Miss Lincoln responsible, they wonder."

It is predicted that fully 1,800 votes will be cast about five times to effect the selection of the next president-general. The tellers say they are getting ready for an all night session.

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DRAPES ON GOWN ESSENTIAL TO FASHION

Style Has Many Variations, But All Smart Frocks Boast Some Doo-Dad.

By ALICE LANGELEIR, Cosmopolitan News Service.

PARIS, April 19.—Have you a little drape on your gown? Every frock, whether for morning, afternoon or evening wear has its drape this season. It has many variations. Sometimes it ripples in several movements from the waist line to the bottom of the skirt, sometimes it is in the front, a la mode de Tut, many others are at the side and often at the back recalling the days of the bustle.

Morning gowns have the simple drape made up of a few folds gathered into a simple narrow belt. For the afternoon walking gown the drape is more important. Pre-met makes a speciality of costumes with short "paletots" which tie with a green velvet at the side. One in almond green has a drape in black which makes a very chic touch.

Front drapes are for the very slender woman who has a good form. The material is drawn tightly across the back and finishes in soft folds in the center front. A graceful model for tea time comes in apple green panne velvet with the front folds hidden by a great flat double bow with the ends hanging below the hem and finished off with silk fringes.

Back puffs are very attractive and girlish if the "tie" is just right, but buxom women should stick to the side ones because they give a slender silhouette effect.

Two Alexandria Homes Report Robberies

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 19.—Last night the home of Arthur M. Bowling, at Cameron street, was broken into, also the residence of F. Clinton Knight. The police have advanced the theory that the same person perpetrated both crimes.

A gray coat and a vest, a gold watch and a revolver, a pair of spectacles and \$8.50 in money was taken from the Bowling home.

A gray suit of clothing, an overcoat and a hat were taken from the Knight's residence. The thief entered the front window of Knight's home and took the overcoat and the coat and hat from a rack in the hall. The trousers of the suit was taken from a radiator in the room in which Knight was sleeping.

The city council will hold its regular meeting in the City Hall at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

City Manager Wilder M. Rich will present to the council a new ordinance governing traffic regulations. The ordinance calls for an hour parking limit on King street, minor changes in the speed limit and lighting laws. It is expected that Rich will announce the names of the two policemen who will take charge of the enforcement in Rosemont. Owing to the complaint from the citizens in Rosemont concerning inadequate police protection, Rich has accepted the building formerly used as a waiting station as a gift from Taylor Burke and converted it into a sub-station. A telephone and desk have been placed in the building. A policeman will occupy it day and night.

The Kiwanis Club held its regular weekly luncheon in the Westminster building at 12:30 o'clock.

William Mather Lewis, chief of the educational service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made an address.

TO offer an ordinary cigarette is a small courtesy, of no great significance—but a Melachrino carries with it a warm compliment.

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