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NAVY PREPARED IN 1917, IS OPINION OF ADMIRAL MAYO

Superior Officer Disagrees With Sims On Some of His Statements

POINTS OUT FAULTS OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

Faulty Organization and Lack of Foreign Policy Prevented Preparations, But When War Was Declared Fleet Was In As Good Shape As That of Any Other Country

Washington, March 30.—Faulty organization in the Navy Department and "absence of a definite foreign policy, except that of strict neutrality," operated to prevent preparation of the entire navy for the war, Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet during the world war, declared today before the Senate naval investigating committee. The active fleet, itself, however, was never better prepared, he said, than when war was declared.

Admiral Mayo, who was Rear Admiral Sims' immediate superior, technically, at least during the war, took issue with some of the statements made by that officer in his indictment of the department's conduct of the war. To the charge that no adequate plan for cooperation with allied navies had been made in advance, he argued that the office of chief of operations had been created only in 1915 and was not comprehensive enough to secure the best possible results; but that without it conditions would have been "chaotic."

The navy was as well prepared for war in 1917 as were the British, French and Italian navies in 1914, Admiral Mayo asserted, adding that it would have been better prepared had the operations bureau been created sooner.

Disagrees With Sims. Admiral Mayo did not agree with Admiral Sims' contention that every available destroyer and anti-submarine craft should have been sent abroad when war was declared. He said that it was imperative that some destroyers be kept with the Atlantic fleet.

Pointing out the necessity for a sharply defined foreign policy, Admiral Mayo said that the armed forces of a nation were merely the instruments to support national policies.

The Navy Department, he argued, was responsible for the efficiency of the service only to the extent of congressional provisions, and he added that it took more than a year or two to build up a navy adequate to a great emergency.

Lack of Foreign Policy. "The differences of opinion as to what constitutes an adequate navy can be traced to our lack of a definite foreign policy," he said. "The remedy for this condition lies outside the Navy Department, but it is vital to the question at issue."

The organization of the Navy Department before and during the war and now is unsatisfactory, Admiral Mayo said.

"So long as the present organization exists," he continued, "the maximum efficiency either in preparation for war, in the conduct of war or in economical development of the navy in peace cannot be attained. In the present organization responsibility for the readiness of the navy for war cannot be placed anywhere but with the Secretary of the Navy, who must coordinate thirteen officers, boards and bureaus."

The chief of naval operations, Admiral Mayo said, should be given more authority and wider latitude and then be held to account for lack of efficiency.

POINTS OUT FAULTS.

Admiral Mayo said he was not kept informed of changes in policy as fleet commander, nor properly consulted with regard to developments in the Western Atlantic during the war, that units of his command were detached and directed from the department instead of being left under his direction; that authority was so centralized in the department; that the principle of "subdivision of responsibility" was neglected; that he was not sent abroad to direct operations there as he recommended and that the Department refused to send all available battleships abroad in the spring and summer of 1918 to prepare for an expected "last hope" drive by the German fleet. This operation was ordered by the enemy high command, he said, but the low morale of the German crews made it impossible of accomplishment.

ASKS FOR \$60,000,000 FOR AVIATION IN ARMY

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Appropriation of \$60,000,000 for army aviation in 1921 was recommended today to the House Military Committee by Major General Charles T. Menoher, director of air service.

Of the total \$23,715,000 would be used for production and purchase of airplanes and \$700,000 for balloons, dirigibles and lighter than air machines. General Menoher recommended an air service personnel of 15,000 officers and men.

OTEN HOSPITAL CONDITIONS NEED SOME CORRECTING

War Department Makes Public Report of Investigation By Colonel Kinney

SECRETARY BAKER IN LETTER GIVES APPROVAL

Steps Taken To Correct Insanitary Conditions and Complain Soldiers Will Not Be Disciplined; Officer in Charge of Mess Dismissed; Daniels Wants NC-4 Preserved

The News and Observer Bureau. 603 District National Bank Bldg. (By Special Licensed Wire.)

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Conditions existed at the Oteen N. C. hospital which needed correction; improvements began soon after an investigation was started, and another inspection will soon take place, are the outstanding features of the report made public here this afternoon by the War Department following the investigation of Col. C. C. Kinney of the Army Inspector General Department.

Secretary of War Baker has approved the report and the recommendations of Colonel Kinney, with additional comments by Major General Chamberlain, the chief Inspector General who reviewed the report. The absence of Senator F. M. Simmons, who is at his home in New Bern, prevented a definite decision here in congressional circles as to whether the Senate would be called upon to make an investigation. In view of Colonel Kinney's recommendation that none of the men who protested against the conditions be disciplined, it is likely that Senators Simmons and Overman will accept the report on its face value and await another inspection to be made soon with a view of establishing whether the changes recommended have been put into effect.

Inspector Takes Action. Inspector General Chamberlain took positive action on the report of Colonel Kinney by directing a copy be sent to the commanding general of the Southern department, and a copy be furnished Colonel Lyster, the commanding officer at Oteen. General Chamberlain states that an improvement in conditions was shown during the period of the inspection which brings out the belief that there was room for improvement. He termed the dirty condition of eating utensils as "reprehensible" and expressed his inability to explain why powdered milk should have been served tubercular patients.

The report goes to Colonel Lyster with instructions to take immediate steps to correct the deficiencies and report on the action taken as early as possible. General Chamberlain states that another inspection will be made soon.

Major Crawford Dismissed. The dismissal of Major Frank A. Crawford, Sanitary Corps, who was the Oteen mess officer, has already been brought about, and Major Arthur Morehouse has been put in charge of the Oteen eating.

A summary of the conclusions by Colonel Kinney, together with his recommendations, reveals:

"1st. That Sergeant Joseph Kelly, medical department, while on duty as sergeant of the guard, overstepped his duty in striking Private Brown, and by his own unlawful act brought on a fight which might have ended more seriously. That Private William P. Henderson who while on duty as a member of the guard, failed to promptly and energetically comply with Kelly's order to take Private Brown to the guard house, and failed to assist in overpowering Brown. That Private Edward Brown is guilty of using disrespectful language toward the sergeant of the guard, of resisting arrest and twice assaulting the sergeant of the guard.

"2nd. That the rules and regulations for the government of the hospital are not severe, unreasonable or unnecessary.

"3rd. That the majority of the telegrams of complaint sent contained false information as to hospital conditions and were intended to create the impression that patients were being unjustly punished."

(Continued on Page Two.)

MAYNARD FINALLY FINDS ASHEVILLE IS ON MAP

"The Flying Parson" Spends Three Days Searching For Mountain City

Asheville, March 30.—After attempts which lasted three days and which covered parts of two states, Lieutenant B. W. Maynard, "The Flying Parson," arrived in Asheville today. Having been lost in the mountains of western North Carolina yesterday afternoon and last night, he finally landed in a field near Hot Springs, where he had to remain until this morning, before he could get his bearings.

Leaving Morganton yesterday afternoon after remaining there for two days after he had overshot this city from Knoxville, the aviator made another unsuccessful attempt to reach this city, although he missed it more than one hundred miles, landing at first at Johnson City, Tenn., and then taking off, because lost again and landed in a field near Hot Springs, news from him not being received until this morning.

He will remain in Asheville until Thursday morning, when he will complete a trip from Washington to Asheville and return to Washington.

MAIL FLYER KILLED IN ATTEMPTING A LANDING

Newark, N. J., March 30.—George Sherlock, of Orange, N. J., flying a Postoffice Department mail plane, was instantly killed here this afternoon while attempting a trip from Washington to Asheville.

The plane, a Martin bombing machine, struck a chimney and crashed to the ground.

WAGE INCREASE MEANS COAL WILL BE HIGHER

Bituminous Operators Say Product Will Advance As Much As \$1.25 Ton

New York, March 30.—The action of President Wilson's coal commission in granting bituminous mine workers a wage increase of 27 per cent, means the price of coal to the mines will advance 63 cents to \$1.25 a ton, bituminous coal operators announced here today. While asserting they "desired to keep the price of coal as low as possible and to avoid speculation in the product of their mines," mine owners cited Illinois as the only state where the minimum increase would apply. This was said to be due to local conditions, which lessen the cost of production.

Since the removal of bituminous coal price restrictions by the President, some operators, it was stated, already had sold large quantities of coal for April delivery at from \$3.50 to \$4 a ton. The government price of \$2.95 is effective, however, to April 1. The operators in some districts, it was said, have received as much as \$4.75 a ton in instances where big purchasers went into the fields and engaged in competitive bidding.

The mine workers' representatives refused to make any comment on the proposed increases in coal prices except to state that the new wage agreement would only "involve 25 cents a ton average increased expense."

DECLARES SOVIET AGENT SHOULD GO

Department of Justice Finds Martens German Subject With Black History

Washington, March 30.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet agent in the United States is a German subject and should be deported to Germany, according to the contentions of the Department of Justice in a brief to be submitted to immigration authorities tomorrow. The government's case against Martens, made public by Assistant Attorney General Garven tonight claims to establish "conclusively" his connection with the Russian communists and his activity in the promotion of an organization known as "The League of the United States government by force."

While it remains for the bureau of immigration to dispose of the case, officials declared tonight that despite Martens' "credentials" they would attempt to have him sent back to Germany from which his parents emigrated to Russia and where Martens twice was refused citizenship papers. Department of Justice records show that he "left Russia hastily" in 1906 and never returned. Although he was born at Bachmut, Russia, he first was denied German citizenship papers because he had not served his required enlistment in the German army. In 1906, the brief said, Martens was arrested and served three years in a Russian prison because of revolutionary teachings. Later he was remanded to Germany where he served in the army. On his next appearance in Russia, he sought to rejoin his revolutionary comrades, but was denied admission and smuggled himself into that country, the brief asserts. His stay was short and the records show that he went to London, and then in 1916, came to the United States.

Protect Russian Interests. The American expression "notes with pleasure that provision is made for Russian representation on the international council which it is proposed shall be established for the government of Constantinople, and the straits." In this connection it adds:

"This government is convinced that an arrangement that is made concerning the government and control of Constantinople and the straits can have any elements of permanency unless the vital interest of Russia in those problems are carefully provided for and protected, and unless it is understood that Russia, when it has a government recognized by the civilized world, may assert its right to be heard in regard to the decision now made."

Affect Settlement Little. President Wilson's note to the allied supreme council on the Turkish settlement will not result in any material change in the terms of the Turkish settlement already agreed upon by the allied supreme council, according to official information received today in diplomatic circles. It also was said further negotiations between Washington and the entente capitals was regarded as unnecessary.

The United States, it is pointed out, never declared war on Turkey and consequently it has only an indirect interest in the Turkish settlement. The president's note was in reply to a request from the French and British governments for an expression of the American view on the settlement.

MARY PICKFORD WEDS DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Two Divorcees Quietly Married at Los Angeles Last Saturday Night

Los Angeles, Cal., March 30.—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks have been married, it became known here today. They obtained a license here last Saturday and the ceremony was performed Sunday by the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brounger, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church.

Miss Pickford early this month obtained a divorce at Minden, Nev., from Owen Moore. Mr. Fairbanks' former wife obtained a divorce nearly two years ago in the East. Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks were married at 10:30 o'clock last Saturday night at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brounger. Those present included: Robert Fairbanks, a brother of the bridegroom, the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Smith, the Rev. Henry Miles Cook, assistant pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, and E. S. Sparks, deputy county clerk, who issued the license. Mr. Fairbanks acted as groomsmen for his brother, and Margery Daw, a motion picture actress, was bridesmaid.

The bride was dressed in white. The ceremony took place a season as the pastor could reach his home after conducting the evening services at his chapel.

After the ceremony the minister read passages from the Epistle to the Ephesians, using a Bible which the bridegroom's mother had given him as she was dying.

It is understood the couple went immediately from the minister's home to Fairbanks' residence in Beverly Hills, near Los Angeles, where it is said they intend to spend a quiet honeymoon.

OKLAHOMAN IS CHOSEN DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC

Washington, March 30.—W. V. Harde, of Oklahoma City, was appointed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission as director of traffic, a post created by the commission because of the increased duties under the transportation act.

Don't miss the races at Pinehurst today. Some famous horses. 2:45 p. m.

ARMY OF TURK SHOULD CEASE IS REPLY OF WILSON

Rejoinder To Allies On Turkish Settlement Is Given To Public

NOT ADVISABLE THAT U. S. BE REPRESENTED

Argument For Retention of Turk In Constantinople Is Strong, But That Against It Stronger; All Countries Must Be Protected; Note Not To Alter Negotiations

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Vigorous expression of President Wilson's opinion that "the often expressed intention of the allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease," should be carried out in framing the Turkish treaty, characterized the American rejoinder of the recent allied note transmitting information as to the status of treaty negotiations.

While the strength of arguments for retention of the Turk in Constantinople was recognized, the note said, the American government believes the "arguments against it are far stronger and contain certain imperative elements which it would not seem possible to ignore."

The American rejoinder, the first diplomatic paper to bear the signature of Secretary Colby, was handed to the French Ambassador here March 24 for transmission to Premier Millerand and made public tonight by the State Department on advice that it had been delivered.

Frank Expression. "President Wilson, it said, "does not deem it advisable in the present circumstances," that the United States should be represented at the conference suggested by the allied communication. He feels, however, it was added, that "as this government is vitally interested in the future peace of the world, it should frankly express its views on the proposed solutions of the difficult questions connected with the Turkish treaty."

Comment on some of the territorial phases and upon the whole economic program of the proposals as to the treaty was deferred, pending more complete information as to the objects sought. "That it notes the understanding of the government of the United States that whatever territorial changes or arrangements may be made in the former Ottoman empire, such changes or arrangements will in no way place American citizens or corporations, or the citizens or corporations of any other country in a less favorable situation than the citizens or corporations of any power party to this treaty."

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SOUTHERN DEAD FROM STORM FIXED AT 44

Thirty-two In Georgia and 12 In Alabama; No Outside Aid Needed

Atlanta, Ga., March 30.—The toll of dead from Sunday's tornadoes in Georgia and Alabama appeared tonight to be finally determined upon as forty-four.

Reports from the mayors of La Grange and West Point, Ga., placed the fatalities at La Grange at 22 and at West Point at 8. Two other persons were killed in Georgia, one at Macon and one at Milledgeville, while 12 were killed in Tallapoosa county, Alabama. Eighty persons are still in hospitals at La Grange, while 90 were severely injured at West Point.

Citizens of La Grange at a mass meeting today subscribed \$50,000 for aiding the sufferers, and Mayor S. H. Dunson announced no outside aid would be needed.

The chief property loss was in La Grange and West Point and work of clearing up the debris of the \$2,000,000 storm was well under way.

SOCIALISTS UNFIT FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, REPORT DECLARES

Majority of New York Committee Says Five Men Guilty of Disloyalty

RECOMMEND THAT THEY NOT BE ALLOWED SEATS

Majority Leader Adler and Assemblyman Theodore Roosevelt Take Sides of Socialists; Party Branded As Disloyal Organization Composed of Perpetual Traitors

Albany, N. Y., March 30.—"Guilty," was the verdict rendered in the Assembly today by a majority of the judiciary committee in the case of the five Socialist members suspended on the opening day of the 1920 legislative session, on charges of disloyalty.

Indications were overwhelming tonight that the decision of the majority of the committee would be upheld by the Assembly as a whole, and that the recommendations in the majority report that the Socialists' seats be declared vacant would be adopted. The size of the majority favoring these propositions was the only disputed subject tonight. It was reported that at least ninety votes, and possibly more than one hundred, would be cast for the expulsion of the Socialists.

Majority Leader Simon L. Adler and Assemblyman Theodore Roosevelt let it be known today that they would oppose the unseating of the Socialists.

Action on the committee's report was made a special order for tomorrow. It is expected that the entire day will be given over to oratory and argument and that so many members will want to be heard that a vote cannot be reached before Thursday.

Charges of unfitness against the five Socialist members of the New York State Assembly—Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Charles Solomon, Samuel A. DeWitt and Samuel Orr—have been sustained by a majority of the assembly judiciary committee in a 20,000 report submitted to the legislature today. It says their seats should be declared vacant.

Advocate Legislation. Enactment of a law to prevent any organization which admits aliens to its membership from occupying the position of a political party on the official ballot of the state, is advocated.

The Socialist assemblymen, the findings state, "are not obedient to the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of New York, nor desirous of the welfare of the country nor in hearty accord and sympathy with its government and institutions."

The report mentions the fact that "any Socialist elected to an office who shall in any way vote to appropriate moneys for military or naval purposes or war shall be expelled from the party."

Opposed Prosecuting War. The report reviews portions of the evidence heard during the recent 24 days' trial, purporting to show that the Socialist party opposed prosecution of the war, opposed legislation for industrial and military conscription, pledged its members to work for the repeal of the conscription law, advised resistance to conscription on life and labor and urged re-education of war debts.

Refer to the statement that some 2,000 Socialists had been arrested for their activities, the report says: "It was impossible to give expression or act upon the true doctrines of the Socialist party during the war without running afoul of the criminal law."

"There is but one inference from the position of the Socialists in relation to military and naval appropriations and for war," the report continues. "They would render the country and government helpless against all enemies so that it may be helpless against them, the enemies of established order."

Disloyal To Government. "The Socialist party of America is an organization or group of men combined together for the purpose of hindering and obstructing the government of the United States and the due-paying members of the party including the five assemblymen, by their membership, activities and contributions of funds... were and are, disloyal to this government."

"The Socialist party of America, as now constituted, with its present program, is not a loyal American organization or political party and is disloyal to the United States and the Constitution of the United States, and its members are disloyal to the United States and the Constitution of the United States."

Roosevelt Favors Seating. Two Republicans of the committee, William W. Pellet, of New York, and Theodore Stitt, of Brooklyn, signed a report expressing the belief that the Socialists were entitled to retain their seats. They maintain that no evidence was produced to show the attitude of the Socialists during the war was not other than negative withholding aid and comfort to their government, rather than positive one of giving aid and comfort to the nation's enemies.

"To exclude a duly elected member because of his membership in a particular political party or because of his political or economic views," they say, "not only would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, but would be..."

DELAWARE JOLTED BY RATIFICATION BY THE MISSISSIPPI SENATE

MISSISSIPPI SENATE IN SECOND VOTE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(By the Associated Press.)
Jackson, Miss., March 30.—The State Senate today ratified the Federal amendment for woman suffrage, thus repudiating the action taken several weeks ago when the amendment was rejected.

A tie vote was cast for the measure, and Lieutenant-Governor Casteel, who was presiding, voted in favor of it.

Suffrage leaders, who had abandoned hope of favorable action, immediately notified their supporters throughout the state to hurry back to the capital and renew the battle.

In the House it was stated the session, which was to adjourn Saturday, may be prolonged in an effort to settle the matter. The vote today showed ten members of the Senate had reversed their position upon the suffrage question since the unfavorable vote was cast several weeks ago.

Anti-Suffragist Leaders In Dover Plainly Nettled By Latest Turn In Amendment Fight

MORE SUFFRAGE TACTICS THEY EXCLAIM BUT GET LITTLE SATISFACTION

General DuPont Arrives In Capital To Confer With Republican Members of House; Suffrage Leaders Win In Initial Skirmish In Senate; Lower Branch of Legislature Votes Today On Anthony Amendment and It Will Go Immediately To Senate; Social Rather Than Political Fight

By R. E. POWELL, Staff Correspondent.

State House, Dover, Del., March 30.—National and local opposition to woman suffrage hit the ceiling here this afternoon when the report came to the Delaware state capital that the Mississippi Senate had ratified the Anthony amendment on a second trial, and that the House would act tomorrow. It stayed in the air quite a little while.

Quick confirmation of the report, which the anti's acclaimed as "another suffrage lie," came from Philadelphia newspapers in their staff correspondents here. Immediately, "Bull" McNabb, leader of the bipartisan opposition, called Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, at Washington, and learned from him that the Mississippi Senate had acted.

"It is simply more suffrage tactics," Mrs. Henry B. Thompson said, adding that Mississippi will never ratify. She explained, for the much perturbed opposition, that the action in Mississippi was prompted by the influence of the National Woman Suffrage Association and is purely for effect on the Delaware legislature now jockeying with the amendment.

"If there are so happy over it," said McNabb, "why don't they let Delaware alone and go back home. What Mississippi does or doesn't won't affect Delaware in the least." Thereupon, with three other members of the Delaware House, he dispatched a message to the Mississippi House protesting against ratification. So far as the situation here is concerned, the chief event of another turbulent day was the conference of T. Coleman Dupont, Republican National committee member, with members of the Senate and House belonging to his party. Mr. Dupont, or General DuPont, first conferred for a long while with the Governor and United States Senator Ball. Afterwards he went to the Supreme court room, and sent for the members one by one.

Not Applying Leash. Mr. DuPont denied that he came to Dover to apply the party leash. He insisted that he just "stopped off" here on his way to his farm in the southern part of the state. The Governor said this afternoon that there was no attempt to change a vote. The situation was discussed in a frank, candid manner, with the view of letting the light in.

It was physically impossible to tell after these confabs whether the light had penetrated or not. McNabb said the situation remains the same and that there is still a chance in the world for Delaware to ratify the amendment. Republican champions of the measure, suffragists and the Governor say this afternoon that the situation is gradually growing better.

One Republican Senator from Wilmington said this afternoon that if the House acts favorably tomorrow Delaware will ratify it before Mississippi does. Unquestionably, the situation has changed with the news that a Democratic State is about to become the thirty-sixth State to ratify.

Democrats Want Credit. In this connection Miss Marjorie Schuler, representing Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, said today: "The Democratic party is making every effort to have the thirty-sixth ratification take place in a State where the Democratic party controls. I believe the Republicans of Delaware will not lose the opportunity to have the thirty-sixth ratification take place in a Republican State."

The report from Mississippi came to the Capitol today just as General DuPont, the Governor and Senator Ball were holding their initial conference with the Republican members. It is understood that confirmation of the report resulted in the three leaders changing their tactics and instead of appealing to party loyalty, they appealed to the sporting blood of the members. The game is to put it through before Mississippi acts and it is the opinion of some of the older politicians that the ratification will be won on that score before Thursday. The resolution of ratification was reported to the House this afternoon and a vote is practically certain in the lower branch tomorrow. It will be reported to the Senate without prejudice as soon as the House acts, the Senate committee having decided last Friday to so report it. An attempt to smoke it out today and get it before the Senate made by the anti's was defeated when a motion to adjourn, offered by a Republican, prevailed. The Democratic floor leader in the Senate, opposed to ratification, sought to bring it up.

Suffragists Carry Point. This failure of the opposition, thwarted by the move to adjourn, was...

HOOVER READY TO BE G. O. P. CHOICE

Wires California Republican Club He Would Accept Unsought Nomination

San Francisco, Cal., March 30.—Herbert Hoover today telegraphed the Hoover Republican Club of California that he would accept the Republican nomination for President, "if it is felt that the issues necessitate it, and it is demanded of me."

Mr. Hoover said: "If the Republican party—with the independent element of which I am naturally affiliated—adopts a forward looking, liberal, constructive platform on the treaty and on our economic issues and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, and is backed by men who undoubtedly assure the consummation of these policies and measures, I will give it my entire support. I do not and will not myself seek the nomination."

AGREE TO LET HOLLAND KEEP FORMER EMPEROR

London, March 31.—The allied powers have accepted Holland's last note regarding the former German emperor, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail.

The Dutch government on March 5, for the second time, refused to deliver the former German emperor to the allies for trial. This determination was set forth in a note addressed to the British premier, which, however, declared that the Dutch government would take all necessary measures to minimize the liberty of Wilhelm, and prevent him from endangering the world's peace.

A communication stated that the negotiations to this end would be taken on the spot. It was assumed that this meant that a close guard over the former emperor, and a strict censorship would be instituted while Wilhelm occupied his estate at Doorn.

WOULD TAKE TAX FROM HIGH COSTING PAPER

Washington, March 30.—Print paper costing not more than 8 cents a pound would be admitted tax free under a bill amending the revenue act, passed unanimously by the House today, and sent to the Senate. The present law fixed five cents as the limit, but members said none at that price was obtainable for import.

Representative Kitchen, Democrat, North Carolina, said the bill was an emergency measure, needed to save "hundreds of small papers from ruin."

STRIKE OF LIVE STOCK HANDLERS IS SERIOUS

No Shipments of Animals Received and Few Days Will Bring Shut-Down

Chicago, March 30.—Arbitration of differences between 900 striking members of the Live Stock Handlers Union and the packing companies was rejected today by officers of the union, who announced the men would remain out until their demands for wage increases of 1.00-2.00 to \$45 a month were granted. The men now receive from \$90 to \$130 a month, union officers said.

No shipments of cattle, hogs or sheep were received at the yards today, and packing company officers said if the strike continued several days they would be obliged to shut down, forcing 20,000 other workers out of employment. The union today called out, in a sympathetic strike, the private watchmen employed by the packers, leaving the stockyards without fire protection, other than that given by the city.

Federal Judge Alschuler last night refused the request of the union to arbitrate until all strikers had returned to work. Federal mediators were expected to arrive tomorrow to use their influence in getting the men back to work.

(Continued on Page Two.)