

AMERICA SUPPORTS CLAIMS OF ALLIES

SECRETARY HUGHES DASHES THE HOPES OF GERMANS REGARDING REPARATIONS.

Stands With Allies in Holding Germany Responsible for the War and Therefore Morally Bound to Pay So Far As Possible.

Washington.—Formal statement of the attitude of the United States as to German reparations is contained in an exchange of communications with German government officials made public on April 4 by the state department. They are in the form of memoranda transmitted through Loring Dresel, American high commissioner at Berlin.

The memorandum was in reply to a communication handed to Mr. Dresel recently by a German government official, in which the frank admission was made that Germany was willing to pay, but hoped for a reopening of the question of terms.

In the American reply it was made clear that the United States proposes to stand by the governments of the allies in enforcing just reparation.

The state department emphasized the statement that the communications were exchanged before the arrival in this country of M. Viviani as special French envoy.

The German communication, dated March 23, was written by Dr. Walter Simons, German foreign minister, and asserted it was "entirely clear," both to the government and people, that Germany "must make reparations to the limit of her ability to pay," but sought "examination by unbiased experts" to determine the extent of her ability.

In his reply, dated March 29, Secretary Hughes expressed pleasure at Germany's "unequivocal expression" of its desire to pay to the limit of ability, and declared the United States "stands with the governments of the allies in holding Germany responsible for the war, and therefore morally bound to make reparation, so far as may be possible."

"This government," Secretary Hughes' memorandum said, "believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the allies on a new basis and hopes that such negotiations, once resumed, will lead to a prompt settlement which will at the same time satisfy the just claims of the allies and permit Germany hopefully to renew its productive activities."

Dr. Simons' memorandum was a lengthy document going extensively into Germany's situation, and the state department announced that copies of both this communication and the American reply had been handed to powers in Berlin. In his memorandum, Dr. Simons expressed the "earnest desire" of Germany to reach accord with the allied governments and the sincere purpose to meet requirements as far as possible.

Arizona Bandits Rob Postoffice.
Douglas, Ariz.—While Postmaster L. R. Bailey of Bisbee, Ariz., was working in his office at night two masked Mexicans entered and at the point of revolvers forced him to open the post-office vault. They escaped with about \$50,000.

Disastrous Blaze in California.
San Francisco.—A fire which started in a billiard hall wiped out a portion of the little railroad and resort town of Tiburon, Marin county, early Monday, the damage being estimated at \$100,000. Firemen and apparatus were sent on a ferryboat from San Francisco.

Followers of Cardenas Executed.
Brownsville, Texas.—Five Mexican followers of the Cardenas brothers "ten men revolution" were captured by rurales Saturday night near San Fernando, south of Matamoros, court martialled and executed at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

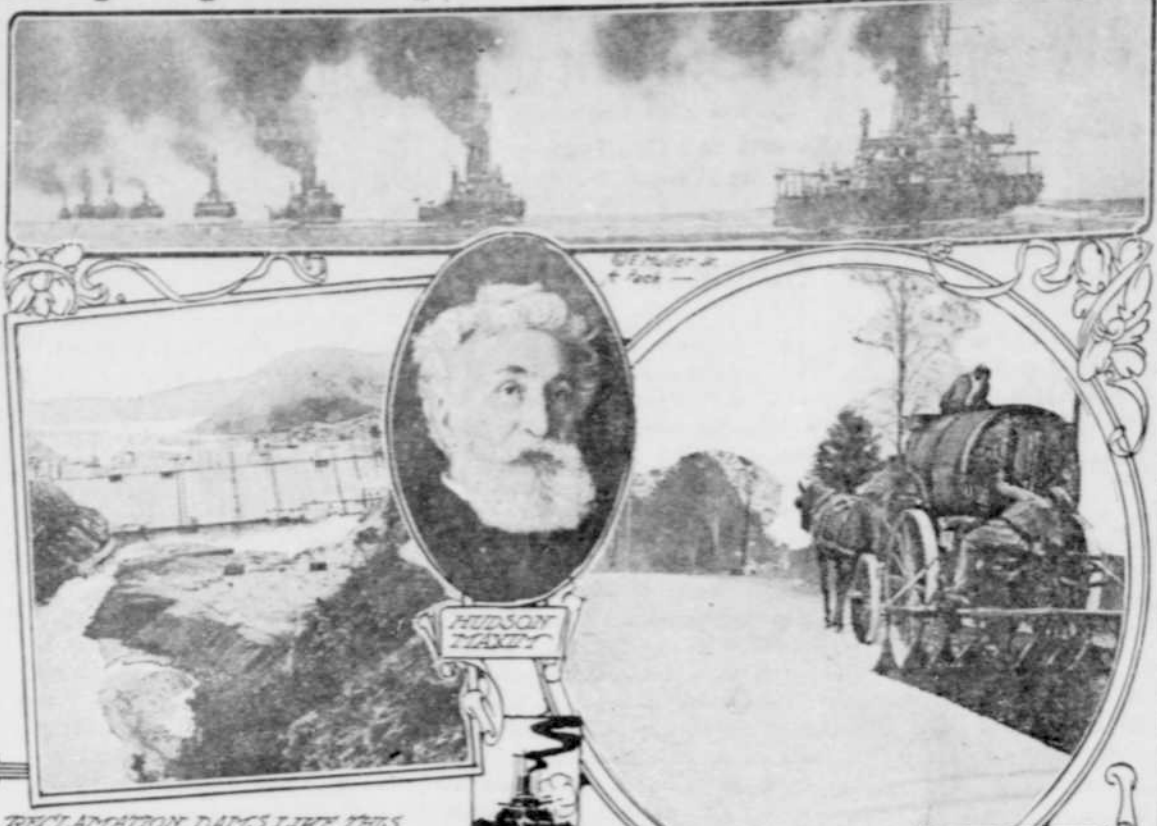
Tallest Tree is Laid Low.
Stockton, Cal.—The Lafayette, the tallest tree in the Calaveras grove of big trees, eighty-five miles east of here, it was reported Monday, has been blown down. The tree was 300 feet tall and had a diameter of thirty feet at the base.

Gerard Denies Betrayal Story.
Boston.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has characterized as a lie a rumor that he had betrayed Sir Roger Casement, Irish peer, who was executed by the British government in 1916 on charges of treason.

Kansas Coal Strike Settled.
Pittsburg, Kan.—Settlement of the strike at the mines of the Patton Coal & Mining company, in progress since March 22, was announced April 4. The union officials regard the settlement in the light of a victory for the union.

Crown Forces Ambushed.
Dublin.—Crown forces were ambushed Monday in Shanahally, County Tipperary, one attacker being killed and one wounded. In another ambush at Rathina, County Mayo, a constable was wounded.

Armament Truce and \$5,000,000,000 Saved!



RECLAMATION DARTS LIKE THIS

TO SET forth the arguments pro and con in the question of world disarmament and an armament truce is not the purpose of this article.

Its purpose is to call attention to a by-product of the world-wide discussion of the disarmament and armament truce proposals—that the United States needs in the way of industrial improvements to increase its efficiency.

Engineers, efficiency experts, transportation managers and far-seeing business men have had much to say in a general way about the need for greater production and better distribution. The possibility of disarmament or of an armament truce has stimulated them to estimating what the United States would save and suggesting what it should do with the money thus saved.

Here is an example of the many suggestions for increased industrial efficiency. The United States geological survey has been making an investigation of the potential water power of the East. On the basis of its findings, Secretary of the Interior Payne, just before going out of office, submitted to President Wilson a report covering the area from Boston to Washington. He urged unified development of electricity, supplied from both water power and steam-driven machinery, to effect an annual saving of about 25,000,000 tons of coal, run 12,000 miles of railroad, light cities, run street cars, factories and mines, through the concerted development of water power from the St. Lawrence, Raquette, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac rivers and streams in the Adirondacks.

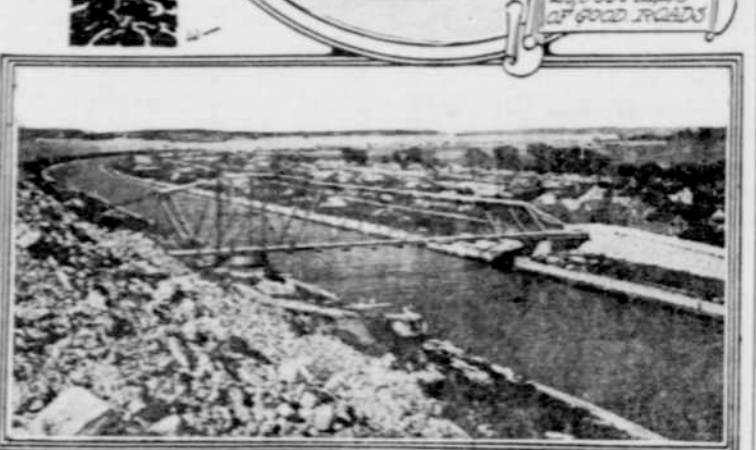
Financial feasibility of the idea is urged by the report on the following estimates:
Electrification of 12,000 miles of railway at gross cost of \$800,000,000, reduced to \$650,000,000 by salvage of steam locomotives, while yearly savings on coal and maintenance "would return approximately 14 per cent on the investment."

Incomplete data on 50,000 power using plants indicates saving of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of coal a year.
Electrification of hard coal mines to save 6,500,000 tons of coal yearly.
Public utilities to be saved 4,000,000 tons of coal annually at average cost of \$3.50 a ton.

Hudson Maxim assumes that the United States would save five billion dollars through a five-year armament truce and proceeds to tell what the nation could do with those five billions. Writing in the New York World he says among other things:

"A billion dollars would build in the United States 25,000 miles of concrete roads 20 feet wide—five roads extending east and west from ocean to ocean, and six roads extending north and south from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf—roads connecting all the principal cities and towns in all the main directions. The roads could be made 20 feet wide, of the best and most substantial concrete construction, with the liberal allowance of \$40,000 a mile, or \$1,000,000,000 for 25,000 miles.

"With our billion dollars saved, the second year we could build the proposed intercoastal ship and barge canal from Boston to Florida, running through Long Island Sound, crossing New Jersey to the Delaware, on to Chesapeake Bay, thence running behind the chain of islands southward,



THOUSANDS OF MILES OF CANALS

holding an inland water course most of the way.

But this development would not consume our entire billion dollars. It would not require more than half of it. With the other \$500,000,000 we should be able to dredge and deepen and straighten the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and the Missouri river to Kansas City, sufficiently to admit the free and unobstructed passage of ocean liners to the very center of the industrial and fruitful West.

"As to the third billion saved: For some time past a great electrical super-power system has been advocated, extending from Boston by Washington, connecting with the bituminous coal mines of Virginia, the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, and the sources of water power available at Niagara and in the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence river. It is estimated that 2,000,000 horse power may be developed on that part of the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal constituting the international boundary between that part of New York state and Canada, one-half of which power would belong to the United States.

"The following is the proposition in a nutshell: Great hydro-electric power stations are to be built on the St. Lawrence and in the bituminous coal mine section of Virginia and the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The electrical energy from these plants will be conducted through trunk lines crossing the super-power area, and the trunk lines will be tapped by wires conducting the electricity away in all directions, to take the place of coal in all power plants, to run all locomotives and street cars, to supply all electric lighting and to generate heat for much of the cooking and warming of rooms in private homes.

"At the present time the railroads in the super-power area are carrying about 60,000,000 tons of coal annually, this coal constituting 40 per cent of the freight of the roads. It is estimated that half of this coal would be saved, or 30,000,000 tons annually, and the railroads relieved of their present overburden.

"This is what we could do with the fourth billion saved: A very practical and comprehensive plan has already been worked out for canalizing the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal, thereby permitting the passage of ocean steamers up the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario. This plan would at one stroke make Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago seaport cities with ocean steamer communication with all ports of the world.

"The utility and helpfulness of this

is pure, fresh air and plenty of it. Go into the average home and you find the inmates languid, disinclined to exertion and 'all tired out.' The reason for this is so that indoors we usually live in an atmosphere which lacks in life-giving oxygen and is charged with carbon dioxide, a poisonous gas continually being thrown off by each member of the household, together with disease germs that are seeking lodgment in constitutions in which the power of resistance to their invasions has been reduced to a minimum."

Fresh Air.
Following is by Mrs. Andrew J. Holmes: "The essential of good health

HOUSTON'S VIEW OF TAXATION PROBLEM

FORMER MEMBER OF CABINET MAKES ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Declares Taxation Is Big Question Up to the United States.—Settlement of Peace and International Problems Declared Vital.

Baltimore.—David F. Houston, former secretary of the treasury, in analyzing a country-wide survey of industrial, financial, agricultural and other economic conditions, declares that "the big national question is taxation with peace settlement and international trade next."

The survey, made in all of the geographical divisions of the United States by field agents of the Fidelity and Deposit company of this city, consisted of answers to thirty-six questions by farmers, bankers, manufacturers and public officials. An interesting feature of the statistics is that in every section except New England and the Rocky mountain states building operations show a marked increase. General transportation conditions in every state were reported "good" and raw materials plentiful. Savings accounts, the survey showed, increased in nineteen states.

Police officials of twenty-seven states said there has been a noticeable increase in crime over last September, but a decrease was reported in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

In every state the consensus of opinion was that the farmers have not disposed of all their last season's crops. Low prices and shortage of money and labor are said to have caused a reduction in acreage in all states except Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the Pacific coast states. The crop outlook for 1921, however, in every case, was reported fair or good.

NINE DAY BATTLE CONCLUDED

Greeks Have Been Defeated by Turks at Eski-Shehr.

Constantinople.—Kiazim Kara Bekir, commander of the Turkish nationalists in Armenia, with his "army of salvation," is nearing Sivas.

The Greeks have been defeated by the Turks in the battle at Eski-Shehr, says a communication issued by the headquarters of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, internationalist leader.

A Turkish cotanunquie dated April 1 says that the battle on the Eski-Shehr frontier, lasting nine days, has been concluded. Bilejik being recaptured and the Greeks retreating toward Bursa.

Turkish transports conveyed by Bolshevik gunboats have landed part of Kara Bekir's army at Ineboli. Greeks declare that there has been a renewal of the fighting on the Eski-Shehr front.

Youths Slay Jailor.

Silver City, N. M.—After Rumaldo Lorenzo and Elitro Corral, aged 14 and 17, respectively, had escaped from the county jail here, Ventura Bencomo, the jailer, was found dead. He had been almost decapitated by a hand ax, found near the body. The jailer, according to prisoners, was slain while asleep.

American Radical Editor Arrested.

Mexico City.—Federal authorities have arrested L. A. E. Gale, an American radical, who for more than three years has published a monthly magazine here, which of late has been sharply critical of the Obregon administration.

Former Ruler Charles is Ill.

Stenmanger.—Former Emperor Charles is ill with bronchitis. He is suffering from fever and is having nervous coughing attacks, according to a bulletin issued by his Budapest physicians. The bulletin says he is obliged to remain in bed.

Kills Drunken Husband.

Chicago.—Carl Pellegrinis, a musician, 43 years of age, was shot through the heart by his wife Sunday, dying instantly. Pellegrinis drank freely, and seldom worked, depending upon his wife to provide a home and funds for him.

Engine Sparks Cause Blaze.

Omaha.—Fire which was started by sparks from a passing Burlington railroad engine partially destroyed the American Potash company, Antioch, Neb., doing \$300,000 damage.

Bergdoll's Captors Released.

Coblentz.—Carl Neuf and Franz Zimmer, Americans released from prison in Baden, where they had been confined for their part in the attempt to arrest G. C. Bergdoll, American draft evader, arrived here Sunday.

Charged With Widow's Death.

New York.—Mrs. Carolina Verderosa, 17-year-old step-daughter of the dead woman, and her husband, Luciano, 28, were arrested Sunday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Catherine Trotta, a widow of Brooklyn.

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old jobs for which he had

played, and, hat in hand, he

the back door.

"How much is it, Uncle

asked.

"Yo' say how much? Jus

yo' say, missis."

"Oh, but I'd rather yo'

how much," the lady of the

homed.

"Yes, m'am! Bat, m'am,

er hab de 75 cents yo' all

man de 50 cents AND

all.—Life.

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Malthusian theory?

Dibbs.—Aw, it takes a

master to turn out any

fit to enthuse over

press.

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picture-goers' journal. It

does seem a pity that our

are so terribly self-consc

presence of a cinematog