WEATHER.
(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Cloudy today. Tomorrow rain, rising temperature.
Temperature: Highest, 37, at 8 p.m.; lowest, 35, at 2 p.m.
Full report on page 7.

The Sunday Star.

WITH DAILY EVENING EDITION

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"
The Star is delivered every evening and Sunday morning to Washington homes at 60 cents per month. Telephone Main 5000 and service will start immediately.

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MOSCOW RECALLS CHARGE AT PEKING IN PROTEST OF RAID

Soviet Government Orders Return of All Officials of Embassy.

ONLY PERSONNEL LEFT ARE CONSULAR AGENTS

Repulse of Cantonese Army North of Yangtze River by Northern Troops Reported.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, April 9.—Soviet Russia has recalled her charge d'affaires in Peking as protest against the raiding by the Northern Chinese authorities of the Soviet embassy compound in Peking.

All embassy officials have been ordered to leave by their government.

The only personnel which will remain are officials entrusted with carrying out consular functions.

Soviet Demands Redress.

In a note delivered tonight to Chang Yen-Si, Chinese charge d'affaires, here, the Soviet government gave notice that pending satisfactory redress for the Peking raid, it will be compelled, as a sign of protest, to recall its charge d'affaires, M. Tchernik, with the whole embassy staff from Peking.

The Soviet government demands that the police be immediately evacuated from the compound; that all arrested must be released; that all documents taken from the embassy quarters be returned; that all possessions, money, personal property, household effects and books, taken by the police and the military of the "army of pacification" that is Chang Tso Lin's northern forces, must be returned to the owners.

Only the consulate staff will be permitted to remain in Peking, the note states.

Disclaims Reprisal Moves.

After exhaustively recounting the events leading up to the embassy raid the note explains:

"The Soviet government confines itself to elementary demands without putting the Peking government into an embarrassing position."

"Any imperialist government would resort to cruel reprisals, but the Soviet government, while possessing the technical means for repressive measures, nevertheless, declares it definitely rejects such a step. It fully understands that irresponsible foreign imperialists are provoking Russia to war and fully understands that the Peking cabinet has become a tool in the game played by foreign imperialist groups.

"Therefore the Soviet government is and will be guided in its policy by the interests of the workers of the world as well as by the interests of the masses of the Chinese nation.

Expresses Desire for Peace.

"Responding to the Peking provocation, the aim of which is to make worse the international situation, transform the hostilities at the present time led by several imperialist powers, into a new world war, the Soviet government declares it will not allow itself to be provoked by anybody, but will by all means defend the peace between nations."

The Soviet note concludes:

"The Soviet government has no doubt that in its desire for peace it will find support by all workers of all countries and first of all by the people of China and the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia.

CANTONESE DEFEAT REPORTED.

Twice Repulsed North of Yangtze River, Dispatches Say.

SHANGHAI, April 9 (AP).—The Cantonese northward advance toward Tientsin and Peking has met with an unexpected reverse. Reorganized Northern forces under Gen. Sun Chuan-Fang, whose army crumpled under the Cantonese advance on Shanghai in February, are reported to have repulsed the Cantonese on two fronts—along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and on the Grand Canal to the east.

The Cantonese on the railway, dispatches say, were forced back toward Fengyang, northwest of Nanking and 25 miles southeast of Pengpu, which they occupied only a week ago. News of the operations along the Grand Canal is meager, but the Cantonese are pictured as retiring steadily toward the Yangtze.

Another Reverse Reported.

Another Cantonese reverse is reported on the north bank of the Yangtze, opposite Kiangyin and some distance east of the Grand Canal. This may open the way for a flank attack by the Northerners, threatening Pukow, across from Nanking, in the rear of the Cantonese column operating up the Tientsin-Pukow line.

The Cantonese flag is reported to have been hauled down at Chinklang, midway between Nanking and Kiangyin on the Yangtze. Hundreds of Cantonese wounded have been brought southward across the river.

Meanwhile the American, British, Italian and Japanese Ministers in Peking met today to consider, it is believed, the demands to be made on the Cantonese in consequence of the Nanking outbreaks of a fortnight ago in which a number of foreigners were killed or injured and foreign property destroyed and looted.

(London dispatches say the demands will be presented early next week and will call for reparations, apologies and punishment of those responsible for the outrages.)

Americans Still Leave Peking.

Groups of Americans continue to leave Peking, the northern capital, and many Britishers are passing through toward Tientsin from points in the neighboring provinces of Shansi and Honan. Virtually all Americans have left the interior of Shantung province, 121 reaching Chefoo and 309 Tsingtao, both on the coast.

The Japanese evacuation of Hankow on the Yangtze, which began after Chinese mobs attacked the concession there, is on in full force. Two steamers brought 1,300 Japanese here today, leaving about 800 in Hankow.

All Japanese are reported out of Changsha, Hunan province, while the British evacuation of points above Hankow is complete, and the Italians are beginning to come out.

Further south measures are continuing for defense of Shameen, the foreign quarter of Canton, against possible Chinese aggression. Trouble is feared next Tuesday when a Chi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4.)

Whale Bites Cable, Cutting Army Line To Sitka, Alaska

By the Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 9.—This is the tale of a whale, or vice versa. The United States cable steamship Dellwood reported today that a whale, hungry or curious, had bitten into the Army Signal Corps' Alaska cable last Sunday, thereby severing communication.

Once before, 20 years ago, it is asserted, a whale bit into the Seattle-Sitka cable and caused a break. On that occasion the whale became entangled in the wire and was fished up by the repair ship.

NATIONAL PARLEY ON CRIME LIKELY

President Expected to Call Session Here After Lawyer's Plea.

While the Department of Justice continues to maintain a strict silence concerning the proposal laid before it some weeks ago that it sponsor a national conference in crime, the belief exists in some quarters that the department will see fit to adopt it and that the call for such a conference will come from the President.

While the nature of the proposal has been kept a secret, it has been learned that Sanford Bates, a well known lawyer and criminal expert of Boston, is the individual who made the proposal to the Attorney General. Mr. Bates has declined to discuss it in any way, preferring that any comment come from the Attorney General himself. Attorney General Sargent, meanwhile, has said nothing, while the only information forthcoming from the department is that the matter is still under consideration.

Two Factors Favorable.

Two factors, however, give the suggestion weight. The first is that Mr. Bates does not fall within the classification of those who make suggestions solely for the publicity involved, and the second is that the National Crime Commission, organized in the Summer of 1925 by a group of public-spirited men who met in the office of Judge Elbert H. Gary, has about reached the limit of its activities unless some further move is made in the way of enabling it to co-ordinate and centralize the results of its work.

Mr. Bates, who lives in a section of the country which is always looked upon with kindliness and sympathy in administration quarters, has served as commissioner of the Department of Correction of Massachusetts; he was the official representative of the United States Government at the International Prison Conference in London in 1925; is vice president of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and is a member of the Commission to Investigate Criminal Law.

Suggestion Opportune.

His suggestion, believed, in effect, to be that the Department of Justice or the President sponsor a national conference on crime, comes at an opportune time. The National Crime Commission, as a result of its work, would be able to furnish such a conference with a vast amount of data gathered during the last year and a half and bearing on statistics on crime in the different States and measures which the States have adopted to remedy existing defects in their criminal codes.

At the outset of its existence the National Crime Commission found that in many States there are no available statistics relating to the amount of crime of violence, or the adequacy or efficiency of punishment, and that no agency existed in these States for the gathering of such statistics. One of its first moves, therefore, was to urge the different States to take up the collection of such statistics without which a thorough understanding of the existence and causes of crimes of violence cannot be reached.

At its first annual meeting, held here last April, the executive committee of the National Crime Commission announced its conclusion that the efficiency of justice and the laws relating to crimes of violence, as well as general conditions, varied so widely in the different parts of the country, that the obvious thing to do was to make the application of remedies the subject of special investigation by separate State crime commisisons, familiar with the local situations. The suggestion was made to the State governors that they consider the formation of such commissions.

Action Before States.

While comparatively few States have as yet adopted the suggestion and created official State commissions, empowered by the Legislatures to go into the whole matter of crimes of violence, indications are that as the subject becomes more thoroughly understood the example of those States which have created crime commissions will be largely followed.

New York, one of the first States to follow the suggestion, has created a crime commission and through legislative action has given it wide authority and an annual appropriation of $50,000. It is too early to prophecy that additional progress will be made in the creation of such State commissions elsewhere, as many of the State Legislatures are still in session, or such bills that have been passed have not received the signature of the State executives. But according to information received from the National Crime Commission, the number of concrete proposals for the establish-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

REED HITS DAWES FOR KEEPING ALIVE SLUSH FUND PROBE

Denies Vice President's Authority to Appoint Fess to Committee Vacancy.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS DRAW LINES CLOSER

Political Battle at Next Session Over Investigation of Expenditures Is Foreshadowed.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Vice President Dawes' authority to fill a vacancy in the Reed slush fund committee is challenged in a statement issued last night by Senator Reed, Republican, of Pennsylvania, bitter opponent of the committee.

Senator Reed also reiterates his assertion that the Reed committee, headed by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, died with the close of the last session of Congress.

Those Republican lines which attacked the proposal to continue the Reed slush fund committee in the last filibustering days of the Sixty-ninth Congress were drawn close again yesterday. Senator Keyes, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on audit and control of the contingent fund of the Senate, announced he had not changed his original opinion that the Reed committee is dead and not entitled to spend any more of the Senate's money.

Senator Keyes did not personally take part in the filibuster. He has been the principal agent, however, in halting the activities of the committee since the close of Congress. He declined, or indicated he would decline, to approve any voucher for new expenditures by the committee. This effectually dried up the source of supplies of the committee, although Senator Reed of Missouri himself recently dug down into his own pocket to finance the expedition of Jerry South, a special deputy of the committee, to impound ballots case in the Vase-Wilson senatorial contest in four counties in Pennsylvania.

Dawes Takes Hand.

Vice President Dawes was projected into the controversy over the existence or non-existence of the Reed committee recently when Senator Goff, Republican of West Virginia, resigned. The Vice President, declaring the committee to be alive, appointed Senator Fess, Republican of Ohio, to fill the Goff vacancy. Right there he has run counter to some of the Republicans in the Senate, who are intent upon preventing any further action by the Reed committee during the present recess of Congress, and who would, if they could, prevent a resuscitation of that committee when Congress meets again.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, a leader of the filibuster against a resolution in the last Congress extending the life and powers of the Reed committee, intimated last night he was prepared to continue his fight against the committee in the next session of Congress. He did not dodge the fact, however, that the Democrats, aided by a group of Republicans could, and probably would vote to give the Reed committee authority to continue its work. But Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, like some of the other Republicans, is tired of the use of the Reed committee to attack Republican Senators and Senators-elect. He believes the party should rise up and strike back.

No Corruption, Reed Insists.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania insists there was no corruption in the Pennsylvania senatorial election and primary which resulted in sending Mr. Vare to the Senate. The cry of corruption has been raised, however, and he fears it will have its influence on certain members of the Republican party in the Senate, even though it is not based on fact.

The Pennsylvania Senator takes direct issue with Vice President Dawes over the proposition that the Reed committee is a continuing committee, and also denies the authority of the Vice President to fill a vacancy in the committee, even if it is alive. He charges that the Vice President has exceeded his authority in the appointment of Senator Fess.

The decision of Senator Fess regarding acceptance of his appointment to the committee is awaited here with much interest. Opponents of the Reed committee are hoping he will turn down the appointment on the ground that the committee is dead. Senator Fess expressed such an opinion some time ago, before the ruling of the Vice President.

Political Battle Forecast.

The determination of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania and other Republican Senators to stand up on their hind legs and fight the Reed Committee is the forerunner of a political battle in the Senate when Congress meets again. They will seek to make it appear that the Reed Committee is a mere instrument of the Democrats to develop political capital to be used by Senator Reed of Missouri to boost his own candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, and to be used by the Democrats in the coming national campaign.

Before issuing his statement last night, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from a vacation in Bermuda, consulted with other Republican Senators now here. In his statement he said:

"The special committee of the Sen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

RELIEF IS SOUGHT FOR YOUNG WARDS

468 Welfare Board Proteges Face Privation as Funds Run Low.

Emergency measures to provide for the juvenile wards of the board of public welfare who may be subjected to privation to a point of hunger and hazardous exposure as a result of a ruling by Controller General McCarl yesterday to the effect that 1928 appropriations cannot be drawn upon for their support, will be planned tomorrow by the District Commissioners.

There are 468 of these children who have been placed in the care of "boarding mothers" and supportel at public expense. Already a number of the "boarding mothers," have served notice that they will be forced to turn the children back to the welfare board, confronting the authorities with the immediate danger of having a large number of wards brought into their office with no place to send them.

Fund Lost in Congress.

The present situation is one of the results of the failure of Congress to pass the second deficiency appropriation bill which carried an item of $40,000 for the care of the children during April, May and June. The Commissioners appealed to the controller general to find some loophole in the law, whereby an advance could be made on the 1928 appropriations sufficient to meet this and other obligations of the District for the remainder of the year. Mr. McCarl ruled that advances could be made for the beneficiaries of the employes' compensation fund, the retired school teachers, firemen and policemen, but not for the care of the children.

The Commissioners viewed the situation seriously, while the Board of Public Welfare, discussed possible steps to be taken, even considering the possibility of housing the children in tents. This idea was discarded, however, as too dangerous to their health.

May Seek Private Loans.

Commissioner Sidney F. Taliaferro, who has direct supervision over the Board of Public Welfare, intimated that it may become necessary to find a group of public spirited persons of wealth who will loan the "boarding mothers" sums totaling $40,000, until the deficiency bill can be passed by the next Congress. An alternative suggested by James E. Stuart of the board contemplates the issuance of certificates of service to the "boarding mothers" so that they might get credit for food at various stores that would honor them.

The 468 children directly affected by the McCarl decision are among the 1,759 juvenile wards of the board. The others are quartered in institutions which are already crowded. All of these children have been committed to the care of the board by the Juvenile Court. Some are orphans. Others were taken away from parents because of neglect or cruel treatment. About 90 per cent of them, however, are the innocent victims of broken homes.

Decision Is Cited.

The controller general's decision which denied the Commissioners the authority to draw an advance on the 1928 appropriation for the care of these children was contained in one paragraph, phrased as follows:

"While the act of March 16, 1926, * * * imposes certain duties on the board with respect to these children and made certain appropriations available for its activities for the fiscal year 1927, there appears nothing in the law that could be construed as requiring the board to incur obligations during the said fiscal year in excess of its available funds for the said year. The appropriations made for the expenses of the board are strictly fiscal year appropriations. The 1928 appropriation will not in any event become available for payments due for services rendered during the fiscal year 1927."

Mr. Carl added, however, that he appreciated "the distressing situation presented and wish there existed an

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

Mussolini Has Plain Clothes Men Active 10 Feet Apart During Public Appearance

By the Associated Press.

ROME, April 9.—Plain clothes detectives, stationed 10 feet apart on both sides of the streets, stand by when Premier Mussolini walks or rides through the public thoroughfares of the Eternal City. This is a noticeable aspect of the protective measures inforced on behalf of the premier. They apparently have been strengthened during the past few months, although no official announcement has been made of the fact.

The streets are patrolled by a veritable army and grim agents of the law, who make their appearance at their stations long before the time of the premier's arrival. They permit the movement of traffic through the guarded thoroughfares, but they carefully scrutinize all passers-by, particularly those who bear the aspect of being foreigners.

The correspondent, who was compelled to walk through the lines of march during a ceremony the Duce was expected to attend last week, was stopped four times within 100 yards. Each time he was forced to show identification documents. Every doorway was occupied by plain clothesmen, and guardians of the law also lurked behind trees or walked up and down lanes and alleys abutting on the main thoroughfares. At some places even windows had police watchers in them.

It is noticeable that Mussolini has greatly curtailed his program of appearing before the public.

Eight Pages of Sports

The Star, for today, presents its news and comment on activities in the realm of sports in an 8-page section, twice the space usually allotted to this class of matter on Sunday.

With the opening of the major league base ball season but two days distant and other lines of competitive endeavor getting a fresh start with the advent of Spring, it was deemed advisable to increase the space for this feature.

TODAY'S STAR

PART ONE—44 PAGES.
General News—Local, National and Foreign.
Schools and Colleges—Page 22.
News of the Clubs—Page 34.
D. A. R. Activities—Page 35.
W. C. T. U.—Page 35.
Boy Scouts—Page 35.
Fraternal News—Page 36.
Veterans of the Great War—Page 37.
Civilian Army News—Page 37.
Radio News and Programs—Pages 40 and 41.

PART TWO—16 PAGES.
Editorials and Editorial Features.
Washington and Other Society.
Notes of Art and Artists—Page 4.
Reviews of Spring Books—Page 4.
Tales of Well Known Folk—Page 10.
Y. W. C. A. Notes—Page 11.

PART THREE—10 PAGES.
Amusements—Theaters and the Photoplay.
Army and Navy News—Page 4.
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Motors and Motoring—Pages 6 and 7.
Serial, "The Gray Phantom's Romance"—Page 8.
District National Guard—Page 9.
Spanish War Veterans—Page 9.

PART FOUR—8 PAGES.
Pink Sports Section.

PART FIVE—8 PAGES.
Magazine Section—Fiction and Features.
The Rambler—Page 3.

PART SIX—12 PAGES.
Classified Advertising.
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Financial News—Pages 10, 11 and 12.
Clubwomen of the Nation—Page 12.
At the Community Centers—Page 12.
Around the City—Page 12.

GRAPHIC SECTION—12 PAGES.
World Events in Pictures.

COMIC SECTION—4 PAGES.
Mutt and Jeff; Reg'lar Fellers; Mr. and Mrs.; High Lights of History.

"PADLOCK" ACTION IS HESSE'S THREAT

Determined to Wipe Out City's "Speak-Easies" in Steady Campaign.

Determined to wipe out Washington's "speak-easies" and "near-beer" emporiums where forbidden intoxicants are sold, Maj. Edwin B. Hesse, superintendent of police, announced yesterday that he would seek "padlock" injunctions against the proprietors of such places arrested in the future.

One temporary "padlock" injunction already has been issued by Justice Bailey of the District Supreme Court against George P. Rock, Charles E. Whitlock, Wilfred Hooe and Ella P. Rock to prevent the sale of liquor at 222 Seventh street southeast. The petition for the injunction contained the allegation that Harry N. Doughitt, a prohibition agent, and Policeman Dowell Mansfield bought colored corn whisky at a near-beer saloon conducted by the defendants, or some of them, last month.

Scores of Places.

Maj. Hesse does not deny that there are scores of places in Washington where a thirsty individual may procure a drink of liquor of doubtful quality by merely flashing a card signed by the proprietor or by giving a signal. The proprietors of most of these establishments already have been arrested one or more times, he said, but they continue to sell liquor because of the small fines imposed by the courts or the opportunity to escape punishment by demanding a jury trial and having the case thrown into the congested court docket.

"The mere arrest of the 'speak-easy' proprietors, we have learned," said Maj. Hesse "has not had the effect of stopping the sale of liquor. We are forced to resort to more drastic measures, and I believe the desired results can be accomplished through the 'padlock' injunctions. In any event, I shall attempt to 'padlock' every place in which the police find that the prohibition law is being violated."

To Prohibitionize City.

Maj. Hesse's latest move to drive the "speak-easies" out of business is a part of his general campaign to prohibitionize the District. Only last week he called his prohibition enforcement squad into conference and gave them instructions for a concerted drive against rum runners, bootleggers and all persons engaged in an illicit liquor traffic.

The campaign, Maj. Hesse assures, will not be one of the spectacular sporadic type, but a continuous and persistent attack on the liquor sellers.

ENGRAVING BUREAU FRICTION SETTLED

Treasury and Employes' Representatives Reach Understanding.

Officials of the Treasury Department and representatives of the National Federation of Federal Employes reached an agreement yesterday afternoon at a conference on working conditions in the numbering division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which had been attacked by the federation in a statement Friday as being highly unfavorable.

Beyond the assertion that there was a meeting of minds on the subject of working conditions, nothing was divulged in relation to a change of program or policy in the numbering division, where, it had been charged by the federation, young women were being pushed beyond their physical endurance in an effort to speed-up production.

Present at Conference.

The conference was held in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. S. Dewey, and in addition to him, Director Alvin Hall of the bureau and Luther C. Steward and Gertrude M. McNally, president and secretary-treasurer of the federation, were present. A statement issued by Treasury officials after the meeting said:

"The questions of the amount of output and the general working conditions in the numbering division were discussed.

Agreeable to Federation.

"The administrative officials at the bureau gave assurance that the conclusions reached will be entirely satisfactory, not only from the standpoint of the Federal Government but from that of the employes as well."

Miss McNally said after the meeting that it had been agreed to leave all announcements of the conference to the Treasury Department and explained that what had been decided upon was agreeable to the federation.

The federation Friday, in its formal statement, had demanded an investigation of affairs at the bureau.

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK GETS DOCTOR'S DEGREE

Academic Recognition in Music, "Honoris Causa," Conferred in Wisconsin.

By the Associated Press.

APPLETON, Wis., April 9.—Mme. Ernestine Schuman Heink became a doctor of music today when an honorary degree was conferred upon the famous contralto by the Lawrence College Conservatory of Music.

In an impressive ceremony before 2,000 students and friends, President Henry W. Wriston conferred the degree "Honoris Causa"—the first to be given by the conservatory of music.

"Because you have known the meaning of education, because you have always grown in power of understanding and interpretation, because you have forever been eager to enlarge your experience and to broaden your outlook, we delight to honor you," President Wriston told Mme. Schumann Heink.

SOLD FOR $3,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—Three theaters, situated on land near Broadway and Forty-fifth street, acquired originally by the Astor family for a few hundred dollars an acre, were sold today for $3,000,000 to Walter Reade, owner of a chain of theaters in New Jersey. The City Investing Co., which sold them, acquired the playhouses for $1,150,000 when the holdings of the late Henry Astor were disposed of at auction.

The three theaters are The Astor, The Bijou and The Morosco.

Cat Adopts Four Skunk Kittens to Replace Her Own

By the Associated Press.

QUINCY, Ill., April 9.—Maternal instinct in a cat resulted in a strange nature story told by F. A. Jones, farmer, living in Brookfield, Mo., near here.

A gray mother cat with four kittens came to his home. His children prepared to give the mother and her brood a comfortable home, but Jones, having other ideas on the subject, consigned the four kittens to a creek.

The next day, to his surprise, his small son informed him that the kittens were safe and sound. Recalling the traditional "nine lives" attributed to cats, Jones investigated and found that the cat had acquired four other kittens without doubt, but instead of their being some other feline's off-spring, they were of the genus mephitis, or common American skunk.

CAMPAIGN SIGNS APPEAR IN CAPITAL

1928 Thunder Is Heard 14 Months in Advance of Nominating Season.

By the Associated Press.

Party weather maps are beginning to reveal unmistakable signs of an early Spring and a warm Summer in presidential politics.

A generous handful of months still must pass before local primary and convention have developed the respective strengths of those who aspire to leadership in the presidential year, 1928, but already the torchlights have been fired in many a far precinct, and Washington is filled with questionings.

Three Main Questions.

Just at the moment three searching interrogations stand at the head of the questionnaire of the politicians:

Will Coolidge run again?

Will prohibition be a predominant issue?

Will Gov. Smith's religion prove a determining factor in his candidacy?

Many diverse answers to these questions are obtainable among the supposedly well-informed in the National Capital. There are those who think they know, those who hope they know, and those who candidly concede that they can only guess. But they all agree that it will be exceedingly fascinating to observe what changes time will make in a political picture which today, 14 months in advance of the nominating season, presents so many high lights to catch the political eye.

Smith Writes Reply.

As it stands in its uncompleted state this picture presents President Coolidge silently busying himself with China, Nicaragua and the budget while his friends talk unceasingly of another term for him and his potential oponents make their plans on the assumption that he will be a candidate; Gov. Smith, taking a night off amid his assiduous labors at Albany to pen a yet-unpublished pronouncement of his conception of the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a member, as they might relate to a man in the presidency; and both Republican and Democratic chieftains poo-pooing the idea that prohibition will become a party issue while two distinguished Republicans, Senator Borah and Nicholas Murray Butler, debate that very question before applauding voters, and such celebrated Democrats as Senator Glass and Edwards keep up a long-range wet-and-dry argument by means of statement and interview.

Nor are these the only important unknown quantities. Republicans are wondering what will come of the Lowden boom, which within the week has emerged from its native West to set up a branch headquarters in New York, the center of a district that in 1920 gave the former Illinois governor some of his most able support. If the Lowden candidacy proves a washout, ask the politicians, will Vice President Dawes, also a McNary-Haugen supporter, step into the breach; and again, if Coolidge steps out, will Secretary Hoover or some other wheelhorse of the administration fall heir to his leadership?

McAdoo Is Enigma.

On the Democratic side there are at least two major enigmas—whether the McAdoo legions who fought so valiantly in 1920 and 1924 will again go into action in 1928; and just what presidential maneuvering may be expected from the resourceful Senator "Jim" Reed of Missouri. To complicate matters, the usual Democratic phalanx of favorite son candidates includes this year such unusual repeaters-in-office as Govs. Ritchie of Maryland and Donahey of Ohio.

In the end, Washington's speculation on all of these subjects returns to the question of another nomination for Mr. Coolidge. In few other matters has the President so genuinely fulfilled his traditional role of silence. Even those who have gone to the White House to hand over the support of tempting blocs of delegates say they came away uncertain whether the offer would be accepted. Some of those closest to the President declare he has not made up his mind whether to stand for a term which would carry his service beyond the eight years which heretofore has represented the maximum tenure of a President. But in great numbers his followers have accepted the assumption that he will run, and the movement for his renomination already has shown definite outcroppings in many States.

The campaign to make Gov. Smith the Democratic nominee likewise has developed reactions that are almost nation-wide. Holding as much as possible of the great bloc of strength

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

SACCO-VANZETTI WARNING FLASHED TO ALL U. S. ENVOYS

State Department Notifies Diplomats to Protect Selves as Sentence Is Passed.

BOMBING OF LEGATIONS RECALLED BY OFFICIALS

Little Hope Seen for Doomed Men Through Appeal to Federal Supreme Court.

Mindful of the reprisals, threatened and actual, which followed the denial in the early part of last year of a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti when American legations and consulates in foreign lands were the subject of bomb attacks and demonstrations by communists, the State Department last night flashed around the world to the American foreign representatives a warning to guard against any eventualities following the news of the passing of the death sentence on these men. It was merely an advice, and the American diplomatic representatives will be expected to use their own judgment as to whether they should make any arrangements for their protection.

Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in July, 1921, for the killing in April, 1920, of a paymaster and guard, F. A. Parmenter and A. Baradelli, in a hold-up at South Braintree, Mass.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court denied a new trial to the murderers May 13, last year, and four days later the American embassy in Buenos Aires was bombed. This was believed to be a carrying out of reprisal threats of which the American officials had warning. On June 4 a bomb exploded in the United States legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, following which 20 radicals were arrested, four of whom confessed.

Diplomats Were Warned.

These two bombings caused the American State Department, June 10, to send a warning to the foreign representatives of the United States to be on their guard against further plots. The reds in Switzerland became menacing in July and on the 17th of the month, when they threatened the American legation, a heavy guard of Swiss police was placed around it. The latter part of July, the scene shifted to Paris, and the Federal officials became alarmed over threats to kill Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. As late as October 26 of last year, the American embassy in Paris was still under heavy guard to prevent communistic demonstrations, resulting from the Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

Two openings remain for the two doomed men before exhausting all opportunities for saving their lives. First, they may go to the United States Supreme Court on writs of certiorari, or they may appeal to the Governor of Massachusetts for executive clemency.

It was pointed out that if a motion should be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States before May 31, that tribunal will have an opportunity to pass upon it before the present term ends June 6.

Stay Is Possible.

If the move is made after May 31, electrocution could only be stayed by appealing to the Massachusetts State courts for an order suspending sentence until after the Supreme Court returns next October.

In the event the State judge refused to stay execution, they still would have open the possibility of obtaining such an order from one of the justices of the Supreme Court. No motion which they may file in the Supreme Court would of itself have the effect of staying execution.

Lawyers of wide practice before the Supreme Court expressed the opinion yesterday that Sacco and Vanzetti would have great difficulty in convincing a Federal judge in Massachusetts or the Supreme Court here that constitutional or other Federal questions are presented in their case which would warrant Federal intervention.

Little Federal Encouragement.

Efforts have been made here many times to have Federal officials interest themselves in the case, but there has been no indication that any encouragement has been given to such moves. The question has been discussed briefly in Congress, where on one occasion a resolution was introduced asking an investigation of charges that two department agents obtained false testimony against the men.

The main consideration here has been the matter of seeing that American diplomatic and consular officials abroad were protected as a result of threats received intermittently for several years and attributed to sympathizers of the condemned men.

BOTH PROTEST INNOCENCE.

Sacco and Vanzetti Charge Court With Tyranny.

DEDHAM, Mass. April 9 (AP).—After seven years of waiting Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti heard the sentence of death pronounced upon them today. In those seven years echoes of the case have been heard on several continents. In the same court where they were convicted of murder by a jury in 1921, they were condemned today to be electrocuted at the State prison in the week of July 10. Sentence was imposed by Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at their trial.

Both men accepted the court's invitation to make statements before sentence was pronounced. In dramatic addresses neither asked for mercy, but each protested his innocence of the crime of which they were found guilty—the murder of two payroll guards during an attempted robbery at a South Braintree shoe factory, April 15, 1920, and accused Judge Thayer, the jury which convicted them and the District attorney who prosecuted them, of prejudice.

Hold Trial Unfair.

They contended that they did not get a fair trial on account of their radicalism, a charge that has resulted in world-wide agitation by radical organizations for a new trial. Neither showed any change of emotion as he heard himself condemned to die, although both interrupted the sentence, Vanzetti to ask to speak to his counsel, and Sacco to cry out: "That

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25,000 Apply for Places on Prohibition Staff, While Only Few Are to be Filled

Attesting to the alarcity with which office seekers are clamoring for prohibition enforcement jobs, it was announced yesterday that fully 25,000 persons have applied for the 2,500 positions in the Bureau of Prohibition which were classified under the civil service by the act of March 3.

Under this act all employes in the bureau, with the sole exception of the Commissioner of Prohibition, must be subject to the Civil Service on or before September 30.

For the 25,000 applicants disappointment is in store for the greater bulk. By no means are there 2,500 vacancies to be filled in that sense, it was pointed out, for the incumbents were all re-appointed on April 1, with few exceptions, subject to qualifying in the examinations now being held.

It is reasonable to presume that a majority of these 2,500 employes will qualify and retain their positions, so the crumbs that are likely to fall to the lot of 25,000 office seekers will be few. Examinations are being conducted now under civil service rules for all these positions which range from administrators to watchmen.