

WORST IS OVER INTRACRISIS, SAYS HOOVER

Secretary Makes Address at Chamber of Commerce Convention.

SAYS ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE EQUITABLE

Rail Rates, Taxes and Tariff Need Revisions, He Declares.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover told the United States Chamber of Commerce in annual convention here today, that this country had weathered the danger point of a great crisis and that the difficulties here were infinitely less than those facing Europe.

In surveying the impediments to a readjustment, Mr. Hoover emphasized badly adjusted railway rates, excessive and badly adjusted taxes, insufficient tariff, high wages, high profits, high interest, restriction on effort to labor and the interlocking of domestic recuperation with the recovery of Europe. He said there must be something approaching a parity of levels in prices, profits and wages.

Mr. Hoover's address followed: In entering on any discussion of our commercial situation, it would be foolish not to acknowledge frankly that we are in the midst of a great economic crisis. But it is infinitely foolish to let anyone think we will not grow out of this situation.

At the moment, there is a general shrinkage of production in our industry, there is a slowing of commodity movement that imperils our agricultural industry, there is a stoppage in our building, despite the national necessity for homes, and there is great unemployment.

We have much upon which to congratulate ourselves. Our difficulties are infinitely less than those of Europe; we have weathered the financial system has proven its strength and for the first time we have passed safely through a commodity crisis without monetary panic. Our people have abundant food and abundant clothing. We are at least as well housed, even though crowded. We possess in the high intelligence, high courage and high ideals for our people ample reserves of economic, social and political strength. We possess a great and a growing spirit of sacrifice that had fine manifestation in these difficult months in help given each other in weathering the storm. We have had a remarkably small ratio of failures. I am convinced we have fundamentally turned the corner.

It is almost banal to say that we are passing through the postwar readjustment. Part of the bitterness of the situation arises from the inequalities in the progress of these readjustments in different walks of life and in different branches of industry. Nothing is more indicative of the lack of alignment in the march of readjustment than the reputation of recent commodity and labor indexes as compared to a 100 prewar base:

Wool prices (crops).....	115
Wool prices (animals).....	122
Wool prices (textiles).....	130
Retail food.....	156
Railway receipts per ton mile.....	165
Lighting.....	207
Building materials.....	212
House furnishings.....	275
New wage index.....	212
Department labor, hourly union.....	139
Wage index.....	139

Much of this readjustment can be accomplished only with time and patience. Economies of hard times produce savings and greater conservation. Shrinkage in value gives more free capital. These savings in turn fertilize the soil for upward progress.

There are many impediments to this movement of readjustment that every one can enumerate, and every one will set a different value and importance upon each of them. From all quarters of our domestic field we have daily evidence of levels in prices, prices badly adjusted railway rates, excessive and badly adjusted taxes, insufficient profits, high interest, restriction on effort by labor, and a dozen others, while our domestic recuperation is sadly interlocked with the recovery of Europe.

Parity of Levels. There is slow and only partial realization by some bankers, directors of public utilities, manufacturers and distributors, both employers and employees included, of the fact that we must approach a parity of levels in profits, prices and wages in different industries.

Appointments Confirmed. The Senate Wednesday confirmed nominations of William F. Chellis as United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin; Wm. H. Dougherty as United States attorney for the same district; Claude Z. Luse as United States judge for the same district; Col. J. J. Morrow as governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Huns Couldn't Buy Schwab With \$100,000,000, Claim

New York Merchant Bares War Secret at Banquet in Honor of Steel King—Britain's \$150,000,000 Also Refused.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Germany offered a bribe of \$100,000,000 to Charles M. Schwab, steel manufacturer and chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war, to get him to break contracts his companies had with Lord Kitchener, the English war chief.

"Germany offered for himself the \$100,000,000," said D. P. Kingsley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, today. The occasion was the luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce in token of Schwab's war services and presentation of a bronze plaque.

The plaque carries the inscription: "Here a voucher, stronger than ever law could make," reciting the recent Shipping Board investigation, when an auditor said of the government vouchers was for \$100,000 for Mr. Schwab's expense. Mr. Schwab tearfully denied at the inquiry, and he was later officially exonerated, the records showing he "didn't even get his \$1 a year" for war services.

England offered \$150,000,000. Kingsley's disclosure of the effort by Germany to buy Schwab in order to stop his war contracts, came during the introduction of Schwab.

"England learned of this," he said, "and countered with an offer of \$150,000,000. Mr. Schwab laughed and said that Germany and England together hadn't enough to make him break faith with Kitchener. These incidents make a story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp read like the reminiscences of a 'cheap promoter.'"

Leaders in the world of finance, and big business generally, paid tribute to Schwab's presence. On the reception committee were: Irving T. Bush, Frank A. Vanderlip, William H. Porter, A. Barton Hepburn, Delos W. Cooke, William E. Peck, J. Barlow Small, William G. Willcox, Leonor F. Love, Charles L. Bernheimer, Col. Howard C. Smith.

SCHOOL BUDGET TODAY MAY ASK \$3,000,000 FUNDS

Commissioner Kutz Completes Revision; Senator Capper Offers Aid

Revision of the budget for the school building program submitted to the District Commissioners several months ago by the Board of Education, was completed yesterday by Engineer Commissioner Charles W. Kutz, and probably will be presented to the Commissioners for final action at the board meeting today.

Although Commissioner Kutz would not reveal the amount which remained after his "blue penciling," it is believed that the original program, which fixed \$5,000,000 as necessary for new buildings, has been reduced approximately 30 per cent.

Favor in Congress. That the bill will be given every consideration by the Senate District Committee when it reaches that body, was indicated in a letter received by Dr. Ballou, superintendent of the District schools, from Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, yesterday.

Senator Capper declared that the District schools should be a model for the rest of the country and that the school problem here would be given special study.

"Conditions have been brought to my attention," he said, "which demand immediate attention. It is the purpose of the subcommittee in undertaking this investigation to get to the bottom of the entire school situation and to make recommendations to the Senate as to what improvements should be made. Particularly do we desire to have information for the use of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which must provide the money needed by the schools."

Too Long Delayed. "As a member of the select committee of the Senate which investigated conditions relating to the adjustment of the school situation, I became interested in the entire school system here. The erection of new school buildings has been delayed too long. Adequate appropriations should be made for new schools as soon as possible, so that the work may be begun with little delay."

Senator Capper has the support of Chairman Hall of the District Committee in the proposal to go thoroughly into the school situation.

According to District officials who have assisted in revision of the program the costs of labor and building materials have dropped since the program was submitted in some instances as much as one-third.

May Ask \$3,000,000. It is believed that the total which remains of the \$5,000,000 program submitted will be \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 when presented to the Commissioners.

The special budget for school buildings, which is considered as extraordinary legislation, probably will be submitted to Congress by tomorrow and will represent the program of new buildings and additions to existing structures needed immediately to relieve the crowded conditions of the District schools.

U.S. TESTS NEW POSSIBILITY IN GERMAN OFFER

Hughes Confers With British, French, Belgian Officials.

PRELIMINARIES ARE NOW "OUT OF WAY"

Dissatisfaction Cause of Expectation Ruhr Will Be Invaded.

By ROBERT J. BENDER. The United States government is progressing with its reparations discussions.

Following the formal British, French, and Belgian announcements yesterday that the actual terms of the latest German proffer were unsatisfactory, it was explained on high administration authority that the question involved was not the acceptability of the German terms themselves, but, rather, whether the German advances constituted a basis for any negotiations might be carried forward.

Clarifying Steps Likely. The next twenty-four hours, therefore, are expected to bring some clarifying steps in the United States and Britain. The outstanding developments are:

1. Secretary Hughes conferred at the State Department with the British and Belgian ambassadors and the French counselor, Ambassador Jusserand, and his aide, Mr. de la Roche. While no official comment was obtainable from any of the parties, it is assumed the discussions embraced the next move in the plan, following rejection of the German terms.

Preliminaries Finished. Cable dispatches covering the French cabinet's announcement that Premier Lloyd George's declaration in the Commons that the German terms were unacceptable and inadequate were regarded here as disposing of the preliminaries.

"These utterances in allied capitals, heard and noted, do not completely close the door on continuing negotiations, was suggested in high administration quarters here and also in cable dispatches from London and Paris stating that the German terms were not to be considered by the allied supreme council meeting Saturday. In addition, significance might be attached to the fact that while rejecting the German terms per se, most of the allied governments did not specifically reject the idea of using the German advances as a point from which to proceed toward a possible solution.

Disapproval No Surprise. Formal announcement of allied disapproval of the German terms caused no surprise here. As stated in the dispatches yesterday, the fact that many of the provisions would never be allowed by England and France was well realized at the first reading of the note. The question, therefore, as now confirmed, has not hinged on that point at any time.

A decision, finally disposing of what course is to be taken, may not be reached in time to prevent French occupation of the Ruhr. If not, there is reason to believe that negotiations may continue regarding the French advance. That the French will go into the Ruhr is believed certain here.

DYES PROTECTED IN TARIFF BILL

Senate Committee Makes Drastic Changes in Emergency Bill From House.

Drastic changes in the emergency tariff bill as it passed the House have been made by the Senate Finance Committee, which completed work on the bill yesterday.

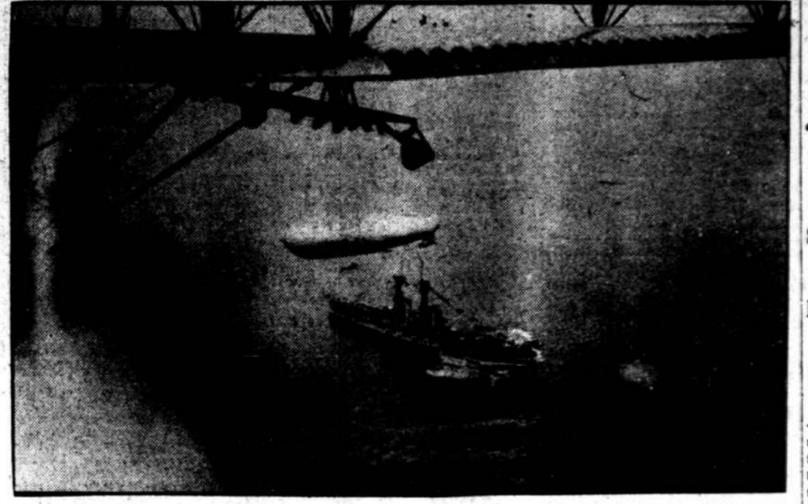
The committee adopted Senator Knox's amendment to give protection to the American chemical and dyestuffs industries during the period between the declaration of peace and the enactment of a general tariff law. This protection will be accomplished under Senator Knox's amendment by extending the powers of the War Trade Board for a period of six months. This board is transferred from the State to the Treasury Department, which administers the customs laws.

Another amendment prohibits entry into the country of commodities which shall refuse to open his books and accounts to an authorized American inspector. This is intended to prevent undervaluation. The present penalty for such refusal is an additional 15 per cent duty.

The committee also previously struck out the foreign exchange provision, limiting to 66 2/3 per cent the allowance to be made for depreciation of foreign currency. Another meeting of the committee was called for Saturday to prepare a report to accompany the bill, which Senator Penrose said would be reported not later than Monday, and passed next week, he predicted.

Bill Asks Half Jitney Coin. A 2 1/2-cent piece, to be known as a "Roosevelt coin" and bear his likeness, is ordered minted by a bill introduced in the House Wednesday by Representative Appleby, Republican, New Jersey.

AIR AND SEA CRAFT IN REVIEW



Battleship and blimp photographed from airplane during review of fleet by President Harding in Hampton Roads yesterday.

WOOD DECLARES U.S. WILL SUPPORT ITS TRADE ABROAD

Tells Americans in Japan America Will Compete in Orient.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) By PHILIP KINSLEY. TOKYO, April 27 (delayed).—The reception tendered the Wood-Forbes commission in Japan, the first stop on its way to the Philippines, has been characterized as an act of great courtesy by the members as the full purposes of the mission is to study conditions in the Philippines and not to make any report on the Japanese situation.

Americans living in the Orient and Japanese officials, who were anxiously waiting for the American flag which was five days overdue, had planned to have Gen. Wood and W. Cameron Forbes as the guests of the Japanese General Staff, but this was postponed until the two distinguished Americans return to Japan, when they will be the guests of the government.

Competing for Trade. Gen. Wood is avoiding every statement or act that might lead to possible misapprehensions in Japan now. At a dinner last night, given by the American Associations in Yokohama and Tokio, he made it plain that America had entered in competition for a share of the Oriental trade. He said he hoped to see brought back to the American flag the share of the world's trade which rightfully belongs to it. He declared in the future the government would stand closer behind American commercial representative agencies.

The general statement was taken by some Japanese publicists today as a menace to Japan and as an argument why the nation should not disarm. They declared it was a strong illustration of America's militaristic policy.

Gen. Wood spent his second day in Japan at a hotel in Miyazaki, a fashionable, mountain resort, avoiding all affairs that had been planned in his honor. He will take the train on Thursday for Nagasaki, where the transport Warren has been waiting for him for a week.

Sixteen Days at Sea. The commission spent sixteen days at sea in studying and organizing its work. The intention is to visit each province in the islands. It has been reported in advance that the Filipinos expect little hope for independence from the mission, as much of the public improvement built up by Mr. Forbes has shown great deterioration under the native rule of the Harrison administration. The transport will stop at the northern islands of the group on the way to Manila, reaching the Capital in about a week. There they will begin organizing and preparing the work and then divide the investigators into groups.

Mr. Forbes will ride with one party into the head hunters country, while Gen. Wood will go south among the Moros where he used to govern.

The Japanese situation makes the Philippine problem more interesting but its reference to the American possessions is the only hearing it has on the work of this mission. (Copyright, 1921.)

TEN DIE IN \$67,500 RAID BY MEXICANS

American Oil Co. Near Tampico Scene of Battle With 15 Bandits.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 28.—Ten persons were killed, including two bandits, and \$67,500 was stolen in the robbery of officials of the Agwi Oil Company, an American controlled concern, near Tampico, April 21, it became known here Thursday.

Delayed dispatches reaching Houston said that a band of fifteen Mexicans staged the hold-up. They got away with approximately \$67,500 in Mexican gold.

The money, in charge of Salvador Davalos, assistant paymaster of the Agwi Company, his brother, Trinidad, and six Mexican soldiers, was being transferred from the company's vaults to the southern side by automobile when the robbery took place.

At a spot noted for its jungle brush, the bandits leaped from ambush and opened fire. Trinidad Davalos, five soldiers and two chauffeurs were killed. Paymaster Davalos, a soldier and two bandits were wounded.

ATTEMPT TO END COAL STRIKE FAILS

London Says Labor Leaders and Government Are in Deadlock.

LONDON, April 28.—Premature hopes of settlement of the coal strike vanished tonight when representatives of the miners flatly and officially rejected the government's offer of a temporary subsidy. The miners' executive insisted that their original demands for a national wage board and a national pool be met.

The government offered a subsidy to keep the mines running during the period of transition provided that a permanent settlement was reached before August at which time the subsidy was expected to be exhausted.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' executive committee, replying to a statement by Sir Robert Horne, president of the board of trade, declared that the proposed three shilling shift reduction was too drastic and would reduce the miners' income below a living wage.

A majority of the miners' delegates returned to their districts after the negotiations were brought to a close. No further conferences are scheduled and the impasse is complete.

FIGHTS TO REDUCE ARMY TO 150,000

A fight for reduction of the size of the standing army to 150,000 officers and men was launched in the House yesterday by Representative Simpson, Democrat, of Mississippi. When the army appropriation bill came up for consideration.

MARYLAND MAN'S WIFE URGES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN

Always Passing Measures for Women and Children, She Says.

Solemn and sympathetic Senators are trying to decide what in the world to do about mothers and their babies.

With the mothers unable to agree on the subject—the babies have not yet been questioned—the Senate Committee on Education is wrestling irresolutely with the Sheppard-Towner bill, which would provide Federal aid for mothers, "married or unmarried," during periods of maternity. Hearings on the measure were continued yesterday, when the "opposition" presented its case.

"It is an attempt to substitute the State for the father in supporting the mother and child," declared a brief presented by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Makes for Careless Parentage. "To enact this bill," the brief continued, "is to promote irresponsible fatherhood, unmarried motherhood and more illegitimacy."

"Declaring that the government should afford protection to children born out of wedlock, Senator Kenyon, chairman of the committee, said 'the United States would have lost many of its great men if we had proceeded on the theory that all illegitimate children should be allowed to die.'"

Mrs. William F. Wyse, who introduced herself as the wife of a Maryland country doctor, said the bill would mean government interference in the private home.

Suggests Jobs for "Restless Women." "It would be a transgression on the most sacred thing in the world—motherhood," she said. "You'll be creating jobs for restless women who have nothing else to do. Bachelors and old maids will be running around giving advice to mothers on subjects they don't know anything about."

Mrs. Wyse became emphatic and said the government "was always passing measures for the women and children" and that it was time to "do something that would benefit the men."

She did that. Senator Kenyon said, "when we adopt prohibition, Mrs. Wyse concluded just like this: 'The United States threatens to follow in the footsteps of Sparta and Germany.'"

JAP NAVY GIVEN CONTROL AT YAP

YOKOHAMA, April 28.—The cabinet today decided to give the navy department control of the island of Yap, according to the newspaper Asahi. Full details of the plan were published.

Viscount Kato leader of the opposition in the diet, in a speech declared the ministry for its constant talk of friendship toward other countries when he claimed Japan's rights were being trampled upon.

FIRST PLACE!

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HARDING LAYS FIAT OF NAVY BEFORE WORLD

"Want Only Ours, but Will Have That," He Says at Review.

STIRRING SCENES IN HAMPTON ROADS

President Surrounded by Vast Armada When He Speaks on Yacht.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., April 28.—President Harding regards the navy as America's first line of defense in maintaining "peace with honor" and securing for the country those things to which it is rightfully entitled.

He outlined this view in a brief speech to the officers of the Atlantic Fleet from the deck of the battleship Pennsylvania today. Previously the President had reviewed the fleet and had come aboard its flagship with Admiral Wilson, fleet commander.

"The United States of America does not want anything on earth that does not rightfully belong to it," the President said. "We do not want anything that is not rightfully ours, we want that which is rightfully our own and by the eternal we mean to have that."

Greeted With Outburst. The President made this declaration with emphasis. An outburst of applause from his hearers followed its utterance.

Officers of the navy are the first line of defense, the President went on. "I wish you might never be compelled to fire a gun in war, and I believe that if all the governments on earth were impelled by the same motive as our own, that world would be at peace forever, starting from today. But I would not want peace without honor. I would not want peace without a consciousness that America is doing right and protecting our citizenship in the most effective way."

The President bestowed the aid of the officers in making the navy "the most efficient, conscientious and effective navy in the world."

He declared that America will never ask anything of the navy that is not in accord with the conscience of the free-est people on earth.

Giant Ships All About. The President spoke under the shadow of the 14-inch turret guns with which the Pennsylvania is equipped. About him lay ten other officers of war and half a hundred destroyers, submarines and other craft which make up the Atlantic fleet. For more than an hour the President had stood on the bridge of the Presidential yacht Mayflower as the armada passed in review before him. He came aboard the Pennsylvania to hold an "informal" reception for the officers and to attend a luncheon. The speech was an impromptu affair, a substitute for the luncheon.

The President spoke quietly and seriously to the 100 uniformed men clustered about him.

"Gentlemen, the President" was the brief introduction of Admiral Wilson.

Given Three Cheers. After he had finished speaking, the officers led by their admiral, united in "three cheers" for the President. Then the ship's band played The Star Spangled Banner and the President returned to his yacht.

It was a great day for the fleet. After a week of grueling practice and maneuvers at the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba, the ships were trim, giving no indication of their long voyage. Officers and men alike were hard-ened by exposure and were obviously glad to be home.

The President's yacht and the Sylph, yacht of Secretary of the Navy Denby, were anchored in Hampton Roads at dawn. Soon after the President's yacht, the Mayflower, departed for the long line of gray ships in view. Her signal light twinkled through the mist. Seaplanes rose and headed seaward to welcome her. Blimps circled overhead.

Boom! Presidential Salute. The flagship steamed deliberately through the water, to and passed squarely before the Mayflower. As the Pennsylvania approached, her guns boomed the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. The Mayflower replied.

On by one, the dreadnaughts slowly passed, the Utah, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan and South Carolina. Each fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The crews, "making the rail," presented a continuous line of blue from stem to stern, their white hats topping the blue with picturesque relief. Flugs, fluttering in a mild breeze, bedecked the ships.

After the battleship division came the destroyers—smaller craft, less-like, puffing huge clouds of smoke—and the ships of the train. A score of submarines followed, their crews standing at salute on the suat decks. All the vessels came to anchor, forming a line through which the Mayflower passed as she later drew up alongside the flagship.

Members of Congress Guests. The President stood on the bridge with Mrs. Harding, Secretary Denby, Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, and several Senators and Representatives who were his guests during the review. Among these was Senator Poindexter, of Washington, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The President remained a standing hour, throughout the review, which lasted an hour. Afterwards Admiral Wilson, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, was welcomed aboard.

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