

## U.S. Government Adopts Watchful Waiting Policy

Administration Prepared to Wait Developments Before Making Any Further Move in Reparations Crisis.

Washington, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—With French occupation of German territory an accomplished fact, administration officials evidently were prepared tonight to await developments before making any further move in the reparations crisis. Official comment was denied, even the understanding as to the motive of President Harding in ordering the American troops home from the Rhine, which Premier Poincare expressed in the French chamber today, falling to unseal official lips. It was pointed out, however, that recall of the troops apparently had unanimous approval in the United States. It also was admitted that their retirement from the Rhine would prevent even the possibility of embarrassing circumstances in connection with French operations in Germany. There is no present plan of recalling Roland W. Boyden, American unofficial observer on the reparations commission.

**May Be Recalled.** That course that has not been considered, it was said at the State department, though it was added his retention with the commission depended on developments. If the situation changes, due to French action in Germany so as to make the commission's deliberations of no material interest to the United States, Mr. Boyden undoubtedly will be called home.

While in the official viewpoint here further discussion of the form and method of American suggestions to France for an attempt to solve the reparations difficulty with the aid of international financiers is regarded as of little value since the march of events has already swept far beyond that point, considerable information on the subject became available during the day. It now appears that Secretary Hughes, in advance of his New Haven address, conferred several times with Ambassador Jusserand and that replies of Premier Poincare dealing with specific points in the American suggestion were discussed at these meetings. At least two cablegrams of this nature were received by the ambassador.

**Little to Be Gained.** The ultimate conclusion of the French authorities that little was to be gained along the line of action pointed out from Washington, rested in part at least on the expressed belief that the council of premiers in Paris would reach an accord, it was indicated.

Speculation as to what is next to be expected from the situation in Germany turned tonight to the effect expiration of the German moratorium on January 15 might have in the crisis. Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, the German ambassador, late today presented to Secretary Hughes the formal protest of Germany to occupation of the Ruhr by the French, but the text of the communication was not made public here.

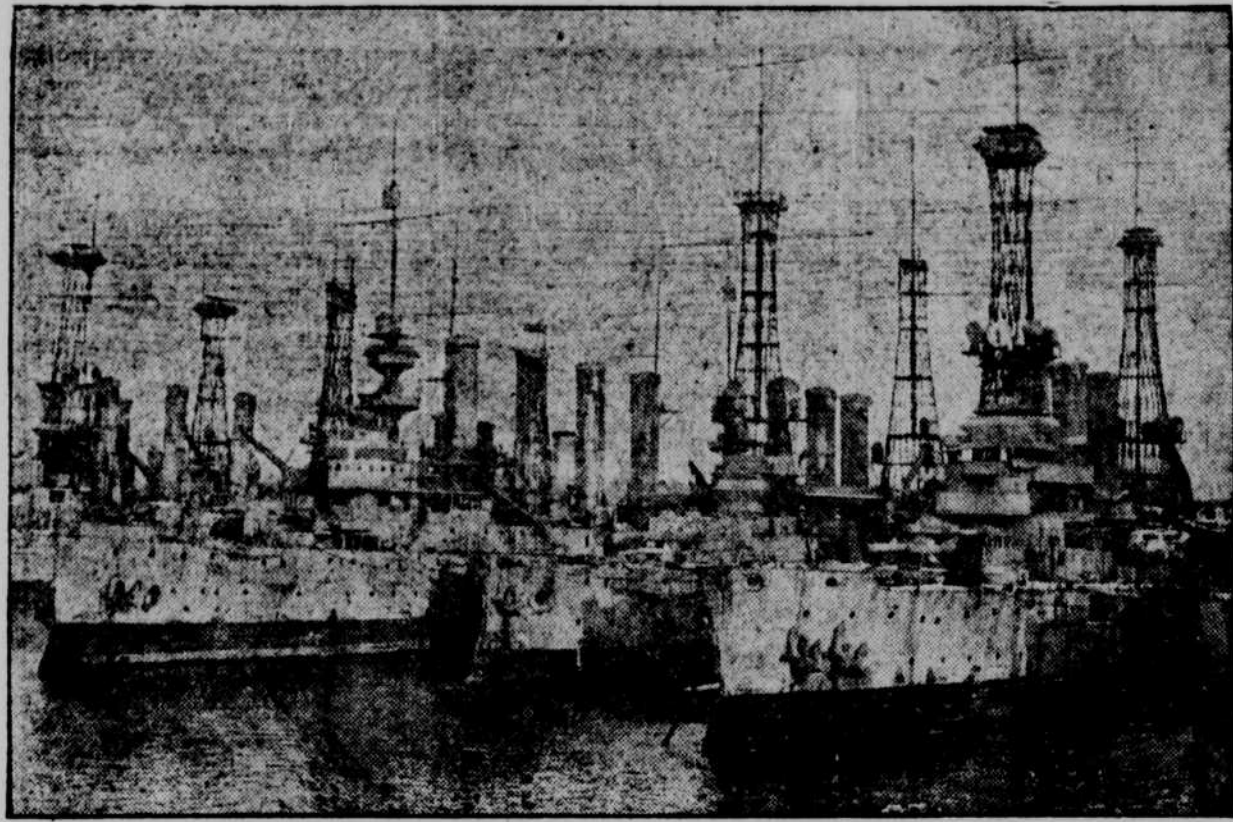
Berlin dispatches, however, have indicated that the government intends to refuse further reparations payments to France, Italy and Belgium on the ground that they are "treaty breaking powers."

**Meaning Not Clear.** There was interest exhibited here in the exact meaning which underlay the chancellor's classification of the three powers. In some quarters it was believed this might be the forerunner of a German move to make separate arrangements with Great Britain for reparations payments, while denying the treaty right of the other allies to collect. To what extent such a proposal would add to a situation already gravely complicated, it would be difficult to forecast.

The American government would not be concerned with any reparations agreement except insofar as it might bear on the reimbursement of the United States by Germany for the costs of maintaining the American army on the Rhine. There has been no official expression as yet to indicate where that German debt to the United States enters into the present involved economic and political situation in Europe.

**To Avoid Entanglements.** The present purpose of the administration, it was indicated today, is to avoid any action that might further tangle matters or lead to needless misunderstandings. It was reiterated that its course throughout had been, and would continue to be, dictated by the friendliest sentiments toward France, as well as the other allied powers. Should the trend of events create new situations where protection of the just interests of the United States at any point demanded a particular course of action, it was intimated that the course to be followed

## Consigned to Davy Jones



If the war had come close to American shores these ships might have gone down in history for having saved the nation from disaster, but—well, the one on the left, the U. S. S. Kentucky, and the one on the right, the U. S. S. Ohio, are to be junked. The orders have gone forth. No flying flags, no bands, no heroes—off to the graveyard of useless ships they go.

would be decided upon in the light of concrete developments. The impression is that Washington government sees no fruitful opportunity for helpfulness in Europe now, whatever may develop from actual occupation by French and Belgian forces of the Ruhr region. Should those developments bring about a condition where renewal of the American financial commission suggested might offer again a road toward recuperation, undoubtedly it would be put forward again with all the pressure American influence could be put behind it to induce its acceptance abroad.

### Text of French Note to German Government

Paris, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The full text of the French note to the German government is as follows:

Because of the defaults registered by the reparations commission and committed by Germany in execution of the programs of the reparations commission concerning the deliveries of wood and coal to France, and in conformity with the stipulations in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the annex two of part eight of the treaty of Versailles, the French government has decided to send into the Ruhr a mission of control, composed of engineers and empowered with the necessary authority to watch over the action of the Kohlen syndicate, and to assure, by means of orders given by its president either to the syndicate or to the German transportation service, the strict application of the programs finally fixed by the reparations commission and to take all measures necessary for the payment of reparations.

The Italian government also has decided to have Italian engineers participate. This mission will have powers defined by the two attached documents which the German government is asked to bring to the attention of the authorities concerned, at the same time giving them the necessary instructions to conform exactly with the provisions they contain.

The French government declares it has not thought of proceeding at this moment with an operation of a military nature nor occupation of a political character; it simply sends into the Ruhr a mission of engineers and functionaries whose object is clearly defined. Its duty is to assure the respect by Germany of the obligations contained in the treaty of Versailles.

It sends into the Ruhr only those troops necessary to safeguard the mission and guarantee the execution of its mandate. No disarrangement and no change therefore will be caused in the normal life of the population, which can continue at work in order and in calm. The German government has the greatest interest to facilitate the work

of the mission and the installation of troops intended to protect it.

### Counting on Good Will.

The French government counts upon the good will of the German government and upon that of all authorities, whoever they may be. In case, by any sort of maneuver, the operations of the missions of functionaries and the troops accompanying them should be interfered with or compromised, or the local authorities, by their action or by their failure to act, should cause disturbance in the material and economic life of the region, any coercive measures or penalties judged necessary will be taken immediately.

Because of the defaults of Germany registered by the reparations commission in the deliveries of wood and coal according to the programs established by said commission, and with a view to assuring, in the future, strict execution of the clauses of the treaty of Versailles relative to reparations, a mission of control of the mines and factories of the occupied territory, composed of engineers and functionaries, is created beginning with this day.

The engineers and functionaries of this mission will have full powers to compel the administrative organs, chambers of commerce and employers, workmen's, industrial, commercial, etc., bodies to communicate to them all statistical or other information that they think is useful to demand.

### Right to Inspect Books.

They will have the right to circulate throughout the occupied territories, to enter offices, mines, factories, railroad stations, etc., and to consult there all bookkeeping and statistical documents.

The personnel of the German administration and the representatives of industrial and commercial bodies must, under pain of severe punishment, put themselves at their entire disposition for the accomplishment of their work and later conform with the orders they receive from the chief of the mission.

This person will be qualified to prescribe any modifications of the distribution of combustibles, or any rerouting of cars and boats loaded with combustibles. The engineers and functionaries of the mission will carry orders for special services, delivered by the military authorities which will serve as identification cards for them.

Beginning with the 11th of January, the programs of the distribution of coal and coke made or ex-

ecuted by the Kohlen syndicate, will be submitted for approval to the industrial mission of the Ruhr, which can modify them if it thinks necessary.

These programs should in particular provide for complete delivery of the quantities provided for. For the countries of the entente and for the occupied territories of the left bank of the Rhine and should satisfy the needs of the newly-occupied territories.

With these exceptions nothing in principle is modified in the general distribution of combustibles already in force.

If violations of the above provisions of the Kohlen syndicate or by the mines should establish, or if the quantities delivered leave anything to be desired, penalties will be imposed independently of the rerouting of trains or boats that might be ordered by the industrial mission.

Frequent test will be made by the engineers of the mission to assure themselves that the orders of the Kohlen syndicate have been correctly given and strictly executed.

### Osage Indians Pay Visit to Great White Father

Washington, Jan. 11.—Chief Paul Red Eagle accompanied by Indian Commissioner Burke and a delegation composing the Osage tribal council, together with tribesmen and squaws, paid their respects to the Great White Father at the White House yesterday.

At least half of the delegation was composed of squaws in vari-colored tribal blankets and there were several Osage "flappers" in the more modern styles of Broadway, bobbed hair and all.

The purpose of the delegation is to confer with department officials and committees of congress for modification of existing laws so they can receive additional income from funds held in trust for them by the Interior department.

### Deficit in Milwaukee Road.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Operation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for 1922 showed a deficit, H. E. Byram, president, said today in the current issue of the road employes' magazine.

"There will again be no dividends or any profits as a result of operating the property for a 12 months," President Byram said. He pointed out that the deficit for 1922 was not as large as that for 1921. He said the executive officers were anticipating increased business.

## "Business as Usual" in Ruhr

Blast Furnaces Busy—Workers Seem to Disregard Approach of French.

Bochum, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—"Business as usual" would seem to be the motto of this busy little counterpart of Pittsburgh, where lie the roots of the fortune of Hugo Stinnes, Germany's greatest capitalist.

Riding through the city during the night the correspondent saw the ridges of the Ruhr valley lit up with flames that belched from the many blast furnaces of the iron and steel works. Gaunt buildings stretched for miles and miles. In them worked the 25,000 men whom Stinnes employs.

The plants turn out approximately 400,000 tons of iron and steel products yearly, keeping five blast furnaces busy.

There was no indication that the workers or their employers were thinking of the French troops so near at hand.

When the correspondent asked the workers, "Where's Stinnes?" they answered: "Stinnes—that capitalist? Oh, yes! He's in Berlin or somewhere; we do the work, he gets the money."

30 Cents a Day. The workers explained that the average pay at the steel plants is equivalent to 20 cents a day or 3,000 marks. That is enough to buy a pound and a half of butter, two pounds of meat or three pounds of bread. One pretty little German girl, a clerk, said that her salary was 8,000 marks a month, or almost enough to buy a pair of shoes.

The picture presented by Bochum is characteristic of the whole valley. The coal mines are in operation all the way from Essen to this city; the roads are well kept and clean, the trees are evenly trimmed and the fields tiled even to the very edge of the highway.

Each tall factory chimney is busy throwing out sparks and smoke. This activity has been the source of much comment by the French and Belgians, who refer to the contrast pre-

### Jared Rusk saw something not good for any man to see--the man he had murdered and seen buried STILL ALIVE! See THE THIRTEENTH DEGREE, a mystery story by IRVIN COBB in FEBRUARY

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Thorne's Shop 1812 Farnam

vented by the cold smoke stacks of northern France and Belgium, particularly between Namur and Liege. The villages and towns of the Ruhr appear to be enjoying prosperity.

Great quantities of cloth are still being manufactured at Kettwig. The people of these towns are only mildly interested in the rapid march of events. "How long will the French

stay?" they ask, and then hasten to furnish their own answer: "It won't be long. The German capitalists will come to an arrangement with the French."

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100 dozen Turkish rib towels, size 20 by 38, for 25c each.

100 dozen Turkish towels of heavy Terry cloth with fast woven selvage, size 18 by 36, for 19c each.

All Linen Heavy Irish Huck Towels, size 18 by 34, reduced to 50c each.

### All Linen Crash Toweling—

Brown, - - 29c yard.  
Bleached, - 29c yard.  
Bleached, - 45c yard.

### Linen Table Cloths Napkins and Damask

2 by 2 -yard cloths, \$ 7.88.  
2 by 2 1/2 -yard cloths, \$ 9.75.  
2 by 3 -yard cloths, \$12.89.

A fine quality 70-inch damask in very lovely designs reduced to \$3.00 a yard.

22 by 22-inch Napkins to match the cloths or damask for \$9.75 a dozen.

### Madeira Napkins

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