

Foreigners Insulted by Germans

Reports of Insolence and Outrages Against Aliens, Including Americans, Reaching Paris.

Early Bloodshed Feared

Dusseldorf, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—The telegraph and telephone stations went on strike here this evening. They took this action in protest against the presence of the French soldiers.

Coblenz, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Two battalions of French engineers have taken over the railways and one through train to Paris was sent out tonight.

The French state they will be able to operate the railways for military purposes but not for civilians. The tracks, bridges, switches and depots are heavily guarded.

The railroad workers declared that they would not return to work until the French troops have left Coblenz and other stations. Their leader, Frederick Kall, denied it was an official strike notwithstanding that the men quit five minutes after Maj. Gen. Allen handed over command of the zone to the French.

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Paris, Jan. 28.—Fascism is sweeping over Germany, particularly Bavaria, and may force the French to take further military action.

Persecution and attacks on foreigners, especially French, including members of the interallied mission in Munich, threatens to develop into bloodshed and assassinations. The French are preparing measures to cope with such eventualities.

Vivid reports of the Bavarian insolence and outrages on foreigners—Americans and British, as well as the French—in Munich are reaching Paris, recounting how armed parties forced an entry into hotels and warned foreigners to leave within ten hours.

Persons heard speaking in other languages than German, were mobbed, spat on and driven out of restaurants in Munich.

The Wagon Lits company has requested additional cars from its Munich agency to carry out foreigners seeking to escape.

Secret reports from Berlin indicate that Wilhelmstrasse is seriously worried at the vicious attitude of the Bavarians, fearing incidents and outrages may precipitate the situation beyond its control.

The Bavarian authorities have pointed black fingers for foreign military control mission, warning it to leave the city.

The American authorities in Munich are warning the American citizens to quit Bavaria, and visas are not granted unless for urgent business calls.

Any military operations necessary to enforce respect for foreign lives in Bavaria would require considerable forces and probably would entail the usage of the little entente, as the Czech-Slovaks are within the quickest reach of the scene.

Compliments French Forces.—General Weigand today reported the situation in the Ruhr satisfactory at a cabinet meeting, with Marshal Foch present. General Weigand stated that General Degoutte has the situation well in hand and complimented the French restraint under insults and temptations for reprisals Thursday at Essen and Dusseldorf.

The cabinet decided not to attempt to operate the Ruhr mines and factories if a strike is called, but merely to preserve order in the area, and if the Germans wish to cripple production and paralyze transportation they will merely be attacking themselves more than the French, is the viewpoint taken.

The French have gathered up 5,000 railroad transport men from the Saar and the reserve classes for operation according to their military needs, but they do not intend to mobilize classes or call any categories to the colors.

General Degoutte is concentrating much transport men from the Ruhr to insure communications and supplies for the forces, and long convoys of auto trucks are proceeding to the occupied zone night and day.

The Germans are seeking to withdraw all rolling stock from the Ruhr, run into double track and run the trains in order to obtain extra locomotives, as well as long convoys of empty cars.

Starting today, the French will turn back empty cars for their own use.

Fascist Hold Meetings.—Munich, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—German fascist succeeded in holding 12 largely attended meetings last night, by reason of the eleventh-hour dispensation of the police, who removed the previous embargo when Adolph Hitler, leader of the organization on promise that the meetings would proceed quietly and without any government demonstrations would be attempted.

Only a small police patrol was visible in the neighborhood of the halls where the meetings were held, while the government kept considerable reserves in readiness.

Here Hitler went by automobile from one meeting to another and was roundly cheered when he declared that all German eyes were turning to Munich, where the thought of national unity was being vigorously promulgated. He explained the belief that the Ruhr invasion would stimulate German unification.

Snow in Oregon

Portland, Ore., Jan. 28.—Wet snow fell over a large part of Oregon early today and at some points near the coast there was a violent storm. A brookings three-story building in process of construction was blown down. Three men were injured. In Portland, the snow melted early except at the heights.

Wainwright Preparing United States for War



Asst. Secy. Wainwright

It is significant that with Europe on the verge of a volcano, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright has started from Philadelphia on a tour all over the country to perfect War department plans for industrial mobilization in the event of war. He will visit Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Pacific coast cities to consider local plants to take over in an emergency.

Liquor Runners Off Jersey Coast Renew Activities

Large Quantity of Rum Is Landed by Small Boats—Several Forced to Dump Cargoes Overboard.

Highlands, N. J., Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Rum runners off the New Jersey coast, idle for more than two weeks, resumed brisk activities Saturday night, it was learned today. Many small boats were said to have made several successful trips carrying cases of whisky.

First operations in the rum trade since public attention was focused on the Jersey coast were carried out under cover of darkness during a snowstorm.

Two of the smugglers' boats were sighted by vessels of the "dry navy," which chased them close to the shore, where the rum runners jettisoned their cargoes of whisky.

One observer here said that from midnight until almost daybreak, the sputter of high-powered motor boats could be heard off shore. He declared cases of liquor were landed and loaded onto motor trucks with as little secrecy as a month ago.

The rum runners were asserted by river front residents to have utilized their two weeks of enforced idleness to make necessary repairs on their boats, as competition had been so strong they did not have the opportunity to overhaul them.

As a result, it was said, the boats which ran the blockade were in excellent condition and were able to develop higher speed than the vessels which tried to capture them.

It was learned that detectives from the prosecutor's office have been in town for several days trying to find United States government automatic pistols stolen from the Jersey coast and hidden in the area.

At the conclusion of the testimony Commissioner Butler stated that he still was of the opinion that Superintendent Wilson was incompetent. He believed the welfare department could function without a superintendent.

"I believe the mayor could take over the welfare department," said Mr. Butler. "The mayor has the least to do of any of the city commissioners. I don't believe the welfare department is supervised at present."

Chairman Monksky stated that he (Turn to Page Six, Column Two)

Member of New Hampshire Delegation Dies in Capital

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative Sherman E. Burroughs of the First New Hampshire district died suddenly late Saturday. The immediate cause of death was said to be congestion of the lungs. He had been a member of congress since 1917 and was 52 years of age.

For several days Mr. Burroughs had been improving, but he suffered a relapse and the end came quickly. Mrs. Burroughs and two sons were at the bedside.

Mr. Burroughs was elected as a republican from Manchester to succeed the late Cyrus A. Sulloway. He previously had been a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives and had practiced law. He was born in Dunbarton, N. H., February 6, 1870, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1894, and from Columbia university in this city in 1896. He is survived by the widow and four sons.

Three Men Overcome by Gas in Barber Shop

Hugo Muskopf, proprietor of a barber shop at 2506 North Sixty-sixth street; Chris Olson, a barber, Drake Court apartments, and Mike Benario, porter, 628 Military avenue, were overcome by gas escaping from a leaky pipe at the shop Saturday afternoon.

Olson was shaving a customer when overcome. He dropped to the floor, razor in hand. The customer narrowly escaped injury.

All three men will recover.

Butler's Charges Are Aired

Complaint That Welfare Department Is Discourteous to Competent Members

Employees Take Stand

Members of the board of public welfare went far afield Saturday afternoon in conducting a probe into the affairs of its superintendent and employees, pursuant to a resolution from the city council and at the instance of City Commissioner D. B. Butler.

Chairman Henry Monksky announced at the conclusion of the investigation that the board will submit its findings to the mayor in time for the next city council meeting Tuesday.

Commissioner Butler, early last December, in a letter to the city council, stated that Wallace Wilson, superintendent of the welfare department, was incompetent and discourteous and that the alleged discourtesy had extended to certain employees of the welfare office.

Testify Against Chief. Mrs. E. M. Johnson and Mrs. Catherine Melia were the only workers of the welfare department who testified against Superintendent Wilson; the others asserted that Wilson was courteous and competent and that harmony prevailed in the office. Mr. Butler explained that at the time of the alleged discourtesy toward himself by Wilson he was acting mayor and believed that the acting mayor is entitled to the same consideration as the mayor.

Mrs. Melia complained during her testimony that her office work was made onerous because Mrs. Ida Levin, one of the investigators, spent several hours at a time in a beauty parlor, being manicured, massaged and marcelled.

Denies Charges. "I am 35 years old and have had only one small wave in my life," rejoined Mrs. Levin in her testimony. "Mr. Wilson has always been a gentleman, never discourteous to anyone. Mr. Wilson does the work of a dozen men and like myself he never thinks about the clock to see if it is time to quit."

"Mrs. Levin," asked Commissioner Butler, "is there anything in the rumor that while you were in a hospital recently you made the remark that Wilson should be back in the lively stable at Fremont?"

Mrs. Levin denied the rumor.

Treated Unkindly. Mrs. Melia added that she had been treated unkindly by Superintendent Wilson from the time of her employment at the office; that she wondered whether Wilson had a personal dislike for her. She asserted that Wilson told her not to use her initiative in the welfare office. She expressed her belief that discord has arisen in the welfare office because Wilson did not know what was going on.

Chairman Monksky raised the question of whether Mrs. Melia's mental attitude toward the department and Mr. Wilson had anything to do with the case.

"It is very apparent to me," said Mr. Monksky, "from the evidence offered here, that there has not been hearty co-operation between Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Melia and the superintendent. Personally, I am of the opinion that this hearing has been prompted by a mental attitude."

Butler Holds Stand. At the conclusion of the testimony Commissioner Butler stated that he still was of the opinion that Superintendent Wilson was incompetent. He believed the welfare department could function without a superintendent.

"I believe the mayor could take over the welfare department," said Mr. Butler. "The mayor has the least to do of any of the city commissioners. I don't believe the welfare department is supervised at present."

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Omaha Men Find Dead Body Lying By Strawstack

Letter Found in Pocket Addressed to C. White Coolidge of Lincoln—Dead Several Months.

Gretna, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special)—A man believed to be C. White Coolidge, about 35, was found dead beside a strawstack on the farm of John Wainwright, three miles south of Gretna, at this afternoon, near two Omaha hunters. The decomposed state of the body indicated he had been dead for more than two months.

A letter addressed to C. White Coolidge, Route 6, Lincoln, and dated October 3, from Omaha, was found in his pocket. The initials "C. W." were found on a pair of gloves. No marks of violence were seen on the Omaha hunters. The decomposed state of the body indicated he had been dead for more than two months.

It was seen by M. J. Hurley, 503 Merchants National Bank building, and G. W. Starnes, 419 Merchants National Bank building, Omaha, who were hunting on Wainwright's farm. They telephoned the sheriff at Papillion.

The body was removed to the La Borda morgue at Gretna, where an inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

Two letters, signed "Mother," were found on Coolidge. The envelope on one was postmarked October 3, 1922, and the other was dated October 8, last. Parts of both letters were missing, according to Sheriff Starnes.

The writing became partly obliterated because of decomposition of the body. One of the letters mentioned that a boy, either White's son or brother, had been confined in a hospital.

The address on the envelope and initials on two handkerchiefs led Sheriff Starnes to believe that the man is C. White Coolidge, Twenty-cent was found on the body.

H. A. Collins, county attorney and coroner of Sarpy county, will work on the case in the morning.

Cruiser Omaha Fastest in Navy

Official Preliminary Trials Set for January 30 at Tacoma, Wash.

New York, Jan. 28.—The United States naval trial board will convene on January 30 in Tacoma, Wash., to supervise official preliminary trials of the cruiser Omaha, highest powered and driven at 43 knots, or 42 statute miles an hour. The turbines of the majestic, largest steamship in the world, develop 100,000 horsepower, but the majestic is nine times larger on the Omaha.

The new cruiser is capable of passing the swiftest merchantman afloat. It will be able to reach the Atlantic in three and a half days as compared with four and a half days for the fastest passenger liner, the Mauretania.

Ex-Kaiser Celebrates His 64th Birthday

Doorn, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—The former German Emperor Wilhelm celebrated his 64th birthday yesterday with a grand reception at his chateau. Among those who attended were former Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Henry and Duchess of Brunswick, the Dutch governor to the province of Utrecht and Dutch noblemen from the neighborhood with their women folk.

One of those present informed the Associated Press correspondent that Wilhelm seemed in rather low spirits, while his wife, Princess Hermine, was heard complaining to the women that Doorn was a dull and lonely spot and bored her terribly. She did not conceal that she would like to return to Germany.

The former emperor received several baskets of flowers and many congratulatory telegrams, mainly from Germany.

Demand for Postage Stamps Biggest in History of U. S.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The biggest demand for stamps and postal stamped paper in the history of the government is in the swing, and is taken by the Postoffice department as an indication of healthier business conditions. A billion more stamps were issued in the last six months than in that period a year ago, and postal officials believe there will be no deficit from postal operations when the fiscal year closes June 30. A year ago the deficit amounted to \$59,515,166.

Orders for postal cards in carlots have been received, the demand being larger than ever before for a similar period. One firm bought 11,000,000 precanceled stamps.

Larceny Charge Against Bank Dismissed by Judge

Seattle, Jan. 28.—Indictment of the Seattle National bank on a charge of grand larceny, returned recently by a grand jury jointly with indictment of P. E. Truax, vice president of the bank, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Roland in the last case on the ground that a corporation cannot be accused of larceny. Judge Roland refused to quash the charge against Mr. Truax.

Allies O. K. Open Door For Turkey

Policy As Advocated by United States Ratified by Delegates to Near East Conference.

Russia Good Samaritan

Lausanne, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—The policy of the open door in Turkey, as advocated by the United States at the near east conference, was ratified by the allies last night in the form of a declaration read by M. Bompard to the conference, declaring that Turkey was not obliged to follow the advice of the council on the Ottoman debt in the matter of concessions in Turkey.

This declaration, which satisfied the American representatives and which goes on the official records, was made at the last hour of an amazing session which only served to bring out the large number of points on which the allies and the Turks are divided.

The open door question arose in connection with the demand of the allies that Turkey pay to the allies \$100,000,000 in gold as reparations to allied citizens for losses sustained during the war. When the allied draft of the protocol providing for the details of this payment, which by the way, Turkey today absolutely refused to make in any form, reached Ambassador Child Friday, he found in it a clause that the Turkish government should ask the opinion of the council on the Ottoman debt with reference to all contracts for new concessions or the extension of old concessions.

Rights Safeguarded. Ambassador Child immediately conferred with the allied leaders and pointed out that this provision conflicted with the open door. In consequence, M. Bompard tonight read a declaration that it was far from the allies' intention to strike any blow at the sovereign rights of Turkey, which were fully safeguarded, as Turkey need not follow the advice of the council on concessions.

Turkey, under its own responsibility, the declaration said, maintains all its liberties, and the principle of the open door remains always that which the Americans dropped it and are trying to make it easier and safer to handle.

Repairing Gas Masks. While the Germans are forbidden from developing new gas masks by the terms of the Versailles treaty they had on hand at the end of the war, replaced the useless ones with new ones of an improved design and are preparing to equip an army of 1,000,000 men with these.

The development of the separatist movement in the Rhineland under French supervision has been slow and unsatisfactory, and while certain Germans feel that the time is not ripe, now that the Americans have departed, to declare a Rhine republic, French officials see little hope from this quarter. Except for a few old citizens of Duchy and Nassau, who still harbor an ancient grudge against the German government, they have found few supporters for the plan of a buffer state. Any move in this direction will bring strikes, riots and disturbances throughout the area and cannot result in any permanent separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. Only the army of occupation will continue to divide this portion of the German state from Germany.

Mistake of France. There is no use in crying over spilt milk, but one of the great mistakes of the French at the time of the armistice was in not establishing a dummy socialist government in Berlin and controlling it throughout the transition period. The German socialist republic no longer exists. The present government is entirely nationalistic and is earnestly supported by every element in the country for the moment. Events in the last six months, culminating in the occupation of the Ruhr, have played the military again in power. They are a force behind the present cabinet, despite the fact that though moderate they will be whole as long as an outside invasion menaces the industrial life of the land.

The Germans compare the occupation of the Ruhr with that of Belgium, but they declare the former is less excusable. They assert that the occupation of Belgium during the war was a military necessity. The Ruhr move they label as one of destruction and revenge. It is to the neutral conditions there can be no comparison. Conditions are vastly different. The Ruhr is not analogous to the rape of Belgium and will not be unless France pursues a policy of wanton destruction there, which is hardly likely to be dreamed of except by moderate German monarchists.

The French are playing their hand in the fight for reparations. They are staking everything on the move. They have one chance in two or three for success. If they win they have won the war. If not they have lost it beyond hope of victory.

Walter Hagen Wins Texas Open

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 28.—Walter Hagen, American holder of the British open championship, won the Texas open golf championship here today, when Bill Mehlhorn, Shreveport, La., who tied with Hagen yesterday for the title with a 279 for the 72 holes medal play, took a 3 for the 18 hole losing to Hagen by one stroke. Hagen shot a 72 today for the 18 holes, with Mehlhorn shooting a 73.

Search for Maxwell Man Kearney, Neb. Jan. 28.—(Special)—Kennedy relatives of Edwin Beyers, 21, living at Maxwell, are eager to locate him. The young man, not in the best of health, left last Tuesday evening to shut down a windmill on the premises. That is the last the family has seen of him. Beyers, at the time, wore only carpet slippers and overalls. He relatives fear that he may have become delirious and wandered off. Search of the vicinity of Maxwell failed to locate the young man.

Germans Doing All Possible to Hamper French

Systematic Opposition to Occupation Carried on; Armed Resistance Possible if Program Fails.

London, Jan. 28.—Everything has been done thus far that German ingenuity can think of to hamper the French in their occupation of the Ruhr. Railways have been torn up. Telephone switchboards will not put through a call to the Kaiserhof hotel in Essen because it is the home of the French engineers commission. The Germans have cut telephone lines, connecting French military circuits with the German lines. They delay and hamper French telegraphic communications and force the French military lines to bear all the burden of the engineer commission's correspondence as well as official army dispatches.

The Germans have cut off the light at the Kaiserhof in many rooms and in the lobby. A German lineman appears once a day to check the telephone wires from the light switchboard to the rooms. No sooner are they repaired than they are cut again. No French can be spoken over the Ruhr telephone circuits. Only German is permitted, except in the case of American and English newspaper correspondents.

Speak Only German. Throughout the Rhineland railway conductors have been instructed to speak only German, and unless a French officer knows the language he can whistle for his wants. These little pin pricks are not severe handicaps, but they show the temper of the people.

If the passive resistance to the French falls, then Germany might possibly be drawn into some sort of armed resistance. Already many youths from the Rhineland have fled into Germany, where they will be available for military service.

No real expert approves the German government could make much use of its army in its present disarmed state, but officers who have been investigating the progress of German chemical warfare researches believe Germany will be able to do something with its commercial airplanes and gas bombs. The Germans have taken up the development of super-mustard gas where the Americans dropped it and are trying to make it easier and safer to handle.

Reparations. The development of the separatist movement in the Rhineland under French supervision has been slow and unsatisfactory, and while certain Germans feel that the time is not ripe, now that the Americans have departed, to declare a Rhine republic, French officials see little hope from this quarter. Except for a few old citizens of Duchy and Nassau, who still harbor an ancient grudge against the German government, they have found few supporters for the plan of a buffer state. Any move in this direction will bring strikes, riots and disturbances throughout the area and cannot result in any permanent separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. Only the army of occupation will continue to divide this portion of the German state from Germany.

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Omaha Newspaperman Is Victim of Pneumonia



Earl B. Gaddis.

Earl B. Gaddis, Newspaperman of Omaha, Is Dead

Member of World-Herald Editorial Staff and Political Writer Is Victim of Pneumonia.

Earl B. Gaddis, 5106 Underwood avenue, a member of the editorial staff of the World-Herald, died at Lord Lister hospital at 8:45 last evening. He had been critically ill of pneumonia for one week.

Mr. Gaddis was one of the best known of Nebraska newspaper men. Twelve years he spent for the most part in political reporting, or as secretary and campaign manager for Senator G. M. Hitchcock had given him an acquaintance throughout the state, that had few equals.

Result of Overwork. Arduous labor as manager of Senator Hitchcock's campaign last fall is believed to have contributed largely to the breakdown of Mr. Gaddis' health. Immediately after election, his physicians ordered him to drop all active work and he devoted the succeeding weeks almost exclusively to an effort to regain his health. He was making progress when he fell a victim of pneumonia, to which his weakened condition made him an easy prey.

Mr. Gaddis was born March 22, 1885, at Harvard, Neb. He spent his youth at Harvard and later attended the state university, in the class of 1906. Following newspaper experience at Holdrege, he was appointed a state oil inspector under Governor Shallenberger's administration. In 1911 he became a reporter of the Nebraska State Journal at Lincoln; in 1913 he became the Lincoln correspondent of the World-Herald.

Becomes Private Secretary. He served in that capacity until he went to Washington in April, 1916, as private secretary to Senator Hitchcock. He returned to Omaha in 1920, as assistant publisher and in 1922, managed Senator Hitchcock's campaign. In 1915-1916 he was a member of and secretary of the state tax commission which recommended extensive revision of the state tax laws.

Mr. Gaddis is survived by a wife, two sons, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaddis of Harvard.

Taxes Take Widow's Share of Hamon Estate

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Unpaid inheritance taxes will eat up practically all that is left of his widow's share of the estate of the late Jake Hamon, Oklahoma political leader, it was revealed yesterday.

The former Mrs. Hamon, who two weeks ago divorced her second husband, William L. Rohrer, wealthy Chicago art collector and broker, announced the admission when she appeared in court to ask reopening of the Rohrer case in order that she might apply for alimony. She had previously stated she expected to receive \$1,500,000 from the Hamon estate.

Hamon was killed in an Ardmore, Okla. (Okla.) in December, 1920, by Clara Smith Hamon, a relative, who was later acquitted. At the time of his death, he was republican national committee man from Oklahoma.

Much Evidence Gathered in Rail Sabotage Inquiry

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 28.—The probable duration of the legislative investigation here and elsewhere into disorders and depredations along the Missouri & North Arkansas railway remains a matter of conjecture with the joint committee of the general assembly, conducting the examination, in recess.

Sessions of the committee here will be resumed Monday. The committee is credited with securing information which is expected to clear up many acts of sabotage and with ending, as a recent statement by the Harrison "committee" said, "two years' of trouble in two days."

The Weather

Forecast. Monday: Warm. Hourly Temperatures. 5 a. m. ... 18 6 a. m. ... 20 7 a. m. ... 22 8 a. m. ... 24 9 a. m. ... 26 10 a. m. ... 28 11 a. m. ... 30 12 noon ... 32 1 p. m. ... 34 2 p. m. ... 36 3 p. m. ... 38 4 p. m. ... 40 5 p. m. ... 42 6 p. m. ... 44 7 p. m. ... 46 8 p. m. ... 48 9 p. m. ... 50 10 p. m. ... 52 11 p. m. ... 54 12 noon ... 56

Bahamas Oasis for America

Over 2,000,000 Gallons of Liquor Smuggled Into U. S. Since Prohibition Law Went Into Effect.

British Ships Carry Rum.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Sensational disclosures of the vast extent of organized smuggling of liquor from the Bahamas islands into the United States were made by Representative John Jacob Rogers, republican, Massachusetts, ranking member of the house committee on foreign affairs.

On the authority of the State department Mr. Rogers stated that 2,000,000 gallons of liquor have been smuggled from the Bahamas since the United States went dry. A large fleet of British ships is engaged in the illicit traffic, the island government and merchants are rolling in newfound wealth, one of the rum-running magnates is an official of the government and the profitable business is conducted by the British officials.

The congressman confessed he had been astounded by the magnitude and boldness of the contraband traffic, with which the British government appears no more disposed to interfere than with the blockade running from the same base during the civil war.

Traffic at Height. "I have been advised by the Department of State that 2,000,000 gallons of liquor have been smuggled into the United States from the Bahamas islands since the prohibition act became effective," said Mr. Rogers. "More than half of the illicit liquor has been brought to this country during the past year. The traffic is at its height today.

"The government of the islands is deriving immense revenue from the traffic. In 1922 the amount was \$1,200,000. With some of the members of its executive council and the merchants of Nassau enriching themselves thereby, there is absolutely no public sentiment against the practice.

"From 1917 to 1919, inclusive, when no liquors were shipped from the islands, the average annual imports were 50,000 American proof gallons. This, it may be said, is the extent of the consumption on the islands.