

15 CASUALTIES IN RACE RIOTS AT WASHINGTON

Detectives, Marine and Colored Persons Killed When Whites and Negroes Clash.

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 marines at bay for several minutes, but finally was shot down.
Death List Four.
 The probable death lists in the night fighting later were increased to four by the death of a city detective, who succumbed to wounds received earlier in the evening in the fight which resulted in the instant death of his fellow detective.
 Harry Wilson, the first detective killed, was shot by a 17-year-old negro, who had opened fire from the second floor of a residence. A second negro opened fire from the ground floor of a house across the alley when the police and guardsmen rushed the house which the first was holding. Thompson, the second detective to die, was wounded during the clash. Only one arrest was made, the young negro, who was shot through the hips.
 It was said by officials that the riots here were of a more serious nature than anything which had occurred since the outbreaks during the period of the old "feather duster legislature" in the turbulent days after the Civil war before the present form of district government was organized.
Riots Started Saturday.
 The outbreak started Saturday night following a series of attacks on white women, several murders, scores of robberies and general lawlessness. Several hundred soldiers, sailors and marines joined together

Women Protest Beauty Contest

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 Sunday night to search for a negro most homes and circles that beauty is merely a pleasing background. Women who did real work in the war are bored with even a suggestion of prewar conditions—they found in themselves such creative powers. Ah, well! Those who did not grow during those strenuous days must be amused, I suppose, and if it takes a beauty contest to amuse them, let it go on.
 "A beauty contest in this day and age! I simply can't believe it," declared Mrs. H. J. Holmes, 5102 Capitol avenue. "Women surely can find more important things to do. If they can't tell them to ring me up and I will put them to work in a good cause."
 Mrs. Holmes at present is one of the directing spirits in a movement to repeal the daylight saving law because it is, she says, injurious to the health of school children.
 "I do not think it is right that women should allow themselves to revert back to the pink tea idea of life that prevailed to too great an extent before the war. During the war women stood for something more than physical beauty. Why can't they continue to do so?"

suspected of attacking the wife of an employe of the naval aviation bureau. Unable to find him, they made their way to the center of the city, where they vented their anger on a negro they met.
 The provost guard and police reserves had been called out early that evening, but the disturbances continued. Negroes were taken from street cars and passing automobiles and beaten. Fifteen negroes were injured so seriously that they were taken to hospitals. Patrolman McGrath was shot in the breast and several white men were cut and bruised.
 A recently invented textile for undergarments stretches lengthwise but not across the weave of the material.

TENSION OVER MEXICO NOT SO STRAINED

Appears From Later Reports That Attack on U. S. Sailors Was Made by Civilians, Not Soldiers.

Washington, July 21.—The Mexican situation occupied the attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the government Monday.
 Tension which was evident at the State department when first reports were received Saturday of the robbing of sailors manning a small boat from the American monitor Cheyenne on the Tamesi river, July 6, was relieved somewhat by a more detailed account of the incident received from commander of the cruiser Topeka, flagship of the American naval forces at Tampico.
Held Up by Civilians.
 The report said the sailors, who were on official duty, were held up by three men in civilian clothing, two of whom carried rifles, and that when informed of the incident, the Mexican government authorities at Tampico had expressed deep regret and promised to attempt to establish the identity of the thieves. It was added, however, that up to the present these attempts had been fruitless.
 Before this dispatch came, the State department was advised from Tampico that on last Wednesday bandits robbed the Atlantic Refining company's oil loading station at Puerto Lobos, near Tampico, of \$10,000 which was intended for the company's payroll.
Confer With Fletcher.
 During the day a number of senators and representatives called at the State department to confer with

Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador to Mexico, on the subject in the southern republic, while the senate foreign relations committee ordered favorably reported the resolution of Senator King, democrat, Utah, calling on the State department for full information as to depredations against American citizens and property in Mexico during recent years.
 On the senate floor, Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, reiterated previous statements that among Mexicans killed by American soldiers in repulsing raids across the border during the past few months were officers and men in the uniforms of the Mexican federal army. He read a telegram giving the names of some of the Carranza officers and men killed by the Americans.

Swedish Envoys Held Prisoners by Bolsheviki

Stockholm, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—The bolshevik government at Petrograd refused to release five members of the Swedish legation at Petrograd, recently arrested, it was announced here today. An official of the Swedish foreign office said it was his belief representatives of other nations at Petrograd probably would be arrested.
 The members of the Swedish legation arrested were two men and five women typists. Sweden protested, but the bolshevik government replied that the arrests were based on violations of laws and that the plea of diplomatic immunity could not be recognized. Answering a renewed protest, the bolshevik government said only three persons were arrested.

Car Struck By Truck

Olic Mortenson, 3021 U street, was slightly bruised at 1 o'clock this morning when his car collided with a truck said to have been driven by Jim Kalstrup, Logan, Ia., at Twenty-fourth and N streets.
 Kalstrup was arrested an hour later by Detective Palmtag as he was crossing the Douglas street bridge. Kalstrup denied that he struck Mortenson's car.

PROHIBITION BILL FINALLY PASSES HOUSE

Many Drastic Provisions Are Adopted, But Possession of Liquor in Own Home Allowed.

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 of intoxicants. In one Mr. Volstead offered, and the house accepted, the time specified in the proclamation by the State department as to the effective date of constitutional prohibition January 16, 1920, was accepted without discussion.
 Representative Rubey, democrat of Missouri, got the floor after Chairman Volstead was through with the section and immediately he announced intention to throw the searchlight on American wine cellars, where there were stocks of liquor enough to last for months. His amendment provided that a person should not possess more than \$50 worth of liquor, which a member likened to "one white chip in a steamboat poker game," considering the high cost of the product in the closing days of the bar. The house did not act finally to this proposal and defeated it.
Evangelist An Opponent
 With this out of the way, Representative Baker, democrat, California, offered an amendment to make it unlawful to have liquor in one's own dwelling. Chairman Volstead opposed it, saying this section had been given every serious consideration by friends of prohibition. When the vote was called, only three members, and all of them democrats, supported the amendment—Mr. Baker and Representative Blanton, Texas, and Upshaw, Georgia, the latter an evangelist.
 This section was amended, however, so as to provide that such liquors must be for personal consumption by the owner of the dwelling or his family or bona fide guests. This restriction, put in by Representative Steele, democrat, Pennsylvania, was aimed at the man who might turn his dwelling into a saloon.
Sacramental Wine.
 Several amendments were added, including one by Representative Ogoe, democrat, Missouri, making provision for the handling of sacramental wine which the bill had failed to do. Representative Esch, republican, Wisconsin, offered one which would require the government in picking its agents to enforce the prohibition law to give due regard to civilian service rules, while Representative Siegel, republican, New York, put through one providing that men discharged from the military and naval service be given first call in making appointments.
 Many amendments were defeated and some were ruled out on points of order. A fight was made against the section permitting the manufacture of beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent alcohol, after the house had adopted an amendment to include a liquid such as beer, ale, porter or wine.
Amendment Defeated.
 An amendment by Mr. Igoe which would make valid the defense of a person charged with violation of the prohibition law if he proved that such liquor or beverage was not intoxicating was defeated, 78 to 36.
 There was not as much speech-making as in previous days, the temper of the house being such that it was not inclined to listen to arguments. The one speech since the beginning of debate which was listened to by the entire house was by Representative Mann, former republican floor leader, who opposed the elimination of the provision permitting a person to have liquor in his possession for private use.

Hun High Command Betrayed to Allies

(Continued From Page One.)
 secret and it was only through the carelessness of some clerk that they were included in the roster of the Agamemnon when she left France.
 The plan was to send the prisoners to some isolated army post where they might be given military protection for a time. Eventually it is supposed they would have been permitted to "escape" to some other country, there to begin their lives anew. Officials will not say whether this plan can be safely followed now.
Mysterious Men Arrive.
 New York, July 21.—Two German prisoners of war, who traveled as first class passengers but about whose identity the utmost secrecy was maintained by army officers and government officials arrived today on the transport Agamemnon. No one in authority would give information as to why the two men had been singled out of the thousands of prisoners taken by the American forces to be brought to this country.
 Although guarded night and day during the voyages by 15 soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Owen of the Fifth Ammunition train, Fifth division, the two prisoners were allowed considerable liberty. They were given the run of the first class quarters on board ship and were allowed to converse with anyone they chose.
 The two men were dressed in blue civilian clothes and straw hats. They spoke English fluently and almost without an accent.
 Lieutenant Owen said the men had been put in his charge shortly before the ship left Brest, but he had not been told their names or rank and simply had been ordered to turn them over to agents of the intelligence office at Washington who would meet the transport on its arrival in New York. No one representing the intelligence office was at the dock, so the prisoners were detained on board ship while instructions were asked from Washington.

Dingible Explodes; 10 Killed in Chicago

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 from the scorching fire, their clothes burning.
 The intense heat made rescue work difficult until after the fire department arrived. It was 30 minutes before the bodies under the craft's fuselage could be dragged out. They were burned beyond recognition.
 Meanwhile ambulances from every hospital and undertaking establishment near the center of the city came and the police threw a cordon about the place. Dozens were found to have been more or less cut by the shower of glass which preceded the explosion.
Cause of Fire Unknown.
 The cause of the fire which brought the flaming gas bag down is not definitely known. None of the crew could ascribe a definite reason.
 Two theories were offered. One was that a spark from the rotary motors set the gas afire. The other was that the balloon was overcharged and the sun's rays caused it to expand and burst, the fire following the contact of the gas with sparks in the motor.
 It was intended to charge the bag with a pure mixture of hydrogen gas which was not inflammable. It was conjectured, however, that a quantity of oxygen became mixed in the charging process, rendering a highly explosive combination.
 When Jack Boettner, an employe of the rubber company and pilot of the craft, saw the flicker of flames he shouted a warning to the other passengers and jumped from the fuselage.
 All were protected by parachutes attached to their bodies by belts.
Parachute Man Victim.
 Henry Weaver and Harry Wacker, mechanics, followed. E. H. Norton, a photographer for a morning paper was the last to leap. The first man, Earl H. Davenport, publicity agent for an amusement park, did not get out.
 His body struck the roof of the bank and burned to a crisp. Weaver's parachute was ablaze and he was overtaken by the flaming balloon and carried down to death. Boettner and Wacker landed practically unharmed. Norton suffered

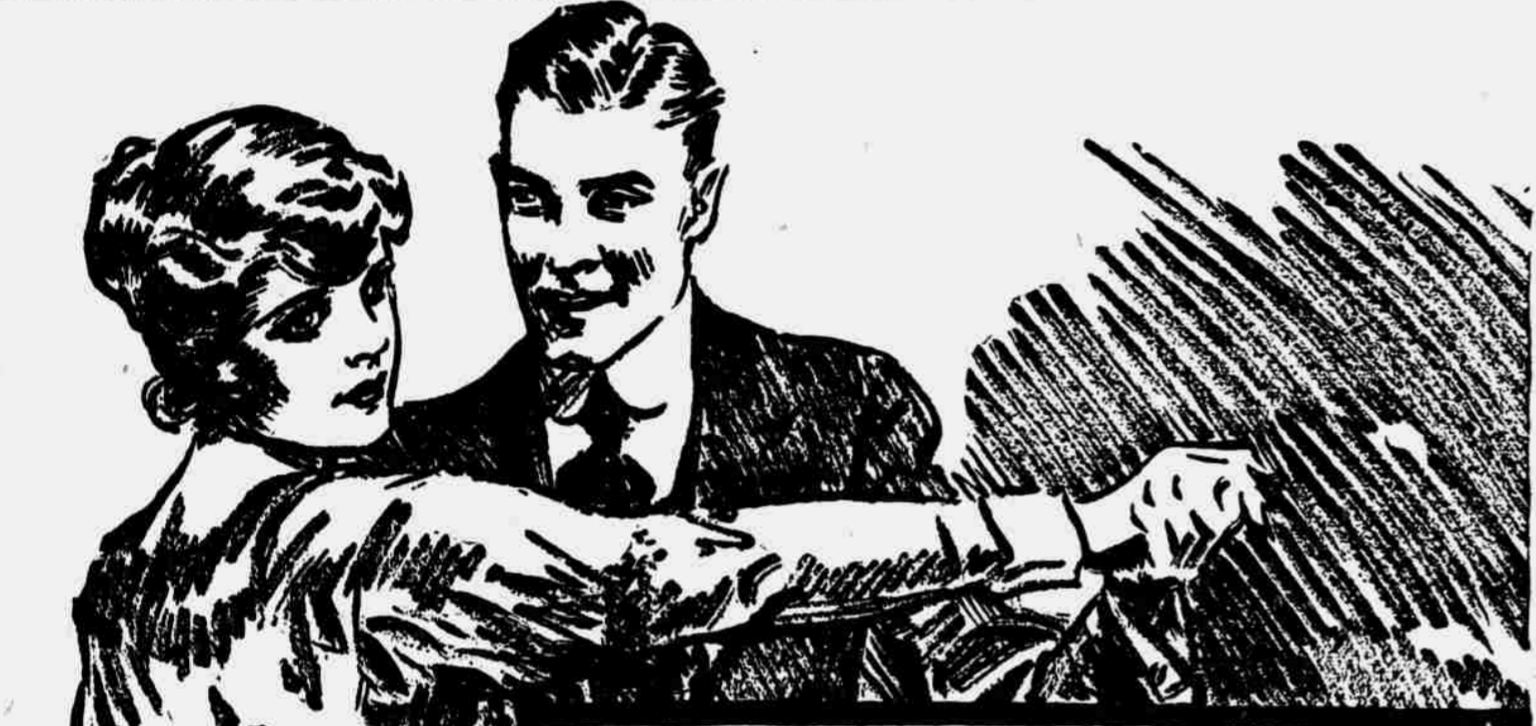
broken legs and severe internal injuries. The other dead were crushed and burned in the rotunda of the bank.
 The central portion of the bank was wrecked and it was an hour before the fire could be extinguished.
Landing Saved Lives.
 The fact that the blazing debris fell on the bank building probably saved lives as the streets were thronged with late afternoon shoppers, clerks and other employes, on the way home from the various banks and brokerage houses in the La Salle street district.
 Thousands of persons throughout the loop had witnessed the balloon's flight.
 Most of the stories of the witnesses agree that the explosion occurred at a height of about 500 feet. The dirigible was sailing on an even keel when a puff of smoke was observed near the stern where the engines were located.
 Almost immediately, witnesses declare, there followed an explosion and the machine was enveloped in flames.
 The passengers must have been all ready to jump," said one spectator. "For the moment I noticed the smoke the parachutes began dropping. Some of them caught fire. I saw one burn completely and its occupant fell, also a mass of flames."
No Warning Received.
 Late workers in the bank had no warning of the catastrophe. A man's body came hurtling through the skylight, followed immediately by the blazing framework of the balloon and the engines. The entire roof of the bank building was literally torn out. The damage both by the impact of the dirigible and by the fire will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.
Built on A-4 Plan.
 Akron, Ohio, July 21.—The dirigible destroyed at Chicago was built on the same plan as the A-4, the first airship to land on a building in the United States. Willard Seibert, head of the balloon department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, said. He added that the balloon was designed to carry 10 persons and to have made a flight to Akron next week for possible use in the Cleveland-Akron passenger service.

WILSON REQUEST TO SENATE LAID OVER FOR TIME

President Asks Approval for Appointment of Reparations Commission.

Washington, July 21.—While the senate was listening to more debate on the peace treaty Monday, the foreign relations committee turned its attention to the problem of provisional American representation pending senate action on the treaty on the international commissions to be set up under the treaty terms.
 President Wilson raised the point in a letter to Chairman Lodge asking the committee's approval for appointment of a representative on the reparations commission which is to have wide powers in fixing the amount and method of collection of Germany's reparation bill. Such representation, the president wrote, was highly important to American business interests.
Postpone Decision.
 After an hour's discussion, during which Chairman Lodge and others objected that the committee had no power to give such assent prior to the treaty's ratification, it was decided to postpone a decision until Tuesday. Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, proposed that the committee declare that neither it nor the president could carry out

any treaty provisions while the treaty was pending.
 The league of nations occupied most of the time during senate debate. Senators Pomerene, Ohio, and Harrison, Mississippi, both democrats, urging its acceptance. Senator Pomerene analyzed the covenant in a constitutional argument and declared quick acceptance of the treaty was the only course consistent with the nation's responsibility to the world. Senator Harrison bitterly attacked republican leaders opposing the treaty, declaring their opposition really was based on political and personal antagonism to President Wilson.
Shantung Settlement Up.
 During the day the Shantung settlement also got before the senate again. Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, charging that opposition senators had misrepresented the facts in the case. Denials were made by Senator Lodge and Senator Borah, republican, Idaho.
 Tuesday prepared speeches on the treaty are to be made by Senators McNary, Oregon, and Moses, New Hampshire, republican, and Beckham, Kentucky, and Johnson, South Dakota, democrats.
 Senators Callier, New York; Cummins, Iowa; Edge, New Jersey, and Norris, Nebraska, were the republicans who had been invited to confer with President Wilson today about the treaty. When Mr. Wilson's physician ordered him to bed, however, the engagements were provisionally set over until tomorrow.
 Eastern Siberia may be said to be the least developed portion of the country, but, on the other hand, this district is rich in resources, which should be utilized to a greater extent in the future. This will be reflected in a rapid growth of trade with the Pacific ports of Russia.



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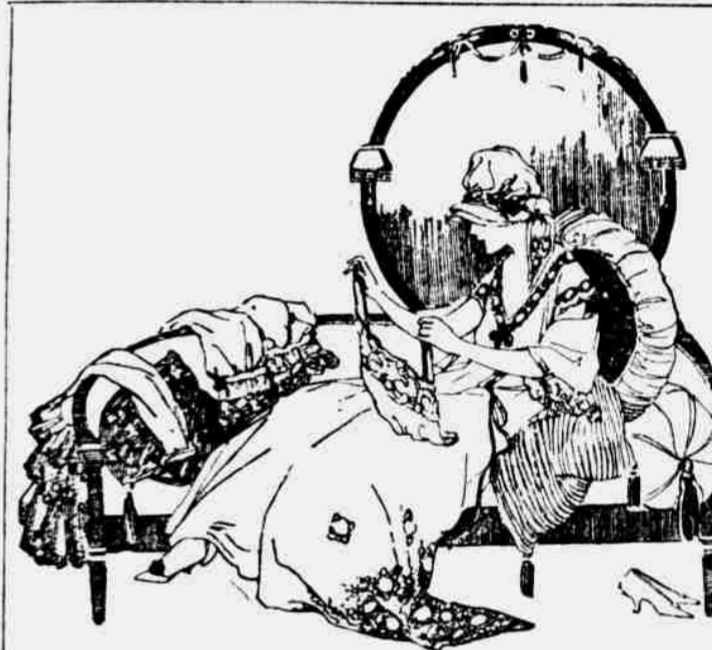


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