WEATHER.
Mostly cloudy tonight; tomorrow fair; little change in temperature. Temperature for 24 hours ending at 1 p.m. today: Highest, 78, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 67, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 2.

Closing N. Y. Stocks and Bonds, Page 12

The Evening Star.

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"
The Star's carrier system covers every city block and the regular edition is delivered to Washington homes as fast as the papers are printed.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924—THIRTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

HUNT FOR ITALIAN FLYER IS EXTENDED; LAST SIGHTED 275 MILES FROM GOAL

Air Chiefs Cheered by Report Locatelli Was Holding to Course Laid for Greenland Jump When Seen.

SAFE IF FORCED DOWN TO SEA, COMRADE SAYS

Plane Is Stanch and Has Food Enough to Last a Week—Fog Hampering Search, But U. S. Ships Will Stand By—Cruiser Detroit Ordered North.

Lieut. Locatelli, Italian flyer, who left with the American world-flight squadron on the hop from Iceland to Greenland, and who now is missing, was last sighted 275 miles northeast of Frederiksdal, Greenland, on the exact course plotted for the flight from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Frederiksdal.

Wireless reports from Admiral Magruder, commanding the American naval craft supporting the flyers in the Arctic waters, were received today by the Navy Department and contained first definite information which, Air Service experts believe, will prove helpful to the Navy officials directing the search for Lieut. Locatelli.

Lost in Fog.

Admiral Magruder's dispatch said: "Plane of Italian aviator is lost in fog. When sighted last, plane was in latitude 61-30 longitude 35-50 (about 275 miles northeast of Frederiksdal) at 14:30 G. M. T. (2:30 p.m., Greenwich mean time, August 21). Search is being conducted for it by Raleigh, Richmond and Barry.

"Flight to Indian Harbor being guarded by Milwaukee and four destroyers. It is requested that the U. S. S. Brazos (fuel ship) be sent with dispatch to Bay Island, west coast of Newfoundland."

Reference to the "flight to Indian Harbor" was accepted by Army air service officials as meaning that the destroyers and cruiser had been detailed by Admiral Magruder to support the American flyers over the route between Frederiksdal and Ivigtut.

Wide Search Planned.

Comprehensive plans to search on land and sea for Lieut. Locatelli were outlined in earlier messages received by the Navy Department today from the cruisers Milwaukee and Richmond.

The message from the Milwaukee, relayed by way of Louisburg, N. S., said natives familiar with the coast of Greenland between Frederiksdal and Frederikshade "will conduct search, using motor boats, small boats and kyaks," and that "search parties carrying emergency rations and medical supplies (will be) employed."

Describing conditions impeding the searchers, the dispatch tersely began, "No flight; fog." It concluded with, "Requested authorization by Canadian government or Army Air Service for necessary expenditures."

The fog also was mentioned in the Richmond message, which was forwarded by the American naval attache at London.

Planes Are Employed.

"Search stopped by fog," it said. "When weather clears, will send Barry (U. S. destroyer) to search south of Farswell (Cape Farewell) and then, account fuel shortage, proceed Pisto. Assuming Brazos(naval oil tanker) coming, Raleigh (cruiser) is retained to use her planes in search until Locatelli located."

A pontoon on one of the American planes, it was reported, was broken in landing at Frederiksdal.

The pontoon strut was broken on plane No. 4, piloted by Lieut. Nelson, when the plane landed in a heavy sea at Frederiksdal, Maj. Gen. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service was informed today in a message from Lieut. Smith, comanding the world flyers. The dispatch added that repairs were expected to be completed in time for the aviators to reach Ivigtut, on the western coast of Greenland, on "the 22d." This indicates that the aviators planned to leave Frederiksdal yesterday for Ivigtut.

Expect Quick Repairs.

The message follows: "Flight left Reykjavik 7. No. 2 landed Frederiksdal 10 hours 30 minutes. No. 4, 11 hours 20 minutes.

"Very heavy fog and icebergs caused separation.

"Locatelli left with us, then went ahead, but failed to arrive.

"Plane four damaged pontoon strut, landing in heavy sea, but expect repair in time to reach Icigtut twenty-second."

Confirmation of the safety of Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, the American flyers, was received last night officially, after a wait of more than 24 hours. Details were promised in the brief message, but none began to come in until nearly 7 a.m. today, despite the efforts of communication officers who spent another night combing the air for news.

Another Cruiser Ordered Out.

The light cruiser Detroit was ordered today by the Navy Department to proceed at once from Newport, R. I., to St. John's, New Brunswick, to join the naval patrol, in safeguarding the flyers on the trip from Indian Harbor, Labrador, to Boston.

Orders were issued immediately upon receipt of wireless requests from Rear Admiral Magruder, who said that the Detroit should arrive at St. John's not alter than 4 a.m. August 26.

CONDITIONS ARE GOOD.

ABOARD U. S. S. RICHMOND, August 22 (Delayed).—Declaring his intention of remaining to search for the missing airmen as long as there is the slightest hope, Admiral Ma-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

Explains 4 Dashes At First Believed Martian Messages

By the Associated Press.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 23.—Combinations of four dashes, heard by wireless stations in this vicinity each morning for the last four weeks, are not mysterious messages from Mars, according to an explanatory statement issued by E. J. Haughton, superintendent of the Dominion government wireless service.

The signals are merely those sent from United States radio beacons on a new type of transmitter, said the statement. A series of dashes is the characteristic of the beacons for the guidance of vessels, both in Puget Sound and the Columbia River, it is explained. The operators who heard the signals may have heard the main wave or a harmonic, said Supt. Haughton.

U. S. FLYERS FACE FURTHER HAZARD

One More Stretch of Arctic Water Lies Between Greenland and Continent.

BY FREDERICK R. NEELY.
Staff Correspondent of The Star.

ON BOARD U. S. S. RICHMOND, UNDER WAY TO LABRADOR, August 23 (via wireless).—America's round-the-world flyers are on the threshold of their goal today—the worst part of their epochal journey around the globe lies just behind them.

Although thousands of miles of land and water still separate them from the clover fields of California, their thrilling demonstration of nerve and stability under the most trying conditions day before yesterday, when they flew more than 800 miles, from Iceland to the southern tip of Greenland—across a freezing, storm-swept Arctic Sea—leaves no doubt in the minds of their naval guards now that the first circumnavigation of the world by air is as good as completed.

Only those fortunate enough to have been on board one of the four patrol ships—the Richmond, Raleigh, Reid and Billingsley—had the privilege of witnessing that spectacle; were given the opportunity to see history written on clear polar skies against odds so overwhelming that they literally tore men's souls in the hours of suspense between the minute Lieut. Lowell Smith and his three sturdy companions hopped off at Reykjavik and the second the radio sputtered joyous word of their safe arrival at Fredericksdal, Greenland.

Real Test Passed.

From Greenland to Labrador one more stretch of that clear, blue, treacherous arctic sea remains to be conquered, but the real test of the whole flight was the passage yesterday. Forty-five minutes after the Richmond flashed word to Reykjavik that favorable weather was reported from Fredericksdal, the Americans, accompanied by Lieut. Locatelli, the Italian flyer, took the air. The Italian was the first off, followed in order by Smith and Erik Nelson.

The Richmond stood guard about 80 miles from Rejkjavik. It was just an hour after the radio brought word that they were off when one of Uncle Sam's bluejackets, high aloft, in the crow's nest, sang out the welcome news—"Plane approaching on the starboard bow, sir." Eagerly every eye on the ship was foscused on a tiny speck that was barely discernable in the distant horizon. Quickly it sped on and in a few minute's was recognized as the small monoplane of Lieut. Locatelli.

As he neared the Richmond, the game Italian aviator swung his ship close in to the Richmond, where he was plainly visible to every one on deck. A few minute's later Smith appeared, closely followed by Nelson. They banked toward the guarding cruiser, so close that each man in the planes could be recognized, and Arnold waved a vigorous salute to the cheering officers and men on the Richmond's decks. A single pennant, flapping from the cruiser's yardarm, told the flyers that clear weather was still reported from Fredericksdal.

Ships Follows Planes.

All too soon the flyers swept past, the cheering hum of their Liberty motors echoing the voice of modern invention grew fainter and fainter; the flashing fuselages dimmed to shapeless specks once more—and then they disappeared over the horizon, leaving the crew of the Richmond once more in the agony of suspense. Quickly her sea anchors were hauled on deck and her turbines sent her speeding in the wake of the planes, but she never again picked them up.

One by one the patrol ships flashed back the news along the line as the flyers swept past—"Smith and Nelson passed here; conditions unchanged." Hopes and spirits rose to fever heat until the hour for their arrival over the Raleigh, riding at anchor just off the coast of Greenland, came and went without a word. Almost simultaneously the station at Fredericksdal reported heavy fogs and bad landing conditions. Men paced the decks of the Richmond in silent hope, until finally the long-delayed message came—"Smith landed safely exactly 10 hours from time of take-off, Nelson close behind."

Cheers Greet Flyers.

There were no rival throngs to look on, but out here, in the middle of this cold, stormy ocean, almost within the shadows of the Arctic Circle, men threw their hats in the air and rent these icy atmospheres with three long, lusty cheers for the good old United States of America. They realized that the worst was over; the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

MARTIAN MAYTIME TINTS MARSHES AS STAR SWINGS NEAR

Flagstaff Observers See Great Swamp Grow Greener Under Warmer Sun.

TELESCOPES TRAINED AT PLANET'S HIGH NOON

Photos of Lake of the Sun Section Compared With Those Made April 1.

By the Associated Press.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., August 23.—Recording what they held to be the most favorable observations of Mars that they have been able to make since 1909, astronomers at Lowell Observatory here today gathered data of the progress of what they presumed to be vegetative growth on the red planet as it swept close to the earth.

A dark spot known as Solis Lacus, said the astronomers, appearing almost in the center of the planet as viewed from here last night, when Earth, Mars and Sun were in line and the solar rays were, from the viewpoint of the earth, beating straight toward the planet, has become considerably darker than when it was seen over a month ago.

Comparison of photographs of the Solis Lacus region on April 1 with those made last night reveal that the marshy area is undergoing astonishing changes, since the earlier photographs indicated, the observers said, that under slanting rays of the sun the area was cold.

Now May on Mars.

"This is the season of the most interesting development," said Earl Slipher, brother of Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the observatory. "On Mars the weather at this time of the year would correspond with late May in this climate. As the region we are studying appears to us every evening, we find its markings becoming darker and darker, both to the eye and as recorded in the photographs.

"A month ago the same phase of the planet was presented, but with infinitely less detail showing.

"No telescope yet conceived could possibly reveal the largest structure mankind could build on Mars. A great metropolis would be invisible even under a telescope at 34,000,000 miles, the distance that separated Mars from the earth at 5 a.m. yesterday, when opposition occurred. At that moment Mars passed nearer the earth than at any other time in 100 years past."

CERTAIN OF LIFE ON MARS.

Flammarion Says Denial Is Unworthy of Science.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 23.—"When shall we get into communication with Mars?" echoed Camille Flammarion, octogenarian French astronomer, to a question put by the Petit Parisien.

"Why, perhaps they (the Martians) already tried at the epoch of the iguanodon and the dinosaur and got tired. As to the luminous projections observed on Mars, are they signals or simply reflections of the sun on peaks? That mystery I would be as bold to affirm as unscientific to deny. Who knows if this year will settle the question?"

M. Flammarion has no doubt that there are inhabitants on Mars.

"The fate of their existence," he says, "is a natural conclusion from observations of their planet. By what miracle could the forces of nature existing under identical conditions be sterile there and productive here? Their world is astonishingly like ours.

"Certainly there is less water. There are no great oceans there as here, but rather little seas—Mediterraneans. The many spotted patches of dark green no doubt are caused by vegetation and marshes with long floating weeds like the famous Sargossa in which the descedants of Columbus lost themselves. There are cool, rosy dawns, scorching noons and golden sunsets, as with us, but more serene harmony.

"The Martians are happier than we, and, above all, much more intelligent. First, because their planet is several million years older than ours, and progress is a law; then because they are less governed by matter, the gravity there being less. A man or woman of 150 pounds would weigh only 50 on Mars.

"Besides, as the years are nearly twice as long, the Martian is only 50 when we are 94. Finally, the climate is more equable."

QUEER SIGNALS HEARD.

Norfolk Men Think They May Have Come From Mars.

NORFOLK, Va., August 23.—Queer radio signals were picked up here yesterday. As to whether they had any connection with the visit of the planet Mars or were merely a coincidence, local wireless experts would not venture an opinion.

Just before 1 o'clock and shortly after Government sending stations had broadcast orders to all naval receiving stations to be on the alert for any possible Martian messages, B. A. Mabry and B. G. Cowan, in charge of the powerful receiving set in the office of the chief dispatcher of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, picked up a message unlike anything they had ever heard.

The message was not in any known code and the tone was declared as "distant and warbling, like a far-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

Two Local Observatories Fix Telescopes Upon Face of Mars

Washington Laymen Are Prevented by Cloudy Sky From Getting Good View of Red War Planet on Neighborly Visit.

Mars swung a few million miles nearer earth last night, gave a clang to his shield, and dared the astronomers to make the most of it.

Today scientists and laymen of Washington and the remainder of the earth are little the wiser for this invasion by the planet named after the god of war.

"Watching parties" through the telescopes of the Naval Observatory and the observatory at Georgetown University lasted from about 10 p.m. last night to 1 o'clock this morning.

Cloudy weather made observation very poor, definition being bad, so that the net result of the observations of Mars was a sight of the polar cap of that planet.

Laymen who scanned the heavens anxiously last night about 10 o'clock would have been delighted even with a polar cap, but all they got for their pains was the use of their imagination.

Astronomers here today advised planetary "sightseers" to be on the watch again tonight about 10 o'clock again, if it is not raining, as Mars will be plainly visible in the heavens, being the brightest object in sight. Mars, by the way, is visible most any old night, yet nobody seems to have thought of that lately.

Both the Naval Observatory and the Georgetown Observatory plan to make further—one is tempted to write farther—observations tonight, beginning at about 10 o'clock. Not much hope is held out, however, for any real results from these observations.

Local scientists were extremely sceptical, to put it mildly, as to the possibility of hearing any possible form of signals from Mars, especially over the radio.

Last night at Georgetown University, Father John Gipprich, director of the observatory, and a party of officials and scientists spent three hours looking at the planet, making their observation of the polar cap at 11:30 o'clock.

Absolutely nothing new was observed about Mars last night, Father Gipprich said today. Among the guests at the observatory last night were the Japanese charge d'affaires, Isaburo Yoshido, and the two secretaries of the Japanese embassy, Atsushi Kimura and Yutaka Ishizawa.

Star Song Player.

Musical numbers, including Wagner's "Song to the Evening Star," were played at a little ceremony, held in the Georgetown observatory during the course of the evening. Dr. David Todd, originator of the idea of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

PRINCE OUTWITS ADMIRING CROWD

Wales Boards Ship for America in Early Hours While Throng Awaits Elsewhere.

By the Associated Press.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 23.—In holiday attire, with flags flying and bunting waving, the giant liner Berengaria, with the Prince of Wales on board, sailed for the United States at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The quays were lined with large crowds of townspeople who waved enthusiastic farewells to the departing vessel, but there was no response from the royal quarters where the prince was sleeping peacefully, having gone to bed for a much needed rest immediately after he went on board at 4 o'clock this morning.

Outwits Demonstrators.

The prince outwitted those intending to give him a ceremonious send-off by slipping quietly aboard the vessel early this morning.

Determined that there should be as little ceremony as possible in connection with his semi-official visit to America, his royal highness late last night sped quietly out of London by automobile, spent a few hours at the Isle of Wight, about 20 miles from here, boarded the Berengaria almost without being noticed, and immediately went to bed.

As the prince intended traveling in the guise of an ordinary passenger it had been arranged that he should come here on the regular boat train leaving the Waterloo Station, London, at 11 o'clock this morning. He was assured of a hearty send-off there by the crowds who always surge around him to witness his comings and goings.

Disappoints Waiting Throng.

The last-minute change in his plans caused much disappointment among his admirers, who wanted to catch a last glimpse of "our prince" before American society claims him.

On the Isle of Wight the prince spent a few hours with Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, who are to accompany him on the voyage. He left in a motor launch during the small hours of the morning and boarded the Berengaria at 4 o'clock. There he went straight to bed, leaving orders to be called at 10 o'clock.

The giant liner was dressed in her best array to receive the prince, gayly colored flags flying from stem to stern and from starboard to port. Externally the liner looked like a brand-new ship, for she had been painted all over and up to the last minute workmen were busy putting finishing touches to her hull.

Radio Programs—Page 11.

TEXAS CANDIDATES BOTH SEE VICTORY

Voters to Decide Today Between Mrs. Ferguson and Judge Robertson.

By the Associated Press.

DALLAS, Tex., August 23.—Democrats of Texas went to the polls today to decide whether a woman or a man shall receive the nomination for their next governor. The woman is Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Temple, and the man, Judge Felix W. Robertson of Dallas.

The woman's husband, James E. Ferguson, formerly was Governor of Texas, but was impeached and it is to remove the stigma of a judgment of impeachment that Mrs. Ferguson entered politics. Had not Mr. Ferguson been impeached in his second term as governor, his wife said she would not have been in the present race. She said she prayed for vindication, "not for revenge but for the good of our children and their children who shall live after us."

Fights Against Klan.

Supporters of each have predicted victory by from 75,000 to 100,000 votes. Robertson has the support of the Ku Klux Klan and Mrs. Ferguson is an anti-Klan and brought these issues in the campaigns. Robertson also declared prohibition to be an important factor.

In addition to governor, candidates for lieutenant governor, attorney general, controller, railroad commissioner and chief justice of the State Supreme Court will be nominated.

Ten years ago James E. Ferguson was elected governor. In his second term he was charged before the State Senate with so handling State funds as to derive personal profits from them; that he refused to tell the House where he obtained a loan of $156,000 and thereby placed himself in contempt of the House; that he sought removal of members of the faculty of the University of Texas after the faculty members had been exonerated by the board of regents and had sought removal of the board without cause. The charges were sustained and he was ordered pusted. Part of the judgment was that he could not hold State office again. A number of charges against him were not sustained.

Made Fight to Come Back.

Mr. Ferguson declared his resignation was on file before judgment was pronounced, and also that the judgment itself was illegal and not sustained by the facts. He sought to come back in every campaign since, running for President on the American ticket in 1920 and for United States Senator against Earle B. May-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

ELABORATE STILL SEIZED IN SWAMP

Plant With $1,000 Daily Output Is Taken Near Solomons Island.

With Washington's new police-dry agent squad girded by Federal authority to dry up the distribution machinery for illicit liquor inside the city, the prohibition unit is throwing its full force into the field base of supplies nearby, and today captured and destroyed a huge still capable of making more than $1,000 worth of whisky daily at a profit estimated at $500.

The plant was taken this morning by a flying squadron headed by Prohibition Agent Thomas E. Wheeler, in a deep swamp about 65 miles south of Washington, and not far from Solomon's Island. An ancient ox cart and yoke was nearby.

It is the second huge liquor plant destroyed by the agents within three days, and according to officials, is expected to cut a substantial hole in the supply feeding Washington bootleggers.

Operators Go Free.

Leaving the city about 4 o'clock this morning, the party of nine agents went to the site, previously located, and waited for hours for the operators to appear. No one having come on the scene, however, the agents concluded the operators had been "tipped off" and deciding to wait no longer, destroyed the plant.

It was located some distance from a creek, from which water was drawn by a steam pump through a buried water line. The still itself consisted of 3 coils, instead of the usual 1 coil, according to the agents, and should be capable of making a fairly high grade of liquor, with 3 distillations.

A 40 horsepower steam boiler, one of the largest ever found in the vicinity, was used to operate the plant and to move the several steam pumps. The mash, for instance, was transferred from the vats to the kettle by a steam pump.

There were 10 vats for mash, about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet deep, each capable of holding about 1,000 gallons of mash, or a total of 10,000 gallons, at once.

60 Case Capacity.

The capacity of the still was estimated as sufficient to turn out with the three coils, about 360 gallons or 60 cases of whisky a day. At the regular retail prices of bootleg whisky in Washington, $3 a gallon, the output of this still in a single day would thus be valued, it was estimated, at $1,080. The cost of operation was placed by some prohibition officials at about $500 per day, including materials and labor, which would leave the owner of the still, a profit, for a big day's run of about $500.

The liquor was bottled under a large rough shelter made of timbers taken from the woods. The plant was completely destroyed. Among the materials found were 5 cords of wood, 500 pounds of cornmeal, 500 pounds of sugar, and 40 empty cases and jars.

Chief Harry M. Luckett, of the fourth division, prohibition agents announced he would concentrate the activities of his agents on the source of supply around the cities in his fourth division. This will be much more efficient now that the Washington police squad is authorized to take care of much of the distribution situation in this city itself.

Three high-powered motor cars have been placed at the disposal of the flying squadron of agents operating out of Washington. Several more stills are understood to be on their lists for early action.

Russian Princess, Destitute, Steals, Sentenced to Jail

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 23.—Princess Eugenie Galitzine, aged 60, wife of Prince Nicolas Galitzine of Russia, has been sentenced by default to two months imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs for stealing from a department store where she was caught in the act, according to evidence given in the correctional court.

When arrested the princess admitted she had taken pieces of silk from various stores intending to make them into articles for sale. She pleaded that she was destitute, an occasional allowance from the Russian Red Cross being all that stood between her and starvation.

Because of the state of her health she was not held pending trial but she failed to answer when her case was called in the trial court, and it is learned that she now is in Switzerland.

WARNS REICHSTAG NOT TO SPURN PACT

Marx Says Germany Has Been Given Last Chance Under Dawes Plan.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, August 23.—The London conference for launching the Dawes reparation plan gave Germany a chance which is not likely to be renewed if she rejects it. This was Chancellor Marx's warning to the Reichstag yesterday in the course of a carefully phrased but impressive discussion of the London negotiations.

The chancellor's speech which was to have been read at yesterday's session, but was held up because of Communistic rowdying, was a plain-spoken warning as well as a sturdy appeal to the Reichstag's conscience carefully to consider the alternative in the event it decides to reject the agreement initialed by the German delegates in London.

"Who will assure us that it will be possible to re-enlist American participation if one of the essential parties to the pact now fails to obtain its ratification at home?" he asked the deputies.

Situation in America.

Emphasizing the significance of the new orientation in American politics and the hopeless situation into which the reparation problem would inevitably drift if American interest were permitted to relax or cease, the chancellor said:

"The economic fate of Europe depends upon the United States, and rejection of the pact of London would, therefore, plunge us into a state of uncertainty, politically and economically, the effects of which no one can now foresee." Dr. Marx prefaced his recital of the London negotiations by a frank admission that the German delegates could not boast of having achieved a signal success, as the nature of the task that awaited them in London was not of the sort that would insure unusual accomplishments. He praised Premier MacDonald's impartial conduct of the deliberations and the spirit of equality with which the German delegates were uniformly treated.

Was Step Ahead.

The Dawes report was as unpleasant for the Germans as the Versailles treaty, he admitted, but it would be a step forward as compared with the existing state of affairs. For the first time since the war the Germans had met on an equal footing with the other powers, and many of their counter proposals had been accepted. He denied that the German delegation had been confronted with an ultimatum, and declared that while the decisions would burden the Germans, they would give Germany a new economic life and opportunity to regain her strength and would restore German freedom, especially in the occupied regions.

After long deliberation, said the chancellor, the Germans came to the conclusion that to refuse the French offer would be to postpone the settlement of the Ruhr question indefinitely and would only make conditions worse. He pointed out that the French premier held forth prospects that the Ruhr evacuation might be accomplished in less time than the stipulated period of one year.

Effect of Rejection.

Dr. Marx warned the Reichstag that industry and agriculture would suffer more than ever from lack of capital and credit if the pact were rejected and it was probable that the German currency could not resist fresh depreciation. In conclusion the chancellor said:

"The Reichstag is confronted with a terrible responsibility. Its decision will mean a blessing or a curse to Germany. The whole world looks toward us. The populations of the occupied regions have manifested their will. The hopes awakened must not be betrayed."

ATTACKS LONDON PACT.

French Deputy Says It Means Step Backward.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 23.—"The Dawes reparation plan has only a consultative character and constitutes only a moratorium," Deputy Louis Dubois, who was president of the reparation commission for two years and a half,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

DAWES TO DECLARE ON KLAN IN MAINE, DUE TO CHALLENGE

Will Answer Pattangall, Despite Delicate Situation of Party on Issue.

FIGHT WAGES AROUND HOODED ORDER SUPPORT

General Says He Will Not Take Dare, Regardless of Political Effect.

By the Associated Press.

BRUNSWICK, Me., August 23.—Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential nominee, on arriving today announced that he would declare himself on the Ku Klux Klan question in his address this afternoon at Augusta.

The Republican nominee made his announcement after reading in the morning papers a challenge issued by William R. Pattangall, the Democratic candidate for governor at the State election on September 8, in an address at Saco last night, calling upon Mr. Dawes to make known his position on the Klan issue.

Will Not Refuse Challenge.

Republican leaders had urged Mr. Dawes to omit reference to the Klan while in Maine, because of the delicate situation in the party over that question, but he asserted:

"I have been challenged to declare myself on the Klan question and I am not a man in politics or otherwise to refuse a challenge."

Mr. Dawes added that he would not, however, answer two questions put to him by Mr. Pattangall, declaring that to answer every question put to a candidate by rivals through the newspapers was "cheap stuff."

The questions were: "Do you believe that the Ku Klux Klan fills a useful place in the life of the United States?"

"Do you agree to the proposition set up by the Republican managers of Maine, that a vote for a Klan-controlled candidate is a vote for Coolidge and Dawes?"

Fight on Klan Issue.

Mr. Pattangall was one of the leaders of the anti-Klan fight waged in the Democratic national convention, and is making his campaign for the Maine governorship with Klan opposition as his "one great issue."

Ralph O. Brewster, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, received the support of the Klan in the primary, but has refused to discuss any issue not mentional in the Republican platform. The platform of neither party mentioned the Klan.

Gen. Dawes stopped here to change trains, and planned to prepare his statement on the Klan during his stay, and later motor to Augusta.

Harmony Predicted.

Achievement of harmony among Maine Republicans, who recently split over the gubernatorial nomination, was the hope of party leaders as the vice presidential nominee entered the State.

Two groups, which contested for the nomination in the primary with its Ku Klux Klan issue, and in the recent recount, were to be brought together at the rally. One group is led by Brewster and the other by Frank G. Farrington, who was nominated on the basis of the unofficial returns, but lost in the recount.

Arrangements had been made to have both leaders on the platform at Island Park, near Augusta, where Gen. Dawes is to deliver what he regards as a more important speech in some respects than his notification address. Farrington is to preside and Brewster will speak also.

Harold M. Sewall, Republican national committeeman for Maine, who accompanied Mr. Dawes East, predicted such harmony would result from the Augusta meeting as to insure Republican success for the party's candidates in next month's State elections.

"We are together already and Mr. Dawes' visit will remove all traces of any ill feeling," Mr. Sewall declared.

After his address, Mr. Dawes will motor to Mr. Sewall's Summer camp at Small Point Beach, 16 miles from Bath. Tomorrow Mr. Dawes may visit Thomaston, where his great-grandfather, William Mears Dawes, lived before moving to Wisconsin. He expects to leave tomorrow night on the return trip to Evanston, with a stopover of half a day Monday in Boston.

SEARCH FOR CARPENTER IN MURDER MYSTERY

Body of Cabinet Manufacturer Found Sealed in Varnishing Vat.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 23.—As the result of the murder of Aaron Graff, 72-year-old radio cabinet manufacturer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., whose body was dismembered and crammed in a galvanized varnishing vat in the cellar of an apartment house in Greenwich Village, search was renewed today for John Lugosy, a carpenter and caretaker of the house in which the body was found. Logasy has been missing since August 9.

A few days after August 1, the date on which Graff was believed to have been murdered, Lugosy purchased 50 pounds of plaster of paris and some tar in the neighborhood, the police have learned. The vat was covered with plaster of paris and tar in an effort by the murderer to prevent any odor from escaping. A hatchet and a saw were found near the vat, which was four feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep.

Graff had about $600 in cash on his person shortly before he disappeared. According to the hardware dealer from whom Lugosy purchased the plaster of paris and tar, he exhibited a roll of money.

Charles Rass, partner of Lugosy, mysteriously disappeared three months ago. Police are trying to find trace of him.

After the disappearance of Rass his shop on Sixth avenue was taken over by Lugosy, according to the police. Rass and Lugosy had been engaged in the manufacture of radio cabinets for Graff.

Danish Government Leaders Seek Abolition of Army and Navy

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, August 23.—Abolition of the Danish army and substitution of a reserve police force for the present national militia are provided for in a disarmament bill prepared by the minister of defense, M. Rasmussen, and approved by a cabinet council of the Socialist government.

Coast defense ships and cruisers will also be abolished and only five vessels, each under 700 tons, retained together with small craft as fishery inspection ships, with a personnel of less than 200 men and an annual cost of only £200,000. The air force, however, is to be retained and probably enlarged.

The bill will be presented to parliament at the opening of its autumn session.

Rules La Follette and Wheeler Off Kansas Presidential Ballot

By the Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Kans., August 23.—On the ground that La Follette and Wheeler are not running for office under any party designation, Attorney General C. B. Griffith has ruled that thier names could not be printed on the Kansas ballot surmounting the names of a group of electors, even though those electors be pledged to vote for the independent candidates.

The attorney general held there was no question of the right of any person to get his name on the ballot as an elector if he presented a petition with the requisite 2,500 names, and that the petition might indicate he was pledged to vote for any given candidate.

He held, however, that the Kansas law, which directs the grouping of party electors with the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidate above each group, could not apply in this case, and the La Follette electors would be grouped as "independent" with any other independent candidates. The voters, he said, would have to be advised by some method other than the ballot just which electors were pledged to La Follette and Wheeler.