

Mostly fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost tonight in north-east portion.

Current Comment

Ominous Day.

Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, dominated at Doorn, today experiences a flutter of hope for that day on which he may take up once more his residence in Berlin. Paul von Hindenburg, one-time field marshal of the German armies, is the new president of Germany. Hindenburg has sworn his undying devotion and fealty to the former emperor. Hindenburg is a monarchist, nothing else. His election indicates a desire, on the part of the majority of those who voted yesterday, for a return of imperialism. Wilhelm is supposed to have counseled Hindenburg to accede to the requests that he become a presidential candidate.

Plotting, bloodshed, murder—these three significant things marked the election in many parts of Germany. The old flag of the monarchy reappeared while working people sought bravely to keep the flag of the new republic waving. It was dramatic, that election, and its aftermath will be more than that. It will be tragic. Hindenburg's victory will symbolize in Europe a victory for militarism, monarchism and crowned heads. France, already fearful of what Germany might try to do to her in reprisal, now will be more timid than before—and more militaristic.

As was noted here Saturday, the election really was a test between monarchy and the republic. Ebert had been the first president, but he was not chosen by popular vote. He gained office in what resembled our own constitutional convention. The first popular vote in which the German people could have their own direct say came yesterday. And monarchism was the message. What it foretells is not at once discernible, except that its prediction is not pleasant.

Kellogg For Court.

As Germany's people make a militaristic gesture Secretary of State Kellogg, in an address to the American Society of International Law, comes out flatly for an international court to which disputes may be submitted for arbitration that will preclude war.

"We are going to prepare for another war," the secretary said. "We are going to build armaments, and we are going to build them up in the minds of the people, that they must settle disputes by war, or are we going to teach them that they may be settled peacefully by international tribunal?"

Mr. Kellogg points out that for more than a century the United States and Great Britain have settled through diplomatic channels of one sort or another every dispute that has arisen between these two great nations. And is it not of some significance that, of all the countries on earth, these two that are peacefully inclined are the most powerful?

Inquests Important.

A woman was found dead Saturday afternoon in a bathtub in a Chicago hotel. Everything indicated accidental drowning, possibly after a heart attack. The coroner, however, did not jump at conclusions. He did not accept the evidence without deliberation.

Result. It is discovered that the woman really died of mercurial poisoning, and had no water whatsoever in her lungs. Her husband is in jail and will be until an investigation of the circumstances surrounding his wife's death has been completed.

In Cedar Rapids a habit has developed of accepting as conclusive circumstantial evidence of suicide. Deaths by violence cause no coroners' inquest if it merely is made to appear that those deaths resulted from "suicide by drowning," nothing else. In these days of accelerated crime, coroners' inquests are of greater importance than seemingly is realized in this balliwack.

Worth Attention.

Western athletes proved themselves superior to men of the east in the Pennsylvania, Kansas and Drake relays. In ten of the fourteen major events staged by each of the three meets, athletes at the University of Missouri established better records than those made at the Pennsylvania games. Speed, strength and skill all were tested. Middle western superiority in some of the middle western universities is claimed that athletes are being disregarded by the men students, who tend more now toward the "cake-eating" and "dancing wheel" pastimes, and yet this section of the country shows the way when it comes to record smashing on the athletic field.

Should educational authorities be offered their choice, they certainly would prefer the athletes to graceful, sleek-haired dancers. Youth still must be served with its pleasures. It is denied vigorous athletics as an outlet for its enthusiasm and fire. It is denied school and college sports, rightly managed, are excellent character and health builders, good for the morale of the entire student body.

Starting Early.

In Saturday's Evening Gazette was an item from a "auto-theft" ring organized in that city by boys ten years of age and younger. They

HINDENBURG TO UNITE GERMANY

C.R. Man On Industrial Board

HAMMILL AIMS TO PLACE STATE ON FINE FOOTING

Leaders In Several Lines Picked To Do Job; Must Stabilize Industry.

DES MOINES, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Gov. Hammill today appointed a state industrial commission, which includes ten persons representatives of Iowa industries, agriculture and business, and students of economics, who have been asked by the executive to seek a closer co-operation between all interests with a view to placing the state on a sound business footing. The commission includes:

F. P. Paville, of Iowa City, chief justice of the state supreme court; Fred L. Maying of Newton, manufacturer; L. L. O'Leary, Fort Dodge, manufacturer; A. Anderson, Des Moines; W. P. Dawson, Aurelia, farm bureau legislative representative; L. A. Andrew, Ottumwa, banker; James Stedman, Eagle Grove, railway union legislative representative; L. A. Andrew, Ottumwa, banker; James Stedman, Eagle Grove, railway union legislative representative; J. G. Mitchell, Des Moines, attorney.

Arthur Huntington, Cedar Rapids, public utilities official; Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, Pella, farm bureau women's department executive.

In his letter to the members of his commission, Gov. Hammill outlined these views and continued: "With this situation, it will be necessary that the middlewest, if it is to retain its preeminence as a source of supply for the world, must take steps to stabilize the industries of the middle west."

While the proposition that the United States soon will be "preponderantly industrial," an important factor in the world's economy, is believed by the governor to be open to debate, he views such an intimation from eastern industrial centers as indicative of its purpose "to build up large industrial centers in the east and utilize the middle west for food production at prices which will be more than ever dictated by eastern consumers."

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Mr. Huntington is sales engineer for the Iowa Railway and Light company, and lives at 1946 Fifth avenue.

German Bonds Sell Off In Wall Street Following Election

NEW YORK, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Establishment of a record low price of 92, or 14 points, by the German government 7 per cent bonds which were floated in this country following Germany's acceptance of the Dawes plan, a drop of 3 1/2 points in French francs to 517 cents and a reactionary movement in the stock market was the result of the election of Paul von Hindenburg as president of the German republic.

The German 7 per cent bonds, which were offered at 92 last October, had advanced to 106 1/2, or about four points below their high price this year. French government bonds sold down one to two points.

The election of Von Hindenburg has undoubtedly placed a damper on the market for new German financing, which will retard negotiations for further loans and credit, and may even result in the withdrawal of some American money from that country. It was asserted by a prominent international banker, whose firm participated in the flotation of the Krupp loan and other industrial credits, that the adverse effects should not be lasting, said the banker who looks for the wave of apprehension caused by the election, soon to subside.

Edgar J. Gary, chairman of the Steel corporation, said he believed the election of Von Hindenburg would not affect adversely economic conditions in Germany, the United States or any other country.

HINDENBURG ELECTED



—Pacific and Atlantic Photo.

Field, Marshal von Hindenburg, was elected president of the German republic yesterday by a large majority in the first round of voting. His election means a return to a monarchy in time, although he has promised to abide by the Weimar constitution.

GIANT GRAFT KING EXPOSED IN DETROIT

Nineteen City Officials, Business Men And Contractors Named In Indictments Returned by Judge Murphy.

DETROIT, April 27.—(By Universal.)—Warrants will not be issued for the nineteen city and county employees, paving contractors and business men named Saturday in Judge Frank Murphy's one man grand jury report on graft in the conduct of city and county government which had time to study closely the entire 10,000 word report, County Prosecutor Robert M. Toms declared Sunday.

Detroit has never been as shaken at any revelation of graft as it was Saturday when Judge Murphy's report on graft in the conduct of city and county government was made public. The inquiry had been under way since last November. Faking of testimony closed in March. Indictments that some indictments were certain came shortly before the closing sessions when two men, a banker and a former county clerk, were arrested and charged with perjury in connection with their testimony before Judge Murphy. These charges still are pending. The men were Bart Manning, vice-president of the Union Trust company, and Louis H. Hoff, one of the city's best known politicians. They are now to be charged with conspiracy to defraud Wayne county.

Judge Murphy struck at "waste, incompetency and nauseating graft" in six departments of the city and county government. He lashed the stifling of competitive bidding by a ring of paving contractors and named four of the biggest contractors to be prosecuted for conspiracy. They are J. A. Mercer, Richard and Julius Porath and Thomas Currie, the latter head of the Detroit Asphalt Paving company, in which all the others were stockholders and behind which they are alleged to have cloaked dummy bids that forced paving prices to unprecedented heights.

Shepherd To Go On Trial May 18; Sees Wife In Court Room

CHICAGO, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—William D. Shepherd, charged with the murder of William Nelson McClellan, his foster son, from whom he inherited a \$1,000,000 estate, will be tried May 18 before Judge Lynch.

The trial date was set after both sides expressed willingness to go to trial as soon as possible. Dr. C. C. Falman, on whose confession Shepherd was indicted for murder, and a co-defendant with Shepherd, did not appear in court, although his case was automatically with that of Shepherd. Falman is at liberty on \$100,000 bond signed by two policemen of the state's attorney's office without a schedule of property. The state probably will ask that Falman be given a separate trial.

Mrs. Shepherd was permitted to see her husband for the first time since he was incarcerated. They embraced and Mrs. Shepherd started to cry. As they parted Mrs. Shepherd said: "Oh he is so kind and brave and has faith in God."

World Fliers Are Given D. S. Medals For Their Bravery

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Maj. Frederick L. Martin, first commander of the army world fliers expedition, and First Lieutenants Leigh Wade and Leslie P. Arnold, members of that expedition, received today the first distinguished service medals ever given for military service performed in time of peace.

The presentation ceremonies took place at the war department and were attended by officials representing the army, navy, state, commerce, treasury and post office departments. By special act of congress, the medals were awarded to the eight world flight officers at the time some of their number also were made eligible for promotion in rank but only Maj. Martin and the two lieutenants were present today to receive the decorations.

Addressing the three fliers, Acting Secretary of War Dwight Davis said the distinction was theirs only because of the absence of Secretary Weeks because of illness. He reminded the aviators that while the medals were small and possessed little intrinsic value, they nevertheless were priceless.

"They were authorized unanimously by congress," Mr. Davis said. "Other Americans have been given distinguished service medals for exceptional services during the war but no one ever before has been given this medal for services during peace. They are presented to you by the more than 110,000,000 people of this great nation. The award is a most signal honor." Mr. Davis told the fliers that the success of the flight was not due entirely to individual skill but to excellent organization and timely and effective co-operation given by other government departments and officers had been an important contribution. In this connection, he expressed his appreciation to the army, navy, state, commerce, treasury and post office departments and officers had been an important contribution.

Secretary Kellogg Wants U. S. To Join A Peace Tribunal

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Secretary of State Kellogg declared himself Saturday night to be "heartily in favor" of America's participation in an international tribunal for the settlement of international disputes.

Addressing the delegates of the American Society of International Law, Mr. Kellogg asserted it was "strange" that although we are approaching 1926, the United States, one of the leading countries in arbitration, is not a member of any international court.

"I am heartily in favor of the establishment of a judicial tribunal to which nations may present their problems and their international disputes," he declared.

He said that although international law is a subject of evolution, there are still enough international regulations so that a court would be workable. "For this purpose," he added, "I believe thoroughly sound and soundly extended the principles of international law."

Opposition to American participation in a world court was due to misunderstanding of the powers of such a tribunal, he thought. "The question to be submitted would be 'justifiable' points, such as well known international principles," he said.

Pointing out that the United States and England have for the last 110 years settled all differences by diplomacy, Secretary Kellogg said that he believed that within a short time a world court would be established, and that the world would be settled peacefully.

Indications are that the enemy is closing in on all sides today and that the huge war game to test the defensive strength of the fleet is looked for hourly. Loss of "life" has been heavy. The umpire reported.

The first official decision of the umpire in the huge war game to test the defensive strength of the fleet is looked for hourly. Loss of "life" has been heavy. The umpire reported.

HINDENBURG IS WAR PRISONER, FRANCE THINKS

Foreign Office Says Election Shows The True Spirit Of German People.

PARIS, April 27.—(By International News.)—So far as France is concerned, the former field marshal, Paul von Hindenburg, still is war prisoner No. 2371. The French foreign office pointed out today in commenting on Von Hindenburg's victory in the German presidential election.

The foreign office said it did not "intend to take any action whatsoever," but that "under the Versailles treaty," Von Hindenburg still must remain as listed there.

The foreign office considers Hindenburg's election "reveals the real spirit of Germany and facilitates France's task," and that France "can now count on the aid of England and America to carry out rigorous disarmament" and other clauses of the Versailles treaty.

The election, the foreign office asserted, also will greatly aid the ambassadors' council in reaching a decision on the German presidential election. The council has before it the report of the military control commission which is said to show that Germany has not returned to a full peace basis.

There are eleven war criminal charges against Hindenburg, the foreign office brought out. They were given as follows:

First, criminal deportation. Second, abduction of women and children. Third, armed looting. Fourth, destruction by dynamite. Fifth, incendiary. Sixth, criminal measures against civilians. Seventh, illegal medical inspection of women and young girls. Eighth, violation of graves in battlefields. Ninth, violation of water supply. Tenth, destruction of forests. Eleventh, destruction of food supplies of the United States destined to interned civilian population.

FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—That Von Hindenburg's election in the German presidential election may prove beneficial if it opens the eyes of the world to the real sentiment of the German people was the opinion expressed today, in official circles, here as a result of yesterday's voting caused no surprise.

In the same quarter, it was said that large women's vote for the field marshal was deemed the most significant feature of the election. The men, who are believed to vote for either Dr. Marx or Field Marshal Von Hindenburg in the greater part for party reasons, while the women's votes for the war hero, it was held, probably were chiefly sentimental.

"This," said a spokesman at the foreign office, "ought to open the eyes of the world to the fact that there is no such horror of war and militarism among the German people as has been thought in certain circles."

"This lesson," he added, "ought to be meditated on particularly in the Anglo-Saxon countries where there has been a marked disposition to regard the German people credit for having been converted to pacifism."

BRITAIN IS SHOCKED.

LONDON, April 27.—European politics has been thrown into the greatest confusion by the election of Paul von Hindenburg as president of the German republic, diplomatic circles agreed today.

Great Britain was shocked and baffled by the Hindenburg triumph. In quarters here, concern was felt for the Dawes plan through which the allies are collecting from Germany reparations for the great war.

It would be easy, "political observers" here pointed out, to conclude that the Dawes plan through which the allies are collecting from Germany reparations for the great war.

Four Ohio Valley States Rocked By Quake, None Hurt

CHICAGO, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Earth tremors of sufficient intensity to rock houses and upset small articles were felt over a territory about 400 miles in extent in four mid-western states last night. No damage of consequence was caused and no injuries reported.

The disturbance appeared to center in the Ohio river valley areas of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, although quake reports also came from central Illinois and Indiana.

The shocks were recorded, lasting in duration from six to thirty seconds. In addition to shaking houses throughout the territory and breaking dishes and bric-a-brac, wire service was interrupted in some places.

Find Body Of Iowa Man Long Missing; Probably Suicide

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—(By International News.)—A verdict of suicide was expected today in the case of Steve Danders, 55, whose body was found yesterday in the Missouri river near Sloan by Elmer Crowmower. Dependence is believed to have been responsible for his act.

Crowmower will be paid the \$100 reward offered by Danders' nephew, Harry Danders, for information leading to the finding of his relative, who had been missing about three weeks.

Germany Is World Menace Now, Says James W. Gerard

NEW YORK, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—The election of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg as president of Germany, is a menace to world peace in the opinion of James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany. He characterized the election as "a declaration of war by the German people of a return to militarism and monarchy."

GERMAN ELECTION SHOCKS WASHINGTON

Capital Believes Step Has Been Taken That Will Hinder Progress, At Least For Present.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Its psychological effect outside of Germany rather than what it may portend as a new direction in German politics appears to be the chief concern in official circles here in viewing the triumph of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in yesterday's election.

Continued official silence on the election did not conceal today a reaction of surprise bordering on shock which was generally felt here. The German has taken a step that is almost certain, for a period at least, to hinder her progress toward recuperation from the war.

Besides the suspicion which government and diplomatic observers here are known to feel will result from the Hindenburg election, particularly in France, its chief effect for Germany is expected in the attitude of financial interests on both sides of the Atlantic. It is felt that complete execution of the Dawes plan is almost certain to be still further delayed by a consequent postponement of the restoration of Europe to a sound economic basis and indirectly, on American commerce. There appears to be no disposition here, however, to take the alarmist view, regarded as more or less to be expected in France and other allied countries, that the election means a trend toward either militarism or monarchy in Germany.

The German diplomatic election is regarded primarily as evidence of a sentimental reaction to his war record.

Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee, said he did not regard the Hindenburg election as "necessarily disturbing," but that it is directed along right lines. "I have no doubt," he said, "that there will be a recrudescence of the nationalistic feeling and spirit, but if that is directed along right lines it will be helpful. I feel it will be directed along right lines."

"I think the outside world had better go forward on the theory that the German people had the right to select the man they wanted and that until the facts appear otherwise they will accommodate their energies and their efforts to right principles and policy."

Senator Swanson of Virginia, ranking democrat on the foreign relations committee, said he regarded Hindenburg's election as putting Germany "under suspicion."

Armed Posse Out To Kill Kidnaper, Stole Little Girl

MONARCHY NOT MARSHAL'S AIM FOLLOWERS SAY

Friend Of Kaiser Is Elected President Of Germany By Almost Million.

LUNENBURG, Germany, April 27.—(By International News.)—"I will not take orders from any party," and no one need think I will," declared President-elect Paul von Hindenburg to International News today in commenting on his election.

"I am willing to grasp the hand of any German, including my former opponents, and I will grasp it heartily and without reserve in the common work for the good of our country."

BERLIN, April 27.—(By International News.)—Swept into the presidency of the German republic with a plurality of almost a million votes, and to the surprise and bewilderment of the whole world, former Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg will concentrate his efforts to unifying the conflicting forces of the fatherland, rather than attempt to lead it back to a monarchy.

That was the declaration today of his supporters following Hindenburg's great victory yesterday.

The official vote was: Hindenburg, 14,639,399. Marx, 13,762,244. Thälmann, 1,931,593. Others, 21,910.

New Deal For Workers. Hindenburg's supporters said it is unlikely communism will be revived for Hindenburg promised workers a new deal and more equal distribution of burdens.

Others said it is imperative that Hindenburg continue to support the Dawes plan, making a scrap of paper out of the Dawes plan and the Versailles treaty, no matter how much money his supporters would like to destroy them.

It is expected in some quarters that he will attempt immediately through diplomatic negotiations to reduce what he believes are undue burdens on the Dawes plan.

The security pact more than likely will be quickly dropped.

Foreign Policy To Stand. The foreign policy, it was said, will not be changed in the immediate future.

There is a well founded belief that the reluctance will not allow the new president to alienate the world's sympathies so laboriously regained.

Any attempt to evade payments under the Dawes plan would be a new move toward isolation and insure Germany's credit abroad.

Red Polls Big Vote. The big vote polled by the communist candidate, Ernst Thälmann—once a resident of the United States—was a big surprise. It was the contention, or belief, once the election was over, that the communist vote would go to Marx and if he had the 900,000 plurality of Hindenburg would have been cut down to a point where Marx would have been the victor.

Now that Hindenburg, an avowed militarist, the Marx forces declare is elected to the presidency, Germany has turned its attention to the one great question which is in the minds of everybody in Germany—how to get out of the world financial crisis?

The Marx followers made no attempt to deny that they believed that the revival of Hindenburg also meant the revival of the time-honored policy of reparations to the victors of German militarism. The Hindenburg supporters said his election meant only a greater regard for the progress of Germany through more definite negotiations with the allies.

Takes Office May 15. Hindenburg is expected to take office May 15. It will be that time before all of the official documents and attested details of the election have been completed. It was said the present cabinet will within a few days offer its resignation to Hindenburg and he will ask it to remain in office for the time being. It was said Hindenburg would receive the news at the estate of a friend near Lunenburg. He will come to Berlin Thursday and prepare to take office, his friends said.

Elaborate preparations were being made in Berlin for a triumphal entry of the former field marshal, but it was said that Hindenburg would discourage such ostentation and, if possible, unobtrusively enter the city.

If the present plans go through, Hindenburg will take the oath of office in the Reichstag, May 5. The term is for seven years. The features of the big vote Hindenburg polled are somewhat of a surprise, was that cast for him in the labor and industrial centers.

The national newspapers warned the nationalists against "premature jubilee." They said: "The work of recovery has only started."

The democratic papers were trying to appear good losers. They said: "Contentedly won, over, political sense."

The Tagblatt said Hindenburg's victory to the "unshakable popularity" of the former field marshal and the communist hatred of the socialists. "The Rotte Fahne," freely translated "red flag," said the victory was due to the socialists' treason.