ITALY WARNED BY UNITED STATES

Must Raise Blockade on Food Supplies to Slavoc States

ENTENTE ALLIES AROUSED

American Government Has Notified Italy That Unless She Raises The Blockade Steps Will Be Taken To Cut Off Foodstuffs

Washington.—The American Government has warned Italy that unless she puts an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly established Jugo-Slavic and Czecho-Salvic states steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American foodstuffs to Italy.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter that the Italian Government had caused intolerable conditions by the blockade she has imposed against the Jugo-Slavic countries and which operates also against the Czecho-Slovaks. The blockade has not been wholly effective because the United States has been able to deliver much food where it was needed, but many delays have been caused, resulting often in holding up supplies the need of which was desperate.

Reports from Paris of the existence of chaotic conditions because of the blockade have not been confirmed here, but it is known that much unnecessary suffering has been caused, directly attributable to the stand taken by Italy. News from Paris that representatives of Great Britain and France were outspoken in their condemnation of the attitude of Italy had been cabled to the United States, but the action of the American Government in sending its warning to Italy was taken before that news came.

No reply has yet been made by the Italian Government.

Italy has been depending in large measure upon the United States for foodstuffs. The disintegration of Russia and the depredations of the Central Powers in Rumania cut off European sources of wheat, so that in 1918 this country shipped to Italy 16,000,000 bushels and 3,000,000 barrels of flour. This cereal ration was supplemented by 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

Italy also has looked to the United States for meat, taking 46,000,000 pounds of canned beef, 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 98,000,000 pounds of bacon and 1,000,000 pounds of lard last year. Other purchases from this country included 20,000,000 pounds of salmon and 30,000,000 pounds of sugar.

COXEY'S LATEST SCHEME.

The "General" To Lead An "Army" Against National Prohibition.

New York. — "General" Jacob Coxey declared here that he proposes to lead another "army" to Washington as a protest against national prohibition. He has decided, however, that he will not go on foot, but will travel in a touring car and motor transportation will be provided, he said, for all his cohorts.

"General" Coxey, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said he had discussed the project with many business men in this and other cities and that most of them have volunteered to enlist in his "army."

HILARY A. HERBERT DEAD.

Was Secretary Of Navy In Cleveland's Second Administration.

Tampa, Fla.—Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy during Grover Cleveland's second term, died here at the age of 85 years. Mr. Herbert had been in feeble halth for a number of years. He had spent the winter here and was preparing to leave for Montgomery, Ala., when stricken.

HUN DISARMAMENT DEMANDED.

Vital To Safety Of France, Says Chamber Of Deputies Committee.

Paris.—The disarmament of Germany is demanded in a resolution adopted by the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The resolution says that the committee, "taking into consideration the danger to which France would be exposed by the continuation of any industrial activities connected with war fabrications and the maintenance of an armed force in Germany, invites the Government to insist that the Peace Conference obtain the disarmament of Germany."

FORD OUTFLIVVERS FLIVVER.

Plans To Manufacture Cheaper Automobile.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Henry Ford left here for his home in Detroit, after announcing that on his arrival there he would perfect plans for the manufacture, by a new corporation, of a cheaper automobile than any now extensively marketed. Mr. Ford said he had designed the car while "resting" at Altadena, near here.

RED CROSS MAKES DONATION.

$1,553,982 In Supplies Given Committee For Armenia.

Washington.—Supplies valued at $1,553,982 have been donated by the American Red Cross to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East for distribution in Armenia and Syria. In announcing the gift the Red Cross said this was in addition to cash donations of $4,500,000 previously made to the committee.

Spring Medicine

FOR WORLD LEAGUE OF ALL CHURCHES

Conference of Christians of All Countries

PLANS DELAYED BY WAR

No Proposal Made Yet To See The Pope—Committee Will Doubtless Be Sent To Rome.

New York.—A deputation of the World Conference of Churches left here for Europe and the Near East to make plans for a world-wide conference of all Christian churches of all countries. The commitee includes Bishop Charles P. Anderson, of Chicago; Bishop Brent, the chaplain-general of the American forces; Bishop B. H. Weller, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Bishop Vincent, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Edward Parson, of California, and the Rev. Dr. B. T. Rogers, of Racine, Wis. Bishop Anderson before leaving made the following statement:

"The general church conference which met in Cincinnati in 1910 undertook to promote a conference of all Christian churches, to discuss the things which separated the churches as well as united them. It was the belief that such a conference would be the first step toward the unity and moral efficiency of the Christian church.

"The congress secured the co-operation of all the English churches and all of the leading Protestant churches in the United States and the Non-Conformist churches of the British Empire, as well as that of the old Catholic churches of Europe. A deputation was about to visit Europe and the Near East when the war broke out. This stopped proceedings in the meantime, but while the war has delayed the work it has created an atmosphere which brings it more nearly within the bounds of practicability.

"This deputation is now proceeding to Europe and the Near East to take the matter up where it was left off in 1910, at a time when nations are discussing a league of nations the Christian churches may well consider ways and means of closer coordination and co-operation and of giving utterance to the international Christian conscience."

Bishop Anderson said that no plans as yet had been made to see the Pope, but that no doubt the committee would proceed to Rome. When asked if he expected the conference to be able to establish an international church, and if there were not certain creeds that opposed the idea he answered, that extremes were often more comparible than similarities.

Bishop Weller delivered an address in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth street, in which he outlined the forming of the church league along lines similar to those embodied in the proposed league of nations, in which Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian and Protestant "might get together and cooperate in Christian work as brethren."

"The people here may think it impossible for such a league to be brought about," said Bishop Weller. "They may believe us engaged in an impossible task, though hoping that our mission may not be futile.

"The idea of a league of nations was laughed at, yet our beloved President Wilson said that it was not an impossibility and the conferees at Paris actually agreed upon a proposed constitution for such a league. Things that seem impossible become possible when men work single-mindedly for the good of their fellows and to the glory of God, so let us humbly beseech Him for His help and guidance, for the presence of His Spirit and the overshadowing of His cloud by day, His pillars of fire by night, that in His strength we may go forward."

Bishop Weller has been working for nine years to bring churches together.

GREAT MEN ALL SIGNED.

Visitors' Books In Paris Hotel Worth Weight In Gold.

London.—The visitors' books at the Hotel Majestic and the Hotel Astoria, in Paris, should be worth their weight in gold to the autograph fiend. Celebrities from all over the world have signed their names in one or the other, and the books stand as lasting proof of the illegibility of the handwriting of great men.

LEAGUE VITAL TO PEACE TREATY

Wilson Returns to Paris to Battle For Plan

WARNING TO OPPONENTS

The President Will Tell When In Paris That An Overwhelming Majority Of The American People Favors The League.

New York.—President Wilson told the American people in an address here on the eve of his return to Paris that he was going back to the Peace Conference to battle with renewed vigor for creation of a league of nations.

"The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations," said the President.

Speaking after former President Taft had expounded the main features of the proposed covenant of nations, Mr. Wilson told the vast audience, which filled the Metropolitan Opera House, his opinions of opponents of the league plan in America.

"No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it," he asserted.

Asserting that the league of nations is "meant as a notice to all outlaw nations" that the great peoples of the world will no longer tolerate international crimes, the President said that "Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it is seen that statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people."

"And I am amazed—not alarmed, but amazed—that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world," continued Wilson. "Those gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does.

"I do not know where they have been closeted. I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thought of mankind.

"And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelm in might and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied."

America's soldiers, he said, went overseas feeling they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals which their President had enunciated when the United States went into the war.

There is another thing, the President said, which critics of the league had not observed.

"They not only have not observed the temper of the world, but they have not even observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas," he asserted.

"And do you suppose," continued the President, "that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters, who went over there not to glorify America but to serve their fellowmen, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my effort to be worthy of them and of their cause? I do mean not to come back until 'it's over, over there,' and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace."

Wilson Receives Argentine Envoy.

Washington. — President Wilson received the credentials of Thomas Le Breton, new ambassador from Argentina, who presented them in person.

TO APPORTION U-BOATS.

London.—A number of German submarines lying in a British port are to be handed over to the Allied Governments, some being sent to Italy, Japan and other countries. Forty-seven submarines, of all sizes, up to the big ocean-going submarines, have been sold under the condition that they be broken up. The Admiralty will first remove the engines.

PRESIDENT IS FOR AVERAGE MAN

Tells Governors the Business of the Government

CABINET MEMBERS SPEAK

Executives Of States Discuss The Labor, Industrial And Other Problems After Listening To Speeches.

Washington.—The peace conferees at Paris are meeting as the servants of the common people of the whole world, and this fact is perfectly understood in the French capital, President Wilson told the assemblage of State Executives from all over the country and Mayors of most of the larger cities of the United States, who had gathered to discuss the reconstruction and readjustment problems in this country growing out of the return of peace conditions.

"We are meeting in Paris," said President Wilson, "as the servants of, I believe it is about 700,000,000 people, and unless we show that we understand the business of serving we will not satisfy them, and we will not accomplish the peace of the world." He then announced that if the Peace Council shows that it wants to serve any interest other than those of the people the members will have "become candidated for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history."

In his address opening the sessions of the reconstruction conference the President expressed regret that he could not attend their deliberations, saying:

"I find that nothing deliberate is permitted me since my return. I am trying to do a month's work in a week."

The opening day of the conference showed clearly that there is no real pessimism over the present situation in America, either as to labor conditions or in any other way. After Cabinet officers had told of the post-war situation as viewed by them, and when the Governors in turn took the floor to explain conditions in their respective States, there was a noticeable undercurrent of strongly American confidence in the ability of this country to readjust itself and get back to a normal working basis without undue individual or financial unrest or disorder. At the same time there was voiced by Secretary of Labor Wilson a warning that the Government does not owe any of its citizens, be they laborers or workers in the professions, a living.

"No country 'owes' any man a living; but every country owes every man the opportunity to earn a living," was the way the head of the Federal Department of Labor put it.

Forty-six States were represented at the conference. Twenty-one Governors were present, while 25 State executives who were unable to attend, sent prominent citizens to represent them. Probably 125 of the larger municipalities of the country were represented by their Mayors.

CLOCKS GO UP MARCH 30.

Congress Fails To Repeal Daylight Saving Bill.

Washington.—Failure of Congress before final adjournment to take any action on pending bills providing for repeal of the daylight saving act made certain that the nation's clocks again would be advanced an hour during the period between the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October.

Opposition of farming interests to the daylight saving act on the grounds that it was of no benefit to the people of rural communities led to the introduction of several bills providing for its repeal, but all of them failed.

Bryan Still Confined To Room.

Washington.—William J. Bryan is still confined to his room here by a bad cold.

"Tiger" Is Boy Scout Head.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau has accepted the presidency of the Boy Scouts of France.

WASHINGTON

Democratic leaders of the Senate withdrew their objection to the receipt of the credentials of Truman H. Newberry, Republican senator-elect from Michigan.

Senator Vardaman, in an official statement, declared that production of anthracite coal in the United States is controlled by eight large transportation companies.

Service and wound chevrons were authorized by the War Department for telephone operators and similar female employes with the expeditionary forces.

A formal statement of position in the form of a petition drafted by Senator Lodge and others, on the proposed League of Nations, was circulated for signatures in the Capitol.

Violation of the Corrupt Practices Act by officials of the National Security League is charged in a report of the special House committee appointed to investigate activities of the organization in the last campaign.

Francis P. Garvan, of New York City, was appointed alien property custodian to succeed A. Mitchell Palmer, who becomes attorney general today.

President Wilson signed the Rivers and Harbors Bill and the bill validating informal war contracts.

MAN BRANDED BY ORDER OF GERMAN

American Prisoner Is Disfigured in Almost Unbelievable Manner.

GHASTLY DESIGN ON HEAD

Former Circus Performer, Horribly Mutilated, is Forced to Do Work of Oxen for Turkish Master—Made Harem Guard.

London.—Many have been the tales, exaggerated or without foundation, which have passed from mouth to mouth, and even found their way into print, of prisoners of war who have been sent home with faces disfigured by brands of the German eagle, snakes and other horrible objects. Many of these stories could not be traced by the authorities and were attributed to heated imaginations. A correspondent of Lloyd's Weekly, however, has discovered a very bad case of Hun savagery, which sufficiently testifies to this method of mutilation by branding or tattooing, being no exaggeration.

"The man's name is Roughton and he lives in a miserable slum near Waterloo, hating to go out in daylight. On his forehead was a disfigurement," says the writer, "that seems almost unbelievable in these days of so-called civilization.

"The man's head is covered with short stubby gray hair, and his naturally fine forehead gives plenty of room for a sinister sign that stretches from temple to temple and from the arch of each eyebrow to the edge of the scalp. It is a heavily tattooed design of a huge crablike creature which he afterward told me is called 'The Spider of Death' or the scorpion.

Ghastly in Design.

"In some horrible frenzy of imagination this creature, which had been pricked with red, white and green inks upon his forehead, has been given three bodies. One lies over the other and each outline is clearly visible. It shows first the shield of Bulgaria, above that the military drum of Germany, and superimposed upon these, the fez, the star and the crescent of Turkey. On either side stretch eight human-booted legs, while from the middle, or head of this horror, hangs a ring showing that the man branded thus is the property of the Turks for eternity.

"'Yes, that is what I have to show for my share in the great war,' said the branded man. "I have seen a lot in my life. I was born fifty-seven years ago in Chicago and I guess there are a good many men there yet who remember the name of Roughton, famous for feats of strength and physical endurance right through from Maine to California.

"'My life has always been one of adventure. I have been a "strong man" and an acrobat in circuses.

"'When the war broke out in 1914, I joined up with a regiment of royal engineers that was being recruited in the States, and over I came to the fighting front.

"'I was at Mons, and I got the ribbon right here,' and he produced a little blurred ribbon. 'But I never wear it. After I'd finished with the Second army in France I was moved to Salonika, and then to Mesopotamia, and that's where I got caught.

"'It was while I was doing some work with barbed wire one night alone out under the stars in that 'blessed land' of Mesopotamia that I got done in. They got me, but it took a lot of them to do it.

"'I was put to work, and I tried to escape, and I was caught and put through more torture, and then one day a Turk under the direction of a German officer, put this upon me,' and the man smote his forehead with a terrible gesture.

Made Guard in Harem.

"'By and by, over there in Turkey, my captors realized that my physical strength was beyond the ordinary and I was turned over to a pacha who bought my body for his service. I was put to work pulling a plow, and when I didn't cover enough ground, or the furrows that I made were crooked, I was beaten with a leather cat-o'-nine-tails that had nails at the end of each thong.

"'Then the great potentate for whom I worked seemed to realize that he was wasting good material in rough, unskilled labor, and after many weary punishments he placed me (with this badge of shame upon my brow and the price of 5,000 marks upon my head should I try to escape) as the guardian of his harem.

"'Among the many women slaves in this place there was a young Arabian girl who had been stolen and sold to the man who was our master. She was unhappy to the verge of madness, and the horrors through which she went on many occasions nearly drove me out of my mind. By methods that are too long to tell you, this Arabian and myself plotted and planned together and succeeded in escaping. Finally we managed to get in touch with British troops.'"

INDIAN ON GUARD

Corporal George Miner, D company, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth infantry, a full-blooded Winnebago Indian from Tomah, Wis., on guard at the most advanced position of American troops in Germany. He is at a sentry post at Niederahren.

BAN ALCOHOL SALE TO YANKS

Disposal of Any Substance for Making Beverages Forbidden In Coblenz.

Coblenz.—The names of all Germans convicted of violations of army regulations in territory occupied by American forces are being published in German newspapers, together with the address of each, the offense charged and the fine or sentence imposed.

Publicity was decided upon as being likely to prevent an increase of minor offenses such as selling liquor or imitation liquor, to soldiers.

By a new order which has been published for the guidance of civilians, the sale or gift of any substance containing alcohol, or any preparation susceptible of being used for the purpose of making alcoholic beverages, excepting light wines and beer, is forbidden. This regulation is supplementary to a previous order forbidding the sale or gift of all alcoholic drinks except light wines or beer.

First Cargo From Greece.

New York—For the first time since the beginning of the war a steamship arrived here recently with a commercial cargo from Greece. The ship was the British steamer James Carinvalino from Salonika. She brought currants, tobacco and liquor.

Keep Hubby Out of Politics.

Milwaukee.—Since John Kunde became a "ward boss" his wife avers he has become unruly and is continually emphasizing his authority by slamming things around. She seeks to avoid any political entanglements, the court was told.

FIBS TO GET IN ARMY

Now Old Man Has to Fight to Get Out.

Stretches Truth for Chance to Serve in the Army of Great Britain, Peace Discloses.

London—Incidents of men stretching the truth considerably to get into the British army when England needed every man and then resorting virtually to mutiny to get out after the armistice was signed have been shown at Folkestone during investigation of the first demobilization demonstrations there. After several hundred men had declined to embark for France at the end of their Christmas leave the military authorities began investigating each case separately.

One man who might be judged anywhere from 38 to 50 years of age appeared before the examining officers.

"On what ground do you think you should be released now?" he was asked.

"I'm more than 41 years of age," he said, relying upon the rule that men of that age or more should be released as soon as possible.

"But your army book shows you enlisted fifteen months ago at the age of 35."

"I gave that as my age to get in, sir. I am 50 years old now."

"You will have to prove that," came a quick reply, whereupon he turned to a middle-aged woman spectator, his wife, who had anticipated the situation and produced a birth certificate. He will be released at once and the method by which he volunteered will be conveniently forgotten.

During the last year of the war no miners were allowed to join the army. Their ranks already had been depleted until barely enough coal was being produced.

Another remonstrator claimed he should be released because he was a miner. His record showed he represented himself as a fishmonger in order to join the colors. When he proves he is a miner he will be released.

Raises Beans to Do Bit.

Greene, Ia.—Martin Pitz, eighty-six years old, determined to do his bit in the war, raised an acre and a half of beans, hoeing them and threshing them by using an old-fashioned flail. He raised 40 bushels of navy beans. His wife, who is nearly his age, assisted in the picking of the harvest.

GERMAN FLYING FIELD OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS

This German flying field at Trier is now occupied by an American flying squadron, the members of which are living there under tents.

"HUNS" ANGERS THE FOE

Court-Martial British Captive for Use of Name.

Sergeant Tells of Cruelties Inflicted Upon Him by Boche Captors.

London, England—Because he referred to the Germans as "Huns," Sergt. E. A. Boyd, a British airman, who was captured, was sentenced by them to a year's imprisonment. He has now returned to England.

With a lieutenant, Boyd was patrolling off the Belgian coast in a seaplane. They were shot down by enemy destroyers, and while Boyd was in the water he wrote this message: "Shot down at 6:42 p. m. Being picked up by Huns." The pigeon to which he intrusted the message was unable to fly and fell into the hands of the Germans. The two airmen were taken to Bruges, where they were sent for by Admiral von Schroeder.

"He was frightfully angry over my message," Boyd relates, "and began to swear in broken English. The only thing we understood clearly was that on the following day one of us was to be shot. I had told him that I had written the message. Later I was court-martialed and the court held that by calling the Germans 'Huns' I had insulted the officers and men of the German destroyers, and I was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

"For the first six months I was absolutely starved. I gave away my watch for a slice of bread."

Only One-Arm Hugs.

Tacoma, Wash.—Only one-arm hugging is allowed here now by the terms of an ordinance passed by the city council. The act provides that only one arm shall encircle a damsel's waist while dancing and that there shall be no undue familiarity. The ordinance says. "Partners shall keep their faces and bodies free from each other."

MOTHER SURPRISES U. S. MEN

She Is From Essen, But Her Son Is in American Army in Germany.

Coblenz, Germany.—Mrs. Martha Greeff arrived here recently and presented credentials at army headquarters explaining that she wanted to see her son, and for this reason had made the journey from her home in Essen. American officers explained to her that the only German soldiers within the occupied zone were those on special duty in connection with the turning over to the American army property of the German army, and that Rolan Greeff's name did not appear on the list of these men.

"Apparently you misunderstood me," said Mrs. Greeff to an American who spoke German. "My son is in company B, 11th infantry, United States army, which will soon be stationed in the region of Treves."

Permission for Mrs. Greeff to visit her son will be granted by headquarters.

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