SUMMARY OF THE NEWS STATE, NATION AND GENERAL

WAY WORLD WAGS TOLD IN TABLOIDS

Big Stories and Minor Events Blue Penciled Into Quickly Read Paragraphs.

DOINGS AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Happenings That Caused a Stir Briefly Chronicled—Bulletins About the Progress of Things in General Throughout the World.

WASHINGTON

Congress was asked by Secretary Houston for $5,600,000 for the enlargement of the Ellis Island, N. Y., immigration station. He also asked for $1,000,000 for the station at San Francisco, and a like amount for the Seattle station.

Frank B. Willis became the junior United States senator from Ohio, succeeding President-elect Harding.

General Pershing strongly opposed senate action to reduce the army to $150,000 men.

The bulk of an estate estimated at $50,000,000 was left to Mrs. Anna Thompson Dodge by her husband, Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer.

Alton B. Parker, president of the National Civic Federation of New York, was notified by Acting Secretary of State Davis that this country does not intend to restore former Russian boundaries of the Russian empire.

Secretary Daniels formally announced that a naval court of inquiry will investigate at once the balloon flight which landed Lieutenants Kloor, Farrell and Hinton in the wilds of Canada.

The House Rules Committee agreed to report a special rule providing for immediate consideration of Representative Langley's bill for further medical, surgical and hospital service for ex-service men.

By a vote of 115 to 12 the house defeated the proposal for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for enforcement of prohibition.

NATION'S BUSINESS

The people's Savings Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, voluntarily closed its doors because, according to a statement by S. W. Portlock, its president, of inability to maintain the necessary reserve, slow collections and "the general cessation of business."

Hotel men of Massachusetts threatened at a meeting in Boston to declare a lockout on the public for one day a week if forced to give employees every seventh day off.

Arbuckle Bros. announced a reduction in the price of refined sugar from 7.90 to 7.75 cents per pound. American Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company announced similar reductions.

Steamship officials urged modification of the Volstead act to allow American vessels plying foreign trade to carry and sell liquor outside of the three-mile limit.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Joint Legislative Committee, will appeal to Governor Miller for broader powers in its investigation of building conditions.

Because of abnormal conditions throughout the entire country, representatives of twenty-five surety companies met in New York and considered fundamental changes in the issuance of burglary insurance.

Weavers and pullers in six mills in four New Jersey towns did not return to work after notice of a 15 per cent decrease in their pay.

Estimates placing the housing shortage at 1,259,000 will be placed before the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

GENERAL

Efforts to curtail production of oil are not having the desired effect in Tulsa, Okla., fields, which may be basis for a change in price should it materialize.

Secretary B. J. Craig of the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., declared the date for the reopening of the plant was not certain but it will probably be announced before the end of January.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court refused to rescind permit allowing the Brooklyn City Company to charge two fares on the Flatbush avenue line.

Firebugs are believed responsible for the destruction of fifteen buildings in Madera, a thriving town in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania. Loss is estimated at $250,000.

A naval court to inquire into the flight of the navy free balloon which landed in Canada was ordered to convene at the Rockaway Naval Air Station by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

It was learned in Washington that various charity organizations are forming plans for holding charity balls at the inauguration of President Harding.

A delegation of railroad executives appealed to the House Commerce Committee in Washington for legislation to permit the treasury to make partial payments under the transportation act of amounts due the roads for losses sustained during the first six months after federal operation ended.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad asks $3,000,000 for equipment.

William Beard, a miner, held in connection with the killing of James Morris, a guardsman, on December 23 last year, was taken from the Walker county jail at Jasper, Alaska, by a mob and shot to death three miles from there.

Appointment of a native Porto Rican as governor of the island was urged upon President-Elect Harding at Marion, O., by Felix Cordova Davila, resident commissioner of Porto Rico in Washington, and Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Porto Rican senate.

Former Secretary of State Robert Lansing will publish in book form after March 5 full details of facts as he saw and heard them while at the Paris peace conference.

Upon the completion of its present naval program in 1925, the United States will supplant Great Britain as mistress of the seas.

The vice president and his household and members of Congress and their families will all be quartered under one roof if a joint resolution introduced by Representative Langley, Republican, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, becomes effective.

Pennsylvania Railroad announced acceptance of the resignation of A. W. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, as director in the company.

War Department ordered reduction of the American forces of occupation in Germany from 15,000 to 8,000.

Estate of the late F. W. Woolworth has been appraised at $27,205,283 by the surrogate at Mineola, L. I.

SPORTING

Benny Leonard stopped Richie Mitchell in the sixth round at Madison Square Garden, New York, but Miss Anne Morgan's debut as a prizefight promoter almost produced a sensational ring melodrama. Leonard, the smiling lightweight champion, was dropped dazed and bewildered in the first round after he had sent Mitchell three times to the mat and seemed to have him stopped.

Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion, is considering establishing training quarters in New Jersey for his contest with Jack Dempsey on March 17.

Pete Herman, former world's bantamweight champion, defeated Jimmy Wilde in the seventeenth round in London. Referee Corri, who did not want the unpleasant task of counting out England's greatest champion, stopped the encounter before the American fighter could land the finishing punch.

Alfred E. Shrubb, world's champion long distance runner, has signed a contract to coach Oxford (England) University track team for the next seven years. This is one of the longest contracts ever awarded a track coach.

Sixty airplanes are expected to enter the second annual air meet of the Yolo Fliers Club at Woodland, Cal., on May 7.

Walter H. Liginger of Milwaukee, chairman of the Wisconsin State Athletic Commission, was elected president of the National Boxing Association of the United States, which aims to control boxing in this country.

Judge Landis has stipulated that his salary of $7,500 a year as judge should be deducted from his baseball salary, so he actually will get only $42,500 a year from baseball.

Organized baseball swept the last vestige of disagreement from its ranks in a series of conferences which brought signed peace agreements not only between the major and minor leagues, but between individual club owners who have vigorously opposed each other in affairs of administration and policy.

The two major leagues signed the new national agreement, making Judge Landis baseball commissioner with supreme powers.

FOREIGN

Complete political collapse of Austria within a month is predicted in official circles in Paris. Baron Eichoff, Austrian minister to France declared "it is only a question of weeks, perhaps days."

Famine is officially declared to exist in one of the districts in India. More than 77,000 persons already are receiving relief.

According to an announcement at Berlin, German workmen will build four battleships for Japan. Contracts for three French warships were said to have been obtained.

For the first time on record there is an ice famine in Iceland. Cablegrams from Reykjavik, the capital of the country, appeal to Norway to rush shipments of ice to Iceland to save the herring harvest from putrefaction. The famine is due to the mild winter.

King George was just elected a member of the Large Black Pig Society. Members of this society are breeders of Berkshire hogs.

Constantine's return in Greece has been recognized by the Italian government. The new Greek minister, M. Metaxas, presented his credentials to the King at Rome.

The ministry of Premier Georges Leygues of France went down to defeat. Its fall came as the result of its opponents' refusal to grant the cabinet confidence for a week or ten days without a discussion of its policies.

INSISTS WORLD IS EAGER TO DISARM

General Bliss Declares Great Powers Would Welcome Conference Call by U. S.

SUCH ACTION IS FORECAST.

House Committee Head Predicts Definite Move "Along Lines Being Discussed"—Outlines Strength of Principal Sea Powers.

Washington.—An American call for a world disarmament conference would be welcomed by the great powers of Europe and would disclose "the next Germany" should any nation refuse to agree to disarm, General Tasker H. Bliss declared before the House Naval Committee.

The general gave to the committee the impressions he had gained through discussions of the subject with European statesmen and soldiers while a member of the Supreme War Council and later of the American Peace Commission. He said there was an immediate and sincere desire overseas for disarmament, but added that until a definite agreement had been reached he would not "disarm one American soldier or lay up one American ship."

General Bliss said also that the United States should complete her present naval building program. In this connection the committee received from Secretary Daniels a full statement as to the relative naval strength of the world powers, showing that of the United States to be now midway between that of Great Britain and Japan. His figures indicated, however, that with the completion of the present authorized construction of the three nations, the American capital ship power would be as great as that of Great Britain, but with the ratio over Japan slightly reduced.

The house committee concluded temporarily its disarmament hearing pending discussion by the members of its future program, but may examine other witnesses later. Chairman Butler, who recently returned from a conference with President-Elect Harding, said that "within a very few months definite action will be taken along the lines we are discussing here."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also concluded its hearings on pending disarmament resolutions. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, a member of the committee, predicted that his proposal for negotiations looking to an agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan for a reduction of future naval construction would be favorably reported in amended form. Both the period of the agreement and the extent of the reduction, he believed, would be left to negotiation.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, completed his arguments to the committee in favor of his resolution proposing that the President be authorized to designate an American representative on the League of Nations disarmament commission.

"The nation that would come to such a conference and refuse to agree to any proposition looking to disarmament or at least a reduction of its military establishment," said General Bliss, in urging before the house committee a move for world disarmament, "could be written down as the next Germany and the United States could make its plans accordingly."

"Our present form of civilization cannot stand the great strain of military preparation much longer," General Bliss declared. "The world war was a terrific strain on civilization. The next war will be very much worse. Fear is the basis of war preparation. This is a business proposition, and we should determine whether there is any real basis for the fear that causes these great military and naval programs."

It would not be necessary to have all the nations of the world represented at the suggested conference, the general said, if the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy reached an agreement. The smaller nations would willingly accede to any proposal put forward in good faith by these five great powers, he declared.

BERLIN FEARS FRENCH CRISIS.

Government Foresees Militaristic Policy by New Cabinet.

Berlin.—Germany is fearful that the coming French cabinet will be more militaristic toward Germany and more imperialistic in general in its attitude toward Europe than was the Leygues cabinet. The interpretation here in official circles is that Leygues was not forceful enough toward Germany to suit the imperialistic forces in France and that he gave to much heed to the admonitions of England.

INAUGURAL ON CAPITOL STEPS.

Harding Opposes Holding Ceremonies in Senate Chamber.

Washington.—President-elect Harding's inaugural ceremony will be staged on the east steps of the Capitol where thousands may view it, instead of in the senate chamber into which less than 2,000 could be crowded, but there will be no $50,000 stadium such as planned. The President-elect opposed the joint congressional inaugural committee suggestion that he be sworn in in the senate chamber.

WHITNEY WARREN

Who Is to Restore the University of Louvain.



Whitney Warren, American architect, has been selected to restore the ancient University of Louvain by the Belgian-French committee in charge of the restoration of the great Belgian seat of learning destroyed by the German army, August 26, 1914.

SENATE VOTES CUT IN ARMY TO 150,000

Disregards, 34 to 28, Advice of Pershing, Baker and Its Own Committee.

Washington.—Disregarding the advice of General Pershing, Secretary of War Baker and Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as well as other members of that committee, the senate, by a vote of 34 to 28, adopted a provision reducing the regular army to an enlisted strength not to exceed 150,000 men. Testifying in executive session before the Committee on Military Affairs, General Pershing had urged that whatever Congress saw fit to do the army should not reduce its enlisted strength to less than 200,000.

Secretary Baker supported General Pershing and pointed out that, while he agreed with his views, he desired emphatically to protest against any reduction that would reduce the regular establishment to an enlisted strength of less than 175,000, which was the maximum total recommended by the committee. Personally, he favored the higher figure.

Party lines were cast aside. Twenty-four Republicans and ten Democrats voted to reduce the army to 150,000 men, while nine Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted for an army of 175,000 men. Senator Wadsworth and New, the latter the author of the original resolution, said they wished it made plain in the record that in their opinion the senate had made a grave mistake in taking such drastic action. Senator Wadsworth called the attention of the senate to the fact that by its action it has directed that the Chemical Warfare Service be reduced to less than 700 men, that it has reduced by a third the enlisted strength of the Air Force, already the smallest air service of any of the great powers; that the cavalry now line will be cut in half, while all other services will be reduced to ess than 54 per cent of their authorized strength.

The author of the amendment which reduced the army to 150,000 was Senator Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, who was not in the senate when the vote which carried the resolution was polled.

By reducing the army to 150,000 men, the suporters of that proposition argue, they have saved the government approximately $75,000,000.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—Thirteen places of business with a property value of $1,000,000 were ordered closed for one year by Federal Judge Landis because the tenants, all saloon keepers, had sold liquor in violation of injunctions.

PARIS.—The ordered reduction of the American forces on the Rhine from 15,000 to 8,000 has caused considerable comment in French official circles, although this action was not unexpected.

VIENNA.—The death penalty or the whipping post for profiteers was demanded at a price conference here which developed much agitation.

COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus' City Hall, one of the oldest public buildings in the city, directly across the street from the State House, was almost completely destroyed by fire.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Elwood B. Wade, twenty-five, was convicted of murder in the first degree here for the killing of George E. Nott, in Nott's home in this city on August 29, 1920. The jury had been out six hours. The penalty in this state is hanging.

ALBANY.—Governor Miller sent a message to the New York Legislature demanding a strict enforcement of prohibition

STIFF U. S. NOTE SENT TO JAPAN

Considers Apologies for Killing of American Officer in Vladivostok Insufficient.

TOKIO EXPRESSES REGRET.

Langdon's Assassination Brings Move to Clear Siberian Situation—Admiral Gleaves Says Inquiry Into Shooting Is Not Concluded.

Washington.—Acting Secretary of State Davis sent to the Tokio embassy a protest against the shooting of Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, engineer officer of the United States cruiser Albany, who was shot by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok.

The communication also makes representations.

The communication went forward after Baron Kijuro Sidehara, ambassador to the United States, had called at the State Department and expressed official regrets and after the State Department had studied the latest official reports received from Admiral Gleaves, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet; Consul MacGowan, at Vladivostok, and the embassy at Tokio.

The killing of Lieutenant Langdon was the subject of a conference between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Acting Secretary of State Davis, with a view to forwarding formal protest to the Japanese government.

Secretary Daniels has ordered a complete report from Admiral Gleaves and the State Department has instructed its consul at Vladivostok to make a further and detailed report.

The Japanese embassy has received a dispatch that the government and people of Japan were greatly concerned over the incident and that both the minister of war and commandant at Vladivostok had expressed their regret.

Similar attitude on the part of the Japanese government officials has been reported by Admiral Gleaves and the American consul at Vladivostok.

Officials here point out that so far there appears to be an irreconcilable difference in the official American and Japanese accounts of the shooting. In brief, the Japanese sentry and the Japanese government are setting up the plea of self-defense, while the American account clearly indicates an unnecessary killing.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is very much in earnest in this matter, is standing up for Lieutenant Langdon, not only as a citizen of the United States, but as an officer of the navy, and he desires to have all the questions involved sifted to the limit.

It is to be ascertained, in the first place, what right Japan has to assume the duties of policing Vladivostok and undertaking to stop wayfarers.

It is understood here that when Japan took over Vladivostok she agreed not to interfere with the local government. If she is so interfering, the killing of Lieutenant Langdon is aggravated exceedingly from the international political standpoint.

The dispatch received by the Navy Department from Admiral Gleaves says:

"Strict instructions have been issued by General Oi that all commanders instruct sentries not to halt Americans.

"All Japanese officials of high rank have been aboard. They expressed sorrow and regret, and istate that the sentry who shot Langdon was very ignorant. General Oi has sent a large wreath.

"Vice Admiral Kawahara has sent a telegram from Tokio as follows:

"'I am deeply shocked at the news of Lieutenant Langdon's death by unlooked for accident. Please accept my sincere condolences, although no word of mine can help. I feel for this most lamentable occurrence most deeply sorrow.'

"The investigation has not yet been finished."

Tokio.—It is believed here that the killing of Lieutenant Langdon of the U. S. S. Albany at Vladivostok on January 8 will result in the bringing up of a diplomatic test questioning the right of the Japanese government to patrol the streets of Vladivostok.

NETWORK ON NEW YORK ROADS.

Highway Committee Submits Plan Costing $82,000,000.

Albany, N. Y.—A new state highway system to connect every village and city in the state is provided for in a series of bills introduced by the Hewitt legislativ highway committee. The plans call for the construction of 11,119 miles of road, 10,380 miles of which were authorized in 1917, and over 8,000 of which are built.

The proposed plan means an outlay of $82,000,000.

100,000 DUTCHMEN IDLE.

Official Expects Half of People Hungry for Three Years.

Amsterdam.—The Dutch industrial slump has reached serious proportions. A member of the North Brabant Assembly said that he had been informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that 100,000 unemployed were in Holland and that soo from 50 to 60 per cent of the Dutch population would be dependent upon the state for support and this probably would continue for three years.

DR. BEDRICH STEPANEK.

Minister to United States From Czecho-Slovakia.



Dr. Bedrich Stepanek is the newly appointed minister to the United States from Czecho-Slovakia. He has been a prominent figure in his country and during the peace conference was in charge of the ministry of foreign affairs in Prague.

CORONER COCKTAIL FIXED AT $15,000

Joint Owners of Chicago Saloon Must Pay $30,000 Damages for Two Drinks.

Chicago. — Two drinks of liquor labelled whisky blinded Sam Greenberg, a laborer, in September, 1919. In the eyes of the law it cost Harry Cohen and Joseph Arkin, joint owners of a saloon, $30,000 to sell the two drinks, which contained wood alcohol.

Greenberg's suit is the first personal damage action based on "coroner's cocktails" to be tried in Cook county, and for that reason was watched with special interest. In 1919, when prohibition enforcement had reduced the stock of liquors here, there were scores of alcoholic poisoning cases. More than a dozen men and women died after drinking wood alcohol compounds made by themselves or bought from bootleggers. Many others were blinded.

Cohen and Arkin, in defending themselves against Greenberg's suit for $50,000 damages, introduced expert testimony to the effect that wood alcohol is blinding in cases only where victims refuse medical attention. They sought also to show that Greenberg was served with pure whisky.

Experts for the plaintiff testified, however, that a small quantity of denatured alcohol is enough to paralyze the optic nerve and that even the fumes of the poison may cause blindness.

Greenberg testified that he went into the Cohen & Arkin saloon, ordered whisky and received a glass containing a reddish liquor. He drank it, he said, and became violently ill. Thinking something he had eaten might have made him ill he returned to the saloon a few hours later and again ordered whisky. Another drink of reddish liquor was served and once more Greenberg became desperately ill.

He went to a Turkish bath, he said, and slept all night. When he woke up everything was dark. He groped for the electric light and turned it on, but still he could not see. Then he scratched matches. When they had burned down to his fingers without registering on his eyes he knew he was blind.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Further action to prevent funding of the British debt and interest payments to the United Staes into long-term obligations was taken in the senate in a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin.

According to the Census Bureau, there are 10,000,000 bachelors in the United States.

The bill for federal regulation of coal will receive consideration in the Senate Committee.

It is denied that the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was to be abandoned.

Secretary Daniels announced that a court of inquiry would be convened at the Rockaway, N. Y., air station upon the arrival there of Lieutenants Hinton, Farrell and Kloor to inquire into all the circumstances of the balloon flight, which resulted in great hardship and loss of the balloon.

A bill proposing Federal regulation for the coal industry and empowering the President to fix prices and profits in case of emergency or shortage was introduced by Chairman Calder of the Senate committee investigating the 1920 coal shortage.

EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL ADOPTED

Seven Amendments Made to Fordney Measure

OPPONENTS FORCE CHANGES

Two Democrats Join G. O. P. Majority In Standing For Its Final Acceptance—Butter And Cheese Raised.

Washington.—The Fordney Emergency Tariff bill, broadened to include practically all farm products instead of the limited number in the measure as it passed the House, was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Seven amendments were added to the bill at this session, making a total of 10 which have been tacked on by the committee. No provisions of the original bill, however, were removed and rates on the major products, carried by the House bill, were left intact.

Opponents of the bill in the committee joined with the authors of amendments and forced the acceptance of most of them despite opposition from the bill's defenders. There was no record vote.

The amendments which finally were made a part of the measure by committee action included:

Sugar, $2.13 per 100 pounds until the retail price reaches 10 cents a pound.

Frozen meats of all kinds, 2 cents a pound; all other meats, 25 cents ad valorem.

Apples, 20 cents a box; cherries, 4 cents a pound.

Tobacco, sumatra wrappers and fillers, $2.85 per pound; stemmed sumatra, $3.50 per pound.

Butter and cheese and their substitutes, 8 cents a pound, instead of 6 cents, provided in an amendment accepted.

The length of long staple cotton on which the tariff will be effective was reduced from 1⅜ inches to 1⅛ inches, the duty remaining at 7 cents a pound as the bill passed the House.

Cattle and sheep to be used for breeding purposes were exempted from the duty on imported animals.

Rice to be used in manufacture of canned goods was excepted from the tariff of 2 cents a pound levied in the House bill.

There was no attempt to change the life of the bill's provisions and little debate took place relative to whether 10 months would be a sufficiently long period for application of the law. Several Republican Senators, in anticipation of argument on this phase of the measure, were said to have explained that the permanent tariff bill now under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee would be whipped into shape before the expiration of the emergency law and that the latter would then be automatically repealed.

CERTIFICATES OVERSUBSCRIBED

Treasury Reports Offerings 100 Per Cent. Over Requirements.

Washington.—Subscriptions aggregating over $500,000,000 were received by the Treasury, Secretary Houston announced, for the combined issue of certificates of indebtedness for $250,000,000 offered for maturity on April 15 and October 15.

Over-subscription by 100 per cent. of these issues, which call for a lower rate of interest than has been asked by the Government during the last six months was regarded by Treasury officials as indicating some easing in the money situation.

GOV. TAYLOR INAUGURATED.

Second Member Of Family To Be Executive Of Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.—Alfred Alexander Taylor, Republican, second member of the Taylor family of Tennessee to fill the office, was inaugurated Governor Saturday in the hall of the House.

"I cherish no higher ambition," he said in his inaugural address, "than that I may become as acceptable a Governor as a brother predecessor whose face I looked on for the last time in this very hall."

HUSE HAULS FLAG DOWN.

Is Succeeded By Niblack As European Chief Of U. S. Navy.

Cherbourg, France.—Vice-Admiral H. McL. Huse hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in European waters and relinquished his command to Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack. The ceremony took place on the United States cruiser Pittsburgh.

MAIL BOAT STILL MISSING.

Alaska Steamer With Crew Of Seven Disappeared December 15.

Juneau, Alaska.—The United States mail steamer Pulitzer, missing since December 15 when she entered the straits of Shelikoff, one of the roughest stretches along the Alaskan coast, is still missing. The coast guard cutter Snohomish reported no trace of the vessel, after a week's search.

KILLED BY PLANE'S PROPELLER.

Radio Operator Struck While On Voyage To Panama.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Will J. Cain, chief radio operator on the navy seaplane NC-5, now enroute from San Diego, Cal., to Panama was struck on the head and killed by one of the propellers of the big plane on January 13, according to word received from the Navy Department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cain.

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