SUMMARY OF THE NEWS STATE, NATION AND GENERAL

BRIEF CHRONICLES BY LAND AND SEA

Ticks and Flashes Which Bulletin in Condensed Style the News of the World.

TIMELY HISTORY PARAGRAPHS

Events at Washington Which Loom Large as Crucial Happenings. Industrial Activities at Home and Abroad.

WASHINGTON

War department has placed orders for 200 Thomas Morse type pursuit planes and 35 Martin bombers.

The first pardon issued by the new administration has gone to a bootlegger. Executive clemency was extended to John E. Zerbey of Newcastle, Pa., serving a five months' term in the Hamilton county jail at Cincinnati. Attorney General Daugherty was instrumental in procuring the release of Zerbey.

Conferences relative to the financing of cotton exports are scheduled to be held daily during the next few days.

Fifteen British clerks, mostly women, are affected by State Department ruling that diplomatic missions abroad must dismiss all non-American attaches by July 1.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announced that an official investigation into the loss of the five naval balloonists from Pensacola will be started at an early date.

Former Premier Viviani of France, sent here as an envoy extraordinary, lifted the veil of secrecy from his mission. It developed that France is more interested in American aid in reparations collection from Germany than in our leage membership.

Ambassador Rolandi Ricci says Italy will support an association of nations proposed by President Harding.

NATION'S BUSINESS

Chairman Jones of the Senate Commerce Committee announced that he would introduce at the coming session of Congress a bill to restore free toll privileges through the Panama canal to American vessels.

Wilson, N. C., claims to be the world's greatest leaf tobacco market by the sale of more than 62,000,000 pounds this season.

American Car Builders' Association abandoned its annual convention.

Government operation of the railroads before the end of the year may be forced upon a reluctant administration as the only means of preventing an economic disaster. This opinion was freely expressed in Washington following a two-hour conference of President Harding, Chairman Barton of the Railroad Labor Board and Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The building boom that is to restore pre-war prosperity in the United States has started. In the smaller communities it is well under way and soon will reach the big cities of the country. This is the belief of members of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Chicago.

The sale of 19,000 boxes of Palermo and Messina lemons, ex S. S. Kazembe, turned out a dismal failure, and no report on the sale could be written by the market committee of the Fruit Exchange.

GENERAL

National Highways Protective Society reports 108 persons were killed by automobiles in the state of New York during the month of March.

Salaries of executives of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad were reduced from 10 to 20 per cent, J. M. Kurn, president, announced.

As a result of a 20 per cent wage cut practically all the building workers of Worcester and Lawrence have gone on strike.

President Harding accepted the invitation to make the Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery.

Arturo Volio, president of the Costa Rican Congress, thanked the United States for mediation in the boundary dispute with Panama.

World War veterans of the Twenty-ninth Division will hold their annual reunion this year in Baltimore from August 31 to September 5.

War Department authorized General Wood to accept invitation of Japanese government to visit Japan after his mission to the Philippines.

Governor Miller of New York is firm in his belief that motion picture censorships is necessary. He says the situation now requires treatment.

Charles H. Burke of Pierre, S. D., a business man and former chairman of the House Indian Committee, was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs by President Harding.

Approximately 800 men will be kept at work by Anaconda Copper Company at Butte, Mont., on upkeep of mines and repairs to plant and machinery during the period the mines are closed down.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., contributed $10,000,000 more for University of Chicago, being part of a $15,000,000 fund to provide for an extensive building program.

Employment in Cleveland increased 24 per cent in March as a result of automobile plants reopening.

The largeest herd of seals ever seen in the St. Lawrence Gulf was reported to the Department of Commerce in a dispatch received in Washington from Consul G. C. Woodward, at New Brunswick. It was stated that the schooner Viking had killed 4,000 in three hours.

Strike of 10,000 employees in the white goods industry in New York city was averted through acceptance by manufacturers of the unions' demands for an agreement not to reduce wages.

A wage reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent was proposed by the Pennsylvania railroad for its 35,000 maintenance of way and unskilled employees at the first wage reduction conference with employees at Pittsburgh.

One syndicalist was killed and two others were wounded in a clash between members of opposing groups near Barcelona.

Customs officials seized jewelry, drugs, wines, liquors and plumes valued at more than $100,000 from Dominic Conti of New York, a second class cabin passenger on the steamship President Wilson, which docked at Brooklyn from Trieste.

SPORTING

The heavyweight championship bout between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier will be staged in Jersey City, according to word received from Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager.

The Phillies will make a strong effort to get First Baseman Fred Merkle from the Rochester club of the International League. Manager Bill Donovan is up against it for a man to take Paulette's place and thinks that by offering Manager Stallings money he can get the former Giant and Cub.

Every New Yorker is convinced that this is to be the long awaited year when the Giants and Yankees will meet in a world's series. Such a thing is not beyond the bounds of probability. Both McGraw and Huggins have strong outfits, and if they get the breaks they may come through.

The Dempsey-Carpentier fight will not be decided in New York state. If the existing law does not prevent it there will be passed a new law which will make such a fight illegal. The governor has made that very clear.

Johnny Buff, a rugged flyweight from Jersey City, clinched his claim to the title of the class when he stopped Abe Goldstein of Harlem in the second round of a bout scheduled for 15 rounds at the Manhattan Casino, New York. The downfall of New York's favorite bantam was so unexpected and sudden that the big crowd that filled the arena could hardly believe their eyes.

Boxing as it is now being conducted in New York state does not meet with Governor Miller's approval. Declaring that he is opposed to commercial boxing matches as staged in Madison Square Garden and in clubs throughout the state, the governor came out strongly for state regulation which will put the sport "on the level."

Ban Johnson declared 30 per cent of the owners of teams in the American and National Leagues must be displaced in an address before the Cleveland Recreation Council.

Cambridge defeated Oxford in their rowing race on the Thames at London. Cambridge covered the four and a half mile course in 19 minutes and 44 seconds.

Tex Rickard now says that he will announce the site of the Dempsey-Carpentier battle on April 9.

That steeplechasing will enjoy a revival this season is indicated by the number and the quality of the nominations secured by the Westchester Racing Association for the five cross-country stakes.

FOREIGN

Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Chieu-tao, a town in Manchuria, across the northwestern border of Korea.

Council of Ambassadors referred the plan for collection of customs along the Rhine to experts who are expected to make slight modifications.

It was announced in Paris the Allied Reparations Commission decided to dissolve the Austrian section of the commission.

It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, will succeed Lord French, as Viceroy in Ireland.

Beer drinking in Germany has fallen off more than 75,000,000 gallons a year, compared with pre-war consumption.

Virtually all work has ceased in the coal mines of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in a strike over wage reductions.

British Columbia legislature defeated the bill permitting the sale of seven per cent beer in the province.

Wilhelm Syit, known as "the uncrowned king of the Berlin proletariat," died in Berlin as the result of a bullet wound.

Strike of Toledo street car men was deferred.

England is negotiating a new commercial treaty with Cuba, in view of action taken by Cuban government against England for her increasing the duty on sugar, according to the El Mercurio Diario Commercial, of Havana.

Turkish cavalry is reported in pursuit of two Greek divisions near Eski-Shehr. The capture of a Greek division by the Turkish Nationalists is reported from Anatolia.

According to a dispatch from Trieste former Emperor Carl has been proclaimed military dictator of western Hungary.

VIVIANI WINS HARDING SUPPORT

Only Condition Is "Fair and Just" Decision on Sum Teutons Are to Be Assessed.

BERLIN MUST AVOW GUILT.

Cabinet Decides Allied Loans Are Not to Be Waived—France Asks Attitude of America on Proposal to Extend Occupied Zone.

Washington.—Most positive assurances that the United States is willing to see Germany forced to acknowledge responsibility for the war and compelled to pay to the limit of her ability to do so have been given Rene Viviani, former premier of France, by high officials of the Harding administration, it was learned here.

A spokesman for the administration assured a group of newspaper correspondents, within a few hours after the cabinet meeting adjourned that any contention that, having fought through the war, this government did not hold the position that "Germany must acknowledge responsibility for the war and pay to the limit of her ability to do so," was absurd.

The statement was repeated in varying language three times by this spokesman. The only qalification was that the limit of Germany's ability to pay must be arrived at "fairly and justly." That was taken by some to be the only restraint imposed on the Allies.

This attitude of the administration, which will be at once transmitted to the French government without waiting the return of M. Viviani, is believed by many here to be even more than the distinguished French visitor hoped to obtain.

It has been the opinion of some experienced observers here that one of the most pressing quests of Viviani, from the point of view of time, was to learn what would be the probable attitude of this country toward France if and when the French would begin the occupation of Germany. This occupation, scheduled to start May 1, unless the German government shall in the mean time have made some acceptable preparation about beginning the payment of the reparations, has been giving the French Ministry concern as to the effect it might have on the United States.

It is pointed out that because of the temper of the German answers, the objections of the British and Italians to further occupation of Germany by the French have been withdrawn, although the wish to avoid such a contingency exists in the British and Italian governments. It is said that the chief fear of the French has been that some protest might be made by this government, which might easily rouse the quited British and Italian objections and make France's position very difficult.

Now that the American government has clearly indicated its attitude, the only disappointing feature to the French is that despite the vigor and positiveness of the announcement, officials of the administration flatly refused to make any formal statement to this effect.

The spokesman of the administration quoted herein was begged by the newspaper correspondents to permit his name to be used as the author of the statement, but he declined to permit even his department to be designated. If his name could be used the statement would, it is thought here, have the most significant effect upon the European situation.

In this connection it was learned unofficially, although official confirmation was refused, that a message has been received indirectly from the Germans making an effort to get this government interested in the question of reparations and making some offers in that connection. It was also learned unofficially that an answer is being written to that request and that this answer will be very discouraging to Berlin.

All doubt as to the position of this government with respect to compelling Germany to acknowledge responsibility for the war and to make reparation to the limit of her ability has been swept aside.

BAVARIA NOT TO DISARM

Kahr Government Strengthened by Revolutionary Attempt.

Munich, Bavaria.—Bavaria is not to disarm its special constabulary, the Einwohnerwehr. The Bolshevistic uprising, with its plundering and destruction of life and property in middle and north Germany, has settled that question for Bavaria. If Berlin should press Munich on the subject of disarming its guards a serious crisis between the federal and Bavarian governments is inevitable.

BRITISH MINERS STOP WORK

Expect Unemployment Pay While They Are Out.

London.—With the closing of the coal mines, which may be called the foundation of the British Empire's industrial greatness, the question whether, technically, a strike or a lockout has taken place will have to be settled by the courts. The miners are going to claim unemployment pay, but the mine owners insist that the mines are open to any man who will work under the new scale of wages.

MRS. M. T. GARLAND

Forfeited Large Fortune by Her Second Marriage



Mrs. Marie Tudor Garland, mother of Charles H. Garland, who refused a $1,000,000 inheritance, has married in Paris Swinburne Hale, a New York lawyer. She forfeited $888,000 income from Garland's estate by marrying F. A. Green, whom she divorced in 1914.

PLANS FOR 'ROUND WORLD AERIAL DERBY

Prominent Men Incorporate Board of Aeronautical Commissioners to Govern Race.

New York.—To perpetuate the work of the members of the Commission who made a journey around the world, October 10, 1919 to June 13, 1920, in the interest of aeronautics, there was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., March 24, 1921, under the laws of the State of New York, by Charles J. Glidden, David W. Magowan, John H. Servis, Ernest W. Kramer and G. Douglas Wardrop of New York, The World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, Inc.

The incorporators will act as officers and governors of the organization pending a meeting of the full Board of Commissioners.

The Board will act in an advisory capacity to all interested in aeronautics and will encourage the establishing of aerial navigation in, and to all parts of the world.

The governors will undertake to procure a large and influential membership throughout the world and all persons (men and women) interested in the advancement of aeronautics will be entitled to become members of this great international organization.

Each member will receive a copy of the world's work of the Commission (about fifty thousand words) and from time to time a bulletin or periodical devoted to aeronautical information and progress.

It is the intention of the governors to provide cash prizes to be offered to aviators, balloon pilots, or persons taking part in The First Aerial Derby Around The World. To assist those desiring to take part in this contest requiring the same in order to make the event a success and of a world wide interest. Other cash prizes will be offered for aeronautical contests and for the advancement of the science in all parts of the world.

The contests will be conducted under the rules of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, by aeronautical organizations, affiliating with this organization, located in all parts of the world or by aeronautical organizations sanctioned by those bodies The World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, Inc., recognizing the Federation as the aeronautical body under which contests should be conducted and authorized.

There are at present affiliated with the Federation many aeronautical organizations, a number of new associations having been formed at the suggestion of the Commission while on their journey around the world.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—With the coal fields of the United Kingdom idle, the first day of the miners' strike, in which 1,200,000 are estimated to be out, passed quietly, no fresh moves being made by either the mine owners or the miners. mine clerks and officials have taken off their coats and gone to work energetically.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Morschauser awarded Mrs. Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman $90,000 a year temporary alimony, $35,000 for counsel fees and $12,500 for legal expenses in a decision filed in White Plains.

LONDON.—The government, in connection with the coal crisis, proclaimed a state of emergency, under the Emergency Powers Act of 1920.

VIENNA.—Reports were received in official quarters here that martial law had been declared in West Hungary under the supporters of ex-Emperor Charles. This caused an intensified feeling of gravity in government circles over the situation, which is considered extremely critical.

COBLENZ.—Two Americans imprisoned in Germany for attempting to arrest Grover Cleveland Bergdoll were released.

TO AVERT A CRASH OF U. S. RAILROADS

Harding Believes Speed Is Needed as Danger of Government Operation Increases.

BIG DECLINE IN REVENUE

President Confers With E. C. Clark of I. C. C. and R. M. Barton of Rail Labor Board — High Rates Have Cut Into Shipments.

Washington.—The Harding administration fears a railroad crisis which would precipitate a resumption of government operation or control of the nation's transportation systems, and is impressed with the vital necessity of speedy action to avert it.

The transportation system, it seems, is in a much more serious condition than has appeared upon the surface and it became known that the President and his cabinet advisers feel that a collapse of private ownership and operation is imminent unless something is done.

Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and R. M. Barton, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, conferred for two hours with the President. They brought with them a lot of data on rates, the financial conditions of the roads, rate returns and the percentage of labor charge, as compared with that in other industries. No announcement, official or otherwise, followed the conference.

The threatened collapse is a financial rather than operating one and therefore has not been felt by the public. It is accompanied by a severe complication in a stalling of railroad business by rates, which in the opinion of many authorities and of administration leaders, must come down. Even on the present basis of rates the President and those who have conferred with him feel that many receivership will be forced within a few months unless something is done.

In this dilemma the administration is without a program. There is hope that someone will come forward with a solution, but in the meantime the President and his advisers are studying the problem without reaching any adequate conclusion.

Administration leaders are convinced that a majority of the American people do not want government ownership of the railroads and they feel that the recent election was a mandate to that effect.

Attention is centering upon the possibility of reducing wages and reducing rates, particularly commodity rates, which are on a basis alleged to have seriously upset industry and the marketing of farm crops. It is stated that the rate on wheat from inland markets to the seaboard is 38 cents on the railroads, compared with a 12 cent water rate from Argentina. Freight rates are a large factor in the marketing of western wheat and one of the heaviest factors in cost to the consumer, as is the case also on some other commodities.

Some rates that were disproportionate have been reduced, but the White House and other departments are being flooded with protests against the scale in general. Apparently there is relief in sight through the Esch-Cummins law guaranteeing a 5½ or 6 per cent rate return.

President Harding likely will treat the railroad situation in his coming message to Congress or in a special message following that delivered to the opening session.

Commissioner Clark and Judge Barton at their conference with the President, it is believed, made no definite recommendations, but outlined the situation as they saw it from the standpoint of rates, regulation and wages.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.), member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, one of the framers of the present law and a student of railroad problems, conferred with the President after Messrs. Clark and Barton had left.

"Everybody must realize by this time," he said, "that readjustment of freight rates must come and that something must be done to insure the carriers a reasonable reurn on their investment. What plan will be worked out I am not prepared to state."

HARVEY ACCEPTS BRITISH POST

President to Send Nomination to Senate on April 11.

Washington.—President Harding removed all doubt concerning the appointment of Col. George Harvey as ambassador to Great Britain by announcing that the appointment had been tendered and accepted.

With regard to other diplomatic appointments, the President said that he expected to have a number for submission to the senate very early in the new session.

HOOVER ORDERS TRADE PROBE

Reported Americans Back German Underselling in Pan-America.

Washington.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover has ordered an investigation, he announced, to determine if American financial interests are supplying the money which enables German concerns to undersell American exporters in Latin America. German interests are in a fair way to capture Latin American trade through their price cutting activities. Their financial backing comes from this country.

CAPTAIN NUNGESSER

France's Premier Ace in the World War



Captain Nungesser, one of France's most famous war aviators, photographed on his arrival in New York recently.

VIVIANI WILL OPPOSE ENCOURAGING TEUTONS

Envoy's Purely Formal 20 Minute Call Does Not Develop His Unannounced Mission.

Washington.—The visit to the United States of Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, has a significance far deeper than the colorless authoritative statements on the subject have indicated.

The visit of the former Premier to the White House was brief and ceremonial. On that occasion M. Viviani was also accompanied by M. Jusserand, who introduced him to President Harding. The formal speeches usual on such occasions were exchanged. Afterward George T. Christian, Jr., the secretary to the President, gave to the press the following statement:

"M. Viviani called to pay the compliments and utter the good wishes of the President of France to the President. He was accompanied by the French ambassador, M. Jusserand. M. Viviani emphasized the desire of France to continue the friendship between the two republics and expressed gratitude to America for the great things done since his previous visit."

The purposes of the former Premier's mission are twofold. He is here to pay a visit of courtesy and to obtain and exchange information mutually advantageous to France and the United States. It is evidently the hope of the French government that before he completes his American visit, M. Viviani will have obtained a true understanding of the attitude of the United States toward European and world problems.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Shipping Board will reduce wages of seamen on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

An appeal to President Harding to exert his influence to prevent a reduction in the wages of the railroad workers will be issued by representatives of the 2,500,000 men affiliated with the sixteen railroad labor organizations.

Jacob G. Slonaker was designated acting federal supervising prohibition agent for the eastern department to succeed Geo. A. Crossen, resigned The eastern department includes the states of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Recruiting for the navy has been resumed.

An agreement to put lumber, with a few exceptions, on the free list in the new tariff bill, which the House Ways and Means Committee is now writing, was reached by one of the subcommittees.

The visit of Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, on a special mission is likely again to precipitate an issue as to the policy of the United States in regard to the foreign loans and the general question of further direct or indirect financial aid to Europe.

Attorney General Daugherty said that the nation would settle down in the next year or two to a more general observance of prohibition laws, and that there would be less "bootlegging."

Three hundred breweries are clamoring for permits to brew "medicinal" beer under the recent ruling of the Department of Justice, Prohibition Commissioner Kramer said.

Legislation to solve the problem of prisoners confined for violation of wartime laws is now under consideration, Attorney General Daugherty announced.

MAN FALLS 16 STORIES; APPARENTLY ESCAPES ANY INJURY.

New York.—Peter Bildere, a carpenter, fell 16 stories down the elevator shaft of a Broadway skyscraper and lived.

Slipping from a scaffolding, he clutched an elevator cable and slid several floors before the burning of his hands forced him to let go. Then he hit a plank protruding into the shaft and, this breaking his fall somewhat, he landed at the bottom still conscious.

He was taken to a hospital to ascertain if he had been hurt.

COL. HARVEY NAMED AS AMBASSADOR

Will Represent United States at Court of St. James

BROWN NOT TO GO TO JAPAN

Herrick May Go To Paris—Noted Ohioan Held The Post Of Ambassador To France Under President Taft.

Washington.—President Harding has definitely decided to nominate Col. George Harvey, editor of Harvey's Weekly, as Ambassador to Great Britain. His name, together with other diplomatic nominations not yet fully determined upon, will be sent to the Senate when it convenes in extra session April 11. This was made known officially by the President at the White House.

Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, former Ambassador to France under President Taft, is likely to be named again for that post. While nothing official was disclosed regarding the President's intention to nominate Mr. Herrick as ambassador, it is intimated that such a course is likely.

The President set at rest the report that Walker Brown, of Toledo, O., would be selected as ambassador to Japan. It is understood that Mr. Brown does not want to leave the United States. He has been mentioned for several important Federal positions in Washington, but nothing definite is known of the President's intentions in this respect.

Colonel Harvey conferred with President Harding and will later confer with Secretary of State Hughes on the various matters pending between this country and Great Britain and questions which are likely to arise in the future. The time of his departure for London is not known, but it will probably be early in May.

It has been known for several weeks that President Harding was considering the appointment of Colonel Harvey to the London ambassadorship, but considerable opposition to the selection developed and the delay in the official announcement gave rise to the report that Great Britain had not signified her acceptance of Mr. Harvey in this capacity. It became known that a favorable reply had been received from the British Foreign Office.

Before the President made the customary inquiry of Great Britain regarding the naming of Colonel Harvey, he caused a poll to be made of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to learn whether that committee was favorable to his confirmation. The result of this poll was satisfactory and there is not expected to be any important opposition to his confirmation in the Senate.

MAKES OFFER TO GEDDES.

Chairman Wood Would Send Committee To Ireland.

New York.—L. Hollingsworth Wood, a New York lawyer, chairman of the commission appointed by the Committee of One Hundred Investigating the Irish Question, whose findings were characterized as "ex-parte, misleading and biased" by the British Embassy wrote to Sir Auckland Geddes in Washington offering to give the British Government's side of the case.

He expressed willingness to send "a subcommittee to England and Ireland to report the facts in order that on the basis of them, public opinion may compel an end to a situation which is a disgrace to our civilization."

TO GIVE "PASSION PLAY" IN '22

Oberammergau Decides To Resume Famous Spectacle.

Oberammergau, Bavaria.—The village elders of Oberammergau voted to enact the Passion Play in 1922. The last presentation was given in 1910. The peasants, who portray the sufferings and death of Jesus in fulfillment of a vow made in 1634 to present the Passion Play every 10 years as an expression of gratitude for having been spared from a plague, were unable to enact it in 1920 because of the havoc of war among the performers and musicians.

DETROIT PRIEST ASSASSINATED.

Called To Doorway Of Rectory And Shot Down.

Detroit.—The Rev. Leo Jarecki, pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, at Wyandotte, a suburb, was shot and killed when called to the doorway of his rectory. The priest's assailant escaped in an automobile. The Sheriff's office, it was said, had uncovered no clue to the identity of the person who fired the shot or to a motive for the act.

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