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LATEST NEWS IN ABRIDGED FORM

Events That Concern the Two Hemispheres Recorded So as to Be Read at a Glance.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EPITOMIZED

Paragraphs Which Picture Executive and Legislative Activities at the National and State Capitals.

WASHINGTON

The second Pan-American financial conference began in Washington.

Estimated gross profit of Shipping Board at rate of from $100,000,000 to $120,000,00 yearly.

War department granted a permit for construction of the Illinois waterways, a project to cost about $20,000,000, to connect the Great Lakes ports with the Gulf, also with St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other northwest centers.

The senate subcommittee investigating naval medal awards will ask for full authority to inquire into Rear Admiral Sims' startling charges of Navy Department mismanagement during the war, and purposes to go to the roots of what promises to be a sensational scandal.

Treasury approves Italy's sale of $25,000,000 in bonds to Italian residents in United States.

Declaring that Secretary Daniels had shown favoritism in his award of naval war honors and had thereby "shot the morale of the navy to pieces," Rear Admiral Sims appeared before the senate committee investigating the dispute over the distribution of honors in the navy.

Adjournment of the present session by June 5 was predicted by Republican Leader Mondell.

Senator Lodge received from the Democratic senators who attended a conference suggestions as to how they believed the Lodge reservations should be changed. These suggestions were taken under advisement, Senator Lodge saying: "We have to talk to our people and see what they want."

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Officials of railroads operating east from Chicago and St. Louis reported a satisfactory volume of tonnage as compared to a year ago.

American No. 1, said to be the largest soft coal mine in the world, resumed operations. This mine was sealed Nov. 7 last, because of fire.

Shortage of coal has caused a partial shut down of the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet & Tube Co., employing nearly 15,000 men.

Portions of the big army supply bases and terminals in New York and at other Atlantic ports are to be rented by the war department to private commercial interests. The facilities that will become available from time to time include the seven great army supply bases built by Major-General Goethals.

Clearing house sets 2 1-4 per cent maximum interest rate in out of town balances in New York to allow advance in discount rate.

Area of winter wheat planted amounted to 49,905,000 acres, compared with 3,130,000 in 1918 and 27,257,000 acres in 1917.

The universal observance of "Thrift Week," will do much toward reducing the high cost of living and otherwise betering economic conditions in the opinion of Secretary of the Treasury Glass.

Price of winter wheat jumped from 60 cents to $1 over the guaranteed government price of $2.26.

A vigilance committee, national in scope, to police the retail shoe business as an aid to the department of justice in running down profiteers will be offered to the government by the National Shoe Retailers' Association, it was voted by them at Boston.

GENERAL

Influenza-pneumonia epidemic reached a high mark in Chicago, with 1,154 cases and 46 deaths.

Louis M. Ostherweiss of New Haven, Conn., was found guilty of printing and circulating fraudulent treasury certificates at Fort Leavenworth disciplinary barracks.

By a vote of 131 to 100 the New York State Bar Association condemned the action of New York state assembly in ousting five Socialists.

Eight cities will join Chicago in sending delegations to Washington to seek passage of further legislation to aid in the fight on food profiteers.

Interstate Commerce Commission rules railroads will receive mail compensation on space required.

Pennsylvania railroad, it is reported, will push extensions in Detroit when assured sound basis of credit.

A jury of the Supreme Court, New York, returned a verdict of $100,000 in favor of A. P. McCauley, a mining broker of Toronto, suing T. B. Starr, Fifth avenue diamond merchant, for $500,000 for alleged malicious prosecution.

Reginald De Koven, composer and musical critic, died in Chicago after an apoplexy stroke.

William A. Hall, Detroit chemist, announced he had perfected an antidote for bichloride of mercury poisoning.

Valley Hotel and four stores at Middletown Springs were destroyed by fire, causing damage estimated at $55,000. Middletown Springs is near Rutland, Vt.

According to Major General William S. Graves, 3,600 of 8,000 men of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia will leave Vladivostok within a fortnight for Manila.

American Writing Paper Company announced an increase of 20 per cent in the price of paper.

Six masked men bound the yardmaster and watchman of the Pennsylvania railroad at Chicago, drove six trainmen into a shanty and took between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of whisky.

Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, announced an increase of one cent a gallon on gasoline.

Senator Owen requested President Wilson to call an international exchange conference in Washington.

On January 1, American ships listed amounted to 23,751 vessels of 15,441,786 tons.

United States Secret Service at Albany, N. Y., aids Speaker Sweet in preparing case against the ousted Socialist assemblymen.

Government investigators unearthed frauds involving many millions of dollars in connection with the building of ships for the government in Oregon, Washington and California.

Navy department announced immediate distribution of silver victory star to all men wounded in the navy.

Secretary Baker recommended to the state department that the United States furnish Poland with surplus military supplies and to stem the westward sweep of the Bolsheviki.

The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree in the case of Harry S. New at Los Angeles. He was charged with killing Miss Freda Lesser in July.

SPORTING

Yacht race for America's cup will be held July 18 next over the Sandy Hook course, in accordance with the original challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Jay Gould, world's court tennis champion, was within one point of victory in a match with Walter Kinsella at Tuxedo, when he met with an accident which stopped the contest.

Cornell defeated Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., in an intercollegiate league basketball game, 26 to 22.

Earle Neale, Cincinnati outfielder, is a holdout. Neale, who is coach of the Marietta College football and basketball teams, declared that the 10 per cent increase in salary offered him is not satisfactory and that he has declined two contracts.

In the opening lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup, between Austrlia and England, at Sydney, G. L. Patterson, of Australia, defeated A. H. Lowe, of England, by 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 2-6, and Lieutenant Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote triumphed over the young Australian, Anderson, by 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

Yale defeated Cornell, 19 to 18, in basketball games at New Haven. Conn.

There is a possibility of Benny Leonard and Willie Jackson coming together in a six round bout in Philadelphia. Jackson is willing to box Leonard if Benny will make 135 pounds ringside.

The Sunset Hill Country Club, of St. Louis, will pay the expenses of Jim Barnes, its professional, in a trip abroad to play in British open golf championships.

Restoration of boxing in New York state will be asked of the legislature in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Ross.

Roger Peckinpaugh has been chosen captain of the New York American League baseball team.

A football game with Columbia in Ithaca November 13 and with Dartmouth at the Polo Grounds in New York on November 6 are games scheduled by Cornell.

FOREIGN

Paul Deschanel was elected President of France by a large majority. At the meeting of the national assembly he received 734 votes out of 889.

Irish was spoken in Belfast City Hall and the "Red Flag" sung after the recent election, in which the Unionists and Nationalists lost heavily to the Sinn Feiners and Laborites.

According to the Oeuvre, M. Deschanel has informed his friends that M. Millerand will be the first premier of his term as President. It is generally considered impossible that a cabinet should be formed for the month only which elapses before M. Deschanel takes office.

By a decree signed by King Alfonso, Sunday newspapers are forbidden in Spain.

United States and Haitian gendarmerie repelled an attack on Port au Prince, Haitian capital, by 300 bandits, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured.

Agrarian strikers are reported using sun glasses in Cordoba, Argentina, to set wheat stacks afire.

The League of Nations held its first meeting in Paris without a representative of the United States taking part.

Ten thousand Berlin radicals, flouting the government's order, gathered at a memorial meeting for those shot in last year's revolutionary outbreak. Efforts to call a general strike failed.

Great Britain, spurred by the menace of the Bolshevist advance, is loudly crying for concerted allied action to avert the Red peril to India and the near east.

DANIELS DIDN'T SLUR BRITISH

But Chief of Operations Is Expected to Figure Prominently in Controversy Now Brewing.

FULL INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

Congress to Demand Name of Man Who Warned "Beware of England." Whole Conduct of Navy to Be Thrashed Out.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has written to Senator Page of Vermont, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, a letter in which he denies that he was the official in the navy department who, as alleged by Admiral Sims in his testimony before that committee, orally instructed him not to let the British "pull the wool" over his eyes when he went to London, and that "we would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

This denial from Secretary Daniels would seem to eliminate one high official of the government from those who would be in a position to give any instructions to Admiral Sims just before he left Washington for London in March, 1917.

In the navy department itself the next responsible official in position to give instructions, written or oral, to Admiral Sims at the beginning of such a mission would be the chief of naval operations. At the time Admiral Sims went abroad Admiral William S. Benson was chief of naval operations, and as such conferred with Admiral Sims just before he left Washington. Secretary Daniels' denial in his letter to Senator Page is regarded as rather leaving it up to Admiral Benson to explain whether he was the man who made the statement to Admiral Sims.

The sensational arraignment of the policy and conduct of the navy department during the war contained in the letter which Admiral Sims wrote to Secretary Daniels on January 7 and was read by the admiral before a senate subcommittee will result in a complete investigation of the conduct of the navy department during the great conflict.

Admiral Sims charged that grave errors were committed by those in charge of the administration of the navy; that these were in violation of fundamental military principles; that he was not properly provided with a staff while in London; that his recommendations were turned down when he asked for the dispatch of naval units, or that the ships he sought were greatly delayed in being furnished and cited what he regarded as eleven specific instances of incompetence.

The most profound surprise was created when Admiral Sims read that portion of his letter in which he charged that, on leaving Washington for London just before the American declaration of war against Germany was adopted by Congress, he was told by a person in authority in the navy department that he should not "let the British pull the wool over your eyes," and that "we would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Secretary Daniels, who had administrative control over the navy department during the war, and Admiral William S. Benson, who was chief of naval operations throughout the war, fully realize that they will have an opportunity to state their side of the case to the congressional investigating committee, and that they preferred not to answer Admiral Sims until they took the witness stand at the capital.

Admiral Benson would not say whether he knew who had given such instructions as those quoted.

There is every indication that the sensational testimony given by Admiral Sims has brought the American navy to the threshold of another controversy that will rank with the famous Decatur-Barron row that followed the exploits of the American navy in the Tripolitan War, and the Schley-Samson controversy which followed the Spanish-American War, and that the principals in the new controversy will be Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson.

Admiral Sims' letter is a carefully prepared arraignment of the whole conduct of the war from the naval point of view.

HUGE PROFITEERING IN WOOL.

British Firms Charging From 400 to 3,200 Per Cent Excess.

London.—Sensational statements regarding profiteering, particularly by worsted spinners, were made at a meeting of the Central Profiteering Committee. One member of the committee said that the margin of profit fixed by the war office was from 400 to 3,200 per cent., and, he added, these figures were from worsted spinners' own statements made to the Wool Investigating Committee.

READY TO RETURN SHANTUNG.

Japan Will Negotiate for Province's Re-transfer to China.

Tokio.—The Japanese government is ready to discuss Shantung, according to word which has been received by the newspapers.

The authorities have sent instructions to the minister of China that Japan, having succeeded to Germany's rights in Shantung January 10, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, was ready to negotiate at any time for their return of the province.

ROBERT P. BRINDELL.

President of the New York Building Trades Council.

Robert P. Brindell, president of the New York Building Trades council, is the highest paid labor leader in the country, if not in the world. He is paid $18,000 annually for his services.

WHAT MUST NOT BE DONE UNDER DRY LAW

Country Will Be Under Technical Operation of Two Sets of Prohibition Regulations.

Washington.—National prohibition is now a law of the land.

Saturday, January 17, 1920, saw the accomplishments of the ultimate objective in the long, hard fought legal battle for the suppression of alcohol in the United States.

Technically the nation will be under two sets of prohibition laws, for wartime prohibition does not come to an end with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

There are no more loopholes and technicalities such as existed under war-time prohibition to enable a man with a consuming thirst to obtain what he wanted at the risk of nothing but his own conscience and the good standing of the dealer whom he patronized. Hereafter the man who drinks is as guilty as the man who serves a drink.

Under constitutional prohibition it is unlawful:

To buy or sell a drink anywhere except for sacramental or medicinal purposes.

To give or take a drink anywhere except in the home of the man who owns it.

To keep any liquor in storage anywhere but in your own home.

To try to get such reserves out of storage.

To carry a pocket flask.

To have more than two drinking residences—one in the country and one in the city.

To restock your home supply when it runs out.

To manufacture anything above one-half of one per cent in your home.

To move your home supply from one house to another without obtaining a permit. To get this you must prove that you came by the supply before July 1, 1919.

To display any liquor signs or advertisements on your premises.

To buy, sell or use a home still or any other device for making liquor in the home.

To buy or sell any formulas or recipes for home made liquor.

To make a present of a bottle of liquor to a friend.

To receive such a present from a friend.

Concessions to British Rail Men.

London.—Sir Eric Geddes, minister of transport, informed a delegation of railway men that the government is prepared to make concessions to the railway men on the wage question, but is unwilling to give way on the general principle of its recent offer.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Campaign chairmen promise $2,500,000 here at opening of bond drive for "Irish Republic."

HELSINGFORS.—Russia welcomes Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and the other reds from the Soviet ark without a cheer after long wait of "undesirables" for pledge of safety.

PARIS.—The election of Deputy Paul Deschanel to the presidency of the French Republic by 734 votes out of 889 cast, while it came as a small surprise after the preliminary vote, dropped like a bombshell among Premier Clemenceau's friends and partisans.

BERLIN.—The Bolsheviki are sending Chinese regiments to the Baltic front, where the Letts have repulsed the Reds in the direction of Pskov, and Polish troops have captured the greater part of the German occupation force near Argenan.

PARIS.—Demand that the former Kaiser be surrendered for trial has been served upon Holland by the Supreme Council of the League of Nations.

WASHINGTON. — Huge terminals and bases of the United States army along Atlantic coast and gulf to be leased to private concerns.

GRANTS RUSSIA TRADE RELIEF

Supreme Council of Allies to Permit Barter for Medicine and Clothing.

PAY IN GRAIN AND FLAX.

Medicines, Agricultural Machinery and Other Necessaries to Be Supplied. Object Said to Be to Reach the Peasants.

Paris.—The allies will reopen commercial relations with the Russians at once. This momentous decision was taken here and completely reverses the former allied Russian policy of a pacific blockade.

The premiers declare that the decision implies no change in the attitude of the allied governments toward the Soviet government.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council was cabled to Washington. Ambassador Wallace by invitation attended the meeting of the three premiers at which the move was made, but spoke no word.

The new move is considered as having been fathered by Lloyd George. It comes as a great surprise to diplomatic Paris, for outside of the "Big Three" the impression was that the British naval and military chiefs had been called to Paris to make war plans against the Bolsheviki.

The latest editions of the evening papers carry appeals for a military movement against the Bolsheviki, and then comes the announcement of the new Russian policy.

The only official explanation of the move is that it is intended to reach the Russian peasants and thus weaken the Soviet government. Some statesmen say that this reasoning is not clear to them.

Although the decision was taken by the Supreme Council, it was first adopted by the "Big Three" in the presence of Mr. Wallace while the council of the League of Nations was in session. At the same meetings appeals by Georgia to be protected against the Bolsheviki was heard and no action was taken. Poland has leading statesmen at Paris pleading for military aid against the Bolshevist military peril.

The question immediately arose if there had been any negotiations with Lenine and Trotzky prior to the decisions. No official statement on this point is to be had.

Another question being asked is, Have the premiers any assurance that materials sent into Russia may not be used by the Bolsheviki to military advantage? It is understood to be the belief of the premiers that they can deal with the Russian co-operatives without dealing with the Russian government. Whether this is true or not, the domination of Lenine and Trotzky appears as a big problem to some statesmen.

Americans have no comment to make upon the decision of the allies. They say simply that it has been sent to Washington, and Washington must speak. Allied statesmen expressed the opinion that America could only agree.

The suddenness of the change gives rise to many demands for explanations by the French, who most of all the allied nations fear the Bolshevist menace and who have always joined heartily with the English in their blockade of Russian ports. It may be recalled that Washington always refused to join in this blockade, not recognizing the international justice of such a measure except in time of war.

Paris and London will await with great interest Washington's stand on the decision, although it is plain by the text of the resolution that the allies have adopted a policy with or without American assent.

Only One of 474 Saved.

Paris.—Georges Metayer of Bordeaux was the only passenger rescued of the 474 aboard the steamship Afrique when she was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay.

M. Metayer said that many others might have been saved, but that they refused to enter the boats.

BAY STATE JAILS CLOSED.

Not Enough Prisioners to Fill County Institutions.

Boston.—The jail population of Massachusetts has recently diminished so rapidly that four county jails, those at Lowell, Taunton, Newburyport and Fitchburg, have been ordered closed. Prison authorities in other places have begun to consider seriously the idea of consolidation or of turning all county prisoners over to the state. The demand for labor, high wages and prohibition are chief reasons.

EXPECT SINN FEIN MOVE.

Britain Has Strengthened Garrisons Against Mysterious Enemy.

London.—The Sinn Fein army is now greater than Britain's army of occupation in Ireland, confidential reports from Dublin show. The British government, realizing that fact, is strengthening its own forces, relieving battalions fatigued by long occupation, and otherwise making plans to cope with the mysterious enemy. The British estimate is that the Sinn Fein army now numbers 250,000.

MME. PEZET.

Wife of the Ambassador From Peru to the U. S.

Mme. Pezet is the wife of the ambassador from Peru to the United States. She is well known and popular in Washington.

UNITED STATES ARMY HAS SCHOOL CONTEST

Offers Prizes for Best Essays on Benefits of Enlistment in Regular Force.

Washington. — Secretary of War Baker on May 5 next will present to three school children medals for having written the three best essays on the subject "What Are the Benefits of an Enlistment in the United States Army?"

The winner of the first prize will be given a gold medal, the second will receive a silver medal and the winner of the third a bronze one. In addition, silver cups will be given the winners, which will become the permanent property of the schools they represent.

The essays are to be not longer than 400 words and will be judged on the basis of originality, sincerity and expression. There will be no age limit, but the age of each contestant will be taken into consideration in judging the essays.

The essays will be written on February 20, and a board of three teachers will select the best composition in each school. This essay will be forwarded not later than February 27 to the district recruiting officer, who will have a board of three, named by himself, select the best essay submitted from all the schools in his district. This essay will thereafter be sent to Washington, where the national board, consisting of Secretary Baker, General Pershing and General March, will select the best three submitted by the 56 recruiting districts in the country.

Announcement of winners will be made on April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

CONGRESS FIGURES ON TWENTY WEEKS SESSION

House Leaders Plan to Adjourn by Saturday, June 5.

Washington.—Twenty weeks, in the opinion of Speaker Gillett and Republican Leader Mondell, should suffice Congress to finish its legislative "stint" and adjourn by Saturday, June 5. This date, it is figured, will allow time for Republicans to assemble at Chicago for their national convention. In a statement to the house Mr. Mondell said:

"We ought to be able to pass the last of the regular appropriation bills through the house not later than the first of April, and earlier if possible, and I am very much in hopes that we may be able to dispose of the business before Congress and adjourn by Saturday, June 5.

"The date which I have suggested will give us 20 weeks, or 120 legislative days, after the end of this week, and much ought to be accomplished in that time."

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The American Federation of Labor will fight the anti-sedition bills, declared Samuel Gompers.

President Wilson's Coal Commission to adjust the acute situation in the industry met at Washington to consider recent developments.

Senator Borah, Republican "irreconcilable," has asked Major General Leonard Wood to state his position with respect to the covenant of the League of Nations in the peace treaty. This is the second letter of the kind addressed by the senator to candidates for nomination for President.

To prevent financial ruin of persons holding certificates for liquor stored in bonded warehouses having an estimated value of $300,000,000 or more, now worthless as a result of enforcement of prohibition, conservative drys support a plan for the United States to buy the certificates.

Raising the blockade on Soviet Russia has knocked one of the "greatest props" from under the Bolsheviki, according to Herbert Hoover.

Ballots cast in the Ford-Newberry election in Michigan senatorial election will be counted by five members of the Senate Elections Committee.