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WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraphs for Quick Reading.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SNAPSHOTS

Gleanings of Interest From Washington—Late Happenings in the Realm of Sports—Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

WASHINGTON.

The Shipping Board, up to January 20, according to a report issued, had sold 163 vessels of 610,684 deadweight tons, which brought $82,424,408. They were distributed among more than a score of companies.

Department of Justice officials stated that during the five-month period, they have caused to be brought a total of 895 indictments of profiteers. Of that number 100 were for excessive profits on sugar.

Sweden announced intention to float a loan of $25,000,000 in the United States.

For the anti-strike provision of the railroad bill the Joint Conference Committee of the two houses agree to substitute what in effect amounts to compulsory submission of wage disputes to a federal board appointed by the President.

As soon as the treaty is before the senate efforts will be made, in view of the admissions of British tracticability embodied in the Grey letter, to bring forward the Johnson amendment, making equal the representation in the league assembly.

Senator Carter Glass, formerly secretary of the treasury, will advocate in the senate severe economy in public expenditures, revision of the tax laws and establishment of a national budget.

Federal Reserve agents throughout the various districts report heavier trade demands and in many cases greater apparent prosperity than ever before, but nevertheless point to shortened lending power, less easy credit and dangers of various kinds growing out of extravagance, excessive prices and overtrading.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Now is the time to buy Liberty bonds. The United States treasury advised investors to take advantage of the present decline in market value of the bonds "to obtain at very attractive figures the best security in the world."

The Gronna bill, providing for the discontinuance of the Grain Corporation and all control over wheat distribution, was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Agriculture by a unanimous vote.

Cotton exports to Great Britain have been stopped as a result of the sensational tumble of the English pound sterling.

Oil leases on 200 tracts of Osage Indian land, aggregating 31,773 acres, sold at the government auction in Pashuska, Okla., brought $3,102,700. The highest price paid was $222,000 and the lowest $300.

Astonishing agricultural gains for the southern states as against the rest of the country are revealed in statistics for 1919, compiled by the Manufacturers' Record. The percentage of increase in the total value of products was greatest in the south. The value of all southern crops last year was $7,022,000,000, compared with $8,768,000,000 for the rest of the country. Thus the south produced 44 per cent of the country's entire crop values.

The American Railway Express Company, a voluntary organization of big express corporations for war operation under the Railroad Administration, will continue as a combination under private operation after relinquishment of government control on March 1, it was announced by George C. Taylor, the president.

GENERAL.

E. Earl Burgess, daring parachute jumper and aviator, was instantly killed at Los Angeles, Cal., by a fall from an airplane while performing stunts for a motion picture concern.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California announced he would carry his presidential campaign into New York state. He believed he would get several delegates from New York city and hoped for a division up-state as well.

Call loans at the New York Exchange were renewed at 17 per cent, the highest renewal rate since January, 1908, and one large lender refused to renew loans at less than 20 per cent.

Under a senate committee amendment the United States Grain Corporation must wind up its business, pay into the treasury its profits, estimated at approximately $50,000,000, and submit to Congress a complete report of its operations.

Orville Harrington, forty-one, skilled worker in the Denver (Colo.) mint, was arrested by Holland K. Goddard, chief of the local branch of the Federal Secret Service, on a charge of having robbed the Denver mint of gold bullion valued at more than $100,000. A search of Harrington's home revealed all the missing gold bars.

Wall street bankers have taken steps to prevent the development of a money panic.

The "Coffin Trust" is in a high state of prosperity as a result of the "flu" and other fatal ills. Recently the National Casket Company put up its wholesale prices.

Delegate Kalanianaolo introduced a bill providing for granting of statehood to Hawaii under qualifications to be determined by Congress.

Capt. Claude R. Collins of Philadelphia, formerly of the New York City Air Police, announced ("in full seriousness," he said) that he will try to visit Mars in a man-carrying rocket.

North Dakota Democrats at their state convention in Fargo adopted a resolution indorsing the "leadership of Woodrow Wilson and W. J. Bryan," and pledged support to the candidate nominated at San Francisco.

The "booze ship" Yarmouth of the Black Star Line was released by the federal authorities and will be allowed to clear from New York for Havana with her cargo of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of whisky, champagne and wines.

Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, who was Miss Edith L. Hall before her marriage to Mr. Morgan and who was related to several of the most prominent families of New York, lost her life with her two daughters, Barbara, 14, and Eileen, 10, in the fire which swept through her home in New York city.

The steamship Yarmouth, of the Black Star Line, owned by negroes, with a cargo of liquor valued at more than $4,000,000, was seized at the port of New York by order of District Superintendent Shevlin, of the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau. The cargo of liquor will be unloaded and placed in a government warehouse. The Yarmouth was about to sail for Havana when the seizure was made, it was reported.

SPORTING.

A quite comprehensive campaign has been mapped out for Lew Edwards, the Australian lightweight champion, who has just arrived in America with Tom Andrews. Edwards, according to the program, is scheduled for three battles in Milwaukee, his opponents to be Richie Mitchell, Johnny Dundee and Eddie Fitzsimmons. It is explained that after Edwards finishes with the trio mentioned, the Australian then will box Benny Leonard for the world's title.

Fred Fulton gives it as his opinion that John L. Sullivan in his prime was a greater fighter than Jack Dempsey.

The Phillies are one big league club which won't meet any team from the other league this spring. After leaving Birmingham they will play Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Columbus. The Phillies need catchers and pitchers and are negotiating for them.

Johnny Griffiths, the Akron (O.) welterweight, scored a knockout in Paris, France, over Marcel Thomas, a French boxer. The end came in the tenth round. Descamps, manager of Thomas and also of Georges Carpentier, the heavyweight champion, threw up the sponge to save his man from further punishment.

The challenge by British golfing interests for international championship matches with the United States has been accepted.

The Chamber of Commerce of Worcester, Mass., appointed a committee to attend the meeting of the National Amateur Rowing Association in New York next month, with an invitation to hold the 1920 national regetta at Lake Quinsigamond.

With a stiff left hook in the stomach in the eighth round, Fred Fulton, the lanky heavyweight from Minneapolis, knocked out John Lester Johnson, the New York colored heavyweight, at Mechanics Building.

FOREIGN.

Humming birds are now replacing canaries as drawing room pets in fashionable Parisian homes.

Lieutenant L. M. Wolfe, who was taken into custody by Mexican officials after his airplane made a forced landing in Mexico, has been released.

Major Lee, of the French army, has been placed at the disposal of King Albert, of Belgium, for one year to act as tutor to Crown Prince Leopold. In the war Major Lee was in command of a company of sharpshooters.

German ministers in Berlin were unanimous in declaring that surrender of the men demanded by the allies in the extradition list was an utterly physical impossibility. The admiralty up to the present has been able to identify 28 U boat commanders on the list. A Zeppelin commander, William Kreiswetter, is demanded by the British.

Julio Mitchel, state prosecutor of Puebla, Mexico, has been notified that the exequatur of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, was canceled on February 1 by the Carranza government.

Although the allies have not given up hope of compelling Holland ultimately to surrender the former German Kaiser for trial, they are considering now a place of banishment for him in Dutch territory, possibly in Sumatra, as they have decided definitely not to permit him to remain in Europe under any circumstances.

France has decided to indorse the Lodge reservations to the peace treaty and League of Nations. It is probable that a quiet statement of her agreement with them will be made in responsible quarters by Ambassador Jusserand.

NEW RAIL BILL AGREED UPON

House and Senate Conferees Iron Out Differences and Frame a Compromise Measure.

CUT OUT STRIKE CLAUSE.

Measure Calls for Competitive Private Operation With Guaranteed Earnings of 5½ Per Cent—Bill Provides Final Court.

Washington.—Legislation for the return of the railroads to private ownership and operation on March 1, when the period of federal operation will end, has been agreed upon. The conferees of the senate and house who have been meeting daily for a month in an effort to compose the differences between the Esch bill, passed by the house, and the Cummins bill, passed by the senate, concluded their work, and will report the Conference Committee's bill to the two houses of Congress at once.

The measure will be given the right of way in both houses, the conferees declared.

Briefly, the Conference Committee's bill provides for competitive private operation of the roads, under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a guaranteed earning on actual property values of 5½ per cent and with present rates standing for a definite period, after which the commission is given power to revise them. Voluntary instead of compulsory consolidation of the roads in competitive systems is provided for.

A revolving fund of $300,000,000 is appropriated to aid the roads during the period of transition. The conferees also provided for the refunding of the roads' indebtedness to the federal government during a period of 10 years.

The drastic anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill were eliminated, and in their place a clause was adopted creating regional wage and labor adjustment boards, with a central board to be named by the President and approved by the senate having the final decision. No penalty is provided for failure to abide by the decisions of the labor boards.

The senate was forced to yield on many important points in the Cummins bill and to consent to numerous modifications of its original program. Senator Cummins, however, did not yield on the much disputed Section 6, which provides for a fixed guaranteed operating income to the railroads during the transition period following federal operation.

Section 6 remains virtually as adopted by the senate. Provision is made for readjustment of freight and passenger rates by groups on such a basis as will guarantee to the roads in each rate-making group an annual guaranteed net operating income of 5½ per cent on the value of the actual property used or held for the transportation service. The period during which the existing compensation paid the carriers by the federal government as rental shall continue was changed from one year to six months.

The first rate revision necessary to maintain the 5½ per cent return is to take place either one year after the expiration of the guaranteed compensation now being paid or two years after the passage of the bill. The conferees have yet to agree on this point.

While the anti-strike provision was erased, the conferees did not eliminate all labor clauses, as had been forecast in some quarters. The bill sets up a series of regional adjustment boards and a central tribunal to which all appeals will go. Whenever the regional boards are deadlocked the disputes will go to the appeal board automatically and when there is an agreement the decisions as to wage increases will have to be approved by the central tribunal. The regional boards will be composed of representatives of the employers and the classified workers. The appeal board will be an official federal commission selected by the President and approved by the senate. It probably will be composed of five members. This detail has not been worked out.

The boards will have power to investigate and to render decisions on controversies relating to wages and working conditions.

JAPAN AND ARGENTINA AGREE.

Treaty Provides for Free Interchange of Prime Necessities.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The Japanese minister notified the foreign office that Japan has approved the proposal made by the Argentine government to all nations that treaties be negotiated for free interchange throughout the world of articles of prime necessity in order to reduce the cost of living. Japan is the third nation to approve the project, the others being Italy and Paraguay.

PLEADS FOR DECREPIT CLERKS.

Senator Sterling Tells of Men Carried to Their Desks.

Washington.—The policy of retaining civil service employees in their positions long past the retirement age has gone so far that some of them actually have to be carried to their desks, Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota, said in discussion of the civil service retirement bill. Some of the employees are more than eighty years old, he said, and long ago reached the age of zero efficiency.

DR. G. A. SHERWELL.

Assistant Secretary of the Pan-American Financial Conference.

Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell, assistant secretary general of the second Pan-American financial conference in Washington. Dr. Sherwell is juristic expert of the International High Commission and president of the Spanish-American Atheneum of Washington, and in charge of the Spanish department of Georgetown University.

FIERCE WINTER STORM SWEEPS ENTIRE COAST

Hotels, Bathing Pavilions, and Bungalows Battered to Pieces and Floated Away.

New York.—Winter's worst storm, a downfall of sleet and snow driven by a forty-mile wind and falling on ice already snow covered, brought death, disaster, danger and confusion to the entire territory between Maine and Virginia.

New York faces an immediate coal famine for its public utilities. The federal authorities have been asked for aid.

Commissioner Nixon made an earnest plea to all citizens to save coal and gas. At the same time he authorized, with Health Commissioner Copeland's sanction, the running of unheated cars and gave permission for the curtailment of service in subways and on the elevated lines for the purpose of coal saving.

The Pennsylvania railroad reports the freight movement toward the city not more than 25 per cent of normal.

At Rockaway 50 bungalows and 100 other buildings were damaged or set adrift, the loss approximating $1,500,000. At Coney Island $500,000 damage was done in like manner. On Staten Island 20 small houses were driven off their shore moorings, and similar occurrences were reported from the Jersey and Maryland coasts.

In New York harbor a record tide, rising 8.23 feet, set barges and other small craft adrift, submerged low piers and bulkheads and tied up shipping generally, including coal barges most urgently needed. Six sound steamers were ice-bound off Execution Light, one of them, the Maine, striking the reef and being severely damaged.

Thousands of children were unable to reach schoolhouses and many schools were closed. Business houses had to manage with depleted forces and the telephone company reported that approximately 3,500 operators were unable to report for work.

All coast cities from Maine to Virginia reported conditions similar to those prevailing in New York city. Boston had 12 inches of snow and many Massachusetts coast towns were isolated. In Cape May and Atlantic City damage was done in much the same way as to Rockaway. Atlantic City reported damage of $500,000.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—"There will be history made in Wall street before my return," was the cryptic remark by Henry P. Davison, the banker, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., just before he sailed on the Cunard liner Mauretania for England. It is believed he hints at curtailment of foreign markets for American goods through the tremendous drop in foreign exchange and the expected drop in the cost of living as a direct and almost immediate consequence.

CHICAGO.—A further drop in the value of the British pound brought demoralization in the hog market.

LONDON.—The Czechs have retaken Irkutsk. Their troops are returning westward to relieve the Rumanians, Serbs and Poles.

NEW YORK.—Although there were 379 deaths from influenza and pneumonia Wednesday—a new high mark for 1920—Health Commissioner Copeland for the first time stated definitely that the end of the epidemic is in sight.

HALT UNIVERSAL TRAINING BILL

Decide That a 275,000 Maximum Peace Force, Costing $475,000,000, Is Enough.

ECONOMY PLEA MEETS FAVOR.

Mondell Calls Minimum Expenditures of $1,300,000,000 Unthinkable. Would Wait Until Nation Is Stronger Financially.

Washington.—Republican house leaders, determined to keep down expenditures so as to make another loan unnecessary, have decided that there shall be a small sized army and that universal military training shall be eliminated from the military bill. They say that the country, in the present state of finance, is opposed to expending $700,000,000 a year for compulsory training, or about $1,125,000,000 to maintain an army with compulsory training in operation.

Representative F. W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, is leading the opposition to compulsory training, and indications are that even though the committee should report a military bill containing provision for compulsory training it would be defeated in the house.

In a speech in the house Mr. Mondell renewed his opposition to universal military training, and the applause indicated that he had struck a popular note when he opposed the proposition at this time on the plea of economy.

"The secretary of war has recommended an army of 570,000 men, to cost nearly $1,000,000,000," said Mr. Mondell. "Nobody outside of the general staff and the administration is considering any such establishment. The committee of the house and senate are likely to provide for a regular establishment somewhere between 225,000 and 275,000 officers and men, line and staff. At the present cost this would involve appropriations of from $425,000,000 to $475,000,000. This force could not be reduced by any system of military training. The tendency would be to increase it, as I have suggested. A system of universal compulsory military training, such as has been proposed, would cost at least $700,000,000 per year after the first year.

"Add to this the cost of the regular establishment at the lowest figure suggested, $425,000,000, and we have a total of $1,125,000,000 as the lowest annual cost of a moderate, regular establishment and system of universal, compulsory military training such as is proposed without taking into consideration the expenditure of at least $300,000,000 to prepare the camps for the system of training.

"This estimate is, however, much below the cost of the regular establishment proposed by the bill now before the senate and the universal, compulsory military training system which it provides. The regular military establishment provided for in that bill, without any military training whatever, will cost at least $600,000,000. Add to this $700,000,000 as the cost of the universal compulsory military training system which that bill provides and we have a total cost of $1,300,000,000 as the minimum cost of the military program outlined in the senate bill.

"This total is much more than our entire average annual federal expenditures for all purposes prior to our entry into the European war. At a time when, on the basis of present estimates, we are facing a deficit of nearly $3,000,000,000, such expenditures are, of course, unthinkable. As no one anticipates putting any kind of a training system into operation at this time, there is no reason why the matter should be determined upon one way or another until we shall find ourselves in better financial condition."

U. S. Debt Is $25,668,389,395.

Washington.—The total gross debt of the United States was $25,668,389,095.56 at the close of business on January 31, secretary of the treasury announced.

The debt was reduced $168,689,710.82 during January.

Interest has ceased on $8,328,342.07 of the debt.

FARM LOANS HELD UP.

Suspended Until Supreme Court Decides Status of Law.

Washington.—Further loans from federal loan banks have been suspended until the constitutionality of the farm loan act has been determined by the United States Supreme Court.

Instructions to this effect have been sent out to the farm loan representatives by Commissioner Norris, who explained that the order did not affect loans for which applications already have been received.

170,000 ARMY LIMIT OFF.

Peace Strength Could Be Raised to 300,000 Now.

Washington.—In passing the army appropriation bill the senate repealed the limitation of the national defence act which fixed the peace strength of the army at approximately 170,000 officers and men, it developed during a hearing before the House Military Committee.

Secretary Baker said the repeal left the war department free to recruit the army to 300,000 men.

MISS ANNA HANSON.

"Queen of the Reds" Awaiting Deportation.

Miss Anna Hanson, often referred to as "Queen of the Reds," who has been arrested and sent to Ellis Island to await deportation proceedings. She is twenty-four years of age.

WAR CRIMINALS TO FACE GERMAN COURTS

Accepting List of Accused May Be Interpreted as Admitting Guilt.

Paris.—Article 228 of the treaty of Versailles will never be enforced as it stands. Field Marshal von Hindenburg will not be tried by an allied military tribunal. General Ludendorff will not be haled before a court in Paris. Admiral von Tirpitz will not be imprisoned in the Tower of London. Ex-Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg will not be sentenced by an allied judge, and Baron von der Lancken will not be shot at sunrise, as Edith Cavell was.

Despite the righteousness of their cause, the allies know that they will never try in Paris, London or Brussels the 890 Germans whose names are on the list Von Lersner would not take to Berlin and which the allies have now sent there. There will be an execution of the spirit of Article 228, but not of the letter. The sword of allied justice is dulled against a wall of realities, for the article in question cannot be enforced as it was written and signed. Here is the allied plan:

First, the German government must accept the list of accused Germans and thus recognize in principle that they did offend against the laws of war. That done, the allies will consider the exigencies of the situation.

These decisions were reached at a meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors. They were incorporated into the draft of the proposed note to Berlin which was cabled to London and Rome for the approval of the English and Italian premiers. The note will be telegraphed to the French charge in Berlin, and with the list will be handed to the German government.

The allied statesmen have no wish to overthrow the German government, nor do they wish to let Article 228 become wholly a dead letter. Indications are that a crisis in Berlin will be avoided for the present.

The new allied plan can mean nothing less than that the allies will consider the difficulties confronting the Ebert government in meeting the demands of the entente, and if Berlin exhibits good faith, or, rather, if Berlin does not exhibit bad faith, the allies will not exhibit any precipitate haste.

Information comes from a high diplomatic source that the allies will give attention to Germany's professed willingness to try the accused men before a high German court with allied prosecutors.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The fact that Lord Grey did not see President Wilson or get into communication with him prior to sending to the London Times his letter virtually giving his approval to the Lodge reservations to the treaty of peace was made known at the White House in an interview which the newspaper correspondents had with Secretary Tumulty.

The illness of many senators and the absence of others from Washington slowed up treaty activities.

Republican members of the House Rules Committee decided to give early consideration to the bill authorizing new government loans of $50,000,000 to European countries for food relief.

Sale of the former German passenger liners seized at the outbreak of the war was forced on the Shipping Board by the operation of the national prohibition law, Chairman Payne is understood to have told President Wilson.

JAPS DRIVEN FROM NORTHERN KOREA

Korean Insurgents Are Aided by Bolsheviki

MOVEMENT IS WIDESPREAD

Japanese, Attacked By Superior Forces, Compelled To Give Ground After Sustaining Heavy Losses.

London.—Northern Korea has been evacuated by the Japanese, it is claimed in a wireless dispatch from Moscow quoting an Omsk message. The population rose to aid Korean forces from Chinese territory, it is declared.

The Omsk message, as given in the Bolshevik wireless, says that on February 6 bands of Koreans raised in Chinese territory, crossed the frontier and attacked the Japanese. Masses of the population are joining the insurgents, it is added, the Japanese retreating and evacuating Northern Korea.

Washington.—Official dispatches received here said a force of 2,000 Koreans, armed principally with equipment furnished by the Bolsheviki, crossed into Northern Korea from Kirin, Manchuria, and attacked a Japanese post of 700 men at night, killed 300 of them and routed the remainder.

According to these dispatches the attack was the initiation of an active rebellion in Korea. It was described as "the beginning of a tremendous affair."

TO ABOLISH HOUSING BODY.

By Senate Bill These Properties Will Go To Treasury.

Washington.—A bill by Senator Fernald, Republican, Maine, abolishing the Housing Corporation and transferring its affairs to the Treasury Department on June 30 next was passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House.

Before taking final [illegible] bill the Senate amended it so as to provide for the turning over of the houses and dormitories constructed by the corporation at the naval reservation at Indian Head, Md.; at Charles Town, W. Va., and at Puget Sound Navy Yard, at Bremerton, Wash., to the Treasury Department instead of the Navy Department, as proposed by the committee. Without a record vote the Senate also adopted the committee provisions authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Public Health Service such surplus hospital furniture and medical supplies as may be required by health service hospitals.

FRIENDS OF FREE SEED WIN.

Distribution Will Be Made As Usual This Year.

Washington.—Friends of free seed won their annual fight as usual in the House by defeating, 130 to 71, a motion to eliminate from the Agricultural Bill an appropriation of $239,000 for seed distribution to their constituents at government expense.

An amendment to increase the appropriation was rejected, and an attempt to have the seed distributed by the Department of Agriculture, and not on franks by senators and representatives, was ruled out of order.

There was an hour's debate, described as "an hour of farmyard vaudeville." Representative Quin, Democrat, Mississippi, brought a roar from members by declaring that the motion to eliminate the appropriation "would take fresh vegetables from the mouths of poor little children." Other members said the people would rather have free seeds than free speeches.

THE PRINT PAPER SHORTAGE.

Senator Curtis Proposes Removal Of Tariff.

Washington.—Removal of tariffs on print paper costing less than 8 cents a pound was proposed to the finance committee by Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas, who offered an amendment to the dye tariff bill imposing a duty of 12 per cent. on paper costing more than 8 cents a pound. Curtis said this plan would bring in new paper supplies from Scandinavia. Action on the amendment was deferred until tomorrow, when the committee also will consider legislation to prohibit exports of print paper.

TWELVE CARGO STEAMERS SOLD.

Government Received $9,169,190 For Vessels.

Washington.—Sale of 12 cargo steamers, aggregating 93,000 dead weight tons, for $9,169,190, during the week ended February 7 was announced by the Shipping Board. Four of the vessels were former German ships, the Pequot, Appeles, Monticello and Montpelier.