St. Mary's Enterprise.

ENOCH B. ABELL, Editor.
TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 43.

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.

Secretary Lansing has resigned. His resignation was demanded by the President, who in correspondence made public charges his secretary of state with having usurped the presidential authority in calling the informal sessions of the cabinet.

The objections of administration senators to the Lodge reservation on Article 10 and the proposed modification of it were reduced to writing and signed by 28 Democratic senators under the leadership of Senator Hitchcock.

The mild reservationists in the Republican ranks belied the name that is applied to them by proposing a new reservation on Article 10 which is even more drastic than the one originally proposed by Senator Lodge and adopted by the senate.

Plans of the navy department for the construction of the largest superdirigible in the world were presented to the House Naval Affairs Committee by Captain Thomas T. Craven, director of naval aviation. He asked for an appropriation of $2,700,000 for this purpose.

Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, poet and editor, one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace, has been selected by President Wilson as ambassador to Rome to succeed Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Johnson was originator of the Poets' Ambulance in Italy in 1917. He is sixty-seven and was long editor of the Century Magazine.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

The American Forestry Association sent letters to the members of the senate committee asking for a $200,000 appropriation and also urges the people in the 24 states affected to protest at once against any reduction.

Hearings on legislation for the regulation of the packing industry are to be begun before the House Committee on Agriculture February 24.

Consolidated ticket offices established during federal operation of the railroads will be retained in most large cities when the roads are returned to private control.

Estimates of the department of commerce for the promotion of foreign trade have been slashed by the house appropriations committee.

Financial aid for Europe and restriction of domestic bank loans so as to deny funds for speculation were urged by Henry E. Moehlenpah, member of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address before the Dallas group of the Texas State Bankers' Association.

Men's clothing retailers are facing a decreased consumer demand for their merchandise on one hand and higher prices to be asked by manufacturers for next winter's garments on the other side.

Demand for silk goods throughout the south, according to retailers and jobbers from that section, now in the market, is far in excess of the available supply there.

The New York Life Insurance Company has written off its entire $64,000,000 Russian business, with the permission of the state superintendent of insurance, as a result of the taking over of its Russian assets and liabilities by the Soviet government.

GENERAL.

The labor men were received by the President near the south portico of the White House, where he was seated in his wheel chair. Secretary Tumulty was the only other person present.

During January 181 cities reported 18,640 permits were granted for buildings.

Negotiations of the union railroad employees for an increase in pay practically were suspended until the rail properties again are in the hands of their owners.

The Pennsylvania railroad will be divided into four regions when returned to owners.

It is expected to be possible to announce the population of the country by October.

President Wilson accepted the resignation of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Fletcher sent his resignation to the President several weeks ago.

Cincinnati was the first city to complete its fourteenth decennial census enumeration, it was announced at the Census Bureau. The last portfolio was turned in February 9, but it probably will be two weeks before the census can be checked and the final total announced.

The Central Railway Company of Elizabeth, N. J., was directed by a jury in Union County Circuit Court to pay Michael Hilva, formerly an electrician's helper employed by the company, $50,000 compensation for injuries Hilva received in a fall while repairing a wire connection. Hilva's spine was broken and his limbs are paralyzed.

Following the conference at the White House between President Wilson and a committee of the railroad workers, word went out that the President's condition was better than at any time since he was taken ill—in fact, that his improvement within the last two weeks had been remarkable. The President, it was said, showed much of his old time vigor in his discussion of labor troubles with the railroad men.

Senate foreign relations sub-committee at El Paso, Tex., investigating the Mexican situation, met in executive session to receive testimony from army officers.

Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, finally rejected the demands of the brotherhoods and thereby ended the negotiations which he had carried on with their representatives for many weeks.

The largest dirigible in the world will be built by the United States navy if Congress grants an appropriation of $2,500,000 asked of the House Naval Committee by Capt. Thomas T. Craven, director of naval aviation.

A Martin airplane, designed to supplant the torpedo boat destroyers, received an official trial at Cleveland and exceeded all requirements of the Navy Department. The plane carries a torpedo weighing approximately one ton and can be launched from aboard ship. The machine had a speed of 114 miles at hour and climbed 4,000 feet in six minutes.

SPORTING.

Walter Pipp of the Yankees may be traded to Chicago for Hap Felsch.

Catcher Hank Gowdy of the Boston Braves, hero of the world's series of 1914 and the first major league ball player to enlist in the world war, reached an agreement on salary with the Boston club, Gowdy announced. He had been a holdout.

The Red Sox would like to trade Sam Jones, pitcher, to Cleveland for Joe Harris, first baseman, and Stuffy McInnis, first baseman, to Detroit for Harry Heilman, outfielder and first baseman.

Charlie O'Leary, shortstop of the champion Detroit Tigers of 1907, 1908 and 1909, was signed by Manager Miller Huggins as coach of the New York Yankees for the season of 1920. O'Leary promoted semi-pro baseball around Chicago. In 1918 he managed Dallas, of the Texas League.

The first race for the America's Cup in the international regatta between Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock IV and the New York Yacht Club's unnamed defender will be sailed on Thursday, July 15, according to an announcement made in London.

Two of the Phillies were passed out to the minors. Outfielder Leo Callahan goes to Indianapolis and Infielder Lena Blackburne to the Toronto club of the International League.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, will take a squad of thirty-five players, mostly youngsters, to the training camp at Lake Charles, La., next month. The training trip this spring will be the most elaborate and extensive ever arranged by Mack.

McGraw and Connie Mack are each starting their eighteenth season as managers.

Tex. Rickard, American fight promoter, who staged the Dempsey-Willard fight, undoubtedly will put on the next world's championship contest between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, according to M. Descamps, manager of the European champion.

Hugh Jennings, the Tiger manager, and Jack Coombs, his new coach of pitchers to the Macon camp. The veterans number six and are George Dauss, "Dutch" Leonard, Bernie Boland, Howard Ehmke, "Slim" Love and "Doc" Ayers. Quite an array!

FOREIGN.

The Supreme Council agreed on a note to Jugoslavia regarding Fiume, which, it is intimated, plainly informs the Jugoslavs that some agreement must be reached soon.

The Japanese government is erecting a powerful wireless station in the prefecture of Fukushima for the purpose of relieving congested communications between that country and the United States.

The League of Nations Council decided at its meeting in St James' Palace, to call an international financial conference in London at the earliest possible moment. The move is considered clever, as well as highly important, because it is thought the American government hardly can refuse an invitation to a conference under auspices of the League of Nations.

The stand of the Canadian government in opposing any change in the League of Nations covenant that would prevent the Dominion voting in the league assembly has the support of the four other Colonial governments of Great Britain—Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India—it was reported in official circles at Ottawa.

The Netherlands bank and other great Dutch financial interests are planning an international exchange of goods in Amsterdam, with the object of relieving the necessity for the use of gold.

LANSING RESIGNS FROM CABINET

President Says Secretary of State Followed Guidance With Increasing Reluctance.

TRIED TO USURP POWER.

Says He Felt Secretary Took Orders in Paris Reluctantly and Since Then Has Apparently Sought to Forestall Judgment of Executive.

Washington.—Robert Lansing retired from the office of secretary of state under sensational circumstances, involving personal differences with President Wilson.

Correspondence between the President and his secretary of state, made public tonight, shows that the President accused Secretary Lansing of attempting to usurp the executive authority and of being out of harmony with the views and suggestions of the President.

Smarting under these accusations, Mr. Lansing tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it.

Frank L. Polk, under secretary of state, will be made secretary of state, ad interim, to act until President Wilson appoints a successor to Robert Lansing.

The circumstances of Mr. Lansing's retirement sharply recall the quarrel between President Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine, which resulted in Mr. Blaine's sudden resignation from the secretaryship of state. Mr. Blaine was succeeded in that office by General John W. Foster, the father-in-law of Mr. Lansing.

In all its features the resignation of Mr. Lansing is equally sensational with that of William J. Bryan, who left the cabinet in June, 1915, and was succeeded by Mr. Lansing, who had been counselor of the state department.

While the correspondence made public shows that Mr. Lansing's resignation was tendered as an outcome of dissatisfaction on the President's part with the action of Mr. Lansing in calling cabinet meetings without consulting the President, it is also disclosed that there had been strained relations, or that amounted to strained relations, between the President and the secretary for more than a year.

The whole story is embraced in two sentences from the correspondence which was made public.

"If, however," wrote the secretary of state in response to a note of inquiry as to his motives and reasons for calling the cabinet together, "you think that I have failed, in my loyalty to you and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands."

"This affair, Mr. Secretary," replied the President, "only deepens a feeling that was growing on me. While we were still in Paris, I felt and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely seeking my approval when it was impossible for me to form an independent judgment because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence.

"I, therefore, feel that I must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion that if I should prefer to have another to conduct our foreign affairs you are ready to relieve me of any embarrassment by placing your resignation in my hands."

Mr. Lansing has been secretary of state since June 23, 1915, when he succeeded William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Lansing would make no statement in amplification of his correspondence. He intends to return to New York to engage in the practice of law. Before becoming secretary of state, Mr. Lansing was counselor of the state department.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS FLEE.

Nine on Allies' Guilt List Said to Be in Holland.

London.—It was reported from The Hague that the Grand Duke of Hesse and eight other Germans named in the allied list of war criminals have arrived in Holland to seek political refuge. Berlin authorities deny this, however.

The council was drafting two notes, it was learned, one to Holland on her refusal and the other to Germany on the war guilty.

DANES RESELL TO U. S.

Situation Attributed to Depreciation of Danish Currency.

Washington.—Danish importers have found it profitable, on account of depreciated currency, to resell to the United States goods purchased there several months ago, according to word received from Trade Commissioner Thormod O. Klath, Copenhagen.

"A number of such shipments have already been made and such transactions have even showed a slight profit," said Mr. Klath.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

New Secretary of the Interior Who Succeeds Franklin K. Lane.

Washington.—John Barton Payne of Chicago has been selected by President Wilson to be secretary of the interior to succeed Franklin K. Lane. Mr. Payne is now chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

PAYNE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Shipping Board Chairman Selected as Lane's Successor in the Cabinet.

Washington.—John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board and formerly general counsel of the railroad administration, will become secretary of the interior March 1, succeeding Franklin K. Lane, whose resignation becomes effective on that date.

While White House officials declined confirmation, it was understood that former Senator John Franklin Shafroth of Colorado had been offered the place to be vacated by Mr. Payne.

Chairman Payne said that he would accept the appointment to the cabinet because it was the wish of the President, but "my heart is in the Shipping Board."

Mr. Payne said he would ask the President that he be permitted to stay on at the board for a few weeks to enable him to leave a comparatively clean slate for his successor by disposing of the immediate business before the board, including the sale of the former German passenger ships and the reorganization policy now being effected.

John Barton Payne was born at Pruntytown, Fauquier county, Va., sixty-four years ago. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old, and the following year was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was appointed a special judge of the Circuit Court of Tucker county, West Virginia, three years later, and in 1880 was elected mayor of Kingwood, W. Va. He moved to Chicago after one year as mayor, and he was known in that city as one of the ablest lawyers of Chicago.

In 1893 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a judge of the Superior Court of Cook county, where he served for five years. In 1902 he became a member of the law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw.

During the war Judge Payne was general counsel to the United States Shipping Board, and later Secretary McAdoo requested him to act as general counsel to the railroad administration. He acted in both capacities for some time.

William Phillips Slated for Envoy to The Hague.

Washington.—President Wilson is understood to have decided on the appointment of William Phillips, assistant secretary of state, as minister to the Netherlands.

Secretary Phillips, who is a native of Massachusetts, entered the diplomatic service 15 years ago. When the Democratic administration came into power, in 1913, Mr. Phillips, although a Republican in politics, was asked to accept the office of third assistant secretary of state, owing to experience in diplomatic matters.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—Admiral Kolchak, was executed by his own troops to prevent his rescue by White troops moving in the direction of Irkutsk for that purpose, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Herald. The Moscow Soviet sent a wireless message asking his captors to spare his life, but the appeal was too late.

LONDON.—Decision to take up the exchange situation was reached at a meeting of the council of the League of Nations. The council decided to call an international financial conference.

PARIS.—France put the clock ahead one hour. The new daylight saving is expected to reduce national expenditures at least 60,000,000 francs (normally $12,000,000). It is calculated France will save 500,000 tons of coal in six months and 50 per cent of electricity and 5 per cent of gas.

TROY, N. Y.—Prof. Scott Nearing, Socialist, was refused permission to speak here.

HOUSTON SEES NO DANGER OF CRASH

Absorption Here of High Grade Foreign Securities Furnishes Credit for Reconstruction.

HOW EUROPE AIDED U. S.

Last of Floating Loan Retired—Treasury in Strong Position, but Secretary Warns against Extravagance by Congress.

Washington.—Confidence that Europe's monetary problems will be settled satisfactorily was exressed by Secretary Houston in a review of the international financial situation.

This country is constantly furnishing Europe capital with which to reconstruct the economic life of nations there, said Mr. Houston, explaining that advances are being made in the same way that Europe aided this country in time of depression in the past—not by government loans so much as by indirect methods, such as private loans, sale of surplus army equipment and the absorption of high grade investment securities offered in markets here by European holders. The secretary estimated that Europe had received approximately $4,000,000,000 from this country since the armistice was signed.

The position of the United States Treasury was said by the secretary to be very strong, the redeeming of the last issue of "loan" certificates of indebtedness, about $60,000,000, leaving no outstanding floating loan in the sense of short term certificates requiring to be refunded at maturity. Tax certificates outstanding amount to $2,935,949,500, all of which will be paid by forthcoming income and profits taxes.

Altogether, Secretary Houston declined to agree with the pessimistic view of some public men, who forecast a financial crash, and asserted that while there were many difficulties still to be overcome, there was nothing in the situation to be regarded as extremely grave.

The rapid reduction of government expenditure and realization of the surplus stocks accumulated for war purposes have been important factors in making possible the reduction of the floating debt and the gross debt of the government in the last five months, he said.

The position of the treasury at present and the future of the market for the outstanding issues of Liberty bonds and Victory notes are very bright. The whole color of the picture would, of course, be changed if Congress should embark upon new expendtiures on a large scale.

In that connection it is interesting to observe that the depression in high grade investment securities in this country at the present time is, to a very important extent, the result of heavy selling of such securities in our markets from foreign sources. This, as Secretary Glass said in his annual report, is one of the processes which is stimulated by the very position of the exchanges which it tends to correct. By absorbing these high grade investment securities the American people are furnishing capital to Europe at a time of Europe's need and are giving this help in just the way that Europe helped America in the period of America's growth and of her own monetary troubles.

In the days of the infancy of the Republic, in the days of our Civil War and of the period of reconstruction after the Civil War, of the monetary panics which we suffered at frequent intervals until the establishment of our Federal Reserve System, America suffered greatly for lack of capital and credit and because of her depreciated currency, and later her inelastic currency. In those days Europe came to America's aid, not by government loans, not with any comprehensive plan, but by the investment of private capital upon attractive terms in American enterprises.

I am confident that the solution of Europe's problems will be found by the wisdom and courage of European statesmen in facing the monetary difficulties imposed upon them by the great war and by the enlightened, sympathetic and friendly co-operation of the business men and workmen of America and Europe.

NEW FORESTRY FIGHT STARTS.

Association Urges People to Insist on $200,000 Appropriation.

Washington.—Calling upon the people and the newspapers in the 24 states affected, the American Forestry Association asked them to urge the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to restore the appropriation figures for forest fire protection as first fixed by the department of agriculture. The figure was $200,000, but the house committee cut the amount to $75,000.

WILSON'S DECISION FIXED.

Proposal to the Unions Based on "Justice to All."

Washington.—President Wilson proposed at the White House to a committee representing the railroad workers a plan for the disposition of their demands for wage increases, "based on justice to all interests and unalterable" and involving consideration of the cost of living as well as labor conditions. It was apparent that the committee had been deeply impressed by the conference.

BARONESS DE CARTIER.

Wife of Belgian Minister to the United States.

Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne is the wife of the Belgian minister to the United States. Baroness de Cartier was before her marriage Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

DECIDE TO DELAY ALL ARMY BONUSES

Majority Leaders in Congress to Await Better Economic Conditions.

Washington.—Republican leaders of the senate and house in conference virtually determined to insist on the postponement for one or two years or until the present large government expenditures can be reduced of all legislation providing for the granting of bonuses or other aid to service men. It is expected similar action will be taken on the question of universal military training because of the present need for economy.

The attitude of the Republicans is not one of hostility toward the proposition, it was emphasized, but the unanimous belief that the state of governmental finances absolutely prohibits any legislation along this line at present.

Reports that the American Legion's representatives are planning to press their demands for a soldier bonus and the approval of universal military training were partly responsible for the action. Likewise there are many members of both parties who have been urging this legislation, as shown by the number of bills introduced.

The position of the Republican leaders will be presented to the legion representatives, and because of the present financial situation confidence is expressed on both sides of the Capitol that the service men will agree to the postponement, inasmuch as a virtual pledge will be given to grant the aid in the form of a cash or bond bonus or loans to buy farms and homes when the treasury is in position to stand the appropriation necessary.

At the conference the congressional leaders emphasized that all danger of another popular loan has not passed. Unless expenditures can be kept very closely within revenues no other course except a loan is seen. The largest reductions, as Mr. Mondell has stated, will be in the army and navy appropriation bills.

All these facts will be presented to the legion representatives. The least expenditure contemplated by any of the soldier aid propositions is $2,000,000,000, while the highest is $18,000,000,000. The service men probably will propose that Congress give them long term bonds, thus not necessitating any immediate drain on the treasury other than annual interest. The suggestion will be made, it is understood, that a $50 bond be given each man, thus requiring a bond authorization of $2,000,000,000, the annual interest requirement for which would be more than $80,000,000.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The Republicans informally proposed a compromise reservation to Article X that retained the principle of the Lodge reservation. Senator Hitchcock, however, declared that the proposed substitute was unacceptable, and immediately opened a fight to force the Republicans to take an interpretative reservation on Article X.

Court proceedings, senate resolutions and official statements by Judge John Barton Payne, before the Senate Committee on Commerce and to the press, and a letter from Judge Payne to the President, figured in the development incident to the effort of William Randolph Hearst to prevent the sale of the former German passenger ships as agreed upon.

The House Ways and Means Committee indicated its opposition to the plan of the Treasury Department to allow an extension of the time of payments of interest on allied loans without requiring compound interest.

FIUME QUESTION IS REOPENED

Wilson Objects to Change Without Consulting America

HIS NOTE NOT AN ULTIMATUM

America Will Not Withdraw From All Participation In Treaty Arrangements If Proposed Compromise Is Insisted Upon.

Washington.—Decided objection to recognition of a settlement of the Adriatic question on lines repugnant to those agreed upon in the Treaty of Versailles and not reconcilable with the principles embodied in the fourteen points of President Wilson was expressed by the United States in the recent note to the Allied governments.

The note was not a threat to withdraw from participation in European affairs, it was said officially at the White House, but said that this country could not be a party to the disposition of Fiume as agreed upon by the Allied premiers without consulting the United States and consequently would not concern itself with the questions involved, including the policing of the Adriatic, if the settlement were enforced on the government of Jugo-Slavia.

The next step of the Washington government waits on the reply of the Allied premiers to the American note. The interesting suggestion was made in official quarters that the United States might cease its European relief work which the Allies have been anxious this country should continue, to keep down unrest if a modification of the peace treaty were put into effect which the United States would regard as contrary to the principle of self determination.

The facts which influenced the Department of State in framing the new American note were as follows:

December 9 last, at a meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris a settlement of the Adriatic question was agreed upon, which to become effective required acceptance by both the Italian and the Jugo-Slav governments. The basis of this, in brief, was the creation of a buffer state of Fiume and adjacent territory, and America, as represented by Under Secretary Polk, was a party to the arrangement.

After the withdrawal from Europe of the American Peace Commissioners and while the Adriatic issue was still a subject of discussion between the principal, a meeting was held in London of the Entente premiers, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Nitti, and an entirely new plan was drawn up without participation by America and forwarded in the shape of an ultimatum of the Jugo-Slav government. The basis of this was the recognition of Italy's title to much of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and Dalmatia, and there were other substantial additions to Italian claims which did not agree in principle with the original understanding.

The latest American note was in the nature of a protest against this method of procedure. It was not an ultimatum or a threat, but pointed out that if persisted in this would leave the United States in the position of being expected to ratify a treaty which confirmed boundary lines beyond readjustment which it already had declared to be wrong. And furthermore it was recalled that this latest move had been made by the premiers without consultation or advice from the Washington government, though this country would be bound to abide by the results should it ratify the treaty.

SNOW FALLS IN MEXICO CITY.

Streets Of Capital Covered For First Time In Years.

Mexico City.—It is possible on almost any day in the year to see snow banks from Mexico City, yet few of the natives here had ever touched it, until the other day, when there was quite a perceptible fall, the first in many years in the Valley of Mexico. The mountain peaks of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, clearly visible from the capital, are always snowclad, but they are some 60 miles away.

Barefooted or lightly shod natives stepped gingerly into the strange element and afterward spent most of the day huddled in their homes or in sheltering nooks and corners. The snow flurry was due to a sudden drop in temperature during a light rain.

PERSHING GRACES MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans.—With the arrival of General Pershing, the 1920 Mardi Gras carnival, the first since 1917, was formally opened.

General Pershing was given a reception at the City Hall, addressed gatherings of school children and war veterans and inspected the Jackson barracks. He will be the guest of honor at a banquet of the Association of Commerce.

The title "Duke of Victory" will be conferred upon General Pershing during the carnival of the "King of Misrule and Joy."