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A DRAGNET FOR WORLD NEWS

Flotsam and Jetsam of Live Interest Caught From the Wires and Boiled Down.

LATE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

Important Happenings in the Forty-eight States of the Union—Occurrences at the Capital—Latest Cable Condensations.

WASHINGTON.

In an effort to obtain ratifications of the peace treaty party lines were broken completely in the senate while that body was adopting two additional reservations to the pact.

By a vote of 254 to 86 the House refused to repeal the Volstead prohibition enforcement act.

A hot political row broke out in the House when the Republicans forced through a resolution authorizing investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the acts of Attorney General Palmer in connection with prices charged for Louisiana sugar.

Admiral William S. Benson, retired, was nominated by President Wilson to be a member of the Shipping Board.

President Wilson took an automobile ride of 15 miles. It was the first time since last October, when the President was stricken, that he has been seen by the general public. In the five months since then the President has been virtually a prisoner in the White House because of his illness.

In interpreting the Sherman anti-trust act the supreme court reversed federal court decrees which held that the statute did not prohibit re-sale price fixing unless there was intention to create a monopoly.

Consideration of the Greene resolution sponsored by Secretary of the Navy Daniels authorizing the use of naval radio stations for commercial and press messages was begun in Washington by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Joseph L. Ashbridge was nominated to be United States marshal for Montana.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Reduction of 15 per cent in the tariff on imported automobiles costing $2,000 or more was advocated by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at a meeting in New York.

A sensational rise of about 14 cents in sterling exchange to the basis of $3.50 to the pound, was accompanied by reports that Great Britain and France are shortly to begin shipments of gold to this country.

Shipping Board is reported ready to sell Hog Island shipyard, at Philadelphia, built during the war.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana raised prices of refined oil and gasoline 1 cent a gallon over all its territory.

Price of bread will be increased to 12 cents a loaf in New York because of an advance of $1 a day in the wages of bakers.

Spirits of turpentine made a new high record in the Savannah market when it was quoted at $2. The price touched $1.97. Recently the market developed renewed strength. The extraordinary advance is attributed to the depletion of supplies.

Argentine government ordered 25 locomotives in the United States.

Senator Fernald of Maine urged congressional investigation of the United States Grain Corporation.

Texas Company advanced the price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon in South Carolina to a minimum of 27½ cents and 30 cents maximum.

Boston and Maine railroad ordered 20 engines from the American Locomotive Company; Missouri, Kansas and Texas ordered 50 from the Lima Locomotive Corporation and the Union Pacific 30.

GENERAL.

Failure of the Shipping Board to secure bids for even a small proportion of the oil fuel needed for its ships during the year beginning April 1, brought the suggestion that President Wilson might be urged to invoke his war powers to meet the situation. Restoration of full federal control over the oil industry might be necessary, it was said.

Rent profiteering by landlords may be pleaded as a defense by tenants in dispossess proceedings under the provisions of a bill which Senator Kaplan of Manhattan introduced in the New York assembly.

Fifteen more defendants in the Newberry elections conspiracy case at Grand Rapids, were set free.

Final agreements between the railroads and the Railroad Administration as to the disposition and payment for the 100,000 freight cars and 1,930 locomotives which were bought by the government and allocated to the roads during Federal control, was reached.

Charles J. Willis, a civilian aviator, was drowned in the Potomac River at Washington after leaping from an army airplane with a parachute. Floyd Smith, inventor of the parachute, who also landed in the water was saved.

President Wilson is becoming impatient at the restrictions placed on his recreation, and, following his automobile ride, has discussed with Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, the possibility of playing golf in the near future.

An immediate billion dollar reduction in federal taxes was suggested in a statement issued in Washington by William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury. The present tax burden is too great, he said, and is "having an injurious effect on business."

During the month of January there was shipped from New York whisky and other alcoholic beverages sufficient to make 290,000,000 drinks.

Rev. Dr. William H. Freeman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, N. Y., is the clergyman who has volunteered to expose the "adroit and sinister methods employed by the Anti-Saloon League" in getting national and state lawmakers to support prohibition.

Seventy-seven influenza and 101 pneumonia cases were reported by the Board of Health in New York.

After a stormy debate the senate by a vote of 33 to 27 adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill.

Petitions will be filed at Springfield to place the name of Governor Edwards of New Jersey on the Illinois primary ballot as Democratic candidate for President.

Twenty-two of the twenty-eight towns in Rutland county, R. I., voted against prohibition.

Mary Pickford, motion picture star, was granted a divorce from Owen Moore at Minden, a small town near Carson City, Nev., on grounds of desertion.

SPORTING.

Mike O'Dowd, middleweight champion, has signed to meet Augie Rather of New York in a ten-round contest at St. Paul March 17.

The time limit for challenges for the Davis cup, the chief lawn tennis trophy of the world, has ended. Great Britain, the United States and South Africa will be the only competitors for the cup, which now is held by Australia.

Four veteran jockeys who have been under suspension by the Jockey Club will be seen in the saddle again this season. They are Tommy McTaggart, Frank Keogh, Joe Byrne and Lenius McAtee.

As a result of the poor bout that Kilbane put up against Valger the featherweight champion has lost several matches that would have netted him several thousands of dollars.

Eddie McGoorty, American light-heavyweight, was defeated in the thirteenth round of a bout held in the Holborn Staudium, London, by Frank Goddard, an English heavyweight boxer. McGoorty was so badly punished that the referee stopped the fight.

Jimmy Wilde, the British flyweight champion, met a tartar in Patsy Wallace in the wind-up at the National Athletic Club in the best show that has been given in Philadelphia in a long time, and while he was entitled to the verdict when the final bell rang, he left the ring bleeding and tired and pretty well battered up and with a knockdown scored against him in the sixth session.

At Rochester, Stanislaus Zybszko, European wrestling champion, threw Jack Youska, Austrian champion, in 33 minutes, and Carl Le Belge, Belgian champion, in 16 minutes. He had agreed to throw both men in 90 minutes.

The announcement that Umpire Bill Byron had signed to officiate in the Pacific Coast League caused much surprise, as it had been understood that Byron had retired from the game to devote all his time to the plumbing business.

Zinn Beck, who was with the Yankees for a time during the 1918 campaign, has obtained his release from Vernon of the Pacific Coast League and will manage the Columbia (S. C.) team of the South Atlantic League.

Barney Dreyfuss comes to the front with the announcement that no unsigned player will be allowed in the camp of the Pirates at Hot Springs. Some of the other owners decided this spring to do away with this rule.

FOREIGN.

American orders amounting to $50,000,000 have been booked by the Potash Syndicate. Deliveries will be extended over a number of years.

The French government will make determined opposition to any revision of the treaty of Versailles that would modify her claims on Germany.

Field Marshal Haig was received at Buckingham Palace by King George. He relinquished his post as commander in chief of the army.

There has been no intention, and there is none now, of American naval participation in the Dardanelles, according to announcement in London. The normal American force in Turkish waters comprises six destroyers and the Galveston and Scorpion.

Mrs. Pothuis Smit, a Socialist, will be the first woman member of the upper house of the Dutch parliament.

The Federation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce decided to organize a great trade excursion to the United States and to open as soon as possible an international exposition for foreign goods in the City of Mexico.

All Germans who believe their names to be on the list of men whose extradition is demanded by the allies are called upon to make known their places of residence or whereabouts. The German attorney general issued a proclamation to this effect.

SENATE IN TANGLE ON RESERVATIONS

Bi-Partisan Changes on Shantung and Treaty Agents Voted at Stormy Session.

REPUBLICAN LINEUP BREAKS.

Shantung Compromise Measure Adopted, Omitting Reference to China and Japan—Republican Leader Says the Meaning Remains.

Washington.—Two more peace treaty reservations were adopted by the senate after their original terms as framed by Republican leaders last November had been modified to conform to agreements of the recent bi-partisan compromise conference.

One of them, withholding assent from the Shantung settlement, was changed on motion of the Republican leaders themselves and by practically unanimous vote. Consideration of the other, however, providing that American representatives in the League of Nations be chosen by congressional action, raised a bitter controversy, which in the end broke down for the first time since early November the solid Republican line-up behind the Republican reservation program.

The language finally substituted for the Republican draft of the league representation reservation was written by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, and by him was laid before the bi-partisan conference.

It was offered in the senate by the Republican leader, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was objected to by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the administration leader, was withdrawn, reoffered by Senator Walsh, accepted by the senate over the Republican leader's opposition, and then finally adopted with the Republicans voting solidly for it, and with Senator Walsh and 13 other Democrats opposing it.

The maneuvering brought out many sharp contradictions as to what transpired behind the closed doors of the bi-partisan conference, and prompted Senator Lodge to declare that hereafter he would have nothing to do with the compromise agreements tentatively reached while the negotiations were in progress. His declaration immediately drew fire from the mild reservation Republicans, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, a member of that group, asserting that he never would be bound by his leader's decision. It was the mild reservationists who, a few minutes later, made possible adoption of the Walsh reservation.

The unexpected flare-up over a reservation generally regarded as of minor consequence came when negotiations for a compromise on the crucial question of Article X again had reached a state of earnest activity. Prominent senators of the two political parties, understood to be working with the knowledge of the party leaders, brought their consultations to a point where the advice of President Wilson was sought indirectly during the day as to certain proposed changes in the Republican Article X reservation.

The modification of the Shantung reservation, so as to eliminate reference to Japan and China by name, was agreed to by the senate with little debate, and by a majority of 69 to 2, and the reservation was readopted 48 to 21 with 10 Democrats voting for it. Last November the vote had been 53 to 41, only five Democrats being counted in the majority.

On adoption of Senator Walsh's change in the league presentation reservation, eight Republicans voted with the Democrats in the affirmative and the result was a majority of 37 to 32. The vote on final adoption of the revised reservation was 55 to 14, all of the opposition coming from Democrats, while 17 Democrats voted for adoption.

Making its first change in the Republican reservations to the treaty which were adopted last November, the senate voted, on motion of Senator Lodge, to strike from the Shantung reservation all direct reference to Japan and China. The change, worked out in the recent bi-partisan conference, had the approval of Democratic leaders, and was accepted, 69 to 2. Senators Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Sutherland, Republican, West Virginia, voting against the amendment.

"BANISH SULTAN," WILSON EDICT

He Is as Firm for Removal From Constantinople as Upon Fiume Problem.

Washington.—President Wilson will oppose permitting the Sultan of Turkey to remain in Constantinople as vigorously as he is opposing the Franco-English solution of the Fiume problem. If the American government has any part in the Turkish settlement its plenipotentiary will use all of his influence against the proposal that the Sultan be allowed to reign in splendor on the soil of Europe.

SLOGAN IS "PRODUCTION."

United States Chamber of Commerce Plans Talks at Convention.

Washington.—"Production, production; increased production," will be the slogan of the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City in April. The plan is to make this the keynote. Representatives of agriculture, labor and other elements not ordinarily identified with the organization will be asked to address the gathering on the subject of greater production.

MISS AVEZZANO.

Daughter of Italian Ambassador to United States.

Miss Yolanda Avezzano, the young daughter of the Italian ambassador to the United States and Baroness Avezzano, is a recent arrival in the younger diplomatic set of Washington. She is eighteen and both beautiful and talented.

3 KILLED AS FLIER RUNS PAST SIGNAL

Heavy Express Train Crashes at High Speed Into Local Near Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Keeping up full speed of 50 miles an hour with a danger signal set "dead stop" against him, Engineer William Sell crashed his heavy steel-coached "Philadelphia Flier" into a Jersey Central local train at the crossing at Elizabethport Junction, near here. Sell and two other enginemen were killed and eight other persons were seriously injured.

The Dead.

Broadley, J. J., of Dunellen, N. J., fireman of the Newark local.

Hahn, Herman, of Dunellen, N. J., engineer of the Newark local.

Sells, William H., of Hampton Junction, N. J., engineer of the Philadelphia express.

The Injured.

Cox, James, of Red Bank, N. J.

Green, Cornelius, negro, 134 Fisher avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., fractured leg and internal injuries; serious.

Henwood, Donald, of 733 Kensington avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Halboy, William, of 607 Eleventh avenue, Belmar, N. J.

Murray, William, of Newark, N. J.

Schwartz, Russell W., of 326 North Ninth street, Allentown, Pa., fireman of the Philadelphia express; fractured leg and internal injuries; condition critical.

With the testimony of scores of witnesses that the signal was set against the speeding express while the local was crossing the main line, none of the officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was able to explain how the engineer could have failed to see the signal with a quarter of a mile of straight track ahead of him. His fireman, the only other man who might be able to explain why Sells ran his train full speed to disaster, is in a critical condition in the Elizabeth General Hospital. No railroad man or other witness among hundreds who saw the accident has denied that the danger signal was set.

A statement issued by the officials of the railroad said that "the cause of the wreck was a disregard of a positive stop signal," and then told of the long years of service of Sells. An examination will be made by physicians to determine whether the hand that held the throttle already was lifeless when the danger signal was set to stop.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—The date for moving the Irish bill in the house of commons has been tentatively set for March 22. The uncertain character of this date is to some extent due to the necessity of awaiting developments following Sir Edward Carson's trip to Ulster.

NEW YORK.—Approximately $12, 000,000 worth of securities have been stolen from brokerage houses in this and other cities in the last year, according to figures received by Assistant Attorney Dooling.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark. — Both chambers unanimously adopted a proposal to join the League of Nations.

NEW YORK.—William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, challenged Governor Smith to a joint debate on the prohibition question.

LONDON.—Allied Supreme Council has decided to allow Germany to launch an international loan, because it is recognized that Germany ruined would mean a weak and dangerous spot in Europe.

LONDON.—Turkey is stripped of virtually all her territory in Europe, but retains sacred places by the treaty now being completed by the conference of foreign ministers and ambassadors.

BRITAIN FAVORS GERMAN LOAN

Lloyd George Says Germany Must Be Given Chance to Get on Feet.

FRANCE OPPOSED TO PLAN.

Big Loan Would Take Precedence Over War Claims—Turkish Treaty Nears Completion—Economic Report on Prices Delayed.

London.—Once more the deliberations of the Supreme Council have reached a critical phase. Premier Lloyd George, voicing the demand of the British people, has taken the stand that the rehabilitation of Europe is impossible unless Germany is given the opportunity to get to her feet. To do this, he contends that it is absolutely necessary that Germany be permitted without delay to float a big loan in European neutral countries, South America and the United States, the security for this loan to have precedence over, and be protected against, reparations claims.

This plan has had the approval of high American financial interests.

This is the far-reaching issue now facing the Supreme Council, which has been devoting its chief attention to Europe's economic crisis.

In dispatches it was indicated that the momentous question of revision of certain clauses of the Versailles treaty had been reached in these discussions. As was to be expected, France is strongly opposing the British position, which, however, is understood to have the support of Premier Nitti.

Premier Lloyd George's supporters are sanguine of success in the question of the German loan, for they point out that a Germany which is able to work is far more able to pay reparations to France than a Germany prostrate.

The Turkish treaty is rapidly nearing completion, with a settlement, in principle at least, of the naval section and some boundary clauses, at an early date. It was learned that Turkey will not be allowed to have any navy except a few revenue cutters. Territorially, it was indicated, she would be left with little ground outside Constantinople and Anatolia.

The question of the Turkish army will be considered with allied military experts attending the conference. The council's commission on Turkish finances began work with a consideration of the apportionment of the Turkish debt among the countries being carved from the old empire. The commission will also report on allied reparation claims against Turkey and Turkish repayment of the cost of armies of occupation.

The allied premiers' economic section of the council considered a draft of the committee's lengthy financial report on high prices, but final adoption has been delayed until several clauses have been redrafted. It is expected that the report will be ready for publication soon.

If the present speedy progress continues, the allied premiers hope to conclude settlement of the main principles of the Turkish settlement and the economic conferences by the end of the week.

PRISON HEAD EXONERATED.

Washington.—Charges of immorality and lax discipline among the inmates of the Portsmouth, N. H., naval prison were held to be without foundation in the report of the special board of investigation made public by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, a member of the board.

The board's report upheld the administration of Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, declaring that the allegations made against his administration were based on "hearsay evidence and unreliable witnesses."

The practice of using prisoners as prison guards, put into effect during Commander Osborne's administration, is justified by a record of only eight escapes in two years, the board declared, adding that this record carries its own denial of representations that "the prisoners constitute a menace to the safety of the surrounding community."

CARDINAL WARNS AGAIN.

Dry Law Blamed for General Unrest by Gibbons in Interview.

Baltimore, Md.—Repeating his warning that the dry laws are a menace in that they are causing unrest in the country and pointing out that the license system should be destroyed in handling the saloons, Cardinal Gibbons, now in New Orleans visiting his brother, is quoted in a dispatch received here as saying that prohibition should be more liberal and that no compromise should be made.

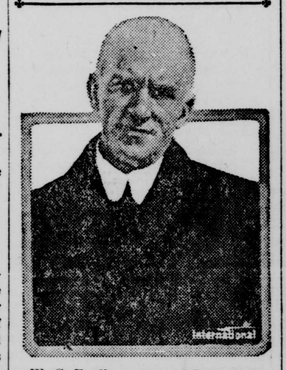
"SPIRITS MIGHT GET IT."

Colored Millionairess Signs Deed of Trust to Protect Estate.

Muskogee, Okla.—A millionairess for three hours, Sarah Rector of Muskogee, the richest negro girl in the United States, signed a deed of trust turning her million and a half dollar estate from oil leases over to the care of her guardian. The negro girl came into the money when she reached the age of eighteen. "The spirits might get it," she declared, as she voluntarily executed the deed of trust.

W. C. FAULKNER.

Promoting Better Understanding Between England and U. S.



W. C. Faulkner, one of Lord Northcliffe's aids, who is here to promote better understanding between the English and American people through the medium of motion pictures.

WILSON TAKES FIRST OUTING SINCE ILLNESS

With Mrs. Wilson President Goes on Jaunt About Capital—First Outing in Five Months.

Washington.—President Wilson demonstrated to Washington that he is rapidly recovering from the illness that has confined him to the White House for almost six months. For the first time since he was hurried to the capital and ordered to bed, "a very sick man," he left the White House grounds and took an automobile trip through the city.

The President's reappearance in public had been expected ever since he returned to the direction of the executive duties by forcing Secretary Lansing to resign, wrote the Adriatic notes and made several important executive appointments.

But when Washington saw the familiar White House automobile with the President inside, showing the effects of his illness, the city was taken by surprise at the suddenness of his appearance. Few people recognized the executive, but those who did waved cheery greetings to him and were warmly greeted in return.

From the glimpse the people received of the President as the White House car moved hurriedly through the streets he appeared to have aged greatly since he returned ill from his western trip last September. His hair is white and his face shows the marks of illness.

Great secrecy was observed at the White House regarding the trip. At 11 o'clock a. m. the inclosed car of the White House and a car for secret service men were brought to the rear entrance of the executive mansion.

The President walked to the automobile with the aid of his cane and with Rear Admiral Grayson at his arm. Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson helped him into the machine, and then, followed by a car full of secret service men, the President rode through the park along the Speedway and then up Pennsylvania avenue, through the Capitol grounds and back to the White House.

When the President arrived at the Capitol, Senator Borah of Idaho, leader of the "irreconcilable" opponents of the treaty the President is fighting to have ratified, was standing at the curbing. Senator Borah recognized the President and waved his hand. The President smiled broadly and waved in return to his leading opponent in the treaty fight.

Dr. Grayson said the President had been much benefited by his ride, and that an examination of his blood pressure on his return showed it to be quite normal.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

A vote on prohibition in the house can be obtained at least once a year and probably more often by reason of the precedent established by Frederick H. Gillett, speaker, in ruling as in order a proposed amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The decision was regarded as a victory for the wets.

The house refused to repeal the Volstead prohibition enforcement law. The vote against the repeal—254 to 85—was the usual prohibition majority, showing that eight months of drought has failed to shake the control of the drys.

Under the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League, the prohibition forces of the United States are preparing to fight "nullification" or "modification" tooth and nail at the 1920 elections. The drys intend to commit the Republican and Democratic parties at their respective national conventions to keep hands off both the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead enforcement act.

Proceedings were started by the state of New Jersey in the United States Supreme Court to have the constitutional prohibition amendment declared null and void.

BAN ON ARTICLE 10 RESERVATION

Wilson Will Pocket Treaty if Lodge Proposal is Added

SAYS ARTICLE 10 IS VITAL

Stand Delights Irreconcilables—Administration Senators Expected To Refuse To Yield Further.

Washington.—Definite, final notice that he will pocket the peace treaty if it comes before him with the Lodge reservation attached was served on the Senate by President Wilson.

In a letter to Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, minority leader, the President brands practically every reservation in the Lodge program as a nullification of the covenant.

"Either we should enter the League fearlessly," his letter declares, "accepting the responsibility of not fearing the role of leadership which we now enjoy, contributing our efforts toward establishing a just and permanent peace, or we should retire as gracefully as possible from the great concert of powers by which the world was saved. For my own part, I am not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from the things which it has suffered."

The effect of the President's letter, written with all his old-time force and hitting power, assures defeat of the treaty, according to the opinion generally expressed in Senate quarters. Administration Senators, who for several days have been showing a disposition to weaken, now for the most part will stand firm against the Lodge program, it is believed. Their votes, added to those of the "irreconcilables," will be sufficient to prevent the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification.

The President shows clearly and unmistakably that he stands precisely where he stood when the matter of reservations was first proposed. The maximum he would consent to would be "interpretations"—reservations that would simply state well-recognized facts as to the constitutional limitations which surround every treaty negotiated by this Government, although even these he would regard as works of supererogation.

So far as Article 10 is concerned, he still looks upon it as the cornerstone of the whole document of the League of Nations.

ARMY CAMPAIGN FALLS DOWN.

Only Small Per Cent. Of Goal Set For Recruits Secured.

Washington.—The nation-wide special recruiting campaign for 84,082 recruits, which started January 19, has fallen down badly. Up to February 27, when the latest complete reports were compared, only 10,327 or 12.3 per cent. of the total number desired had enlisted in the army.

The enlistments since February 27 have not shown any considerable increase and it is obvious that when the special campaign ends March 31, the army will have secured only a fraction of the number of men set as its goal.

Up to February 27, New York City had enlisted 722, or 9.2 per cent. of its quota of 7,838. Newark, N. J., is at the bottom of a long list of cities made public today, having accounted for 101, or 5.8 per cent. of its quota of 1,733. El Paso, Texas, reported the largest percentage of recruits. The quota for the El Paso recruiting district is 990, and on February 27, a total of 238 men, or 24 per cent. had enlisted.

AGAIN URGES PAPER CUT.

Steenerson Writes Publishers Asking 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

Washington.—Chairman Steenerson, of the House Postoffice Committee, has written newspaper publishers calling attention to the committee's request that they reduce consumption of newsprint paper 10 per cent. because of the acute paper shortage.

The publishers are requested to furnish information as to the amount of paper consumed by them in the four months ending March 1, 1920, and for the same period the year before and are reminded that the committee has before it various bills to restrict the size of publications because of the paper shortage.

GERMANS COMING TO U. S.

Immigrants Arrive Despite Peace Has Not Been Declared.

New York.—Despite the fact that peace has not been concluded between the United States and Germany, appreciable sprinklings of Germans are appearing among the immigrants passing through Ellis Island, according to a statement issued by Byron H. Uhl, acting commissioner at the station.

As long as these Germans get passports from American consular agents in German ports. Mr. Uhl said, the immigrants need only to meet the ordinary requirements of inspection here, as these passports contain a tacit permit from the State Department.