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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.

Senator Lodge yielded to the mild reservation Republicans and to the pressure of outside interests which want the peace treaty ratified by offering a compromise of his original reservation on Article X.

Admiral Sims continued his testimony before the Senate Naval Investigating Committee, declaring that American naval co-operation with the Allies in 1917 was very small.

Bodies of about 50,000 Americans will be brought home, while 25,000 will be left in French graves, Secretary Baker informed the Senate Military Committee.

Democratic revolters claim between 25 and 28 Democratic members.

Government operations in the shipping business resulted in a net profit of $166,493,990 up to last June 20, Chairman Payne told the Senate Merchant Marine Committee.

Senators Wadsworth, Sutherland and Ball have notified Senator Lodge that they will vote against ratification if any change is made in the Article X reservation adopted last November. Other Republicans have joined them in opposing any modification in the principle of the Lodge reservation.

Without a record vote the house refused to amend the army reorganization bill so as to make General Pershing the permanent chief of staff. In doing so it approved the section permitting the secretary of war to make the selection.

Government operations in the shipping business resulted in a net profit of $166,493,990 up to last June 20, Chairman Payne told the Senate Merchant Marine Committee. This revenue does not include unpaid balances due from other government departments.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Increased appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were urged before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee by a committee of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Plans are now being made for the sale of 20,000,000 pounds of beef, purchased for the A. E. F. in France, to the public at less than wholesale cost.

Lumber at Pacific coast mills declined $5 a thousand as a result of the prohibition on shipments excepting in American owned cars.

The Coal Commission, ignoring President Wilson's earnest request that its decision be unanimous, has split, turned in a majority and a minority report and dissolved. The majority report, granting 25 per cent increase, has been filed with the President.

Members of the National Petroleum Congress in Chicago foresee uncomfortable scarcity "unless conservation of oil and means and methods to secure increased production are not observed," and, in any event, they expect gasoline to sell 6 to 9 cents higher.

Surplus production of eggs this spring must be placed in cold storage at lower prices than a year ago, dealers of the east and other parts of the country declared at the convention of the Missouri Egg and Poultry Shippers' Association in Kansas City.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper estimated that the stock dividend decision would cost the government $500,000,000. This means that the government must either cut down its expenses or the amount must be raised in some other way, either through a loan or taxes.

GENERAL.

Safe-blowers opened two safes on the seventh and eighth floors of the Weightman building, Philadelphia, and stole $410,000 worth of bonds, of which $118,000 are negotiable.

William H. Fissell, the Newark contractor, who built Camp Merritt, declared that Captains Murchison and Graiger and Lieutenant Palmadge controlled thirty-two war contracts.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey applied to the New York Stock Exchange for permission to list $98,338,300 of its common shares, as well as a like amount of 7 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred stock.

The allied governments will receive no further loans from the American government.

Joseph Williams of El Paso, an American citizen and an employee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, held for ransom by Villa, was freed.

The West Virginia legislature ratified the federal suffrage amendment. Final action on the amendment was taken by the senate in adopting the ratification resolution of the House of Delegates by a vote of 15 to 14.

Quicksilver is selling at $89 a flask in New York.

The cheapest money in the world is that issued by General Yudenitch. It consists of chocolate wrappers.

The house, Washington, approved the section of the army reorganization bill which gives relative military rank to army nurses.

White House opinions believe the difference existing among members of the Coal Commission on awards to the miners is not so great that it cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by the President.

Return of more than 350 officers of the regular army on staff duty in Washington to their pre-war rank is provided for in orders issued.

Uncle Sam says the Turk must leave Europe. The United States is ready to take strong ground to that end and to help in accomplishing it. As soon as the opportunity arrives the American position will be announced. In a nutshell it will be to the above mentioned effect.

Ten persons are known to be dead, another is reported dead, two are missing and eight injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the valley of Turkey creek, in Missouri, near Branson and Hollister, in Taney county. Seven of the dead are minor children of Ran and William Box, brothers, living at Melva, a town five miles south of Branson.

Unable "to make both ends meet" on their present pay, officers are resigning and enlisted men deserting from the army and navy "in droves," the senate, Washington, was told by James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Military Committee, and Senator Miles F. Poindexter of Washington. They complained of the refusal of the house to agree to a conference on the bill recently passed by both houses providing for increased pay for the service men.

SPORTING.

Jimmy Wilde, flyweight champion of the world, in the Coliseum A. C., Toledo, defeated Frankie Mason, challenger for the title, in an interesting twelve round contest. Although Mason made a strong fight against the champion, the superior skill of the Briton gave him the victory on points. Wilde weighed 106¼ pounds and Mason 106½ pounds.

Norman Ross, the American swimmer, established a world's record for 500 meters, swimming the distance in 5 minutes 44 2-5 seconds. He also swam 100 yards in 60 seconds, equaling the New Zealand record.

Billy Roche, the old-time referee, who is managing Gene Tunney, the New York heavyweight, believes that his man is sure to cut a big figure in ring affairs in the next year or so.

The heavyweight situation on the tight little isle of Britain now is sadder than ever. The traditions of Jem Mace, Mendoza, Broughton, Jackson and Figg remain, but there is nothing with which to back up this tradition and create a new history of England's heavyweight division.

According to news just received the Belgians are jubilant over the discovery of a new long distance runner. He is A. Bertrand. In the Olympic cross-country run of five miles recently held in Paris, from a string of 1,285 starters, the Flemish man came home a winner. He left behind him the best men in Belgium and France. Bertrand's time for the five miles was 28 minutes 45 seconds.

President Arthur J. Shean of the Springfield Eastern League Baseball Club has signed John Flynn of Providence as playing manager for next season. Flynn managed the Springfield club in 1916, the Lawrence club in 1917, the New London champions in 1918 and Waterbury in 1919.

Freidrich Wilhelm, former German Crown Prince, is now a "pretty good scrapper," according to W. La Croix, Dutch lightweight, who has been instructing the Prince for months.

An interesting feature of the Walker boxing bill for New York is a clause providing that all bouts shall be contested under the rules of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control. The weights under these rules are the same as the European scale.

FOREIGN.

The Entente military mission which went recently to Bremen on official business and was attacked by a crowd when leaving the barracks after preliminary negotiations with the German officers there was obliged ultimately to leave the city without having accomplished the purposes of its visit.

Thirty thousand anti-Red troops arrived at Verkhine-Udinsk after cutting their way through the Bolsheviki forces in Siberia.

In a note despatched to London Germany tells the Allied Supreme Council she cannot consider the Allies' reservation giving them the right to alter sentences which may be imposed upon German "war guilty."

In order to promote American commercial relations generally and assist managing agents of its steamers in handling foreign business the United States Shipping Board established a special department in London.

"No revolution" is the message issued by British organized labor through its leaders at the meeting of the trade union congress in London.

Blame for the troubles that are being experienced in settling the Turkish problem was laid at the door of the United States by Earl Curzon, British foreign secretary, in explaining the peace conference's negotiations.

An assembly of 29 Mesopotamian notables now sitting in Damascus probably will proclaim Mesopotamia a state and form a joint government with Syria under the regency of Zeid, a brother of Prince Feisal of the Hedjaz.

U. S. JURY FINDS HUGE COAL PLOT

Indictment Charges 125 Miners and Operators With Conspiracy Against Consumers.

MANY WARRANTS ARE ISSUED.

True Bills Returned Following Long Investigation in Central Competitive Field—Agreement to Restrict Prices, Accusation.

Indianapolis.—An indictment charging conspiracy in violation of the Lever fuel control act and the federal criminal code, naming 125 coal operators and miners as defendants, was returned by a special federal grand jury, which has been investigating the coal industry since December 17, 1919. More than half of the defendants are operators, it is said.

Bond was fixed by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson at $10,000 in some of the cases and at $5,000 in others. The defendants will be arraigned May 4. Names of those indicted will not be made public until they are arrested.

It is understood many of the violations charged have no connection with the strike of bituminous miners, but occurred prior to the signing of the armistice.

The indictment, which has 18 counts, charges in general that miners and operators conspired to enhance the price of necessaries by restricting distribution, limiting manufacture and by other means, and by conspiring to commit offenses against the United States as designed in the criminal code. The penalty on conviction is a fine not exceeding $10,000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

While no names were made public, it was learned that almost all those facing charges are active in the central competitive field, which embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The grand jury was instructed to go fully into all reports of violations of the Lever law without regard to the place of origin of the reports.

It is not expected that any arrests will be made immediately, as two or three days will be required to prepare the papers for serving.

The investigation was in charge of Dan W. Simms of Lafayette, Ind., special assistant United States attorney general appointed to enforce the injunction order of the court against officials of the United Mine Workers of America at the time of the coal strike, and L. Ert Slack, former United States attorney.

It was said the grand jury examined 300 persons, including Dr. H. A. Garfield, former federal fuel administrator; Cyrus Garnsey, assistant to Dr. Garfield, and many coal operators and mine union officials.

Judge Anderson's determination to call the grand jury was based largely on the alleged facts disclosed in an information filed with the court in connection with the coal strike.

In this information it was set forth at great length that the officials of the miners' union had violated the injunction issued by the court, and that there were indications that a conspiracy to violate the Lever act might be traced far beyond the officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the mine workers themselves.

The information set out the alleged acts of the defendants and others, showing that the injunction had not only been disobeyed, but that the Lever act had been, and was then being, "grossly, openly and defiantly violated."

Judge Anderson instructed the jury to inquire into all those matters, and also to investigate fully the "defiant attitude" toward the laws of the country as indicated by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America after they were enjoined and were mandated to cancel the strike order.

"In form only the order to cancel was complied with," the court said.

Ambassador Davis Dines With King.

London.—The American ambassador and Mrs. John W. Davis dined with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. There were 46 guests.

18,279 SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Statistics Show Conditions Everywhere Growing Worse.

New York.—Reports received from School districts throughout the United States by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, show that 18,279 schools are closed because of a lack of teachers and that 41,900 schools are taught by teachers "below standard."

The teacher shortage is still "a very grave problem," the report of the bureau states.

FIRST DRY LAW KILLING.

Trapped by Revenue Officers, Chauffeur Dies While Resisting.

New York.—The first killing due to attempted enforcement of the prohibition law came when Henry Carlton, a chauffeur, was shot and instantly killed by a federal enforcement officer attempting to arrest the chauffeur in an East Side flat. The enforcement agent, described as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Stewart McMullin, was placed under arrest, charged technically with homicide.

RALPH A. HAYES.

Active in the Matter of Return of Our Soldier Dead.

Ralph A. Hayes of Cleveland, O., recently appointed assistant to Secretary of War Baker, who has gone abroad to co-operate with the American graves registration service in Europe in the matter of returning to American soil the United States soldiers who died in France, and to make preliminary inspection for the accommodation of bodies in French burial places of those whose nearest of kin permit their interment permanently in France.

NATION LOSES HALF A BILLION IN TAXES

Roper Says Stock Dividend Decision Means This—Revenue Must Be Raised Other Ways.

Washington.—Refunding of taxes paid on stock dividends, which the Supreme Court has held are not taxable as income, may mean a loss, including taxes on 1920 earnings, of nearly $500,000,000. This rough estimate was made by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue. The amount cannot be accurately computed, Mr. Roper said.

It was estimated by Mr. Roper that $35,000,000 would have to be returned for 1917 and a like sum for 1918. The loss in unpaid stock dividend taxes for 1919 is estimated at $100,000,000 and it is estimated this would have mounted to $300,000,000 for the year 1920, returns for which would not have been due until 1921.

In making refunds, the Internal Revenue Bureau will exercise care in ascertaining full details as to subsequent sale of stock dividends. When profits are made from such sales the profits constitute taxable ncome.

With some 4,000,000 dividend returns on the bureau's files it will take months to make an accurate estimate of the effect of the decision.

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee were all agreed that the Supreme Court decision will impose on them the task of finding revenues to make good the losses which the Treasury will incur.

One immediate effect of the decision will be a tendency on the part of the house leaders to lay still greater emphasis on their program of economy. This is interpreted as meaning that such measures as the Wadsworth bill, increasing the pay of the army and navy, and the numerous bonus bills in behalf of discharged soldiers are destined to encounter stronger opposition than has been accorded them.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Dispatches from London and Paris announcing that the Supreme Council has decided to take drastic action at Constantinople to prevent the killing of Christians by the Turks.

PHILADELPHIA. — Bandits blew two safes in the Weightman building, in Chestnut street, and escaped with bonds and securities valued at $420,000, of which about $120,000 worth are negotiable.

BELFAST.—Constable Scully was shot and killed at Glenmire, County Cork. He was the twenty-sixth policeman murdered since January 21.

PARIS.—Admission by Soviet leaders that their industrial program has resulted in chaos was made at a conference held in Russia.

BEIRUT, SYRIA.—The Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria to be an independent state. Prince Feisal was proclaimed king. There were fireworks and Beirut celebrated its independence.

DUBLIN.—A number of additional outrages are reported to have taken place in various parts of Ireland. Police Sergeant Nazer was shot dead and Constable Doyle was wounded at Rathkeale.

SEE DISASTER IN SERVICE BONUS

13 of 25 House Committee Members Are Opposed to Action at This Time.

COMPROMISE IS OFFERED.

Proposal Made to Extend Payments—N. Y. Bank Clerk Against Expenditures—Enactment Would Cause Calamity.

Washington.—A preliminary poll of the Ways and Means Committee of the house showed that thirteen of the twenty-five members are against the enactment at this time of any financial legislation of the large expenditure that would be needed. The assertions of treasury officials that the raising of this revenue, whether by the issuance of additional government bonds or increased taxation, would threaten financial disaster swung several committee members against the soldier bonus propositions as well as many other members of the house.

Of the thirteen members of the committee against the bonus program, eight are Democrats, including al but two of the minority representation on the committee, while five are Republicans. Several of the other ten Republicans are undecided, while probably not more than five of the committee members still are pressing for more imediate action on soldier aid.

As a result of the opposition against the measure advocates of soldier aid are now striving to force through a compromise which would extend the expenditures necesary to carry out the program over several years. Such a plan was suggested by Representative Nolan (Cal.), one of the labor leaders of the house. He declared that a cash bonus ought to be given the ex-service men, but that payments shoul spread over a period of five years, with expenditures small for the next year or two, so as not to throw an immediate burden on the treasury. Mr. Nolan claimed the necessary revenue could be raised by a 1 per cent tax on gross rates.

G. M. Rushmore, a New York city bank clerk, surprised the committee by stating he was an ex-service man working for $100 a month, but did not want a bonus. Mr. Rushmore enlisted as a private, but became a sergeant during the Chateau-Thierry offiensive. "I am opposed to a bonus because of the financial difficulties which would accrue to the government," he said. "I believe it would do more harm than good, because it would just boost the cost of living another notch and it is far too high now.

"I have talked to many service men and I do not believe the majority of the men want a bonus under present conditions, because they feel it will make a lot of trouble for the government."

REJECTS BIG NAVY PLAN.

Thirty-eight Ships Asked by Daniels Are Refused.

Washington.—The 1921 naval appropriation bill will carry appropriations aggregating between $405,000,000 and $410,000,000, according to reductions made by the subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee framing the bill.

This is a cut of about $165,000,000 in the revised estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels. The original requests of the heads of the various bureaus in the navy department totaled $700,000,000.

Of the amount to be recommended in the bill, about $72,000,000 will be for continuation of construction on the 1916 building program. Because of this large expenditure and in view of the Republican drive for economy all along the line, members of the committee explain they do not feel justified in authorizing any new construction.

Secretary Daniels had recommended a new construction program embracing 38 ships, which he said were necessary to "round out" the fleet. These ships were: Ten light cruisers, six mine laying light cruisers, ten flotilla leaders, six fleet submarines, four airplane carriers, one destroyer tender and one submarine tender.

INDIANS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Council of Six Nations Spurns Canadian Franchise.

Brantford, Ont.—Votes for Indians were spurned by the Council of Six Nations, representing tribes which occupy a large reservation near here. The council decided to protest to the Dominion government against compulsory enfranchisement. The Six Nations, the protest sets forth, owe no allegiance to Canada, because by treaty they are "allies of the British crown."

DIE OF STRANGE ILLNESS.

Physicians Believe Bad Canned Salmon Poisoned Prisoners.

Albany, N. Y.—Two prisoners are dead and 30 others mysteriously stricken blind or partly blind at Dannemora prison from a cause that a week of investigation by Prison Superintendent Charles F. Rattigan has failed to reveal definitely. Wood alcohol was first thought to be responsible, but Superintendent Rattigan and doctors from the State Board of Health now blame spoiled canned salmon.

PRESTON MOODY.

Junior Corn Champion of the State of Indiana.

Preston Moody, thirteen-year-old boy of Fremont, Ind., declared by Purdue University, the junior corn champion of his state. He grew 147.3 bushels of corn on one acre of ground, establishing a new record in Indiana corn production.

REPUBLICAN PLANS FOR THE CONVENTION

Its Officers Will Not Be Selected Until May 10—Seats for 13,187 in Chicago Coliseum.

Chicago.—Officers of the Republican National Convention, including the temporary secretary, who will sound the keynote of the 1920 campaign, will be selected at a meeting of the convention committee here May 10. A. T. Hert of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, made this announcement after a meeting at which plans for the convention were laid, the seating arrangements approved and the apportionment of seats and convention attaches settled.

The Chicago Coliseum will be remodeled to seat 13,187 delegates and spectators, approximately 1,100 more than were accommodated at the convention four years ago.

After providing for the 984 delegates, the alternates and convention attaches, the remainder of the seats will be divided among the State Committees on the basis of representation on the floor.

More than 50 party leaders held informal conferences to discuss the campaign and possible platform planks. The liquor question and the possibility that one or both of the major parties might take a stand for some modification of the present dry law was the most absorbing topic of corridor gossip.

The committee of representative men and women appointed some time ago by Chairman Hays to consider platform planks was still at work and will report to the convention committee.

SUFFRAGE ALREADY WON, SAYS JOYOUS MRS. CATT.

New York.—"Suffrage is won. The words are simple, but they thrill as few words do or can.

"People who have followed the course of equal suffrage from the outside with indifference or small understanding of what has been at stake," said Mrs. Catt, "will have no comprehension of the real message to women. To us it means that the nation is won, that the 70-year struggle is over, that the women of America are enfranchised women."

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The French government has officially communicated to the United States its "displeasure" at President Wilson's reference to France as a militaristic nation. The reference was made in the President's recent letter to Senator Hitchcock bearing upon the treaty situation in the senate.

Senator Lodge, yielding to the mild reservation Republicans and to the pressure of outside interests who want the peace treaty ratified, offered in the senate a compromise of his original reservation on Article 10. The new reservation differs only in wording.

A number of senators are absent, and one reason for delaying the vote on Article X is to give them opportunity to return.

Arranging senate pairs for the final vote is difficult, because treaty ratification requires a two-thirds vote, and it is necessary to pair each opponent of ratification with two supporters.

Senator Simmons has taken up the Simmons-Watson compromise draft where Senator Watson dropped it and is devoting all his energies and organizing capacities to lining up the Democrats for it.

PAN-GERMAN COUP ENDS QUICKLY

Agreement Between New and Old Governments

ELECTION IN TWO MONTHS

Kapp Renounces Formation Of New Cabinet But Insists Experts Shall Be Called Into Power.

Berlin.—In fighting at Dortmund, Westphalia, several persons were killed or wounded. The big smelting works there are completely idle.

It is stated that a soviet government has been proclaimed in Bochum and Essen. Frankfort-on-the-Main is reported to be in the hands of the workers. Workmen have stormed the railway station at Hannover.

Berlin.—The counter-revolution in Germany appears to have reached the end of the road. There is a strong probability that shortly one government will be in control and that President Ebert will come back to Berlin with his Ministers.

A basis of agreement between the government set up by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, as chancellor, and the government of President Ebert is enunciated in a declaration issued by the present Berlin Government. Announcement is made that negotiations, with a settlement in view, have been opened between the two governments at the instance of President Ebert and his associates. There is, however, no direct confirmation of this from Ebert, who is understood to be at Stuttgart.

Briefly, Chancellor Kapp is agreeable to the continuance in office of the present Imperial President—who is Friedrich Ebert. Kapp renounces the formation of a new Ministry and places the direction of affairs in the hands of the Under-Secretaries of State.

The agreement, as set forth by Chancellor Kapp, provides for a Cabinet which shall include "professional ministers" or experts; elections within two months for members of the Reichstag and the Prussian National Assembly and subsequently an election for "Imperial President" by the people—until which time Ebert shall hold the reins of power.

One significant clause in the proclamation says:

"The new and old governments shall issue a joint declaration that, under present conditions, a general strike is a crime against the German people."

Herein lies the explanation of the proposed settlement, for the general strike, as often before, has proved an effective weapon. Germany already has felt its sinister effect, for the strike in Berlin and many of the other principal cities of the country immediately cut off supplies, means of transportation, light and heat.

KNOXVILLE LEADS IN GROWTH.

Tennessee City Doubles Population In Decade, Census Shows.

Washington. — Population statistics for 1920 issued by the Census Bureau included:

Lancaster, Pa., 53,150, an increase of 5,923, or 12.5 per cent. over 1910.

Knoxville, Tenn., 77,818, an increase of 41,472, or 114.1 per cent.

The great increase in the population of Knoxville, the largest of any city for which figures have been announced, was so surprising to census bureau officials that an investigation was made. Annexation of additional territory by the city and the industrial expansion was found to be largely responsible for doubling the city's population.

LIMBURGER DEMAND STRONG.

Consumption Of Odoriferous Cheese Doubles Despite Prohibition.

Washington. — Despite prohibition, the country's consumption of limburger cheese has nearly doubled in the last year, Government figures show. The figures for production and storage of other dairy products show little change since March, 1918, according to a Department of Agriculture report.

ALL EGYPT SEEKS FREEDOM.

Nationalists Endeavoring To Get O. K. On Recent Proclamation.

London.—The Egyptian Nationalists are endeavoring to convene meetings of the provincial councils throughout the country to obtain endorsement of the recent resolutions adopted by 52 members of the Legislative Assembly proclaiming the independence of Egypt and the Sudan.

ROUMANIAN CABINET OUT.

General Averesco Asked To Form New Ministry.

Bucharest, Roumania.—The Cabinet of Alexander Vaidat-Voevod, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned. The King has asked General Fofoza Averesco, Minister of the Interior in the outgoing Cabinet, to form a new Ministry.