St. Mary's Enterprise.

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

LEONARDTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920.

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 50.

Dept of Health
16 W Saratoga

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 senate postal tube amendment as well as provisions for the appointment of a commission to investigate mail transportation in New York and other cities remain to be agreed upon.

Senator Owen sent a letter to Labor, saying that his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President is in the hands of the Oklahoma delegates. Up to this time not more than $4,000 or $5,000 had been expended, he said. Labor, a magazine printed by the Plumb Plan League, recently called on all presidential candidates to reveal the names of the contributors to their campaign funds.

Herbert Hoover will not be acceptable as a candidate in the eyes of the Republican Congressional Committee, according to Chairman Foss of Ohio.

The house passed the bill authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to make graduated rediscount rates as a means of curbing speculation after two hours of debate.

A joint resolution declaring peace with Germany was introduced in the house. Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee presented the measure with the unanimous approval of the Republican members.

Married men can neither enlist nor re-enlist in the army unless they can prove that they are able to support their families without government aid, the war department rules.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

A bill authorizing the navy department to reimburse contractors and subcontractors for losses incurred on war [illegible] in the house [illegible] of Illinois.

[illegible] providing for the [illegible] statistics on [illegible] Census Bureau [illegible] tative Kreider [illegible] the House Com- [illegible] Mr. Kreider said [illegible] adequate figures were available [illegible] stocks of hides shoe manufacturers would be able to judge whether they were being charged exorbitant prices.

How to save interest on $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a day is puzzling Chicago bankers. With New York's banks closing an hour earlier, the danger is that the Chicago exchange will not clear on the day it arrives and will have to remain idle and interestless another day. A similar situation obtains between the Chicago and New York stock brokers.

Owing to change of time in New York, Chicago banks will probably open at 8 a. m. this summer instead of 9 o'clock, unless the city adopts daylight saving.

Soft coal operators announce President Wilson's decision to grant an increase in wages to miners means the price of coal at the mines will advance 65 cents to $1.25 a ton.

The New York Stock Exchange for the first time in its history suspended dealings in a listed security. Because of a corner existing in the shares of the Stutz Motor Company the Board of Governors adopted a resolution forbidding its members from taking part in any transaction involving either the sale or purchase of Stutz stock for their own account or the account of customers.

GENERAL.

Department of Justice flying squad opened offices in New York in the Federal building. A squad of 50 men may be engaged.

The navy's new 1,200-ton 35-knot destroyer, now fitting out at Philadelphia, will sail about May 1 for an extended cruise to the Asiatic station, spending about six months in Europe, en route.

The first flat declaration from Herbert Hoover that he might under certain circumstances accept a presidential nomination was contained in a telegram sent by Mr. Hoover to the Hoover Republican Club of California.

Mayor Hylan's bus lines were characterized as a menace to the public in a legal decision handed down by Justice Cropsey of the Brooklyn supreme court, granting the application of the Brooklyn City Railway Company for an injunction to restrain New York city from operating its bus lines in competition with the company.

The American Steamship Wytheville reached Norfolk, Va., from New York with one member of her crew dead and three others seriously ill as a result of drinking liquor containing wood alcohol. The men said they bought the concoction from "bootleggers."

Britain has begun to confer Imperial honors upon stenographers and telephone operators for performing distinguished services during the war.

Bulgaria has sent to Italy a proposal of friendship. Representatives of the two nations are discussing a proposed treaty of commercial alliance.

While listing of eight more states in which central Hoover organizations had been got under way, came announcement that the Hoover Republican Committee of Greater New York was to be increased from 100 to 150 at once.

Five Socialist assemblymen, elected last fall from Greater New York districts, were expelled from the house, Albany, by overwhelming votes. The five ouster resolutions were passed in exactly twenty-three minutes.

The five ousted Socialist assemblymen of New York will appeal immediately to the state supreme court, and, if necessary, will carry their case to the United States supreme court, S. John Block, associate counsel, said.

Mississippi lower house rejected the federal equal suffrage amendment by a vote of 94 to 24. The senate had adopted the resolution several days before.

Eleven of the twelve housing bills designed to end profiteering and check soaring rents in New York city were passed at Albany by the assembly and rushed to Governor Smith, who was waiting on the second floor of the capitol in the executive offices and immediately signed the measures.

SPORTING.

Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe, received the greatest ovation ever tendered a visiting boxer from the crowd that saw the finals of the eastern department championship boxing tournament at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York. When the French ring idol was introduced the crowd that jammed the armory to the doors began a demonstration that lasted nearly ten minutes.

Desperately in need of pitchers, the Boston Braves recently purchased the release of "Bullet" Miller from the Pirates. It is understood that $2,500 changed hands, whereupon the Boston club learned that Miller had announced his retirement from baseball either because he wanted a larger salary or had grown weary of the game. The Boston club, therefore, will be compelled to offer extra inducements to Miller or lose the amount of the purchase money.

According to Major Anthony J. Biddle, who recently boxed two rounds with Georges Carpentier, the Frenchman is a marvelous boxer, with a style that is a cross between that of Packey McFarland and Frank Erne.

Frankie Conifrey, New York's fighting fireman, won a popular decision over Pal Moran of New Orleans in a 15 round bout in New Orleans. Only Moran's gameness and ability to take punishment saved him from being knocked out.

Huggins has a capable pitching staff in Mays, Quinn, Shawkey, Mogridge and Thormahlen. These boxmen landed the Yankees in third place last year, and yet Mays did not join the team until midsummer. Mays should be a big winner this year.

The Tigers opened their 1920 baseball season at Princeton, N. J., with one of the most thrilling battles ever staged at old Nassau. They played 15 innings with the University of Vermont and were compelled to accept defeat by a score of 1 to 0. From beginning to end it was a pitchers' duel.

Miller Huggins, manager of the New York Yankees, makes no effort to conceal the fact that the retirement of Baker and the injury of Fewster coming together are a hard blow to the prospects of his ball club.

Robert Le Grende, college pentathlon champion and winner of that title in the interallied games at Paris, broke a leg while training. He will not be able to compete in athletic events this season. Le Grende, whose home is in Lewiston, Me., is a sophomore at Georgetown University, Washington.

FOREIGN.

Two carloads of American Red Cross food supplies, valued at more than 2,000,000 Polish marks, arrived at Czestochova, Poland. Nineteen hospitals, orphanages and other charitable institutions here will share in the distribution of the stores.

Organization of a world-wide May 1 demonstration in the form of a general twenty-four hour strike will be udertaken by the Confederated Committee of Labor as the result of resolutions passed at its meeting in Paris.

Clemenceau has left Egypt and is on his way back to Paris. He will arrive home about April 25.

Bolshevik troops penetrated to Petrovsk, on the Caspian sea, and Red cavalry occupied the town.

Soviet army in South Russia claims to have taken 25,000 prisoners in recent operations against General Denikin's forces.

American liner Philadelphia whose departure had been held up because of fire aboard ship at Southampton, left for New York. She is bringing a consignment of £2,000,000 in gold.

A lockout was put into force against nearly 100,000 men in Rome industries who for several days have been going to the shops and remaining there eight hours, but performing no work. When they went to the shops they found the buildings occupied by soldiers and were unable to gain admittance. The employers decided that they would not permit their men to enter the factories unless they were willing to work.

SOCIALISTS PUT OUT BY BIG VOTE

Ousted Assemblymen Say They Will Run for Election Again.

BILLS TO OUTLAW PARTY.

Bar Socialist Ballots Until They Stand For Americanism—Vote to Expel Three Assemblymen Was 116 to 28—Other Two 104 to 40.

Albany, N. Y.—The state assembly cast out from its membership the five Socialist assemblymen from New York, who stand convicted of disloyalty as members of a traitorous party. The votes on ousting were: Louis Waldman, 115 to 28; August Claessens and Charles Solomon, 116 to 28, and Samuel Orr and Samuel De Witt, 104 to 40.

Speaker Sweet and his associates then took up the question of how to keep the radicals out of the legislature. Hardly had the vote been officially recorded when work was begun on the preparation of bills that will carry out the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee to outlaw the Socialist party. These measures will declare that the Socialist party's constitution is in conflict with the Constitution of the state and that the party must come within the law or suffer denial of position in this state.

One measure will declare, it is understood, that any party whose membership includes aliens, minors and dues paying members cannot function under the Constitution of New York.

Another will prescribe that loyalty to the state transcends loyalty to a party functioning under state charter and that the oath of office cannot be made subservient to the pledge given to dues paying members of a party; also it will forbid industrial action, recognized by Socialism as one of its powerful weapons.

Further, it is expected that New York will take the lead in demanding a new loyalty pledge from Socialists in this country, as an aftermath of the war, by insisting that the party renounce all allegiance to the Internationale of Moscow, the recognized fountain head of world Bolshevism.

It will require that the party openly announce that it has abandoned its insidious propaganda against the government and definitely commit itself to the principle of accomplishing any reforms it seeks solely through political action.

At the conclusion of 22 hours of sensational proceedings the ballots on unseating the five Socialists were cast at 10 o'clock in the morning while the weary assemblymen lolled deep in their chairs. The big vote stunned the Socialists, who had hoped almost to the last minute that they might be heard in their own defense. Nothing dramatic or imposing marked the significant moment in political history.

The Socialists were expelled individually because in the belief of the house they were unfit "to have and to hold their seats." The majority report recommending expulsion asked also that the Socialist party be outlawed in this state. There was nothing in the vote dealing with the treatment of the party as an entity, although Orr and De Witt were unseated solely because of their loyalty to Socialism.

Only Waldman of the accused five was present when the vote was cast. The others had remained until long after daylight, but interest in their own fate gave way finally to exhaustion.

Party lines went to pieces, as was expected. Eleven Republicans and seventeen Democrats voted against the unseating of Waldman, Claessens and Solomon. Twenty Republicans and as many Democrats voted against ousting Orr and De Witt. Miss Margaret L. Smith of New York voted to expel the five "as a matter of conscientious duty," and Miss Elizabeth Van R. Gillette of Schenectady favored their retention.

Twenty-seven ex-service men voted to expel all five; seven to reseat and four to oust three and reseat two.

BIG GUN WRECKS BRIDGE.

Extending Over a Flatcar, It Tears Away Eleven Iron Pillars.

Providence, R. I.—The muzzle of a 10-inch army gun projecting over a flatcar upon which it was being taken from the proving ground at Sea Girt, N. J., to the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal tore away eleven iron pillars supporting the Atwells avenue bridge over the New Haven Railroad here and practically wrecked the structure. The gun was one of eight on the way to Watertown.

HIGH PRICE SPREE ENDING.

Reckless Buying Almost Over, Federal Reserve Officials Think.

Washington.—Nation wide reports from Federal Reserve Bank officials disclose their opinion that the post-war era of "extravagance and reckless buying" is nearing an end. A "hesitation, if not an actual recession," of prices is noted, and the Federal Reserve board's statement summarizes its advices as indicating a generally more hopeful view of the country's business condition.

LIEUT. H. A. MILLER.

Holds Responsible Job in Republic of Haiti.

The promotion of Sergt. Harold A. ("Spot") Miller, U. S. M. C., to be a lieutenant in the gendarmerie of Hayti discloses that he holds the strangest job in the marine corps. For the last four years Miller has been personal bodyguard of President Antegunive of the Republic of Hayti and has become so influential in native governmental circles that he is known as the "vice president of Hayti."

WILSON TO RETURN TREATY TO SENATE

President Will Veto Peace Resolution if Passed by Congress. Battle Expected in Senate.

Washington.—Another tug of war over the Versailles peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant awaits the United States senate after the pending peace resolution is acted upon by Congress.

President Wilson will veto the resolution, if passed, it was learned on what should be adequate authority. More than that, he will probably return the peace treaty then, or within a very few days after the veto, to the senate. The positive statement was made that he would not send it back in advance of the action of Congress on the peace resolution.

His veto message will, it is believed, contain the first comment by the President on the treaty since it was sent to the White House from the senate. This would afford him an opportunity to emphasize to the country the futility of the present efforts of Republican Congressmen to set a precedent by declaring peace, and point out the unsettled world and domestic conditions due to the senate's failure to ratify the treaty.

The President's decision to veto the peace resolution is regarded as a "call" to what has been styled a Republican bluff, or effort to throw upon him the responsibility for continuing a state of war.

Acceptance of the resolution would be a positive menace to the country, in the opinion of the President and his friends. The Democrats think it would involve this country with the Allies, besides serving no good end in the matter of securing suitable guarantees from Germany. They point out that she might refuse to pay for the upkeep of American troops on the Rhine after the adoption of the resolution and that this country would have no way of collecting the money.

The political nature of the peace resolution was further emphasized when plans were made to permit of no amendments being offered on the floor of the house. A special rule to make the resolution in order and to limit debate to seven hours has been prepared and will be considered by the Rules Committee.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BERLIN.—President Wilson's Turkish note has aroused widespread interest here despite the domestic troubles. The Teuton tendency is to read it as proof of a sharp split over the Turkish question between Great Britain and France on one hand and between America and the Allies on the other hand.

WARSAW.—The Polish government has rejected a counter-proposal by the Russian Soviet government for an armistice along the entire battle front during the proposed peace negotiations between Poland and Soviet Russia.

BERLIN.—Twenty million marks being taken from this city to Essen have mysteriously disappeared.

ATLANTA, GA.—The name of President Wilson, which had been entered by petition in the Georgia Presidential preferential primary, has been withdrawn by action of a number of signers of the petition.

BERLIN.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung says the American proposals for helping Germany to gain her feet are vastly preferable to the Supreme Council's offer of an international loan. The American plan provides for granting foodstuffs and raw material credits.

RESOLUTION TO END STATE OF WAR

Avoids Declaring Peace With Germany So as to Meet Constitutional Objections.

PUT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Authorizes President to Declare an Economic Boycott Unless Germany Accepts Within 45 Days—Must Waive All Treaty Rights.

Washington.—Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed on the proposed resolution to declare the war with Germany at an end, and it was introduced in the house by Chairman Porter.

The resolution does not declare a state of peace, but that the state of war with Germany is at an end.

Text of the Resolution.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas, the President of the United States in the performance of his constitutional duty to give to Congress information of the state of the Union has advised Congress that the war with the imperial German government has ended;

"Resolved, by the senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the people of the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Section 2—That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war, or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of Congress, joint resolutions or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of the war, or of the present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war, or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determination of the date of the termination of the war, or of the present or existing emergency.

"Section 3—That, with a view to securing reciprocal trade with the German government and its nationals, and for this purpose, it is hereby provided that unless within 45 days from the date when this resolution becomes effective the German government shall duly notify the President of the United States that it has declared a termination of the war with the United States and that it waives and renounces on behalf of itself and its nationals any claim, demand, right or benefit against the United States, or its nationals, that it or they would not have the right to assert had he United States ratified the treaty of Versailles, the President of the United States shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to proclaim the fact that the German government has not given the notification hereinbefore mentioned and thereupon and until the President shall have proclaimed the receipt of such notification, commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany and the making of loans or credits, and the furnishing of financial assistance or supplies to the German government or the inhabitants of Germany, directly or indirectly, by the government or the inhabitants of the United States, shall, except with the license of the President, be prohibited.

"Section 4—That whoever shall willfully violate the foregoing prohibition, whenever the same shall be in force, shall upon conviction be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and the officer, director or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, concerned in such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"Section 5—That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a waiver by the United States of its rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages to which the United States has become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States by reason of its participation in the war or otherwise; and all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States are hereby ratified, confirmed and maintained."

NO DRYS NEED APPLY.

Baltimore Brokers Will Not Do Business With Prohibitionists.

Baltimore.—Marshall Winchester & Co., prominent bankers of this city, came out in an advertisement in which they solicit orders for stocks and bonds, "except from prohibitionists." Winchester was asked if he would explain or qualify his statement. He has been active in the fight against prohibition, but it is the first time he has taken the stand that he will not solicit the business of prohibitionists.

GROVER C. BERGDOLL.

Millionaire Draft Dodger Serving Five Year Term.

Bergdoll has been found guilty by a general court martial on the charge of desertion and sentenced to serve five years at hard labor at Governor's Island. General Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, reviewed the findings of the court. He designated Castle William, overlooking the upper New York bay, as the place in which sentence would be served. He has been entered in the records of Castle William as the first millionaire to occupy quarters in the brown stone structure since it was erected in 1811.

DELAWARE HOUSE REJECTS SUFFRAGE

Hopes of National Victory by Winning Thirty-sixth State Swept Away.

Dover, Del.—The ratification resolution to make Delaware the thirty-sixth and last State needed to write the woman suffrage amendment into the Constitution of the United States went down to defeat in the House of Representatives by a vote of 22 to 9, but before the result was announced three members changed their votes to place themselves in a parliamentary position to move for reconsideration and one member who was not down as voting asked to be recorded in the negative. This made the official vote 26 noes to 6 ayes. Eighteen affirmative votes were necessary to pass the resolution.

In a parliamentary sense, according to the rules of the Lesislature, the suffrage question is not dead for the special session, but legislative leaders generally conceded that affirmative action in both Houses is a foreign hope.

An identical ratification resolution is still in the Senate, where Suffragists claim a majority of one.

It was disclosed that the suffragists had fiteeen votes in line for the resolution if they could have mustered three more, but as they could not get the required pledges those conditionally for suffrage voted with the antis.

After the vote was announced there was great cheering among the men and women opponents of ratification. Anti-suffrage members were surrounded by enthusiastic women, who showered them with congratulations and red roses, while suffragists, wearing the yellow daffodil, walked sadly from the chamber, some of them in tears.

Governor Townsend said:

"I think suffrage is thoroughly beaten, and I am sorry, for some Republican representatives have brought a stain upon the integrity of the Republican Party."

Irish March on Capitol.

Washington.—Bearing banners urging freedom for Ireland a dozen women attempted a demonstration before Congress.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

A reduction of $705,660,000 in the national debt was accomplished during March, the treasury reported. The debt now stands at $24,698,000,000.

Legislation giving a bonus to each American soldier who served in the recent World War is unavoidable, according to leaders in both branches of Congress.

House conferees on the Post Office bill receded from their opposition to the senate amendment providing for a transcontinental experimental mail airplane service between New York and San Francisco. The appropriation was reduced to $1,250,000.

By a vote of 12 to 6 the House Foreign Affairs Committee reported with slight modification the resolution declaring war with Germany at an end. All the Democratic members present oopposed the resolution, except Representative Huddleston of Alabama, who voted "present."

The bi-partisan board which has been considering the $1,000,000,000 wage increase demanded by the railway employes reached a deadlock and abruptly broke off its sessions. The railway executives upon the board insisted that the matter must be passed on to the Labor Board.

R. R. CONTROL COST U. S. $900,478,756

Director Hines Asks Congress For $420,727,341

CLAIMS YET UNESTIMATED

Roads Owe Government $966,803,366 Advanced For Operating Expenses And Betterment.

Washington.—Congress was asked formally Monday to appropriate $420,727,341 to wind up the affairs of the Railroad Administration.

In requesting the fund, Walker D. Hines, Railroad Administrator, placed the loss resulting from the Government's experience in Federal control at $900,478,756. In addition the Government has $966,803,366 owing it by the roads, the money having been advanced for operating expenses and betterments. Ultimately this fund will be repaid.

Mr. Hines explained that no allowance had been made in his request to cover any claims the roads might have against the Government for maintenance of the lines, because the net amount for this purpose could not yet be estimated.

Before the carriers were returned to private operation last March 1 Congress appropriated $1,450,000,000 for the expenses of the Railroad Administration and the new request to liquidate its affairs would bring the total appropriations to $1,870,727,341.

The losses incurred by the Government included $677,513,152 for the operation of the so-called class one roads. Operation of smaller lines, sleeping and refrigerator cars and steamship lines caused a loss of $43,011,129, and inland waterways $2,449,739. The American Railway Express was operated at a loss of $38,111,742, while miscellaneous losses were listed as aggregated $125,438,014. In addition, the expenses of the central and regional organizations of the Railroad Administration were $13,954,980, and $3,445,222 will be required for its expenses from last March until next January.

Under the transportation act, $270,079,575 of the $966,803,363 due the Government by the roads will be funded for a period of 10 years. This was advanced for improvements. An additional $367,806,968, advanced for equipment purchases, will be payable in 15 annual installments. In addition, the Government sold $144,422,526 of one year notes of the carriers, $44,433,664 of long term notes, $35,221,199 of stocks, bonds or receivers' certificates, and $90,258,305 as "miscellaneous investments." The inland waterways owe the Government $14,581,126.

Mr. Hines' letter also showed that the Railroad Administration expended $765,821,450 for improvements on the roads, but of this amount he listed $495,741,875 as the "probable deductions" to be made under the Railroad bill for debts owed to the lines by the Government in the form of rent.

SOLDIER RELIEF.

Subcommittees To Consider Pending Measures.

Washington.—Five subcommittees were appointed Monday by the Ways and Means Committee to consider all pending soldier relief measures. Drafting of the final bill to be considered for report to the House by the full committee was left to a subcommittee composed of Chairman Fordney, Michigan; Representatives Green, Iowa, and Longworth, Ohio, Republicans, and Kitchin, North Carolina, and Henry T. Rainey, Illinois, Democrats. Methods of raising revenues to pay adjusted compensation to those not desiring other features of proposed measures also will be left to this committee.

The chairman of the other committees are Representative Hawley, Oregon, Land Settlement; Copley, New York, Homebuilding Aid; Young, North Dakota, Vocational Training, and Treadway, Massachusetts, Insurance and Miscellaneous Matters.

TWO PRESIDENTS MEET.

Ecuador And Colombia Celebrated When They Shook Hands.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—President Alfredo Baqueriza Moreno, of Ecuador, and President Marco Suarez, of Colombia, met Monday at the boundary between the two countries. While the national hymns of Ecuador and Colombia were played the two presidents shook hands. At the same time contingents of Ecuadorian and Colombian troops rendered military honors.

Fetes were held throughout both countries in celebration of the meeting of the two chief executives, which is characterized as sealing the historical friendship of Colombia and Ecuador.

Chinese millers make flours out of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, millet, potato, peanuts, peas, beans, lentils, pulse, rice, almonds and 50 other vegetable substances.