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BRIEF CHRONICLES BY LAND AND SEA

Ticks and Flashes Which Bulletin in Condensed Style the News of the World.

TIMELY HISTORY PARAGRAPHS

Events at Washington Which Loom Large as Crucial Happenings. Industrial Activities at Home and Abroad.

WASHINGTON.

By a vote of 242 to 150 the House of Representatives adopted the Republican peace resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and repealing all war legislation enacted since April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war.

Formal announcement was made in the senate of the adoption of the peace resolution by the House, after which it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senate proponents of the army reorganization bill predicted defeat of the compulsory universal military training provision. A substitute bill providing for four months' voluntary training for boys over 19 years will be introduced.

In view of the railroad strike at Chicago and other points, President Wilson's advisors urged him to send to the senate the nominations of nine members of the Railroad Labor Board.

Salt pork, or "salt horse," one of the disparaging names applied to it by sailors for generations, was abolished from the navy's bill of fare. Bacon and ham were substituted.

Four women arrested for picketing the British embassy entered pleas of not guilty before United States Commissioner Richardson and were admitted to $100 bail each.

Nominations of former Governor Hunt of Arizona to be American ambassador to Siam and Henry Morgenthau to be ambassador to Mexico are being delayed by the senate.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

The Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord arrived at New York from Bergen with a large consignment of clothing made in this country and exported to Norway during the war. It was said that the Norwegian importers, despite the demand for clothing in Norway, had taken advantage of the high cost of clothing in the United States to send back the consignments taken by them in 1913 and 1914.

Twenty-five hundred persons, including City Hall employees, city detectives and men in all walks of life, joined the "Overall Club" of Birmingham, Ala., in the fight to bring down the high cost of clothing.

A favorable report on the house bill permitting the importation duty free of newsprint paper, valued at 8 cents or less a pound, was made by the Senate Finance Committee.

Industrial division of the New York navy yard was ordered to begin repairing the liner Moccasin, which arrived at the yard. It will cost $1,000,000.

Of the $7,600,000 in gold on the Carmanian that arrived at New York, the Federal Reserve Bank will buy about $9,500,000.

Sentiment in favor of immediate resumption of trade relations with Russia without any formal recognition of its experimental form of government is rapidly crystallizing in the national capital.

An investigation of high prices of boots and shoes is to be made by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures under the authorization of a resolution adopted by the senate.

The bill designed to make it possible for private bankers to serve as directors of Edge law corporations met with opposition in the house.

GENERAL.

The railroad strike has become a clear cut fight between the old time conservative brotherhoods and the radical element.

A signed statement was issued in Cleveland by the chiefs of the four big transportation brotherhoods, saying the present strike of switchmen was originated for the purpose of destroying the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North American, and that the wage demand later was injected for the purpose of deceiving yardmen throughout the country and promoting the "one big union" idea.

Production of winter wheat this year was forecast at 483,617,000 bushels and rye 75,841,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture.

Fire destroyed airplanes, large supplies of lumber, an engine house building and unloading sheds at the army aviation repair depot north of Dallas. A loss of $1,000,000 is estimated.

A resolution calling for an investigation by a Senate Committee of the railroad strikes which have been called in various cities of the country in defiance of the orders of the railway brotherhood officials was introduced by Senator McCormick of Illinois.

James E. Foye, once John W. Gates' secretary, later a swindler whose operations attracted nationwide attention, was arrested in New York accused of stealing from the Hotel Biltmore safe deposit vaults jewels valued at $275,000.

Alexander Howat, president, and three other officials of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers of America, who recently defied the authority of the Kansas court of industrial relations, were sentenced to jail for contempt of court by Judge Curran. They were taken to the county jail at Girard and locked up, and will be imprisoned until such time as they express their willingness to appear and testify before the industrial court.

William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, anti-saloon league leader, who "gave an eye to make England dry," is coming back to the United States this month.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation shipped 661,165 barrels of oil out of Mexico last month, the biggest month in the history of the company.

President Wilson is expected to send his nominations to the senate for members of the Railroad Labor Board immediately in the hope that if the board can begin to function in the near future it will relieve the strike situation in Chicago and elsewhere.

New York will soon have the largest central labor body in the United States. Reports have been made to Samuel Gompers of referendum votes, the result of which means the consolidation of the Central Federated Union of Brooklyn, the Staten Island Trades and Labor Council and the Bronx Trades Assembly. The new amalgamated body will have a membership of more than 425,000.

SPORTING.

Any hope that the proposed championship bout between Jack Demsey and Georges Carpentier would be staged in America has been swept away by an official statement by Victor Breyer, spokesman for the French champion and his manager, declaring that Carpentier now is bound by an ironclad contract, signed on the day he sailed for this country, under the terms of which he is to box Dempsey, if at all, under the management of Charles B. Cochran in London.

Charley Le Doux, bantamweight champion of France, who recently knocked out Johnny Coulon in six rounds, will leave for the United States in a short time, and hopes to return to Paris with the World's championship dangling from his belt.

Captain Beromanet of the French army, piloting a Brequet airship from Paris, arrived at Madrid, a distance of 675 miles, in 7 hours.

Freddie Jacks, the British featherweight who insists he is the champion of England, despite the fact that Mike Honeyman holds the Lonsdale belt, has won his first battle in America. He defeated Toughey Murray at Milwaukee.

Eugene Brosseau, middleweight champion of Canada, received a violent surprise at Montreal when he was knocked out by Mike McTigue of New York in the fifth round of a bout scheduled for ten rounds. Brosseau was a topheavy favorite, as he had been winning consistently.

New Jersey senate passed a bill extending the prize fight limit from eight to twelve rounds. The bill will go to Governor Edwards at once.

The director of public safety in Philadelphia has had several boxing bouts stopped in which the men were ill matched, and there is a general movement for the betterment of the conditions prevailing as to contests.

Invitations were extended by the Cornell University Athletic Association to more than nine leading preparatory and high schools of the east and middle west to participate in the annual interscholastic meet to be held in Ithaca on May 8. The meets have been suspended for four years on account of war conditions.

FOREIGN.

Assertions that there was no intention to fire a machine gun into a crowd at Frankfort, and that the incident was really a mishap, are made by a French officer who witnessed it. Fear on the part of a French soldier that the crowd intended to rush the patrol in the street led to the tragedy.

Dr. von Mayer, the German Charge d'Affaires in Paris, has handed to Premier Millerand a note from the German government declaring that Germany will hold France responsible for the consequences of violent incidents in Frankford.

The French with miles of devastated regions reaching up almost to the gates of Paris, an intense coal shortage and ever present memories of 1870 and 1914 at hand, are concentrating on military protection against a recurrence of the German menace. Great Britain's cabinet is not displeased over Germany getting a stinging lesson.

In order to assert the principle of solidarity of the allies before Germany and as a token of friendship to France it was decided to inform the French government that the Belgian government is ready to associate itself with France and to send a detachment in connection with the measures for the occupation of the Ruhr region.

General Gonzales Obregon, Carranza's one time military chief and a candidate for the presidency, was acquitted by a military court at Mexico City of charges that he had been concerned in a conspiracy to overturn the Carranza government.

R. R. STRIKE FROM COAST TO COAST

Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna and Jersey Central Affected.

CHICAGO BLOCKADE A MENACE

Railroad Officials in Chicago Admit Situation Is Out of Their Hands in War Between Regular and Outlaw Unions.

New York.—The unauthorized strike of the railroad switchmen struck the East in its sweep across the country when switchmen in the Jersey City yards of the Erie and Lackawanna Railroad and in the Syracuse yards of the Lackawanna walked out. The strike now spreads from coast to coast, 500 men being out in Los Angeles.

The spread of the railroad strike through the country may be seen at a glance at the following figures of strikers, who voted to strike at various points:

Chicago	25,000
St. Louis	9,000
Detroit	1,500
Kansas City	1,400
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3,400
Buffalo	1,300
Toledo	350
Los Angeles	500
Centralia, Ill.	400
Champaign, Ill.	100
Kankakee, Ill.	300
Decatur, Ill.	50
Total	45,315

Word came from Montreal that 400,000 Canadian railway shop workers are demanding a revised scale of wages.

The situation at various places affected follows:

Chicago—Freight service reduced to about 30 to 50 per cent of normal; 35,000 packing house employees forced out of work by the shutdown.

Kansas City—Nine to thirteen roads entering the city affected.

Buffalo—Seven railroad yards tied up; an embargo in effect against all freight.

Los Angeles—Three transcontinental lines affected.

Toledo—All traffic expected to be at a standstill.

Gary—Strike spreading.

St. Louis, East St. Louis and Milwaukee—Men are holding meetings to consider organization of branches of the new "outlaw" unions.

East. St. Louis, Ill.—200 out; 5,000 in St. Louis vote to "resign" unless demands are granted.

Decatur, Ill.—107 on strike; vote to stay out until demands are granted.

Joliet, Ill.—50 on four roads strike; Chicago outer belt men refuse to join walkout.

Elmira, N. Y.—Yardmen of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central and Lehigh Valley ordered out.

Pittsburgh—2,000 Pennsylvania employees at Conway yards vote to strike if demands are not granted.

Memphis—Yardmen on all but two roads entering city vote to strike if demands are not granted.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Strike of 3,200 Pennsylvania shopmen believed settled; strike had no connection with switchmen's walkout.

Defying their union chiefs, and disregarding the convenience of many thousands of commuters, switchmen chose the start of the commuting rush hour to go on strike in the yards of the Erie and Lackawanna railroads.

Traffic was paralyzed at the Erie station in Jersey City and more than 15,000 commuters and other passengers were jammed in and about the station.

$39,735 PROFIT ON ONE HOG.

Iowan Pays $40,000 for Animal, a Record Price.

Villisca, Ia.—A thoroughbred Poland China hog which Williams Brothers, breeders, bought fifteen months ago for $265 was sold to W. H. Ellsworth of Goldfield, Ia., for $40,000.

This is declared to be the highest price ever paid for a hog.

SENATE UPSETS TRAINING PLANS

Amendment to Army Bill to Provide for Voluntary System.

Washington.—By a vote of 46 to 3 the provision of universal training was stricken from the army reorganization bill in the senate. The requirement of universal training was struck out and there was substituted a system under which the government undertakes to train for four months in any year those men who between the ages of 18 and 28 volunteer for training.

FOIL MEXICAN REVOLT PLOT.

Federal Officials Discover Plan to Violate American Neutrality.

El Paso, Tex.—Five persons were arrested in connection with what federal agents said was one of the most pretentious Mexican revolutionary plots ever conceived on the border. But for the arrest by military forces of a boy and a girl carrying messages to Francisco Villa, officers admit the plan for the seizure of Lower California might have developed into serious proportions.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS

Succeeds Roper as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

William Martin Williams, an Alabama lawyer, has been named to succeed Daniel C. Roper as commissioner of internal revenue. He has practiced law in New York and in 1917 was made solicitor of the department of agriculture. He held this position until his present appointment.

BRITAIN REFUSES TO BACK FRENCH MOVE

Will Not Send Troops to Aid in Occupation of the German Rhineland.

London.—Premier Lloyd George informed Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, that France cannot get England's support for her action against Germany.

The British cabinet met twice to consider the situation. This was followed by a semi-official statement that the governments of Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium did not identify themselves with the French advance into the German territory and the occupation of Frankfort and other German towns.

France is blamed for acting entirely upon her own initiative. Britain's view is that the social disorder in Germany must be dealt with by whatever government is in power in Germany and that the allies have nothing to do with it except in so far as the disorders affect the occupied zones.

Premier Lloyd George believes it would be "calamitous" for allied troops to get themselves into a position of having to maintain order in territory for which they are not responsible.

The British government doubts whether the Versailles treaty has been infringed in the present instance, but it will not tolerate the maintenance of a German army in the neutral zone once internal order has been restored.

The statement recites various expedients suggested for dealing with the Ruhr situation, among others the sending of allied officers with the German troops to supervise the German withdrawal.

Another alternative was that the decision should be left with the German government, with the stipulation that unless the status quo was sufficiently restored the allies themselves would occupy German points to enforce their demands.

France Backed by Belgium.

Brussels.—King Albert presided at a cabinet council at which it was decided, as a token of friendship to France and of solidarity of the allies before Germany, that Belgium be prepared to send a detachment into Ruhr region.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PARIS.—Instructions will be sent the British representative here not to attend the impending conference of ambassadors if France shows signs of intending to continue acting independently in German affairs.

PITTSBUBG, KAN. — Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas miners' organization by virtue of his office as president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, was sent to the Crawford county jail by Judge Andrew J. Curran for contempt of court for his refusal to appear before the new Court of Industrial Relations. Howat had been summoned as a witness.

LONDON. — Beginning midnight, April 20, throughout the succeeding two or three days, thousands of wireless operators in all parts of the globe will strain every nerve, especially their ears, in an endeavor to catch any message that Mars may be sending to this planet.

NEW YORK.—Inspector Dominick Henry, a close friend of Police Commissioner Enright and the commander of the most important inspection district in the city, was one of seven who were indicted by the March Grand Jury. Henry failed to close disreputable houses on the upper West Side.

FRENCH FIRE ON GERMAN CROWDS

Trouble Begins Over Rumor That Troops Were to Withdraw Upon Allied Pressure.

GUNS COMMAND ALL STREETS

General Degoutte Says the Soldiers Were Forced to Resort to Weapons for Their Own Defense—Berlin Order Incites Clash.

Frankfort.—Three men, three women and a boy were killed and several were wounded when colored French troops were forced to shoot into a crowd on Schillerplatz which was menacing the Imperial Hotel, the headquarters of the French force here.

A German reserve officer entered the lobby of the hotel at 4 o'clock p. m. and is alleged to have remarked that French officers beat him with riding crops.

Crowds massed outside and all day long pressed excitedly forward against the cordon of Moroccan troops, armed with automatic rifles and machine guns.

The French ordered the mob to stand back, and when they continued their menacing attitude they opened fire, which resulted in the killing of the seven persons.

Since then the atmosphere has been tense. Mobs are parading through the streets. French armored cars and tanks are patroling the principal thoroughfares and making rounds of the strong points, where groups of troops with machine guns are placed.

An unconfirmed report says that several of the soldiers who took part in the shooting were lynched. It is also rumored that two dead French soldiers were found in the Mainz river.

Burgomaster Voigt states that he requested the French to permit the issuance of a proclamation urging the people to be calm, but that the French refused.

General Demetz, in command of the French troops here, said that the Imperial Hotel affray was caused by anti-French propagandists inciting the crowd jeering and insulting the officers. A firm hand was necessary under the circumstances, he said. "We endeavored to fire in the air."

An order issued directs the French troops to shoot the populace if they resist the soldiers or show delay in obedience to orders.

The principal streets and squares of Frankfort were occupied by the German police trying to restrain the crowds.

In the downtown section squads of Moroccans with automatic rifles and light machine guns were posted outside the public buildings, forcing back the crowds with their rifle butts.

On Bahnhofplatz a motor car load of French troops was attempting to force a passage through a mass of jeering, hooting people. One French soldier tried to push back the crowd with his rifle butt, only to have the Germans shout back angrily. The soldiers then leveled their rifles in all directions and the crowd fell back and melted away.

In front of the railway stations tanks and machine guns from turrets command the streets, ready to sweep in any direction from the square.

On Schillerplatz, in front of the Imperial Hotel, machine gun position remained exactly where they were during the affray.

French Colonial officers are sitting in the square in front of the hotel with legs crossed and smoking cigarettes. They occupy little red chairs, commandeered from nearby cafes. Ten feet from them Moroccans and Algerians with baggy pants and helmets with fezes mount guard.

A hundred feet away stands a tank with an alert sergeant in the turret, manning a 37-millimeter gun ready to fire in any direction.

The trouble had its origin in a rumor which had spread about the city that as a result of pressure on the part of the allies the French troops had received orders to evacuate Frankfort. The feelings were heightened when students in automobiles harangued the crowds and excited them against the French troops.

General Degoutte was asked if he did not think Berlin would withdraw the troops from the Ruhr after the French occupation of Frankfort, and he replied: "Most certainly not."

Though the government pretends to believe the French troops will be withdrawn as soon as German military action in the Ruhr district is finished, there are many warning voices. Millerand, they insist, will ask other guarantees before French soldiers will leave Frankfort, Hanau and Darmstadt.

BELGIAN PACT WITH FRANCE.

Negotiations for Military Alliance Soon to Commence.

Brussels.—It is stated that once the question of the Luxemburg railways is settled between Belgium and France, negotiations will commence for the conclusion of a Franco-Belgian military alliance. The Soir says Belgium has not forgotten the slowness of British and American intervention "in the hour of peril," and that it is not intended to renew Belgium's costly experience of 1914.

LEON JOUHAUX

The "Samuel Gompers of France" Now in the U. S.

Portrait of Leon Jouhaux, who is called the Samuel Gompers of France. He was a delegate to the international labor conference which was held in Washington.

HOUSE ADOPTS PEACE PLAN BY 242 TO 150

Twenty-two Democrats Support Proposition—Two Republicans Are Against It.

Washington.—By a majority of 93 votes the house adopted and sent to the senate the joint resolution declaring peace with Germany and repealing, according to their respective terms, all of the laws giving special war powers to the President. It was the first time in history that the house has voted on a question of ending a war before the ratification of a treaty of peace.

The final vote, which came after almost twelve hours of spirited partisan attacks on the President, on the senate and on the peace treaty, was 242 to 150. Despite the appeals of their leaders 22 Democrats, 12 from New York, bolted the party leadership and voted for the resolution. Only two Republicans deserted their party.

Democrats voting for the resolution were: Ashbrook, Caldwell, Dooling, Cullen, Gallivan, Ganly, Goldfogle, Huddleston, McKinlry, McLane, Maher, O'Connell, O'Connor, Pell, Hamill, Olney, Sherwood, Sullivan, Tague, Carew, Evans (Nevada), Mead.

Republicans opposing it were: Fuller (Massachusetts) and Kelly (Michigan).

Before adopting the resolution, the house voted down a motion by Representative Flood of Virginia the ranking Democrat of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to send the resolution back to that committee with instructions to report ou a substitute repealing all war time acts.

On the Democratic substitutes offered as a motion to recommit, the only vote other than that on adoption of the resolution permitted under the rule, three Democrats lined up with the Republicans, while two Republicans joined the minority. The greater break in the Democratic ranks came on the final vote.

Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee claimed after the roll call that 20 more votes would carry the resolution over a Presidential veto. Democratic members, howe, said a vote on that question would see party alignment virtually intact.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Soon after making a spirited partisan speech in the house against the Republican resolution to declare peace, Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, framer of the war revenue laws and one of the Democratic house leaders, suffered a paralytic stroke.

The house broke into a bedlam when Representative Britten of Illinois exclaimed that "if that shameful, objectional, irritating and unconstitutional Volstead law is within the power of Congress to enact a resolution declaring peace certainly can be adopted."

After adopting by a vote of 214 to 155, the rule limiting debate on the joint resolution to declare war with Germany at an end, the house began consideration of the plan to force technical peace through Congressional action, a step without precedent in American history.

A tax of 100 per cent on political campaign contributions or expenditures exceeding $1,000 was proposed by Senator Thomas, Democrat.

Dr. Cary Grayson announced that President Wilson was in better health than at any time during his illness.

FRANCE COMES TO AGREEMENT

She Will Not Again Take Independent Action

DISCUSSED IN BRITISH HOUSE

To Withdraw Troops Soon—Invaders Will Be Recalled As Soon As Teutons Quit Ruhr Area.

London.—The near-crisis affecting the relations between France and England passed over Monday, when the controversy growing out of French occupation of the German Rhine cities was virtually closed with a complete and amicable understanding.

The situation was cleared away with the receipt of the second French note. While not admitting responsibility for any past actions, Premier Millerand promises that no independent action will be taken in the future.

The occupied German towns will be evacuated, the French Premier declares, just as soon as the Germans withdraw from the Ruhr.

Discussing the situation in the House of Commons Bonar Law declared that both Governments recognize the necessity of intimate, cordial agreement, and expressed the opinion that the approaching Allied conference would undoubtedly consolidate a complete understanding.

In the meantime Ambassador Derby, in Paris, presented England's rejoinder to the French note so satisfactorily received here, and reports from the French capital were that French officials also regarded the present incident as closed.

Foreign Minister Earl Curzon is handling the French correspondence in the absence of Lloyd George, and at the Foreign Office it was semi-officially pointed out that England's argument with France hinged entirely on the advisability of independent, rather than co-operative, action on the part of the Allies, rather than showing any sympathy for Germany.

With the passing of the French incident, the international scene is now shifted to San Remo, where the Allied Premiers will meet. It is expected that the Turkish, Austrian and Hungarian treaties will first be taken up, and that questions affecting Africa will be settled before adjournment.

One of the chief remaining items of interest with regard to the French occupation of the Rhine is whether the League of Nations Council will overlook France's violation of the covenant.

URGES RESERVE BOARD PROBE.

Sponsor Of Resolution Asks Committee For Action.

Washington.—Charging that 75 per cent. of the high cost of living was "due to the financing of speculators and hoarders by the Federal Reserve system," Representative King, of Illinois, a Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee, urged the House Rules Committee to report formally his resolution directing an investigation into the administration of the Federal Reserve act.

"FLU" KILLS FAMILY IN WEEK.

Hebron Man's Wife And Three Children Die Of Disease.

Hebron, Md.—Oscar Holloway is the only surviving member of his family of five. He, his wife and three children were stricken with influenza about 10 days ago. On Sunday morning Mrs. Holloway died; on Sunday night the oldest boy, Edward, 11 years old, died; on Tuesday, a girl, Estella, died; on Wednesday Holland, 8 years old, died.

GERMAN CARGO BOATS SOLD.

List Of Seized Freight Vessels Transferred By Government.

Washington.—All German cargo vessels taken over by the Government during the war have been disposed of to private interests, the weekly sales report of the Shipping Board, just made public shows. During the week ending April 10 the board sold 28 vessels for $21,751,065. Included among these ships were 11 of the former German merchant ships.

PULP SUPPLY SHORT.

Paper Manufacturers Having Difficulty In Getting Raw Material.

New York.—Delegates to the forty-third annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, which opened Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria, were told that paper manufacturers were experiencing difficulty in obtaining pulp and other raw materials and that the situation had been aggravated by recent freight embargoes.

ONLY 2 COAL CONTRACTS MADE.

Washington.—All except two of the bids received by the Shipping Board in February for bunker coal were rejected by the board because of the high prices quoted.