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ENOCH R. ABELL, Editor.
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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.

A resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary as a substitute for the house resolution declaring peace with Germany alone was reported to the senate by the Foreign Relations Committee. A strict party vote ordered the report, Republicans favoring and Democrats opposing. The resolution repeals the declarations of war against the two empires.

Commissioner Lobdell of the Farm Loan Board called the presidents of all farm loan banks to Washington for a conference to discuss the situation growing out of the action of the Supreme Court in ordering a rehearing of the suit to test the constitutionality of the farm loan act.

President Wilson failed to purchase the Cuban sugar crop because Congress, according to A. Mitchell Palmer, testifying before a house investigating commitee, refused to act upon his recommendation for an extension of the Lever act.

A proposal for close government control and regulation of industry, to standardize production, eliminate waste, stimulate efficiency and reduce costs, was laid before the senate committee investigatng high costs of shoes, in a memorandum accompanying a letter from Bernard Baruch, former head of the war industries board.

President Wilson nominated Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, now counsellor of the Embassy at Rome, to be Minister to Salvador.

A rehearing was asked by the Federal government in its disolution case against the United States Steel Corporation.

NATION'S BUSINESS

General Contractors' Association, of Newark, N. J., granted demands of laborers asking for 87½ cents an hour or $7 a day.

Federal Judge Evans, in the course of a case before him at Louisville, Ky., against alleged profiteers, decided the Lever food act could not be enforced.

Increased pullman rates, amounting to 20 per cent, went into effect.

A car of Illinois barley sold in Chicago at $1.80 per bushel, the highest price on the crop. No. 1 and No. 2 white oats sold at $1.10, a new high on the crop.

The war department disposed of the vexatious problem as to what should be done with the locomotives originally built for Russia when it was announced that bids for 113 of them at $47,000 each had been accepted. The successful bidders were a firm of Washington attorneys, who bought them for foreign account.

Pressure of tight money is increasing nervousness in the automobile trade in Kansas City. The action of the Federal Reserve Bank in calling attention to the need of money going into the automobile business for more productive purposes is making automobile paper difficult to place.

Government tabulation shows an increase in food costs in the United States from July, 1914, to February, 1920, amounting to 96 per cent, and an increase in all living costs of 83 per cent, figured from 1913 to October, 1919.

GENERAL

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., issued a statement predicting a serious decrease in food production in New England and other northern states.

Two armed men entered a Detroit pawnshop, held up the clerk and rifled the safe of diamond rings said to be worth $18,000. One of the men held the clerk while the other opened the safe. The bandits escaped.

Proposals to license meat packers and to create a commission to enforce laws affecting the industry were rejected by the House Agriculture Committee.

According to Dr. Irving Langmuler, all phenomena of light, electricity mass and energy are caused by "quantrels," which are smaller than atoms.

New York Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment charging Leon Israel & Bros., Inc., brokers and importers, of Wall street, with profiteering in sugar.

Entirely new and extremely onerous duties have been imposed upon the United States Secret Service by the nation wide epidemic robbery of federal securities of all sorts, including Liberty Bonds, war savings stamps and government pay checks.

Frederick A. Wallis, fourth deputy police commissioner of New York, was nominated by President Wilson to be commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island in place of Frederic C. Howe, who resigned to aid the Plumb plan for nationalizing railroads.

Opposition among house Republicans to a sales tax for raising part of the $1,800,000,000 needed for soldier relief legislation led to an open break at the final meeting of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee called to complete the draft of the measure.

A daylight savings ordinance was passed by the Cincinnati City Council.

Republican members of the house ways and means committee virtually decided to include in their soldier relief legislation program a plan of paid up insurance, its value to increase annually by compound interest, and on which loans could be obtained from any post office.

Destroyer Simpson was launched at the Cramp Shipyard, Philadelphia. It was christened with champagne by Miss Caroline Simpson.

Representatives of the anthracite mine workers notified the operators that their counter offer of a wage increase approximating 15 per cent is rejected.

About 50 indictments for violations of the Volstead act for selling liquor or for smuggling it into the United States were returned by the federal grand jury in session in Syracuse, N. Y.

Dispute as to the propriety of a lecture on Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," resulted in the resignation of the entire faculty of Chatham Episcopal Institute at Richmond, Va.

Sir Malachy B. Daly, former deputy speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, dead, aged 84.

According to a report received in London from Rome, a Bolshevik rising has occurred in Jugo-Slavia.

SPORTING.

Sir R. W. B. Jerdine's Cinna, won at 4 to 1, the classic 1,000 Guineas stakes at Newmarket, England.

Georges Papin, lightweight champion of France, and Lew Tendler of Philadelphia were matched to box twelve rounds at the Arena in Jersey City on Wednesday, May 12.

There's one new baseball rule which is likely to be revoked soon. It is the one which makes it a dead ball when the batter, trying to avoid a wild pitch, inadvertently strikes the ball with his bat.

The new baseball rule prohibiting boxmen from putting any kind of foreign substance whatever on the ball has worked well so far, but umpires and presidents are on the alert.

Plans for British participation in the Antwerp Olympiad are being held up pending the outcome of the money-raising campaign for financing the entrants. Pressing appeals have been made in recent weeks for £13,000, of which only £1,600 have been subscribed.

Lieutenant W. A. Sullivan, attached to the Industrial department of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., was ordered to report to the Naval Academy to train for the Olympic meet.

Brooklyn's pitching staff continues to look like the best in the National league.

Most of the Brooklyn fans can already see the pennant again flying from the center field flag pole.

Yale adopted the Housatonic River course as its official home rowing headquarters and announced that Penn had already agreed to row there next year during Easter week. Cornell and Princeton will also probably come for a triangular race next season. Yale expects to continue its regatta with Harvard at New London.

Major D. McCalmont's Derby favorite, Tetratema, won the 2,000 guineas, the first of the English three-year-old classics, at the Newmarket races.

The American hockey team defeated the Swedes in the Olympic contests at Antwerp for second place by a score of 7 to 0.

FOREIGN.

Polish troops pierced the Bolsheviki front, taking 10,000 prisoners, according to a report from Warsaw to the Berlin Vossishe Zeitung.

The French government designated Gabriel Hanataux as its representative at the sanctification of Joan of Arc by the Pope on May 23.

An Irish conference, attended by Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Field Marshal French, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, and Denis Henry, attorney general for Ireland, discussed the situation on a basis of three fundamental changes in the government's policy.

A Russo-Japanese agreement which will concede virtually all the Japanese demands, is imminent.

It was learned in London when the Duchess of Marlborough received her divorce she will spend much of her time in America.

The capture of Chihuahua City by rebels and a revolt in Tabasco added flames to the Mexican fire, which bids fair to become too hot for President Venustiano Carranza and his officials to handle.

Eight tank steamers which have been the subject of long discussion by the Reparation Commission of the Peace Conference as to which nation should receive them, have been awarded to the United States.

BRITISH CHEER SAN REMO WORK

Lloyd George Says "Treason" at Home Failed to Wreck Allied Comradeship.

EMPHASIZES GERMAN CHAOS.

France Told Annexation Policy Would Not Be Sactioned—Allies Know German Cannot Pay, But Wish Her to Realize Obligation.

London. — Premier Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent allied conference at San Remo, said that before the conference there had been some misunderstandings, serious enough in themselves, but made grave by deliberate fomenting on the part of very reckless persons.

"But," continued the Premier, "I am glad to say that the sky is once more clear. So far as I can see everyone is satisfied at what happened at San Remo."

The Premier declared the conference had been the most remarkable one in every respect held since the armistice. There never had been such a conference as regarded satisfaction with the agreement by all the parties concerned or the happiness which had been able to bring about, he said. The conference, declared the Premier, dispelled all suspicion that the treaty of Versailles was not to be enforced.

Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no difference of opinion between the allies as to the enforcement of the treaty. A misunderstanding arose, he declared, over the question as to who should put down the disturbance in the Ruhr, which threatened the peace not only of Germany, but of Europe. The French thought it ought to be suppressed by the allies, the Premier asserted, but all the others believed it should be left to the Germans. This difference had been settled, Mr. Lloyd George said, and the Germans informed that the moment the German troops in the Ruhr were reduced to the proportions fixed by the allies last August, the French troops would be withdrawn from Frankfort and Darmstadt.

The Premier asserted that the misunderstanding of France concerning Great Britain's intentions regarding revision of the treaty had been removed. He said he had made it clear that Great Britain did not desire revision of the treaty, which must be made the basis of policy of the allies, and that Great Britain would act with France in its enforcement.

Great Britain had also made it clear, Mr. Lloyd George continued, that she would not sanction any policy of annexation by France in Germany. It was impossible, he declared, to have another Alsace-Lorraine. Such a policy, the Premier asserted, had been advocated by some powerful personages and journalists in France.

"I need hardly assure the House," Mr. Lloyd George said, "that M. Millerand and his associates readily and sincerely gave assurance that the vast majority of the people of France were just as much opposed to a policy of that kind as the people of Great Britain. I attach enormous importance to that."

Another misunderstanding that had been removed, the Premier went on, was that on the part of the French, who no doubt thought Great Britain did not mean to enforce the treaty with regard to reparation and disarmament. There was no difference of opinion on disarmament, Mr. Lloyd George said, but when it came to ordering disarmament there was no one in Germany who seemed to have the power to enforce the decree, and that was one of the greatest difficulties the allies had to face.

Turning again to the qestion of disarmament of Germany, Mr. Lloyd George said he had heard from the British officer in charge of the destruction of weapons that the Germans had faithfully given an account of all their guns. "Regarding rifles," the Premier added, "very great difficulty is being experienced. The men have not given them up, and that is a danger not only to the peace of Europe but to the internal peace of Germany."

NEED MORE GOLD COIN.

Director Baker Wants $80,000 to Run Mint Day and Night.

Washington.—The stock of gold coin in the treasury has been depleted to such an extent that immediate resumption of gold coinage has become imperative, Congress was informed by Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint.

He asked for an immediate appropriation of $80,000 so the Philadelphia mint might operate 24 hours a day instead of eight.

MORE PAPER NEXT YEAR.

Senate Is Told Production Will Be Increased 300,000 Tons.

Washington.—Print paper production will be increased by 300,000 tons next year, according to a statement made before the senate committee investigating the paper shortage.

He said that publishers are seriously considering raising prices to 3 cents a copy in many cities, and that if they continue present universal efforts to reduce consumption there should be a marked effect by fall.

JOSEPH C. GREW.

Minister from United States to Denmark

Joseph Clark Grew, now in Paris and formerly general secretary of the American peace mission, has been named by the president minister from the United States to Denmark. He was with James W. Girard when the latter was American ambassador to Germany.

PEACE RESOLUTION IS FILED IN SENATE

Move by Senator Knox Would Terminate War With Both Germany and Austria.

Washington.—A joint resolution proposing repeal of resolutions by congress declaring a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary was reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a strict party vote.

Introduced by Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the Republican resolution recently passed by the House, the measure was formally presented to the senate by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, with the announcement by Senator Knox that he would open debate on it.

Leaders of both parties predicted several weeks of discussion, with little prospect of action until near the time set for recess for the national conventions. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that President Wilson, in the midst of the debate, might return the treaty of Versailles to the senate.

Virtually solid Democratic opposition to the substitute was predicted by leaders of the party. Senator McCumber, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who did not attend the meeting, said he and probably other Republicans would oppose it.

Straight-out reappeal of the war resolution is the principal object of the Knox substitute which would require the President to establish friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany and with "the governments and people of Austria and Hungary." Like the House resolution, it would reserve all American rights under the treaty of Versailles and provide for repeal of war legislation and war powers of the President. It would hold German property until all American war claims were satisfied, but does not include the House provision for acceptance of the resolution's terms by Germany within forty-five days under penalty of a commercial embargo.

A formal report only on the resolution was filed by Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, administration leader in the treaty fight, decided to submit no minority report, but to present the opposition's arguments during debate.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BOSTON.—The strikes of coastwise longshoremen at Boston ended.

AGUA PRIETA, SONORA.—Chihuahua City is definitely in the hands of the revolutionists, it was announced by General P. Elias Calles. Chihuahua City is one of the largest cities in northern Mexico. It has a population of approximately 40,000.

LOS ANGELES.—James R. Huirt, alleged to have married about 25 women and to have confessed that he murdered at least two of them, will be charged with murder, and not bigamy, according to an announcement by the district attorney's office.

BALTIMORE.—John T. McGraw, Democratic national committeeman from West Virginia, died suddenly on a train near here while en route from New York to his home in Grafton, W. Va. Death was due to heart disease.

TRENTON, N. J.—Managers of Senator Hiram W. Johnson's campaign announced that they would immediately demand a recount of the primary votes cast in several counties.

CHICAGO.—Shipyard workers of the Northwest who got $24 a day during the war prefer to loaf rather than work now for $10 a day. This is one of reason for a pine lumber shortage.

INSURANCE BONUS BILL IS APPROVED

Paid-Up Policies for War Veterans Virtually Agreed Upon by House Committee.

MAKES GRANT $1.75 A DAY.

Cash Bonus $1.25 A Day—Average Veteran Would Receive $1,857 In Cash or Insurance After Twenty Years—Retain Sales Tax.

Washington.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee virtually decided to include in the soldier relief legislation program a plan of paid-up insurance, its value to increase annually by compound interest, and on which loans could be obtained from any post office.

With this addition, ex-service men might elect any one of the five following plans included in the Republican program: A cash bonus of $1.25 a day for each day of service; aid in buying farmland, to be reclaimed by the government; aid in buying city homes; aid in their education, or the insurance. To popularize the last four plans the Republicans propose to allow $1.75 a day for each day of service, instead of the $1.25 cash bonus, as the basis for computing farm and home aid, loans and the amount of financial aid each man might receive in the form of educational training.

The insurance plan, as such, was said by committeemen to be a "misnomer," but they declared it was the "most attractive" of any of the five plans. The average period of service for World War veterans was 400 days, they said, explaining that under the insurance plan the average veteran could receive a paidup insurance policy of $1,857, payable to him in cash at the end of twenty years, or immediately to his heirs in event of death.

The loan value of the insurance denoted in the legislation as "adjusted service certificates" would not accrue until the end of the third year the plan had been in force, and at that time an ex-service man, with a record of 400 days' service, would be entitled to a loan of $551. This would be the cash value of his "certificate" at that time at 5 per cent interest, compoundeed annually.

Similarly, the veteran of 100 days would be entitled to paidup, twenty-year endowment insurance of $464, with a cash surrender or loan value of $137 in three years; the 200-day veteran to insurance of $928, with a loan value of $275; the 300-day veteran to insurance of $1,392, with a loan value of $413, and the 500-day veteran to insurance of $2,321, with a loan value of $689.

This plan, if universally adopted, would cost the government far more than the cash bonus of $1.25 a day, committeemen said. Estimating that 3,590,000 ex-service persons will be affected by the bill, committeemen declared that the ultimate cost of the insurance plan, if adopted by all, would be approximately $6,000,000,000. The cash bonus, it was estimated, would cost $1,807,000,000 if accepted by all.

Determined on Sales Tax.

Washington.—Further steps in the battle on the Bonus bill were taken behind the scenes instead of upon the house floor. A hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, at which the situation was discussed. Following the conference the Republicans announced that the sales tax would not be taken out of the bill. The plan had not been changed, it was said, and the bill in its present form would be laid before the Republican caucus Friday evening.

"Knowing that they are beaten, my belief is that they will now try to report in a bonus bill separate from a revenue measure and rush it through with a grand hurrah over their desire to help the soldiers," said Mr. Johnson. "Then Congress will be tied up for fifteen years in a wrangle over the way to raise the money. A bonus bill will be on the statute books but there will be no money to pay the bonuses."

LIBERTY BONDS FOR TAXES.

Bill to Stabilize Values Authorizes $200 Payment in Any Year.

Washington.—A bill to stabilize market values of Liberty bonds was introduced by Representative Ackerman of New Jersey.

It provides that Liberty bonds at par value shall be accepted as part payment for income and excess profits taxes. Not more than $200 shall be accepted in any one year, and the amount shall not cover more than 25 per cent of the total due.

587 RUM ORDERS IN MONTH.

Doctor Had Favorite Druggist Too and Both May Lose Graft.

Providence, R. I.—Charged with abuse of their permits to prescribe and sell liquors for medical purposes, one doctor and one pharmacist will be cited soon to appear before A. A. Archambault, prohibition director, to show cause why their permits should not be revoked. Mr. Archambault said that the physician in one month had issued 587 prescriptions, all being filed by the same druggist.

MRS. F. B. HILLIS.

Delaware State Chairman National Woman's Party

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, state chairman for Delaware of the National Woman's party, who is leading the suffrage forces of the state in the final strugle for ratification. With 35 other states in the ratification column, the suffragists under Mrs. Hillis are concentrating their forces in this last and smallest state which has it in its powers to give victory or defeat.

LONDON CROWDS ATTACK PRO-IRISH

Assault Procession of Sympathizers With Hunger Strikers at Wormwood Scrubbs.

London. — Exciting scenes occurred outside Wormwood Scrubbs Prison and mounted police were compelled to clear a way through one of the biggest demonstrations London has ever witnessed.

Men and women were injured in the process and first aid had to be given to many persons as they lay stretched out on the ground.

For a time the appearance was that of a mimic battlefield, and stones, sticks and bits of concrete were hurled about, while fists were freely used.

The trouble was the outcome of another Sinn Fein demonstration in sympathy with the hunger-striking prisoners. A huge hostile crowd had gathered, and when the procession of pro-Irish demonstrators arrived on the scene a series of scrimmages began with much throwing of missiles, the Sinn Feiners retaliating with sticks.

Dublin.—The Rush police barracks, ten miles from Dublin, was attacked by an armed band. This is the first incident of the kind so near the capital.

Available information shows that the Sergeant in charge of the barracks received fatal injuries and other policemen were wounded, while the roof of the barracks was blown off.

Liverpool.—An attempt by the Irish section of the dock workers to carry out their threat to hold up traffic if the hunger-striking prisoners were not released from the Wormwood Schrubbs Prison has failed.

More than 80 per cent of the men returned to work, and there were plenty of substitutes for the Irishmen who did cease work.

The Lor Mayor of Liverpool, Burton W. Ellis, communicated to a deputation from the Irish Self-Determination League a telegram he received from Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, with regard to the treatment of Irish prisoners in the Wormwood Scrubbs Jail.

Belfast.—Sixty hunger-strikers were transferred from the Belfast jail to destroyers for conveyance to England.

It is believed they will be lodged in the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Increased Pullman rates, amounting to 20 per cent, went into effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that after consideration of protests it had decided against suspension of the increase.

The state department received an exhaustive report on conditions in Vera Cruz, Mexico, from an American in that city. The report urged that warships be kept in readiness for dispatch to Vera Cruz should the need arise. Although Vera Cruz was said to be quiet, possibilities of trouble there were described as great.

The sundry civil bill was reported with $100,000 appropriated for prohibition enforcement. This goes to the department of justice for prosecuting the cases.

Thirty Republicans decided to oppose the sales tax and fight against a suspension of the rules when the bonus bill appears in the house.

Plots against the lives of more than a score of federal and state officials have been discovered by the department of justice as part of radical demonstrations, Attorney General Palmer announced in a statement recently issued.

POLES SCORE BIG VICTORY

Capture 15,000 Men and Large Supplies

SINK TWO SOVIET MONITOR

Also Take About 40 Other Warships In River Battle—American Flyers Play Important Part In Routing Foes.

Warsaw.—The resistance of the Bolsheviki has been broken in South Ukraine, according to the latest communique, which announces that the Poles have captured Mohilev and are now moving southeast along the Dniester.

The Poles have captured 15,000 prisoners, 60 cannon, hundreds of machine guns and 76 locomotives since their offensive began, the communique adds.

Simultaneously with the cavalry and infantry attack from the west Polish armored boats sailed down the Pripet river and met the Bolshevik flotilla head on. A pitched battle ensued. Two of the Bolshevik monitors were sunk and four monitors and 40 other boats were captured.

The remainder of the red flotilla retreated.

A great amount of food and stores of ammunition and army supplies and a wireless station were taken with the occupation of Czernobyl, the communication says.

Czernobyl is 90 kilometers north of Kiev. The stronghold was occupied Thursday after severe fighting, the Poles attacking from the west and northwest. In the attack the Poles used cavalry in covering the marsh lands, and the infantry was protected by fighting craft.

General Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, has left Warsaw for the front. It is understood that this is preparatory to joining forces with General Pilsudski, the commander-in-chief of the Poles, who is planning to enter Kiev at the head of the Ukrainians, who are fighting side by side with the Poles in the advance toward the independent capital of the Ukrainians.

The Kosciusko Squadron, composed of American aviators, made 32 raids and some flights more than 60 miles within the Bolshevik lines, the communique continues, the Americans bombing and machine gunning railroad centers and scattering propaganda in Kiev and other cities. At many points the Bolsheviki used anti-aircraft guns against the aviators and in less important places concentrated machine-gun fire upon the pilots, who always attacked from an altitude of less than 2,000 feet. Two of the most important raids were led by Lieut. Harmon Rorison, of Wilmington, N. C.

Former members of the American Expeditionary Forces now serving in this country have made application for a charter to establish a Warsaw post of the American Legion.

The application, which has already been forwarded to the United States, is signed by more than 100 former officers and enlisted men of the United States army.

See Complete Victory.

London.—So exultant are officials of the Polish Government by the recent military successes against the reds in the Ukraine that there is now strong hope for the complete defeat of the Russians in this theatre and even the collapse of the Bolshevik Government.

Claiming to know the psychology of the Russian peasant, they predict that that class of red soldier is likely to become disgusted with war and to go back to his neglected farm once he tastes of defeat.

TO SUMMON PRINT BROKERS.

Senate Committee Plans To Clear Up Paper Situation.

Washington.—Print paper brokers from New York and other cities will be summoned before the Senate committee investigating the paper situation, decision having been made in an executive session to subpoena them. The date of their appearance is indefinite.

Chairman Reed said the committee plans to go to the bottom of the print paper situation.

WILSON WIRES MRS. M'GRAW.

President Expresses Sympathy For Death Of Son.

Washington.—President Wilson sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Mary D. M'Graw, mother of John T. M'Graw, Democratic National Committeeman from West Virginia, who died suddenly on a train near Baltimore. "Mrs. Wilson and I are distressed to learn of your great loss," said the President's message. "You have our deepest sympathy in your bereavement."

KILLS TWO; COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dawson Springs, Ky. — Sherman Hammons, 55, wealthy farmer, shot and instantly killed his wife, 23, her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Hammons, and then blew out his own brains here after he had been foiled in an attempt to kill his 4-year-old son.