

COME IN BUNCHES

TROUBLES AND TRIALS ASSAIL THE ADMINISTRATION IN RECENT WEEKS.

MAKE A FORMIDABLE LIST

Break With Germany, Disturbance of Commerce, Peace-at-Any-Price Propaganda and Carranza's Effort to Injure Us Among Them.

By GEORGE CLINTON.
Washington.—"Troubles come in companies to the United States," said a high official of government a day or two ago, and then he was asked, "Was ever an administration so beset with trials?"

Things have been coming pretty fast here in recent days. The officials in Washington took and tabulated the happenings, big and little, as they came. The list was long and each item on it was enough in itself to cause apprehension. First in order, and in importance, of course, was the German pronouncement of intention to carry on submarine warfare without regard to flags or nations. Then came the president's act of breaking diplomatic relations with the German empire.

From this point it became a case of waiting and it may be said that the watchfulness of the waiting was accentuated to the strength of forty times that in evidence when the Mexican cloud of trouble first appeared on the southern horizon.

List of Our Troubles.

Here is a list of the things as they happened almost day by day:

Germany renewed its submarine activities, sinking the passenger ship California and many merchant vessels carrying neutral flags.

Then came the announced intention of the German government to keep in custody 72 American sailors who had been taken by commerce raiders.

Then to cause keen anxiety and apprehension to the administration, came the word that our ambassador to Berlin, James W. Gerard, would not be given his passports until certain promises had been made by the United States. For a day or two it appeared as if this treatment of the ambassador would bring things to an issue at once.

Coincident with these other things was the worry caused by the retention in American harbors of American steamships which had every right under international law to sail the seas, but which in an unarmed condition and without direct approval of the government were disinclined to sail.

Then came reports from all over the country that the holding up of our ships was causing freight congestion and that the people were unable to get their goods to legitimate markets.

The Peace Propaganda.

Then along came a note, supposedly from Germany, which intimated that the emperor's government was willing to reopen negotiations with this country with the view to avoiding war, but coupled with the refusal to consider in the debate any modification of the submarine order.

Then seemingly it was proved that this note did not come from the German government, but expressed the thoughts of one or two active German sympathizers in this country who were in sympathetic coalition with some peace-at-any-price persons who seemingly were willing to hamper the American administration in its efforts to do its duty not only by peace but by the United States.

Then Carranza, the Mexican, fired a shot. In truth it was only a verbal shot, but it was intended to hit the United States and to injure it in its foreign relations.

On the top of this came the news of an attempted revolution in Cuba, a country over which America exercises a sort of foster fatherhood.

Add to this list half a dozen other things, and one can readily understand reasons for the worry and anxiety of official Washington.

There have been two camps of opinion in this city ever since troubles threatened. There were a few men who wanted almost anything done rather than that war should come, and there were a few men who believed that already the provocation was so great that the country could no longer withhold a declaration of hostilities without losing its standing as a country insistent on its honor.

The president of the United States during all the troublous times has been literally pelted with a hail of communications from all over the United States.

It makes no difference what a man's partisan feelings are or what his views are concerning peace or war when it comes to a matter of sympathy with the administration which has been under a crossfire for weeks. Mr. Wilson has been bombarded with advice and with entreaties until he ought to be able to qualify as a veteran of the firing line.

Red Cross Well Prepared.

The American National Red Cross is moving into its new and beautiful building situated between Colonial hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pan-American building, both of which look over the Mall toward the towering Washington monument. The Red Cross today is at work preparing for service in behalf of American soldiers and sailors.

The moving figures in the operations

of the Red Cross are Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Ernest P. Bicknell and Col. Jefferson R. Kean. War may or may not come, but the Red Cross is at work. Today, on the word that hostilities had begun, the Red Cross is in a position to establish 23 hospitals in different parts of the country, each capable of caring for 500 wounded men.

Within a day or two the funds will be at hand to establish two additional hospitals, making 25 in all, with a total capacity of 12,500 beds for sick and wounded men. The preparation of the Red Cross means something. There are 8,000 graduate nurses ready for instant service. There are surgeons enough to supply all the hospital needs. Nurses and surgeons will drop their present work on the instant that the call goes forth to report at the hospitals. Surgical instruments, sterilizing material, cots, beds and everything needed except such medical supplies as deteriorate when kept, are ready for use in the time of need.

Hospitals Not Yet Located.
For a year the work of preparation has been going on. The only thing that is not known is where the hospitals are to be established. This matter is left to the war and navy departments, but the instant that war begins the sites will be fixed and the surgeons, the nurses and the hospital material will be forwarded immediately to the selected points.

The complete staffs of seven Chicago hospitals and of an equal number in New York, and the staffs of many hospitals in other cities, surgeons and nurses, will report at once for army and navy hospital work when the necessity of war shall demand. Reserve staffs already, it is understood, have been formed to take the place in these hospitals of the doctors and nurses who will go to the front.

The United States army today has only 200 woman nurses. It has, of course, its hospital corps, the men of which are trained in first-aid work and to act in part as ward attendants, and in some cases as actual nurses. The department will take over the Red Cross service if war shall come.

The nurses who will go into the field hospitals will, of course, be given their food and lodging. If they are compelled to go beyond the limits of the territorial United States, they will receive \$10 additional a month. The surgeons will receive the pay to which their temporary army rank entitles them.

It costs \$25,000 to put one of the hospitals of the Red Cross into actual operation. After it is started, of course, it must be supported. The government, it is understood, will care for the financial end of the work, but it is expected that the people of the United States will respond to the appeal to do twice as much for America in its need as it has done for Europe in its need.

Inaugural Day Plans.

There is still some doubt as to the actual form which the pageantry part of the inaugural ceremonies will take. Washington is to have a procession and a demonstration on March 5 in honor of the second induction into office of Woodrow Wilson, but it may be that a late hour edict will cut from the program some of the features which it originally carried.

It must not be understood by this that the inaugural ceremonies will not be highly interesting and picturesque. There will be color enough, music enough and in all probability enthusiasm enough, but apparently it is the intention that the affair shall take on the aspect of a purely patriotic demonstration rather than one of mere display and music-making.

It is still probable that there will be a good many so-called floats in the procession. They will deal almost entirely with national subjects setting forth the growth of the country and its triumphs in peace and in war. There will be also special "pictures" which will appeal to the national spirit of the people.

Already Pennsylvania avenue, the main thoroughfare of the city, has been transformed in appearance. Work was started earlier than usual this year on the construction of the grandstands which are to accommodate the onlooking public. The stand in front of the White House has been completed. It is a huge affair and in the middle of it is a boxlike apartment heated and glass inclosed, in which the president, the vice president and a few other high officials of government will stand to view the parade as it marches by.

Huge Lafayette Square Stand.

Directly opposite this White House grandstand extending virtually the whole length of the south side of Lafayette square is another huge stand. The regulations required that the construction of the stand should not in any way jeopardize the safety of the public monuments. So it is that the Lafayette square stand had to be forestalled in order to safeguard the beautiful statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

If it were later in the season the people who sit on the Lafayette square seats would enjoy their sight-seeing under the shade of some of the most beautiful elms in America. It was necessary in constructing the stands to inclose several of these gigantic elms whose trunks rise through great apertures left in the banking rows of seats.

Quick Moving.

Bacon—Do you know anything about light?
Egbert—Of course I do.
"What, for instance?"
"I know it moves 192,000 miles per second."
"Oh, you've been studying your gas meter!"

SEES U-BOAT PERIL

BRITISH PREMIER SAYS THERE IS LESS FOOD IN COUNTRY THAN EVER BEFORE.

MUST ADMIT DANGER, HE SAYS

Premier Tells Commons Allies' Cause is Hanging in Balance Because of Ship Havoc—Enormous Sacrifices Needed at Once to Win the War.

London, Feb. 26.—England is feeling sharply the blows of Germany's submarine fleet. This was made plain by Premier Lloyd-George in the house of commons when he delivered his heralded speech on the necessity to restrict imports.

The submarine must be hunted from the deep, the premier declared. There is no surer way to victory. He pointed out the need of tonnage to supply the needs of the civil and military nation, and declared that the situation calls for the gravest measures.

The premier declared that the government hopes to deal effectively with the submarine menace despite the difficulties in the way of hunting down underwater boats, and said that enormous sacrifices are necessary from the British public, as the government proposes to dispense with all non-essential importations to save tonnage.

This was the first time that it has been officially admitted that the German submarine war is crippling the British government.

"The gravest kind of measures are necessary in this situation," declared the premier. "The government is hopeful of dealing effectively with this matter, but we should be guilty of the worst kind of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the realization of that hope. We have to face action and we have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage question."

The premier said that more than 1,000,000 tons of British shipping has been assigned to France.

"If grave and speedy measures are not taken at once we face disaster," asserted the prime minister. "We must find ships to bear iron ore at all costs, for that is necessary for the making of ammunition which will win the war."

Lloyd-George said that for some time there has been a shortage of tonnage required for the general needs of the nation, and even a shortage in the tonnage for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were.

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us."

"There are three sets of measures: First by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson, first lord of the admiralty; second, the building of merchant ships; third, dispensing with unnecessary commodities from abroad and production of as much food as possible at home."

The stocks of food in Great Britain are lower than they ever have been before, Mr. Lloyd-George said. It is essential for the life of the nation, he declared, that every possible effort be made to increase home production.

U. S. MAN VICTIM OF U-BOAT

R. A. Haden, American Missionary, Dies Following Attack on French Liner Athos.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Robert Allen Haden, an American Presbyterian missionary situated at Foochow, China, lost his life when the French liner Athos was destroyed by a submarine 210 miles east of Malta on February 17. Consul Kellinger at Malta cabled a report of Haden's death to the state department on Friday and said that the missionary's address was given as in care of the Presbyterian mission board at Nashville, Tenn.

The nationality of the submarine was not given.

Consul Kellinger said the Athos was carrying troops and may have been a transport. No steps can be taken until this fact is definitely determined. This government probably will have no cause for action if such is the case.

INDIANA WOMEN WIN VOTE

Suffrage Measure Passed by Both Houses of the Legislature—Now Goes to the Governor.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—The house of representatives on Thursday passed the Maston woman suffrage bill by a vote of 67 ayes and 24 noes.

The bill has already passed the senate and it now goes to governor for his signature.

Kenosha Post Office Robbery Fails.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Cracksmen under cover of a rainstorm made an effort to rob the Kenosha post office. In the vaults was \$50,000 cash, and postage stamps to a greater amount. The cracksmen were frightened away.

Mrs. Dewey Praises Navy League.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—A letter from Mrs. George Dewey, president of the Navy League, was received by Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss, chairman of local branch. It praised the plans put into operation at the headquarters here.

ENCIRCLEMENT



KILLED IN FOOD RIOTS U. S. SPY BILL PASSED

ONE MAN SLAIN AND NINE HURT AT PHILADELPHIA.

President Wilson is Determined That Congress Shall Appropriately for Food Probe.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Led by a woman with a baby in her arms, a mob of striking sugar employees of the Franklin Sugar Refinery, in an effort to back up their wives and mothers who had engaged in a food riot, attacked a squad of police on Wednesday night. In the battle that followed the police fired point-blank upon the strikers, killing one and wounding nine others. A bystander was probably fatally injured, scores of strikers, women food rioters and policemen were struck by flying missiles.

A riot call that brought every high official of the police department and many reserves was necessary before the outbreak could be quelled.

Mrs. Florence E. Shadle, thirty-two years old, who led the mob, was arrested on the charge of inciting to riot.

M. Detkobzo, a Pole, was slain. John Bromley, twenty-two, was shot in the stomach and is dying in a hospital.

The riot followed a demonstration by the wives and mothers of the strikers, who marched to the refinery crying for food. While the police were dispersing the crowd a battle started between the women and strike-breakers, who were just leaving the refinery.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Wilson is determined congress shall pass immediately the \$400,000 appropriation which the federal trade commission has requested for the nationwide food-price-probe he directed the commission and the department of agriculture to make.

TO TAKE OATH IN PRIVATE

President Decides to Be Sworn In Sunday, March 4, in White House—Extra Session Senate.

Washington, Feb. 24.—It was decided that President Wilson will take his new oath of office in private in the White House on Sunday, March 4. Whether he will take it again at the public ceremony on March 5, or merely make that the occasion for delivering his inaugural address, has not been decided.

The president has decided to call an extra session of the senate for March 5 to act on nominations. It was officially announced at the White House.

"BONE-DRY" BILL IS PASSED

Measure Wins in House by Vote of 321 to 72—Will Bar Shipments of Liquor into Prohibition States.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The senate "bone-dry" amendment to the postal bill, prohibiting shipments of liquor into states which have prohibition laws, was accepted on Wednesday by the house, 321 to 72. It is counted as one of the most far-reaching prohibition measures in years, because it will make absolutely dry states which now permit shipments in limited quantities.

German Soldiers Quarrel.

London, Feb. 24.—Thirty-two Bavarian and Prussian soldiers were killed and 200 wounded as the result of a quarrel which resulted in a fight. The trouble took place at Beverloer, Belgium.

Atiles Get Re-Enforcements.

Saloniki, Feb. 24.—New troops, especially large Italian contingents, are arriving every few days in Saloniki to re-enforce the entente allied armies. The talk here is general of pushing through this spring an offensive.

PROVIDES SEVERE PENALTIES FOR AIDING ENEMIES.

War Power for President Is Sought by Lansing—Vote on Espionage Bill 60 to 10.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The administration espionage bill, providing severe penalties for spying on matters of national defense and punishing conspiracies to violate American neutrality was passed by the senate on Tuesday by a vote of 60 to 10.

The bill as passed takes in 14 separate measures suggested by the department of justice and was put through virtually unchanged. It has not passed the house.

Secretary Lansing and Assistant Attorney General Warren spurred the senate judiciary committee to pass four other bills, one empowering the president to use the army and navy to enforce neutrality.

Those voting no on the espionage bill were Senators Borah, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, LaFollette, Norris and Works, Republicans, and Lane, Lee and Vardaman, Democrats.

Cummins led the opposition, declaring the bill too drastic. He submitted 14 amendments, which were killed. He said the government could suppress newspapers, prevent debate in congress—it might even be a crime for two citizens to discuss military information.

ARMY BILL WINS IN HOUSE

Amendment Which Proposed Compulsory Military Training Is Defeated.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Appropriating more than \$250,000,000, the house on Thursday passed the army bill. There was no roll call. Representative Caldwell of New York proposed an amendment for compulsory military training, but Chairman Dent of the committee defeated it by a point of order. The \$4,000,000 appropriation for uniforms and equipment of the troops was increased by \$3,000,000 for a reserve supply for the National Guard.

GERMANS FREE U. S. TARS

Berlin Yields to Demands Made by United States, Says Dispatch From Berlin.

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that the American sailors who were taken to Germany on the steamer Yarrowdale have been released. The Americans were released, the dispatch says, after the German government had been informed officially that German ships in America had not been confiscated and that their crews had not been interned.

To Duplicate U. S. Dry Law.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—Nebraska dry leaders, rejoicing at the passage of the "bone-dry" bill by congress, are making an effort to have the state statutes conform with the federal law. The bill before the legislature provides for a limited importation of liquor.

Von Bernstorff Ship Delayed.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 26.—The steamer Frederik VIII, with former Ambassador von Bernstorff aboard, will be held another week and has been docked beside a pier to allow more space to examine baggage.

Signs Kansas "Bone-Dry" Law.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 23.—The state "bone-dry" law was signed here on Friday afternoon by Governor Capper and immediately became effective. Several of the legislators sang "How Dry I Am."

CARS RUSHED WEST

HIGH PRICES CHARGED FOR FOOD CAUSES PRESIDENT TO ACT.

QUICK RELIEF IS PROMISED

Interstate Commerce Commission Attempts to Break Congestion on the Eastern Railroads Which Blocks Movement of Necessities.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson is determined that there shall be ample food for the people at reasonable prices.

This likewise is the determination of congress.

The seriousness of the situation is appreciated both at the White House and the capitol. Lack of food and the high cost of food already are responsible for riots at several points. The administration and congress propose to take measures to prevent this situation from becoming dangerous.

The president is pressing the interstate commerce commission to see that ample car facilities shall be provided for the transportation of necessities of life. The commission in turn is pressing the railroads, which are as active as possible under the circumstances.

In response to the demand for action, the interstate commerce commission caused many empty freight cars to be rushed West at express-train speed for use in moving needed provisions to points at which there is serious scarcity. They said the acute stage of the shortage had passed.

Officials of both the railroads and the commission expressed the conviction that the acute stage of the shortage had passed and that steady improvement in the situation would continue. At no time, it was said, had conditions reached the acuteness of the tleup a year ago.

FOOD RIOT IN NEW YORK

Women Carrying Babies Cry: "We Want Bread"—Dispersed by Police—Mayor Asked to Help.

New York, Feb. 22.—The cry of housewives unable to meet the advancing cost of food was heard in the city's seat of government on Tuesday when several hundred women from the tenement districts stormed the city hall, screaming: "We want bread!"

They came to place their plight before Mayor John P. Mitchell. Many carried babies. They swarmed up the steps and tried to push their way into the building. Policemen on guard shut the gates.

The leader was Mrs. Ida Harris, president of the Mothers' Vigilant league. She and three other women were allowed to enter and await the mayor's coming. "We are starving," Mrs. Harris told the mayor's bodyguard. "We demand help from the mayor. We will not be responsible for what happens if we don't get it."

The leaders were told that the mayor would not be at his office, but would arrange a meeting later. "Sweet Marie" Gans, one of Mrs. Harris' companions, addressed the women from the city hall steps and was arrested.

JAPAN BUILDS BIG WARSHIPS

Will Soon Have Seven Battleships the Strength of the Arizona, America's Biggest.

Tokyo, Feb. 24.—According to Japan's naval program, she will have seven battleships of the strength of the Arizona, America's largest fighting vessel, by 1923. The last Japanese warship of the line to be launched was the Hyuga, one of the most powerful men of war in the world. The Hyuga is the fourth battleship of her class to be completed.

THIS BURGLAR TAKES FOOD

Leaves Safe and Cash Alone, and Takes Onions, Eggs, Coffee and Cheese.

New York, Feb. 24.—A burglar entered the store of J. W. Durlingo in Third avenue. This is what he did not take: The safe containing considerable cash.

This is what he did take: A bushel of red onions, 13 dozen eggs, several pounds of coffee and several boxes of cheese.

\$8,000 Stolen From Mail.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 23.—Postal inspectors are searching for clues to the identity of the thief who took a sack of registered mail from the mail transfer office at the Santa Fe railway station here Tuesday night. According to unofficial statements, the sack contained at least \$8,000 in currency. One report put the amount at \$20,000.

Army Officer Faces Charge.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Investigation of statements that Lieut. George Krapf, a United States army student aviator at San Diego, has been guilty of pro-German demeror was ordered by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

U. S. Ignores New Sea Order.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Announcement was made at the state department that Great Britain's recent order increasing the scope of her blockade had been received, but would not be made the basis of official action.