

# OUT OF TREATY ROW

WILSON NOT TO BE DRAWN INTO THE CONTROVERSY.

## DECLINES TO DISCUSS ISSUE

President's Stand Causes Keen Disappointment Among Both Republicans and Democrats.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson regards as unnecessary any further discussion of the treaty reservations with democratic senators, inasmuch as he made his position clear to Senator Glass at the White House two weeks ago. This was disclosed at the White House Saturday and was the only response to Senator Hitchcock's letter, suggesting that the president receive Senator Simmons, and discuss with him the whole treaty situation as the rank and file of senate democrats saw it.

Democratic senators said that the president clearly intends to stand to the end upon the position he has assumed, but they disclosed the fact that Senator Glass reported to them on his return from his recent conference with the president that he believed Mr. Wilson would accept the reservation on article 10, which was considered in the bipartisan conference and would deposit ratification containing that reservation.

This was new light on the president's attitude, but in the opinion of senators, it did not make the situation any more hopeful as to ratification. It did not open a way, they thought, to putting all the responsibility for defeat of the treaty upon Senator Lodge and his supporters and the Borah irreconcilables, who have since declared the pact dead.

The development caused unceasing disappointment among the republican and democratic senators working for an eleventh hour compromise, but it did not put a stop to their negotiations.

### MAY BAR OUIJA BOARDS.

Move to Prohibit Their Sale in California—Seven Go Insane.

El Cerrito, Cal.—State Senator Will R. Sharkey of Martinez announced here he would sponsor a bill in the next session of the California legislature to prohibit the sale of ouija boards in the state.

The investigation grew out of tests given seven El Cerrito citizens after a twenty-four hour seance over the ouija board. Four of the women were declared insane. Three others were found to be of unsound mind after seances with the boards.

"The four women who sat around a ouija board for twenty-four hours are all insane," said Sharkey. "After the seance they offered \$700 in currency as a sacrifice to the evil spirits of the board. They burned this money, together with the curls shaved from the heads of the children who had been enticed into their house. I'm convinced many people place a superstition in these boards, and we are going to have a wholesale mental test in El Cerrito."

### WILSON AGREES.

Accepts Allies' Adriatic Plan Under Certain Special Conditions.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson accepts with reservations the proposal of the British and French premiers that Italy and Jugo-Slavia undertake a settlement of the Adriatic question. He says if Italy and Jugo-Slavia prefer to abandon the so-called buffer state containing an overwhelming majority of Jugo-Slavs, and desire to limit the proposed free state to the corpus separatum of Fiume, placing the sovereignty in the league of nations without either Italian or Jugo-Slav control, the United States is willing to leave the determination of the common frontier to Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

### Villa Leads Bandit Raid.

El Paso, Texas.—Francisco Villa commanded the bandits who help up and robbed the northbound Mexico City passenger train near Corralitos when thirty-three persons were killed, and several held for ransom, including one American, according to word received here.

### Millions in Bonds Stolen.

New York.—Approximately \$12,000,000 worth of securities, including Liberty bonds, were stolen from 600 brokerage houses in New York and other cities last year.

### Delaware Town Flooded.

Wilmington, Del.—Entire blocks of this city were flooded by waters from the over-swollen Brandywine river, caused by the most terrific rain and sleet storm ever experienced by the city.

### No More Free Seeds.

Washington, D. C.—Free distribution of garden seeds was abolished by the senate agriculture committee when an appropriation of \$240,000 was stricken out of the agricultural appropriation bill.

### No Third Term.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has made known that he is not a candidate for a third term and has thus eliminated himself from consideration for the democratic nomination to succeed him.

# OPEN CAMPAIGN ON DRY LAW

Senators Announce Issue Is to Be Revived Frequently After First Move to Repeal Act Fails.

Washington, D. C.—Siege warfare against the prohibition enforcement act has been inaugurated by "wet" members of the house. Although repulsed in the initial attack, made in the form of a straight-out repeal of the Volstead Act, offered by Representative Egan, democrat, of New Jersey, as a rider to the legislative, executive and appropriation bill, the anti-prohibitionists told the house they planned to raise the issue again during the consideration of every bill that comes up appropriating funds for enforcement of the prohibition amendment. The proposal was lost by a vote of 254 to 86.

While the "wets" of the house were firing their first shot, Attorney General Thomas McCran of New Jersey filed suit in behalf of his state in the supreme court to declare the amendment unconstitutional and to prevent federal officials from enforcing it. The move of the house anti-prohibitionists came unexpectedly during consideration of an appropriation of \$4,500,000 for prohibition enforcement.

Efforts of the "wets" to inject prohibition into the national campaign are crystallizing in such definite form that politicians here say they believed it very likely prohibition would be the biggest issue in the election. When the first "wet" voices were raised, politicians in both parties here scoffed at the idea of making prohibition an issue. They said ratification of the eighteenth amendment killed liquor for a long time to come. But they have begun to change their ideas, because of recent events.

### ATTACK DRY ACT.

Rhode Island Brief Says Amendment Infringes States Power.

Washington, D. C.—The eighteenth amendment "is a direct invasion of jurisdiction and powers of the state and the rights of its people," the state of Rhode Island declares in its brief filed in the United States supreme court in reply to the government's motion for the dismissal of its action to obtain injunctive relief from the amendment.

The brief contends "that it is the court's duty to keep congress in its amendments to the constitution within the scope and jurisdiction of federal authority and maintain that line of division between federal and state powers" which has "for so many years insured the harmonious operation of our dual system of government—ordained and established as perpetual."

The brief declares that Article 5 of the constitution relating to amendments provides only for the "correction of errors committed in framing the constitution."

Officials of twenty-one states joined with the federal government in asking the supreme court to dismiss the suit brought by Rhode Island.

### VICTORY FOR STEEL TRUST.

Government's Long Battle to Dissolve Combine Ends in Failure.

Washington, D. C.—In a four to three decision, the supreme court refused to dissolve the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiaries comprising the so-called "steel trust."

The government's long-fought suit for dissolution of the iron and steel trade combination for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was dismissed, with absolution for the corporation from all charges.

The decision marked the utter rout for the government in its suit, which was begun in 1911 in the New Jersey federal court and which has been one of the longest, most voluminous and most costly proceedings in supreme court annals.

### Death for Poison Salesmen.

Des Moines, Ia.—Judge Lester Thompson of Polk county district court declared in instructing a grand jury that sale of wood alcohol as a beverage furnishes grounds for an indictment for murder in the first degree.

"Should deaths occur from wood alcohol and investigations show that it was given or sold to deceased as a beverage, you would be justified in returning an indictment of murder against persons selling it," he said.

### 5,000 Armenians Slain.

Paris.—The number of Armenians who were victims in the massacre in the Marash region of Asiatic Turkey last month does not exceed 5,000, according to detailed information received here.

### Over Ten Million On Islands.

Washington, D. C.—The population of the Philippines is placed at 10,350,640, according to figures compiled in the 1918 census cabled to the Insular Bureau here. Of that number 9,428,857 are Christians, 8,405 being Americans.



1—British camp at Dacca, Afghanistan, showing fort the British shelled and captured. 2—Mrs. John Smerwin Crosby of New York, known as the "Grand Old Lady of Democracy." 3—New photograph of the interstate commerce commission which has enlarged powers under the new railway law.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mr. Wilson Eliminates Himself From the Race for the Democratic Nomination.

PALMER IS AFTER THE PRIZE

Various Attacks on the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Law—Supreme Court Puts O. K. on Steel Trust—Peace and War Moves in Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson got out twice last week. For the first time in five months he was taken out for an automobile ride, surprising all who saw him by his robust physical appearance and gleefully exchanging greetings with the people of Washington. Two days earlier he took himself out of the race for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. This long-awaited event occurred Monday after William G. McAdoo had a confidential talk with his father-in-law. The news of the conference was speedily communicated to Attorney General Palmer and he, in turn, got into touch with Mr. Wilson through his adherents in the White House. The president let Mr. Palmer know he had told Mr. McAdoo he would not be a candidate for renomination, and also gave express permission to the attorney general to announce his own candidacy. Mr. Palmer lost no time, telegraphing authority to file his petition in Georgia, where Tom Watson and former Senator Hardwick are boosting Senator Reed as an anti-administration candidate. Palmer hopes to rally the administration forces there to his support and believes McAdoo can scarcely afford to split them by entering the contest in that state. The president let it be known that he will keep his hands off the pre-convention campaign, not favoring McAdoo, Palmer or Hoover, any one of whom presumably would be a nominee satisfactory to him.

Mr. Palmer, according to his spokesman, stands with the president on the question of the treaty and League of Nations and is willing to make that an issue of the campaign. He is against universal military training because he thinks the League of Nations will make it unnecessary. He holds that the Sherman anti-trust law must be modified. He favors the enforcement of the prohibition law and does not believe it will be a real issue in the campaign. Despite the fact that he is a dry, one of his chief lieutenants will be former Congressman Carlin of Virginia, a leader of the wets.

Which brings us neatly to consideration of the late John Barleycorn and the rumblings from his grave which are causing perturbation among the dries and also among many of the politicians. The first of these ominous noises last week was the decision of Federal Judge Geiger at Milwaukee legalizing the manufacture and sale of 2.5 per cent beer in Wisconsin on the ground that each state has the sovereign right and police power to fix its own standard as to what constitutes an intoxicating beverage. The prohibition amendment providing for concurrent power of congress and the several states to enforce the amendment, Judge Geiger held that state legislation in the matter could not be overturned by an act of congress; he found section 1, title 2 of the Volstead act unconstitutional.

New Jersey's legislature got into action the same day, and after an exciting debate the senate passed the house bill legalizing the manufacture, sale and transportation of beverages containing not more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume. In order to avoid complications the measure was altered so that it does not go into effect until the termination of the state of war with Germany, and severe penalties were fixed for its violation. In this shape it was signed by Governor Edwards, who issued a statement that he approved it not because he was against

prohibition but because he sought to defend the ancient American liberty.

In the New York legislature a bill was introduced to legalize beverages containing 6 per cent alcohol, and a resolution was adopted providing for an investigation of the Anti-Saloon league by the judiciary committee.

License was the issue in elections in Massachusetts and Vermont, and in both states many towns that had been dry for years voted wet.

On Thursday New Jersey came to bat again with a suit filed for the state by its attorney general in the United States Supreme court, attacking the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment on the ground that it was improperly drawn, that in 21 states the legislatures have not ratified it as provided for by their state constitutions and that there is no power in congress to propose a constitutional amendment regulating the habits and morals of the people.

Politics of course is entering into the prohibition fight. The wet Democrats of Illinois already have launched the presidential boom of Governor Edwards of New Jersey and have filed the necessary petition that puts his name on the April 3 direct primary ballot. The real leaders of the party in that state, however, say this movement will not amount to much and that the delegates to San Francisco probably will not be instructed.

The New York state Democratic convention adopted resolutions condemning prohibition by constitutional amendment and calling for the restoration of states' rights.

By the close vote of 4 to 3 the United States Supreme court has given legal sanction to the United States Steel corporation, the biggest of industrial combinations. The majority opinion dismissed the government's suit for dissolution of the corporation "without prejudice" so that the proceedings can be reinstated if the concern does not behave in the future. The opinion was based on the two main points that the size of a corporation is not in itself a violation of the antitrust laws, and that the Steel corporation has not exerted its admitted great power to stifle competition, especially since 1911, when the suit was instituted. No precedent was found in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases; but neither is it assured that this latest decision will furnish a precedent for decision of the suits against the American Sugar Refining company and other trusts that are pending in the Supreme court.

Transfer of the railroads back to private hands was accomplished smoothly and so far nothing has happened that would make the traveling public aware of the change. Officials of some of the roads are hoping that the interstate commerce commission will permit a considerable increase in freight rates to take care of the evident needs of the companies, so that it will not be necessary to ask for higher passenger rates. The government guarantee holds good until September 1, so there may be no boost in rates for several months. The railway brotherhoods wisely concluded to give the new railway legislation a fair trial before talking of strikes, though they did not pretend that they liked it at all. President Wilson has asked the rail executives and the brotherhood leaders to pick their representatives on a board that will at once begin work on pending wage disputes.

International interest is still centered largely on Russia and on the peace offers made by the soviet government. Sentiment in favor of coming to an agreement with the Moscow government seems to be growing stronger, and all the entente nations have been given the tip that they may trade with the Russian co-operatives, whose chief representative has \$500,000,000 in gold to pay for the things Russia most needs. The race for this trade is lively among the British and some of the continental nations, including Germany. The representatives of Finland, Latvia and Roumania, and perhaps of other countries, are in Warsaw discussing peace conditions to be submitted to the soviet. Lenin, while apparently striving for international peace, is not letting up on his domestic enemies and at latest reports had Gen-

eral Denikine's Cossack armies cornered in the Kuban peninsula east of the Sea of Azov. In northwest Russia the bolshevik front was advanced almost to the Finnish frontier.

The settlement of the Fiume controversy still lags and discussions of it were transferred from London to Paris. The Jugo-Slavs naturally are pleased with President Wilson's notes, and Premier Nitti of Italy seems to be in conciliatory mood.

Hungary, which has not accepted the peace treaty offered it, has elected Admiral Horthy regent governor of the country, and the adherents of the old regime were hopeful that this presaged its restoration. But the supreme council, it is said, is determined that no Hapsburg shall be placed on the throne of either Austria or Hungary. Premier Nitti, it is reported, has demanded of the supreme council a revision of the Hungarian treaty because as it stands it places 3,000,000 Magyars in the Jugo-Slav, Roumanian and Czechoslovak states.

The peace treaty with Turkey is in the hands of experts for completion, its main details having been determined by the allied council. Besides the features already mentioned in these columns, it was decided that the Turkish warships shall be broken up, and that the army shall be reduced to such a point that it will be ineffective against another country. There is great disorder in Turkey, and on Thursday the cabinet resigned, Izzet Pasha being called on to form a new ministry. In connection with the disturbed situation, the British naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean are being largely increased, and French troops have been dispatched to Constantinople.

Both France and Portugal have been having serious labor troubles, and the latter is still so afflicted. In France the rail workers declared a general strike, but the government took drastic measures and, with the aid of thousands of volunteer railway men, broke up the strike and forced the workers to accept a compromise. The disturbance in Portugal also began with a rail strike which spread to tramways and postal and telegraph lines. It was reported the workers had proclaimed a soviet form of government, but this was not confirmed. Of course the Portuguese monarchists, who are always on the lookout for such chances, became active and complicated matters.

Organization of the American Farm Bureau federation was completed at a meeting in Chicago which was attended by representatives of more than 1,000,000 farmers. The organization has raised \$500,000 for its 1921 program, and \$1,000,000 is promised for 1922. Part of the money will be used to establish national headquarters and to pay officers and experts, some of whom will receive salaries as high as \$25,000 a year.

The directors drew up the following tentative program:  
National legislation that will prevent strikes and unnecessary suffering.  
Investigation of the tariff in relation to farm products.  
Fight reciprocity with Canada.  
Investigation of marketing, live stock prices and foreign competition.  
Lower freight rates.  
Investigation of foreign trade relations.  
More businesslike relations with packers and consumers.  
Investigation of credits and foreign exchange.  
Establishment of a Washington office, with experts to watch and report on legislation.

All decent American citizens—and that includes the vast majority of the population—rejoiced over the results of the municipal election in Seattle, Wash. Maj. Hugh M. Caldwell, a former member of the A. E. F., was opposed for the majority by James A. Duncan, leader of the radical element in labor circles there. The issue was clear cut—Americanism against the I. W. W. and extremists in general—and Americanism won, the final count of the vote being 50,850 for Caldwell and 34,840 for Duncan. Seattle has been a center of potential rebellion, but the city feels that it has now removed the blot from its fame.

# HAVEN FOR KAISER

HOLLAND AGAIN REFUSES TO RELEASE HOST FOR TRIAL.

## WILL BE CLOSELY GUARDED

Ex-Monarch Expected to Spend Rest of Days at Doorn.—No Menace to Peace of World.

The Hague.—The Dutch government for the second time refused to deliver the former German emperor to the allies for trial.

Protesting that this attitude does not put Holland outside the community of nations, the note declares Holland is fully conscious of the responsibility to the Dutch presence of the former emperor placed on the Netherlands government with regard to the country's own interests as well as international security.

The note protests that contrary to the impression derived from the allied note, the Dutch government from the beginning has observed the obligations entailed by these duties.

The government, the note says, will continue to do so, being able in the exercise of its sovereignty to take on the spot all precautionary measures deemed requisite to subject the freedom of the former emperor to necessary limitations.

The Netherlands government says it is anxious to place these declarations on record in the most formal manner and in conclusion declares it to be its opinion that these declarations, which prove that the government realizes the danger which the powers will dread will dispel their apprehensions.

It is expected that the former kaiser will move to Doorn May 12. Doorn is now virtually a 200-acre cage, where it is planned to keep him the rest of his life.

### FLOUR FOR EUROPE.

Commodity Held By Government to Be Sold On Credit.

Washington, D. C.—Five million barrels of Federal Grain corporation soft wheat flour will be sold on credit in Europe soon unless congress authorizes \$50,000,000 loans to finance the sales. Julius Barnes, head of the corporation, told the house rules committee. He said he now has authority to make the sales on credit, but hoped the loans would be authorized.

The flour, now held at American ports and for which the corporation asks \$10.75 a barrel, is "the cheapest in the world," Mr. Barnes told the committee. He added that "every effort had been exhausted to sell it for cash," but that American housewives would pay higher prices for hard wheat flour.

### GERMANY A PROBLEM.

How to Put the Country on Its Feet Worries the Allies.

London.—A noteworthy phase of the present meeting of the peace conference is the changed attitude toward Germany. In high diplomatic circles it is asserted that the conference has come to recognize that Germany ruined would mean a weak spot, and a dangerous spot, in Europe.

Great Britain and Premier David Lloyd George personally are credited with being the chief forces in bringing about this policy. How to set Germany on her feet is one of the largest questions the conference is now considering. It is thought probable that it will sanction an international loan to Germany, but the question of security is a basic one.

### A CRIME TRUST.

Police of West Breaks Up Gang By Wholesale Arrests.

Los Angeles.—With 40 members of an alleged crime trust in jail, with confessions imminent which may lead to arrests of many others implicated, and with confessions already made by ringleaders in an effort to mitigate their punishment, an organization which the police declare has been in control of the chief criminal operations in Los Angeles for several months is facing dissolution. Golden profits are said to have been made by the gang in every form of crime.

The members established a record in criminal annals when on January 1 they robbed Mrs. MacLane of Omaha, at Venice hotel, of bonds and property deeds to the value of \$375,000.

### Many Automobile Accidents.

Chicago, Ill.—Last year this country had 7,000,000 automobiles and 10,000 deaths from automobile accidents. In Chicago 420 persons were killed during 1919 by automobile accidents. In Cleveland the list was 136, in St. Louis, 97; in New York, 677. In New York 191 children under 15 years of age were run down and killed. In Rochester, N. Y., more deaths were caused by automobiles than by street cars, railroads and industrial accidents combined.

### Denounce Prohibition.

St. Louis, Mo.—National prohibition was denounced and congress was asked to repeal the eighteenth amendment in a resolution adopted here at the Tenth district republican convention.

### U. S. to Pay All Expense.

Washington, D. C.—Assurance that the government will pay all expenses incident to the return of American soldier dead from Europe was given by Secretary Baker to a committee of Gold Star fathers.