

U. S. SENATOR GUILTY

NEWBERRY AND OTHERS CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

SENTENCE IS PRONOUNCED

Fifteen Campaign Managers Share Fate of Michigan Solon—Sixty-eight Discharged.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, who was elected by a majority of 7,567 votes over Henry Ford, automobile magnate, in 1918, was convicted by a jury of having conspired criminally to violate the election laws. He was sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Sessions to two years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000, released on bond pending an appeal, and at once issued a statement declaring his intention to retain his seat in the senate unless that body decides otherwise, or the supreme court upholds his conviction.

Sharing the fate of the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry, and fifteen campaign managers, including Frederick Cody, New York, and Paul H. King, Detroit. Both these men received the lenient sentence with their chief.

Charles A. Floyd, Detroit, was also sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but he was fined only half as much as Newberry. The brother was fined \$10,000 and was one of four who were sentenced to Leavenworth. The lightest sentence went to George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, Mass., and he was fined \$1,000. Sixty-eight others who were indicted for taking part in Newberry's election, were discharged by the court.

STORM KILLS THREE.

Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas Swept by Terrific Gale.

Denver, Colo.—The terrific gale which swept Colorado and Wyoming last Thursday and Friday, varying from 47 to 100 miles an hour, caused three deaths, one probable fatal injury, and resulted in heavy property losses and crippled wire communication and train service.

Kansas also suffered severely by the storm, great quantities of wheat being blown out of the ground, wire communication being impaired, and the air filled with such an amount of dust and sand that the sun was obscured.

Northeastern Colorado is in a serious condition as a result of sand storms. Large drifts of sand have blocked country roads and thousands of acres of winter wheat have been damaged. Persons of long residence here recall no sand storms of similar proportions.

CAUSE OF POISONING.

Low Pressure in Preserving Olives Blamed for Deaths.

Washington, D. C.—Failure of some packers to use a sufficiently high temperature during sterilization of ripe olives in glass containers permitted development of the botulinus germ, which caused the deaths of 25 persons two months ago, said a report of specialists of the bureau of chemistry, who have just concluded an investigation in co-operation with the public health service.

The poison would develop just the same in tin containers, the report showed, if the olives were not sufficiently processed, but as there is no danger of breakage involved in tin, the packer does not hesitate to apply the proper degree of heat to kill the germ in sterilization.

Minnesota for Wood.

St. Paul, Minn.—On the face of semi-official returns from the republican presidential preference primary, members of Leonard Wood's state organization predicted that Wood swept the state by a majority of three to one over Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Ex-Kaiser Shadowed.

Amorogon.—The Dutch government is maintaining an extremely close guard over former Emperor William. Police officers have been detailed to follow him, a few steps in the rear, as he walks about the garden of the Bentwick castle here.

Dead Baby May Reunite Chaplins.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A little grey mouse graven in granite on the headstone of a tiny and nameless grave in Englewood cemetery may be the means of reconciling Charlie Chaplin and his wife, who have parted again as the result of temperamental differences which have been the cause of discord in the comedian's family almost from the time of the marriage, a year ago. At least, so hopes Mamma Harris, as the comedian's mother-in-law is affectionately called.

Trial May Precipitate Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Possibility of another tieup of the nation's bituminous coal industry, beginning April 1, was declared to exist as a result of the government's prosecution of operators and miners for alleged violation of the Lever fuel control act. In a statement issued by E. D. Logsdon of this city, Mr. Logsdon is one of the five coal operators arrested by federal officials and one of 125 men, operators and miners indicted by a federal grand jury here for alleged conspiracy to enhance the price of coal.

OLD REGIME REGAINS POWER

Ebert and His Cabinet Back in Berlin, Efforts Being Made to Restore Order.—Red Menace Serious.

Berlin.—The government of President Ebert, which left Berlin a week ago when Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and his reactionary troops entered the city, is again in powers in the capital.

Public services in a measure have been re-established and it is hoped that Berlin will soon resume its normal activities, though it will be a long time before the damage, material and moral, will be repaired. Deaths from the fighting in Berlin may total 500.

The situation in parts of the country appears serious. From the group of industrial centers on the Rhine and the Ruhr district continue to come reports of Spartacist uprisings which have resulted in many persons being killed. In several places, especially the Ruhr district, the Spartacists are said to be in absolute control. Here their available force is estimated at 70,000.

Concentration of loyal government forces, however, are taking place and their arrival at the scenes of disorder is expected to bring quiet.

While the resignation of Gustav Noske, minister of defense, has been demanded by the radicals, it is considered probable that he will retain his post for a time at least in order to restore the confidence of the Berlin population generally.

It is declared that the new cabinet will include active representatives of labor, Carl Rudolph Lezien, president of the federation of trade unions, being named for chancellor.

It is reported that three thousand persons were killed in the fighting at Leipzig before the government troops captured the town. The shelling of the Volkhaus and labor headquarters by government troops resulted in many hundred deaths.

The socialist and communist organizations have united to call the workmen to arms. The situation becomes more difficult as small bands of Spartacists try to attack the Noske troops at several places. Strikes are increasing.

A revolt is going on in Westphalia east of a geographical line from Gelsenkirchen to Elberfeld, including these two towns. Military measures are being taken.

FIVE DIE IN NO. DAK. BLIZZARD.

Four Sons of Farmer Frozen to Death On Way Home From School.

Bismarck, N. D.—Four schoolboys, sons of Gust Wohka, a farmer living near Rizer, were frozen to death in the blizzard, which swept over North Dakota March 15.

The boys, Adolph, Ernest, Soren and Herman, set out from school with a team, but half-way the horses became exhausted and could go no further. Adolph bundled up his younger brothers, placed them in the wagon box and set out for help. His body was found near his home. A mile down the road the father came upon the team and wagon, practically buried by snow. After digging away the snow he came upon the three frozen bodies of his sons.

Reports to the weather bureau indicated that North Dakota was in the grip of the worst blizzard since 1888. Trains were stalled and schedules annulled in some instances.

According to the weather bureau here the storm area extended from Montana to Wisconsin and from Manitoba, Can., to Nebraska.

Sister Gives Her Life.

Center, N. D.—Hazel Miner, 18 years old, gave her life to save her younger brother and sister from freezing to death in the blizzard which raged over the state for two days. When the sleigh in which they were riding was blown over and wrecked, Hazel wrapped blankets and her own coat around the children and sat down in the snow to await help.

Twenty-four hours later they were found by a searching party. Hazel was dead but the other two will recover.

Stock Yards and Hogs Burn.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the Union Stock Yards at Nebraska City, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. Several small buildings and about 500 hogs were also burned. It was impossible to obtain an estimate on the value of the live stock burned.

Wood Granted Leave.

Washington, D. C.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has asked for and was granted a two months' leave of absence to conduct his campaign for the republican nomination for president.

U. S. to Get Warships.

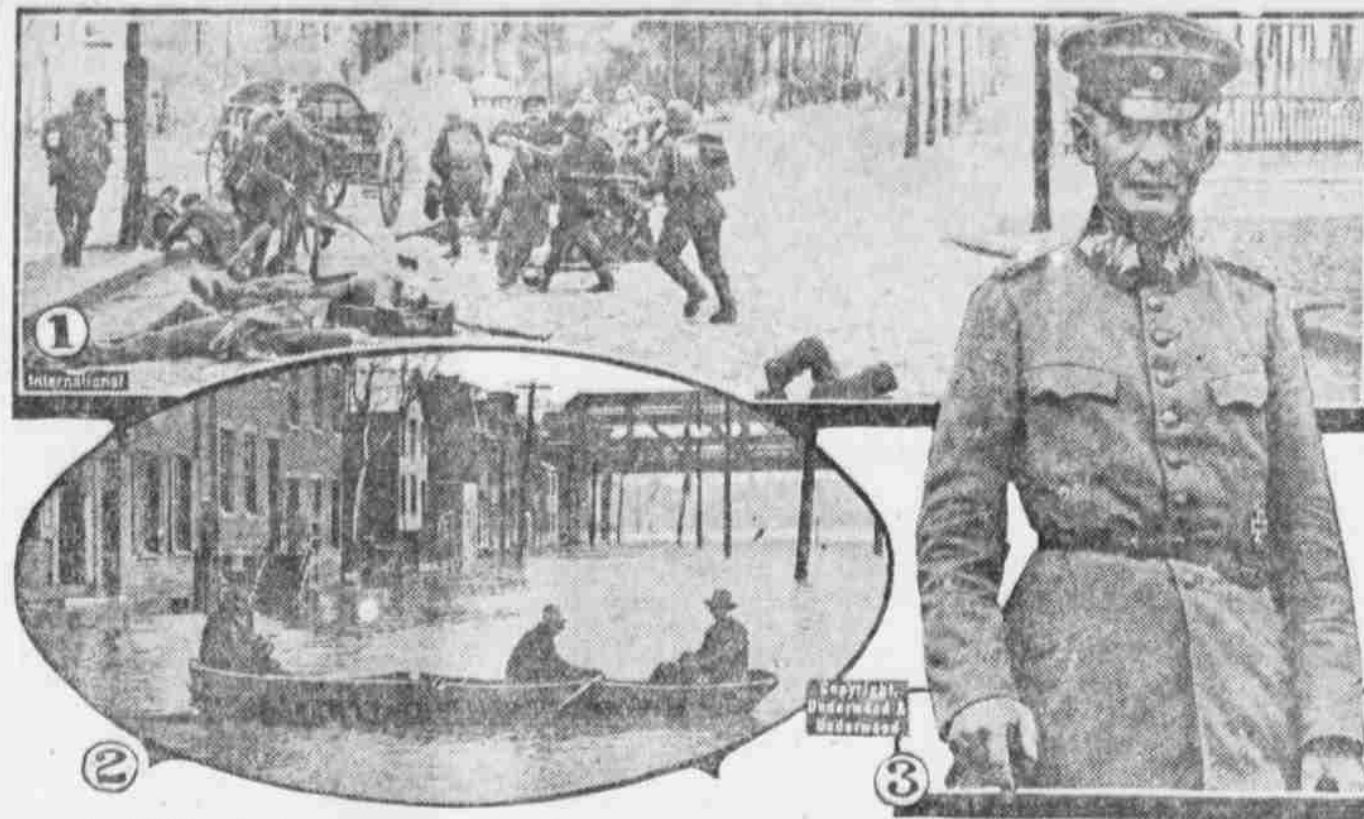
Washington, D. C.—Five German surrendered warships allowed to the United States under the armistice terms, a battleship, a cruiser and three destroyers, will be brought to this country next month.

Seeks Funds to Enforce Dry Laws.

Washington, D. C.—Attorney General Palmer asked congress for \$2,500,000 for the bureau of investigation, \$200,000 for the enforcement of prohibition and \$600,000 for the employment of special attorneys.

Non-Partisan Defeated.

Fargo, N. D.—Returns from the recent primaries give Gunder Olson, regular republican candidate for national committeeman, a substantial lead over Olson, the Non-partisan league candidate.



1. Fighting in the streets of Berlin. 2. Street scene at Freeporf. 3. General Von Luettwitz, commander of the forces which temporarily overthrew the Ebert government in Germany.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

German Revolution a Mystery, the Undercurrents of Which Are a World Puzzle.

CHAOS SEEMS TO PREVAIL

How It Affects Treaty Status—Minnesota Primary and Presidential Race—Allies Under Milne Occupy Constantinople—Mexico and Her Presidential Timber.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Although Germany has occupied an eminence conspicuous in the center of the stage of world events during the week and considerable light has arisen from the conflagration raging within her borders, much mystery rules as to the true state of affairs. Dark areas exist which the spotlights of anxious international interest and the telescopes of publicity cannot penetrate. One thing certain is that the revolution instigated by Kapp, Luettwitz and others with Kapp as self-appointed dictator, has been overthrown after five days of hectic, feverish existence. The active agent in bringing about this speedy demise was a general strike of workmen centered in Berlin.

Whether the offspring of militaristic designs, an effort to administer oxygen to the gasping hopes of royalty, or a deeply laid plot involving all parties to muddy the waters of international affairs and so defeat the terms of the peace treaty as affecting Germany, is not yet evident and may not be clear for a long time. At any rate, the revolution appears to have been a feeble child. When the railroad workers quit, and also those of the public utilities including gas, water and electricity, the life-giving and distributive facilities ceased. A lustier infant could have lasted longer, but eventually would have succumbed.

Has the Ebert government been mere camouflage? Ebert seems to have known what was impending and at the first sound of alarm deserted Berlin after calling upon the proletariat to support him by the strike. Earlier advice indicated that Noske, his minister of defense, the man who has recently been proclaiming his acceptance of the principles of the treaty and his determination to help work them out, had an understanding with the revolutionaries. Time alone will demonstrate the truth or falsity of this indication. With the Russian, Turkish and eastern situations what they are, added to the complications of the Adriatic situation and the internal affairs of France and England, it would seem to be a fairly opportune time for Germany to stage a muddling and distracting demonstration. There are elements aplenty in Germany committed to such intentions. That which now seems likely is that the various groups could not work together harmoniously. Ludendorff was in Moscow intriguing with Lenin and Trotsky, a case indeed of politics making strange bedfellows. At home there was a movement, if Ebert and his followers could be rendered sufficiently complaisant, to set up Hindenburg as a candidate for president. Notwithstanding that Ludendorff, the embodiment of reactionism, was flirting with the personification of advanced radicalism, and Hindenburg's supporters were endeavoring to make friends with the socialistic adherents of Ebert, a reactionary undercurrent was prevalent throughout all the plotting. If the revolution went off half cocked, as seems fairly evident, it was due to human nature and the impossibility of combining antagonistic elements and soothing individual ambitions. Throughout the whole affair there has been deceit, subterfuge and recrimination, a heritage from the teachings of Kultur; proving that German leaders cannot be honest with each other and can scarcely face their own vices in a looking glass.

Out of the whole mess has come the renewed menace of bolshevism. Harassment Ebert is the one figure in Germany who carries any indications of influence and strength in the side

of law and order. He ordered the strike and it remains to be seen whether or not he can control it. Just now it looks as though he might have created a Frankenstein destined to crush him and throw his nation—perhaps the whole of Europe—into chaos. Soviets have been proclaimed in certain places in Germany. It is true that these manifestations are confined largely to Saxony and other industrial centers where radicalism has been strongest. Ebert has confidence in his military resources and in the sober inclinations of the people; thoroughly sick of war, anxious to heal internal troubles and get back to work. The optimistic announcement comes from his government that the present rioting and communistic demonstrations will be controlled as easily as were the Spartacist outbreaks. Observers who have been warning that a renewal of war in Europe was imminent and that it needed but a spark, are firm in the belief that the spark has been applied.

Meanwhile the Kaiser in his Holland retreat, is sawing wood literally. The erstwhile crown prince is reported running around in circles alternately buoyed and depressed by the course of events. Holland has doubled the guards surrounding the residences of the two. Firm in her determination not to abate the right of sanctuary to which she claims they are entitled, she also seems equally disposed not to permit them to escape or to become active participants in any of the affairs of the disturbed area.

What of the treaty status in America? Many there are who are contending that delay in ratifying the instrument has contributed to present conditions. Others are equally firm in the assertion that the German imbroglio shows the wisdom of the delay. Their position is that if we had not been entangled in this minute have been in the heart of a great world mix-up.

At any rate the situation and the discussion evoked caused a showdown and galvanized the senate into action. William J. Bryan entered the treaty fight at the eleventh hour on the side of compromise. His position was that his party could not go before the country in the next campaign on an issue on the president's view of the treaty and our obligations under it.

A startling incident in connection with the late treaty struggle was the adoption by the senate of a resolution committing the United States to sympathy for the cause of Irish independence, introduced by Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, as a reservation to the treaty, the resolution stated that the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and sympathizes with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice, and that when such government is attained, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations. The action was not merely a reaffirmation of the resolution of sympathy passed last June, the difference being that in the latest resolution a specific mention is made of the principle of self-determination and the United States is placed on record by the senate as favoring the application of that principle to Ireland. Although there has been continual agitation for an expression regarding Irish independence, it was not thought that the senate in view of present relations with Great Britain would go so far and take such unequivocal action. The first vote in committee of the whole was close, being 38 to 30. Afterwards it was re-voted by the senate by a vote of 45 in favor of adoption to 28 opposed.

Opposition was keen. Senator Thomas of Colorado endeavoring to secure an amendment expressing the wish of the senate that Japan should by the same token at once restore independence to Korea. Senator Townsend of Michigan and Williams of Mississippi attacked the proposition relating to Ireland and all the proposed amendments as being nothing but politics.

In the race for presidential nomination the Minnesota primary furnished a test of strength and a new basis for forming theories. Unless verified returns change the figures Wood will be shown to have carried every county in the state but two. His lead appears to be 50 per cent over his nearest competitor, Senator Johnson, with nearly four times as many votes as Lowden, although Minnesota is the native state

of the Illinois governor. This disposes of a prediction that a soldier candidate would be defeated in an agricultural state, which though traditionally republican, President Wilson almost carried in 1916, the claim being made that the "keep us out of war" issue contributed largely to his strength.

Much significance is also attached to the comparatively large vote in the primary for Herbert Hoover, whose name it was necessary to paste or write upon the ballot. It is taken as an evidence of his strength with independent Republicans. The Wood forces regard the Minnesota result as an augury of success in the South Dakota primary.

Mr. Bryan has announced himself in favor of primary instructions while Mr. McAdoo is against them. The former thinks that general opposition to instructions savors of reaction against the primary system. Incidentally, Bryan makes it clear that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination, neither is he running away from it. His attitude seems to be that he is not seeking it, but that the nomination may do all the seeking it wants in his direction.

In pursuance of plans to stop massacres and enforce upon Turkey fulfillment of the terms of the peace treaty, Constantinople was occupied by allied forces under Gen. Sir George F. Milne of the British army. The ancient city returns to Christian control for the first time in nearly five centuries. This long anticipated military demonstration was accomplished with but slight resistance. At the war office an exchange of shots occurred in which two British soldiers were killed and four wounded. Nine Turks were killed. The city which has withstood so many sieges and been the grave of so many expeditions sent against it, has never before in history surrendered so quietly. The allied high commission has announced that in the occupation there was no intention to permanently destroy the Sultan's authority or deprive the Turks of the city.

President Deschanel and Premier Millerand of France have united to oppose misconceptions concerning that country which they fear are forming in the United States. Deschanel hastens to combat the charge that France is either militaristic or imperialistic. He points out that having a German pistol aimed at her heart, she wishes to protect herself and must have the co-operation of England and America. Millerand says that no misunderstanding must be allowed to mar our relations. He also touches on economic conditions and states that France will pay every debt; that she is asking time, not pity; help, not alms.

Mexico continues to be a point of most absorbing interest. As a problem it will soon call for something like definite settlement. In the present condition of the world, the dearth of materials, especially minerals, oil and foodstuffs, this natural treasure house must be opened. Just how it is to be accomplished is not exactly evident. America and American interests have been listening to the claims of rival candidates for direction of affairs in that country. Obregon has put forth a statement of his qualifications, plainly implying that he is the only man who has the ability to grapple with the problems of that disturbed nation and restore it to tranquility or at least comparative safety for agricultural and industrial pursuits. There is a familiar sound to his assertions, just like those of others who have aspired to the task and failed signally.

An impasse may be reached which will prevent complete ratification of the suffrage amendment in time for women to vote in the presidential primaries this year. Suffragists pin their hopes on the action of the Vermont legislature, but even if it should be favorable delay is likely through the action of at least one state which has been not entirely favorable to the amendment. In Ohio, where it was submitted to a referendum, the actual decision is still in doubt, and the case is now awaiting disposition by the supreme court. Thirty-five states have ratified the amendment, and the same action by but one more is needed to make it effective. If the Ohio case is decided adversely, then it will be necessary for both Vermont and Connecticut to ratify before it can become law.

REJECT PEACE PACT

SENATE AGAIN REFUSES TO RATIFY TREATY.

ORDER IT BACK TO PRESIDENT

Opinion Prevails That Issue Will Be Main Topic in Coming Political Campaign.

Washington, D. C.—The German peace treaty with its league of nations covenant failed of ratification in the senate last Friday and was ordered returned to the president with a formal notification of the failure of the body to consent to the pact he had negotiated in Paris.

On the decisive roll call the vote was 49 for ratification, to 35 against, the opposition numbering in its ranks twenty democrats who were unwilling to see the treaty go through with the republican reservations objected to by the president and three democratic and twelve republican irreconcilables.

Twenty-one democrats quit the president's lead and voted for ratification, but the defection failed by seven votes of providing the two-thirds requisite to ratify.

The result was regarded everywhere in the capitol as having put over into the political campaign for decision the long and bitter fight between the chief executive and the senate majority. A move to reconsider the vote and try once more to ratify collapsed in its inception, leaders on both sides agreeing that further ratification efforts would be a waste of time as long as the senate membership remains as it is.

Whether the president would return the treaty to the senate remained undetermined, but the republicans served notice that if he did, it would repose for many weeks to come in a committee pigeonhole. In the vote of forty-seven to thirty-seven by which the senate washed its hands of the subject and sent the treaty to the White House the republican leaders had the support of the mild reservationists as well as the irreconcilables of their party, while the democrats voted almost solidly in opposition.

ALLIES SEIZE CITY.

Turkish Capital in Hands of Entente Troops—See Political Move.

Constantinople.—The long looked for military demonstration against Turkey by the allies took place March 17 when a large force from the imposing allied war fleet in the Bosphorus landed here and took over control of the city. One clash occurred during the procedure, at which several persons were killed.

Turkish newspapers have little to say of the situation, but the people in general express the belief that Constantinople is about to repeat the history of Cairo; that the British would remain in Turkey as they had in Egypt.

The opinion expressed among Americans here in touch with near east conditions is that the occupation was prompted more by political motives than because of the massacre of Armenians.

Killed On Eve of Marriage.

Lexington, Neb.—Shorian Mimerief, a farmer, 25 years old, was found dead on the road near his home between Elwood and Lexington. He was going to a neighbor's, who was to join him in a hunting trip on the river.

It is supposed he was killed in taking his gun out of the car to shoot at game along the road. Mimerief was an ex-service man. His brother lives in Worland, Wyo. He was to have been married soon.

Execution Again Put Off.

Lincoln, Neb.—The execution of Vincent Grammer and Alton B. Cole, convicted slayers of Grammer's mother-in-law, Mrs. Lulu Vogt, scheduled for March 19, was again postponed when a letter was received by the attorney general from the federal circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, stating that the court was unable to hear the motion of the state for the dismissal of the Grammer appeal, Governor McKelvie has named Friday, June 4, as the date for Cole's execution.

All Americans Are Safe.

Washington, D. C.—Official advices from Berlin say that no Americans or other foreigners, so far as known, were injured during the counter revolution in Germany.

Wheat May Stage Comeback.

Topeka, Kan.—Despite apparent heavy losses to Kansas wheat fields from the recent wild storm, it is likely they will stage a comeback should favorable weather ensue, according to members of the state board of agriculture.

Peace Army of 300,000.

Washington, D. C.—A peace-time army of 200,000 enlisted men and 17,000 officers was approved by the house in passing the army reorganization bill by a vote of 246 to 92. The measure now goes to the senate.

To Care for Ministers.

Chicago, Ill.—More than \$15,000,000 will be spent by the Methodist Episcopal church this year in caring for its 7,500 pensioned ministers and their dependents, a report made at a meeting of the board of claimants here shows.