

AFTER COAL BARONS

ATTORNEY GENERAL MOVES TO HALT PROFITEERING.

SAYS RAISE UNWARRANTED

Officials in All Parts of the Country Ordered to Take Action.—Big Boost in East.

Washington, D. C.—With coal prices already soaring as a result of final settlement of the coal strike, Attorney General Palmer has telegraphed to district attorneys in all other cities to be on the lookout for coal profiteers.

In Washington where coal prices were advanced \$2 a ton, the district attorney was ordered to prosecute dealers as profiteers, the attorney general insisting that the recent wage increase of 27 per cent granted bituminous miners did not warrant an increase in the price of coal of more than 30 cents a ton.

"Now that the government regulations of prices has been discontinued," said the attorney general, "there are indications of an excess increase of the prices of bituminous coal. Our total annual production is approximately 500,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the total increase in wages will be approximately \$200,000,000 per annum. If this entire amount is added by the operators to the price, it would only take an increase of 40 cents per ton."

James Lord, president of the mining division of the American Federation of Labor, corroborated the statement of the attorney general.

May Re-Submit Treaty.

Washington, D. C.—The fight in congress over formal termination of the war is on in congress, with the bill near at hand. With the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty the house will vote on a resolution put forward by republicans, declaring the war ended. The peace resolution is to be brought before the house Thursday with a rule calling for a vote Friday. Republicans believe its adoption is assured, while democrats declare it certainly will be vetoed by President Wilson, without prospects of obtaining a two-thirds vote to override the veto.

In many well informed quarters the impression is growing that either before or more probably along with a veto message, the president might return the treaty to the senate with affirmative expressions regarding reservations.

Missouri Overflows at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—The Missouri river since the first of the week has been running in flood stage and has inundated hundreds of acres of bottom farm lands in North Omaha. Many farm homes have been completely isolated by the flood waters, and farmers in the flood area have moved their families and stock to places of safety.

The river on Monday was the highest since 1912, the gauge at one point showing a reading of 14.2 feet. Flood stage at Omaha is thirteen feet, while the river goes out of its banks. Bottom lands on the Iowa side of the stream are also suffering from the flood.

May Annual Movie Stars' Marriage.

Carson City, Nev.—The attorney general here is continuing his investigation into the divorce which Mary Pickford obtained from Owen Moore in Douglas county, and as a result, expects soon to bring suit on behalf of the people of that county to have the decree set aside. It was learned at the attorney general's office, Assistant Attorney General Richards is quoted as saying, "we are looking up the law in the matter. Some definite action probably will be taken within a week." Efforts are being made to prove the divorce was obtained through fraud.

Declares Violence Threatened.

Tombstone, Ariz.—Threats of violence to miners who refused to join the strike called in the Warren mining district June 26, 1917, were recited by several witnesses testifying for the defense in the trial of Harry E. Wootton, Bisbee hardware dealer, charged with kidnaping in connection with the Bisbee deportations of July 12, 1917.

Many Dry Wells Bored.

Oil City, Pa.—According to the monthly review of activity in the oil fields of the country, made public here by the Derrick, new production during March amounted to 286,574 barrels, a loss of 35,984 from the February record. Wells completed numbered 2,394 or 237 more than in the previous month. There were 423 dry holes and 138 gas producers, the review said. New work at the close of March showed 2,933 rigs and 7,341 wells drilling.

Lawmakers to Orient.

Washington, D. C.—More than 100 members of the house plan to leave San Francisco July 5, for a two months trip to the orient. The itinerary will include Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan. The growing importance of legislative questions involving the Pacific, those contemplating the trip said, necessitates first hand information. The matters to be studied include the request of Hawaii for statehood, the movement in the Philippines for independence, and Chinese and Japanese immigration.

BONUS FOR SOLDIERS LIKELY

House Committee By Vote of 15 to 0 Favors Measure—Early Action Is Looked For.

Washington, D. C.—Soldier relief legislation with probable provisions for a cash bonus, funds for which would be raised by sales luxuries taxes, was approved by the ways and means committee by a vote of 15 to 0.

Members of the committee hope to obtain final action by the house before the contemplated recess for the national political convention, but they express doubt when action by the senate could be had at this session. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader, is quoted as saying he thought the senate would act favorably on a bill to give a money bonus to former service men, with provisions for a special tax to raise the necessary funds. The program approved by the house committee declares against any bond issue.

While the exact form of the legislation was not decided upon, committee discussion was said to have indicated approval of a plan of extending vocational education as an alternative to the cash bonus.

These two plans are a part of the American Legion's program. Its other selected plan of government aid to soldiers and sailors for building homes or obtaining ownership of farms were said by some members of the committee to involve too many difficulties to be worked out by legislation before the recess.

Spokesmen for the committee said it was planned to have the final draft of the legislation ready for submission to the house within a fortnight. It was said that there had been no decision as to whether the bonus would be paid in a lump sum or be graduated according to the length of service of each individual. The program is understood to have the approval of the republican leaders of the house, assuring early consideration for it.

TROOPS UNDER WILSON.

President So Informs House in Response to Resolution.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson informed the house in response to a resolution of inquiry that American troops on the Rhine still were controlled by the terms of the armistice and were subject only to his orders as commander-in-chief of the army.

Field Marshal Foch, of France, the president said, has no jurisdiction over the troops, nor are they in any way controlled by the decision of the allied Rhineland commission, which makes ordinances and rules for the governing of the territory policed by the allied armies of occupation.

Major General Allen, commanding the American troops, the president wrote, has authority to police the territory under his control to preserve order and "to repel any attack which may be made upon him."

The president said the American forces in Germany on March 26 "were reported to comprise 726 officers and 10,756 enlisted men."

KILL SUFF MEASURE.

Delaware Goes On Record As Opposed to Votes for Women.

Dover, Del.—The ratification resolution to make Delaware the thirty-sixth state necessary to write the woman suffrage amendment into the constitution of the United States went down to defeat in the house of representatives. The vote was 22 to 9, but before the result was announced three members changed from yes to no, to place themselves in a parliamentary position to move for reconsideration, and one member who was not down as voting asked to be recorded in the negative. This made the official vote 23 nays and 6 yeas. Eighteen affirmative votes were necessary to pass the resolution.

Force Foe to Abide By Pact.

Paris.—Nothing has been announced concerning France's next step with regard to the sending of German troops into the Ruhr coal basin, with the exception of a vague official statement which says that any military measures the French government has under consideration are merely for the purpose of forcing Germany to adhere strictly to the terms of the peace treaty.

Claim on German Property.

Washington, D. C.—Before turning back German property seized in this country, congress should consider the claims American citizens have filed against Germany, Alien Property Custodian Garvan declared before the house interstate commerce committee. Testifying at a hearing on bills relating to the status of American women who married aliens, Mr. Garvan said state department records probably would show that American claims exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

Scores Assembly's Action.

New York.—Charles E. Hughes said that he regarded the expulsion of the socialists from the New York state assembly as "a serious blow at the standards of true Americanism and nothing short of a calamity."

Hope of Wets Shattered.

Annapolis, Md.—Ending the hopes of Maryland wets for any legislative relief at this session, the senate, by a vote of 16 to 11, killed the so-called Jones 3 1/2 per cent beer bill, which had the active support of Governor Ritchie.



1—Barbed wire barricades erected in the streets of Berlin during the recent revolution. 2—Wood's Hole, where the president will spend the summer. 3—Doctor Gessler, minister of defense in the new Ebert cabinet.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Herbert Hoover Clears His Political Position and Announces He Will Accept Republican Nomination.

GERMANY GROWS MORE QUIET

Emir Feisel an Accomplished Troublemaker—Mustapha Kemal Stirs Feeling Against Christians—Denmark in the Limelight—Daylight Saving Confuses.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Mystery regarding the political position and party affiliations of Herbert Hoover has been dispelled by the announcement of his conditional willingness to accept the Republican presidential nomination. He has said that he will accept if it is felt that the issues necessitate it and it is demanded of him, and further clarifies his attitude in the following words:

"If the Republican party—with the independent element of which I am naturally affiliated—adopts a forward-looking, liberal, constructive platform on the treaty and on our economic issues, and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country, and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, and is backed by men who undoubtedly assure the consummation of these policies and measures, I will give it my entire support."

Although Mr. Hoover's declaration created somewhat of a sensation, it relieved the tension existing in the camps of other candidates. Surrounded by silence and secrecy, his attitude had occasioned more or less quaking in both Republican and Democratic strongholds. No one prominent on either side felt like hurling a javelin at him for fear that it might rebound and act as a boomerang. Each party wanted his support and the competition had been so keen as to take on the characteristics of a race, with each side endeavoring to get to him and land him first.

Mystery entered the situation some weeks ago when Secretary of the Navy Daniels, positively refusing to give a name, but speaking most emphatically and authoritatively, said he knew who the next president of the United States would be. The most active guessers were practically unanimous in mind Mr. Hoover, and that the food man had made promises or had definitely committed himself to the Democratic party. The theory as to the definiteness was modified later when Mr. Hoover, pushed to some extremity for a declaration as to his political affiliations, stated that he had of late years been aligned with the Progressive Republicans. In the congressional elections of 1918 he appeared to favor the Democrats, and made some statements endorsing the leading policies of President Wilson.

The action of Mr. Hoover has brought the political pot from a more or less simmering state to an actual boiling point. His entry makes him a strong contender for the Republican nomination, and his declaration of principles will have much to do with preventing both parties from adopting either extreme reactionary or extreme radical viewpoints. He has stated that no one should be able to dictate the policies of great parties, yet every man and woman has a right to decide what issues and measures he will support. He thus creates a position which makes it possible for him to repudiate both parties after their national conventions. Some observers see in this a hint that if the candidates and platforms of the two parties do not satisfy the liberal thought of the nation, Mr. Hoover will be willing to support a third and independent ticket. Meanwhile several booms have already been affected by his entry into the race. His supporters are engaged in an active campaign. In the Minnesota primary, where it was necessary to write or paste his name on

the ballot, he showed unexpected strength, and he looms strong in several state primaries which are to come.

The money question, as usual, enters into the political situation. Senator Borah charges the managers of General Wood and Governor Lowden with using unwarranted sums. Denials come from both candidates, with an expression of willingness to have their expenditures probed. Inasmuch as the legitimate expense of such campaigns require large funds, it is difficult to see how any candidate can make much of a showing without them. Former Secretary McAdoo reflects this condition when he states that he has no fund, therefore is not a candidate.

In Germany, the coalition cabinet headed by Herr Mueller promises to remain in power until the elections, early in June. Concessions to the labor element had much to do with stifling the radical crisis in the Ruhr basin. Spasmodic hostilities in that and adjacent areas had not been completely suppressed, but the outbreaks had taken on a guerrilla aspect, with the red forces disintegrating under lack of supplies, poor discipline and inefficient leadership. Considerable of a bluff to affect enforcement of the terms of the treaty of Versailles seems evident in the Ruhr and contiguous situations. If the Ebert government had been permitted to send troops into the neutral zone, it would have suspended one of the important provisions of the treaty. The weakening of this one provision could have been made the basis for assaults upon other portions of the covenant, with a gradual and possibly complete defeat of the unfulfilled terms.

Settlement of the German crisis is not absolute. Factional disturbances are occurring, and are likely to continue, but that an ultimate condition resembling order will be brought about is not unlikely. The effect which the troubles have had on foreign credits, so necessary to Germany, and the consequent withholding of food supplies, raw materials, etc., has had a profound influence on the nation as a whole. One of the most disastrous consequences following the Kapp-Luettwitz revolution and later troubles has been the effect upon the morale of German workmen. They are reported as loitering on their jobs, discontented and strongly imbued with the feeling of ill treatment. Production is in an unhealthy state; precisely what the red leaders desire for the furtherance of their designs.

Emir Feisel, who lately proclaimed himself king of Syria, looms as an adjunct in a class with D'Annunzio, Mustapha Kemal and other trouble makers. Self-determination for Syria is not only his fetish, but he is for the complete independence of the country; wishes both French and British troops sent home at once, and all zones of influence by other nations abolished. His activities and the working out of his designs are being watched by the Jews of the world, as a complete fulfillment of his program would render impossible the establishment of the proposed Zion nation. Mustapha Kemal, nationalist leader in Turkey, continues his campaign to stir up feeling against Christians in Asia Minor. In a recent proclamation he deposes the sultan as chief of the Moslem world, and raises a call to arms throughout Islam. Fortunately his influence is not general as yet, but there is no denying the fact that he is an important factor, with a strong following in Turkish politics and a growing ability to create antagonism to the allies and all Christians.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled soviet envoy to the United States appears to be the next prominent candidate for deportation. Martens contended in an investigation held by the senate committee on foreign relations that the bolshevik government had not interfered in the internal affairs of the United States. At the same time the state department had secured and has now made public a series of soviet dispatches inciting American bolsheviks to violence and the overthrow of the present form of the government of the United States. The dispatches were found on the person of a soviet courier captured at Riga, en route to this country. The department of justice announces a perfect case against Martens.

Denmark, which before had been regarded as placid, busy, and opulent from profits accruing through the great war, shows a strong disposition to get into the limelight of disturbance. Social democrats have been active for abolition of the monarchy, a general strike and the inauguration of a republic. A strong display of military force enabled the government to meet the first outbreaks of trouble successfully. Coming as it did with other European uprisings, the assumption that it is connected with them and part of a general plan is not unwarranted. The prosperous condition of the country is the principal arguery for lack of success of any radical designs.

Daylight saving has become a local issue throughout the country, with the prospect of rather chaotic conditions in regard to time reckoning and many consequent dilemmas. New York city, which by the sun is only an hour ahead of Chicago and other mid-western points, by the adoption of daylight saving becomes two hours ahead. Communities which turn the clock ahead one hour will be that much at variance in time with others in the same longitude which do not take the same action. Railroads of course will stick to a standardize schedule, but that portion of the public moving from one place to another is sure to encounter confusion. So far the difficulty asserts itself in the financial relationships of different parts of the country, with the bankers hampered by the varying conditions. The only alternative if New York persists in the new schedule seems to be for mid-western and western bankers to arise an hour earlier.

The freak tornado which visited Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio took a toll of nearly 200 lives, with hundreds more in the injured list. Chicago and vicinity suffered heaviest, with Georgia next in the number of casualties. The storm was not only unusual in the area covered, but in the shifting of the centers of intensity and the fact that it visited regions which were considered ordinarily immune from such dangers. The latter was especially true in the vicinity of Lake Michigan where scientists have always claimed the existence of such a body of water neutralized the measure of severe wind storms. Another freak of the storm which has affected scientific theories and established a new precedent was its coming so early in the year. Such visitations in the United States had before been almost exclusively confined to summer months and generally followed severely hot weather. The late demonstration is regarded as one of the vagaries of the month of March.

The international monetary situation has been eased considerably through the shipment of British gold to the United States. This has lessened the strain on British credit and while it has depleted to some extent one of their most valuable home resources, it has improved their position abroad and increased the standing in international markets of the British pound. This has been reflected in advanced quotations for pounds sterling. With every advance their purchasing power increases. France shows an improving position in the evident intention of the nation to economize and to finance itself from its own resources. The great confidence of the French nation and its latent financial strength are seen in its ability to float huge loans at home.

Defeat of suffrage in Delaware leaving the amendment short one state of the 33 necessary for ratification, put the issue in the delayed class for the present. The National Woman's party and others prominent in the cause, pi slight hopes to favorable action in Louisiana, North Carolina, Vermont or Connecticut. In Louisiana the legislature meets May 10. Governor Bickett is said to be favorable to a special session of the North Carolina legislature in July. Suffrage adherents will endeavor to win both states although they have received little encouragement as yet in the South. The governors of Vermont and Connecticut have refused to call special sessions of their legislatures and to get consideration in either of those states, suffrage forces will have to overcome the announced objections of the governors

UNSEAT SOCIALISTS

N. Y. ASSEMBLYMEN OUSTED BY OVERWHELMING VOTE.

NEW PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED

Never Before Has Party Delegation Been Expelled from Legislative Body in the U. S.

Albany, N. Y.—The five socialist members of the state assembly—Louis Waldman and August Claessens of New York; Samuel A. Dewitt and Samuel Orr of the Bronx, and Charles Solomon of Kings county—were expelled from the lower house of the legislature by an overwhelming majority following the submission by the industry committee urging such action and at the close of twenty-two hours bitter debate.

An individual vote of expulsion was taken on each member.

The assembly, by a vote of 115 to 28, expelled Waldman.

Vote to expel the four remaining socialists was as follows: Solomon, 116 to 28; Claessens, 116 to 28; Orr, 104 to 40; Dewitt, 104 to 40.

By its action the assembly established a precedent altogether unique in the legislative history in the United States, as never before has an entire party delegation been ejected from any legislative body.

The constitution prohibits calling of a special election to fill vacancies in the legislature after April 1 unless there is an extraordinary session.

Among the charges made by the committee were that the socialists were members of an organization (the socialist party of America) constituting a conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence; that they, individually and as a party, opposed the war and war measures, and that they were dominated by an executive committee, the membership of which might contain a majority of aliens.

Reports that the socialists would appeal to the courts were given little attention, by members of the assembly.

NOT KEEPING PLEDGE.

French Skeptical Because of Discovery Made in Germany.

Paris.—Three thousand five hundred three-inch field guns have been found by the inter-allied commission in the vicinity of Berlin alone, and altogether 12,000 of these guns have thus far been discovered throughout Germany, as well as 6,000 airplanes intact. According to the terms of the treaty of Versailles the German army should now have only 204 three-inch guns and no airplanes whatsoever. These discoveries and other information have caused considerable skepticism among authorities here as for the reason for the request of the Berlin government that it be permitted to send troops into the neutral and occupied areas.

The fact that the request came before the Germans had executed any material clause of the treaty, although the time limit has expired on some three score of its provisions, is declared in French official circles as having the Germans open to suspicion of attempting to avoid the Versailles treaty provisions.

Wage Earners Win.

Topoka, Kan.—The first wage petition tried before the new Kansas industrial relations court resulted in a victory for the workers. Decision No. 1 was handed down by the court granting an increase in wages to linemen of the Topoka Edison company from 60 to 67 1/2 cents. The company had offered an increase of 2 cents.

Easter Blizzard Destructive.

Kansas City, Mo.—Railroads and highways were blocked by deep snowdrifts, rural telephone service was demoralized, and livestock suffered from the blizzard which swept Kansas, Nebraska, the Texas panhandle, northern Oklahoma and Missouri, last Saturday and Sunday.

Uncle Sam's Pay Roll.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly two million persons are on the pay-rolls of the federal government by one way or another. This means, roughly, that one person in fifty-five receives funds directly from the United States treasury.

National Debt Greatly Reduced.

Washington, D. C.—A reduction of \$705,000,000 in the national debt—more than double the amount by which the debt was lowered during any previous month—was accomplished during March, the treasury reported. The national debt now stands at \$24,038,000,000. Officials regarded it as sound evidence of the success of the treasury program for financing the post-war period when government expenditures will continue to run high.

Robbers Steal Pay Roll.

Kansas City, Mo.—Three men in a motor car held up two messengers from the Drivers National bank, robbed them of \$43,840, representing the pay roll of Swift & Co., and escaped.

Killed in Auto Accident.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. George Hanchett, 22, and her eight-month-old daughter, Mildred, were instantly killed and three others were injured, when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a switching train here.