. M.

. Given
.on

QUARREL

.e Navy Charges
Him For High
. Badly Treated.
o Navy Morale.

on.—Rumblings of dissatis-
ithin the Navy at the way
Daniels has arranged the
. decorations for war service
the surface when it became
that Admiral Sims, former
der of American naval forces
bean waters, had declined to
his distinguished service
hile the awards remain as at

e same time, the row, which
his time has been a smoulder-
e, gave indications of showing
Congress. Chairman of the
nate Naval Committee asked for a
ort on the awarding of the deco-
ions and Secretary Daniels trans-
ted it to him. Meanwhile Repre-
tative Lufkin, Republican, of
ssachusetts, a member of the House
al Committee, announced that he
ld ask the House to call for a
ilar report.

oming as the climax to published
ges that Secretary Daniels had
ranged the whole list of awards,
ing some officers to higher dis-
tion than recommended and "blue
illing" others, publication of Ad-
l Sims' action created a new sen-
n in the Navy Department, and
d a new chapter to the long con-
in which some naval officers have
plained of the Secretary's admin-
tion of affairs and others have de-
d him with equal vigor.

e whole affair has been brought
head by the action of Admiral
, who, writing an official com-
cation to Secretary Daniels from
Naval War College, at Newport,
. has set out that officers for
he recommended the Distin-
ed Service Medal—highest of all
decorations except the Congres-
Medal of Honor—received by
ecretary's revision a decoration
ser value, and that other officers
duties and services Admiral
considered as of lesser value re-
by the revision, the more
decoration. At the same time,
elops, Admiral Sims sent frank-
ies of his letter to many naval
s in Washington. His action
e known first through them, and
Mr. Daniels gave out the letter,
t comment.

iral Sims in his letter does not
to refuse his decoration un-
conditionally. He refused it under the conditions he outlines, and he asks for an opportunity to explain the reasons for his original recommendations. Besides that, the Admiral does not ask that the highest award be taken from any officer upon whom it already has been conferred, but he does ask for a revision upward of some of the lesser decorations.

Sims, long known as the "storm petrel" of the Navy, since his sensational "last-drop-of-blood" speech in the Guild Hall, at London, when he drew the attention of the foreign offices of Berlin, London and Washington, has figured in Navy sensation before, and has many warm supporters among the officers.

TALKING MACHINE SAVES HER.

Awakens Mrs. Tracey After She Had Slept For 80 Days.

Norwich, N. Y.—Neighbors, relatives and doctors for 80 days had tried to wake Mrs. Fred Tracey, of Oxford, from her "sleeping sickness," but a talking machine succeeded where human voices had failed.

When, as a last resort, a record was played, she became conscious long enough to inquire:

"What was that?"

Then she fell asleep again, but was roused several times after that. Her physician now states that she will recover.

woman is 55 years old and, al-
believed here to hold the 1919
ship for "long-distance sleep-
good physical condition.

AS HE WISHED.

**nt Passed Away While
er Was Reading.**

uel Faulkner, pioneer
l, died sitting in a
ghter, Miss Eliza-
eading to him.
thing for him.
e wished it, I
her. "He had
esterday took

the oldest
iness men,
hall Field,
. Leiter.

INSANE.

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PURCHASED THEIR COFFINS AND AWAIT DEATH.

Newark, N. J.—When firemen broke into the apartment of Mrs. Mary Tolicaster to extinguish a small fire, they found two empty coffins. Mrs. Tolicaster explained that her husband is 76 years old and a patient in the City Hospital, and that she is over 70, and that, not expecting to live long, they bought their coffins a year ago. "We wanted to pick out our own coffins," she said, "and we did not want any expense to fall on anyone when we died."

WILSON RETURNS RAILROADS MARCH 1

Express Companies Back to Private Control

TIME ALLOWED FOR CHANGE

Failure Of Congress To Agree One Of Factors Causing Postponement —Roads Also Unprepared At Present.

Washington.—The decision of the President with regard to the railroad properties was set forth in the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A proclamation:

"Relinquishment of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation.

"Whereas, in the exercise of authority committed to me by law I have heretofore, through the Secretary of War, taken possession of, and have, through the Director General of Railroads, exercised control over certain railroads, systems of transportation and property appurtenant thereto or connected therewith; including systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation and owned or controlled by said railroads or systems of transportation; including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such railroads and systems of transportation; and

"Whereas, I now deem it needful and desirable that all railroad systems of transportation and property now under such Federal control, be relinquished therefrom; now, therefore, under authority of Section 14 of the Federal control act approved March 21, 1918, and of all other powers and provisions of law thereto me enabling, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby relinquish from Federal control, effective the first day of March, 1920, at 12:01 o'clock A. M. all railroads, systems of transportation and property, of whatever kind taken or held under such Federal control and not heretofore relinquished and restore the same to the possession and control of their respective owners.

Hines To Settle Claims.

"Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, or his successor in office, is hereby authorized and directed, through such agent and agencies as he may determine, in any manner not inconsistent with the provisions of said act of March 21, 1919, to adjust, settle and close all matters, including the making of agreements for compensation, and all questions and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of or incident to Federal control, until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by Act of Congress; and generally to do and perform as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the acts and things necessary or proper in order to carry into effect this proclamation and the relinquishment of said railroads, systems of transportation and property.

"For the purposes of accounting and for all other purposes, this proclamation shall become effective on the first day of March, 1920, at 12.01 A. M.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia, this 24th day of December, the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-fourth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President:

"ROBERT T. LANSING,
"Secretary of State.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

The President's proclamation relinquishing control of the American Railway Express Company was couched in practically the same language as that in regard to the restoration of the railroads to their owners, except for necessary substitutions.

DYNAMITE O. K., HE FINDS.

Man Tests Explosive In Store—Daughter Dead; Two Dying.

Washington, Pa.—Herbert Waters, aged 43, a coal miner at Morrisville, near here, tested the quality of blasting powder by tossing a handful into an open fire in his home. Waters and his wife, Mary, aged 40, are dying in the hospital; their 8-year-old daughter, Belma, is dead, and their 14-year-old son, Thomas, is suffering severe but injuries.

PEACEFUL DAY IN WASHINGTON

Quiet Holiday After Lenghty Political Turmoil

PRESIDENT READ GREETINGS

Mrs. Wilson Distributes Gifts To Friends Of The Family And To The Children Living Along Road To The Country Club.

Washington.—The national capital officially and privately spent a quiet Christmas. All departments of the Government were closed and Congress was in the midst of its two week's holiday recess.

The only official act of the day was the signature by President Wilson of the Edge bill, passed by Congress just before the holiday recess began and designed to promote American participation in foreign trade.

With the exception of attaching his signature to the bill, the President rested, spending most of the forenoon in the White House Garden and at noon eating a Christmas dinner in his room. During the afternoon while Mrs. Wilson drove out to present gifts to friends of the family and to the children living along the road to the country club, where the President before his illness played golf, Mr. Wilson read the larger number of Christmas messages which he received from all parts of the United States and from abroad.

Members of the cabinet and other high government officials spent the day at their homes, several, including Secretary Baker, paying a brief visit to their offices.

A spirit of thanksgiving permeated the observance of the sacred day all over the nation. Proclamations by the Secretaries of War and Navy called the attention of soldiers and bluejackets to the blessings of peace now enjoyed as a result of the sacrifices of war and declared that, although hundreds of thousands of men who formerly wore the uniform of the United States had resumed civilian garb, all men who saw service in the World War were forever united by the experiences of the past two years. Special Christmas dinners were served to Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors throughout the world, elaborate provision being made for the sick and wounded veterans in hospitals.

Hundreds of local postoffice employes sacrificed a part of their Christmas holiday to insure the delivery of thousands of belated parcels and greetings to government employes from every hook and corner of the country. Christmas mails here were unsually heavy this year, officials said, even after taking into account the large numbers of Federal employes still performing duties of a war nature.

PAPER FOR U. S. HELD UP.

Canadian Comptroller Prevents Export Of Seven Carloads.

Ottawa, Canada.—Seven carloads of newsprint paper consigned to American publishers from the mills of the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company were stopped in transit by order of Robert A. Pringle, paper comptroller.

Mr. Pringle explained that all export shipments from the company would be stopped until it had complied with his orders to furnish paper to Western Canada publishers who, he had been told, will be forced to suspend publication unless a supply is forthcoming before the end of the week.

NEW KNOT IN FIUME TANGLE.

Nitti To Make New Declaration Before Senate.

Rome.—Premier Nitti will make a new declaration before the Senate concerning Fiume before he leaves for Paris, according to the Giornale D'Italia. General Badoglio has returned suddenly to Rome for a conference with the Premier and the King.

The Messaggero announces that Admiral Millo has informed Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio that he will not tolerate a landing of d'Annunzian troops at Zara.

$700,000,000 FOR WAR MATERIAL.

That's Amount Received For Our Holdings In Europe.

New York.—A total of $700,000,000 was realized by the sale of America's war material in England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany, Edwin B. Parker, of Houston, Texas, chairman of the United States Liquidation Commission, said on his arrival from Europe with five other members of the commission on the transport Powhatan.

WILHELM REPORTED INDICTED.

London.—Law officers of the Crown held a consultation with French and Belgian law officers with regard to the former German Emperor. It is reported that the conferees made out a case against the former German ruler and framed an indictment.

$1,000,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

To Be Distributed Among 3,000,000 In Europe And Asia.

New York.—The joint distribution committee for American funds for Jewish war sufferers announced it had appropriated more than $1,000,000 for relief of 3,000,000 Jews in Europe and Asia. The largest share, $500,000, goes to the Jews of Poland, while $200,000 was granted Austrian Jews and $119,000 appropriated for relief in Palestine. Other countries benefitting are Roumania, Turkey, Persia,

1—Women at Trinity church, New York, in a demonstration against allied blockade of soviet Russia. 2—Modest dwelling near St. Vincent, France, recently bought by Premier Clemenceau and to which he will retire when he leaves public life. 3—Certificate given each subscriber to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Court Deals Hard Blow to the Wets and They Stand Up to Get Another.

NOW ATTACKING AMENDMENT

Attorney General Palmer Persuades the Packers to Abandon Their Side Lines—Flume Agreement Blocked by D'Annunzio's Troops—Growing Sentiment for Peace Treaty Compromise.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Like a real tragedy to a great many citizens of the United States was the chief event of the past week—the decision of the Supreme court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition act. It was a severe blow not only for the men who hoped to renew their fast dwindling supplies of "private stock" before January 16, when the constitutional prohibition amendment goes into effect, and to the dealers who had hoped for a chance to dispose of their vast stores of liquors, but also to many banks that had made loans on whisky certificates totalling perhaps $100,000,000. It was estimated that the government would lose in taxes about $600,000,000, and that the loss in physical value of plants and other property would be $200,000,000. The total was roughly put at a billion and a half of dollars.

The cases decided were those of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company of Louisville, Ky., and Dryfoos, Blum & Co. of New York, instituted for the purpose of compelling the government to release whisky from bond.

In both cases the court denied contentions of Elihu Root and other attorneys for the distilleries that the act, in violation of the constitution, takes private property without just compensation; that the period of the war emergency, for which the act was passed, had terminated; that the law was an interference with the state police powers and an undue exercise of the war powers of congress.

The war-time act, the court held, is not confiscatory, asserting that more than seven months were given distillers to dispose of their stocks, which time the court believed to be adequate. The act also was not repealed, the court held, by the prohibition constitutional amendment, which, it asserted, is binding not only in peace, but also in war times.

The wets did not give up all hope, but at once went to work on new lines, "previously prepared." The Retail Liquor Dealers' association of New Jersey and the state of Rhode Island both asked the Supreme court for permission to institute original proceedings to have the national prohibition amendment declared unconstitutional and to enjoin federal officials from enforcing it. Rhode Island is one of the states that did not ratify the amendment, and the present action was taken by direction of the legislature. These attacks on the amendment are based on the allegation that it violates the fifth amendment to the constitution, which prohibits the taking of private property without just compensation, and also on the charge that it is an interference with the state police powers.

Another attempt to repeal the war-time prohibition law was made in congress, but the house agriculture committee reported unfavorably on the bill by a vote of 16 to 3. Representative Rainey of Illinois made the only argument for repeal, urging that the wet period should be allowed, so the persons of small means could lay in a stock of liquor for medicinal purposes, and the government could collect $50,000,000 in revenue taxes.

Ever since he assumed the office of attorney general, Mr. Palmer has been at work on a plan to curb the fast growing interests of the big packers, and last week it was announced that the latter had agreed, admittedly under government pressure, to discard all their interests except those directly connected with the handling of the nation's supply of meat. More than a billion dollars will be involved in the disposing of the side lines the packers have been handling, but it is stated the bulk of their business will not be affected. The "unscrambling" process really began last summer when Swift & Co. gave up their leather business and their foreign business to new companies.

Reorganization of the packers is expected to follow virtually the plan of breaking up the Standard Oil company and the method provided in the International Harvester company agreement in 1918. Of course, the primary object of the department of justice in this is to bring about a lowering of prices of foodstuffs. Whether or not this will be the result is uncertain. The representatives of the packers were noncommittal on this point, and many persons were of opinion that there would be a tendency to increase prices through abolition of the control that now exists. If the process of unscrambling does no more financial harm to the packers than it has done to capitalists in previous instances, they need not worry on that score.

At the opening of the week the news was cabled from Fiume that D'Annunzio was to hand over that city at once to regular Italian troops, commanded by General Caviligia, former minister of war, and that France, Great Britain and Italy had agreed that Italy should have complete sovereignty over Fiume and that all the provisions of the pact of London would be carried out. The alleged agreement was not confirmed, and at this writing D'Annunzio is still holding the city. The truth seems to be that he was asked to give it up on the promise by the Italian government that it would be held by regulars, at least until the Adriatic question was finally settled. But a large part of his garrison is strongly objecting to this arrangement. His officers and soldiers are living in luxury there, receiving much higher pay than they would as part of the regular army, and prospects for work in Italy are bad. Consequently they insist that they be permitted to remain as the garrison, and the task of ousting them promises to be difficult.

Just what the London conference discussed and what decisions it reached, if any, is not known at this time, as no official statement has been issued. Doubtless there was a lot of talk about the peace treaty deadlock in the American senate, and certain European correspondents were insistent in their assertions that the British and French were ready and willing to accept any reasonable reservations the senate might make in order to assure the co-operation of America. The European diplomats realize the urgent need for an early declaration of peace, say these correspondents, and one of them asserts that Ambassador Jusserand for weeks has been trying to see President Wilson to assure him that the senate's reservations are acceptable to France.

Meanwhile the sentiment in congress in favor of a compromise is growing stronger daily, though the president and the Republican majority continue to "pass the buck" back and forth. Senator Underwood, who is a candidate for the place of minority leader in opposition to Senator Hitchcock, came forward as an advocate of "peace at any price." He said that the president, when he declared he had no concession of any kind to offer and that all the responsibility rested on the Republicans, was merely giving notice to the senators to get busy and compromise among themselves before asking him to compromise. Mr. Hitchcock proposed the appointment of a conciliation committee for compromise in a spirit of give and take. Senator Knox again attempted to have the senate sidetrack the League of Nations and pass a resolution ratifying the treaty "in so far as it restores the status of peace between the United States and Germany," but he was blocked by objections.

Whether or not the Germans are taking advantage of the unpleasant treaty situation, they certainly are haggling a lot over the signing of the protocol. Certain concessions were made to them but these were not enough, for they insist they are unable to turn over the 400,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for the sinking of the interned warships in Scapa Flow. Late reports said their proofs of this inability were so strong that experts of the allies were disposed to consider an offer to reduce the amount to 200,000 tons.

Germany's chief internal trouble just now is financial. The premium loan, by which it was hoped to raise five billion marks, was a failure, and some of the papers assert that open bankruptcy is not far distant.

Austria is starving. That grim fact has been established by the testimony of numerous persons, and it appears to be up to the United States to supply the food for that unfortunate nation. All the other nations of central Europe are suffering only in less degree, and Herbert Hoover, who knows more about the foreign food situation than anyone else, proposes that the great surplus of wheat and flour held by the grain corporation be sold to them on credit.

The Russian bolsheviki and the Esthonians in conference at Dorpat are not arriving very rapidly at an amicable understanding. The Esthonians suspect the Russians of treacherous designs, and in addition there are rumors that France is intervening in the Baltic against the soviet government. In the field the bolsheviki had more victories to report, including the capture of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, from General Denikine's troops. They also occupied Kupiansk southeast of Kharkov.

The United States and Great Britain have become involved in an unpleasant controversy over the treaty by which virtually a British protectorate over Persia has been established. A Teheran paper accused the United States of having abandoned Persia whereupon our legation there issued a statement this country had done its utmost to befriend Persia but that the act of some Persian authorities in concluding the treaty with England had indicated that they did not desire the friendship of the United States in the future.

British Foreign Minister Curzon has taken extreme exception to this statement as being undiplomatic, unfriendly and even hostile, and asks that the impression made by it be corrected. Persia by our state department. the reply from Washington it is plainly stated that the United States not, at the present time, approve the Anglo-Persian treaty.

According to what is called authentic information from the highest sources, the government will not turn the railroads to private ownership on January 1, but will continue to operate them until March 1, or perhaps for a month longer. This is good news for everybody and seems to remove the apprehension that the return would be made before congress had passed the needed legislation which certainly would result in paralysis of transportation and business and in great general financial loss. There is no immediate prospect of the passage of the Cummins bill, which the senate is considering, or any other railroad bill, and Director General Hines is said to have recommended to the president that the government retain control until legislation is effected.

Mexico's reply to Secretary Lansing's latest note on the case of Consular Agent Jenkins was received in Washington Thursday, and doubtless gave the state department little satisfaction. In it Carranza said he took for granted that the release of Jenkins on bail had removed the cause of complaint, and then declined to drop the proceedings against the consular agent dropped. He asserted that the American government's belief in the innocence of Jenkins was not sufficient cause for removing that official from the jurisdiction of the Mexican tribunals. So once more it is up to Washington to make the next move, and what that will be there is no indication. Senator Fall thinks that our government will not depart from its time-honored policy of permitting Carranza to insult and defy it with impunity.

ARMY STRENGTH TO BE CUT

Little Probability That Senate Committee Will Adopt Plans of the War Department.

Washington.—Rejection by house and senate military committees of war department proposals for a regular army of 576,000 officers and men appeared practically certain when Chairman Wadsworth predicted that the senate committee would fix the strength of the force at about 280,000. The house committee has already agreed tentatively on approximately a similar program.

"There is no question," Senator Wadsworth said, "but that the senate committee in its present frame of mind will not fix the number at more than 280,000 and may possibly cut the number more than that."

Senate subcommittee hearings on the bill were concluded, and the house committee took up questions as to the future of the National Guard.

The military policy committee of the American Legion explained recommendations of the organization as formulated at its convention. [illegible] these recommendations only a sufficient standing army for police and overseas garrison purposes should be provided. Universal military training for boys from eighteen to twenty years of age and a general staff [illegible] an admixture of officers [illegible] recommended. Concerning present officers' training camps [illegible] separate departments [illegible] favored.

...ia, O., in 1797 ...e maintenance of ... according ... ought to light in its history of many years.

December 28, 17[illegible] was the date of the first entry in the book. Six years later Ohio became a state.

The county at the time was three times as large as it is today. The tax duplicate showed a total of $1,310. In the territory allotted to Washington county in 1797 were the towns of Marietta, Gallipolis, Middleton, Adams, Waterford, Salem and Belleprée now Belpre.

Six collectors were appointed, with headquarters in Marietta, and these men made their rounds in the "wild land" at the risk of their lives for a wage of $6.55. Indians surrounded the county, and in some instances the villages, so the tax collector was often lucky to return "body whole."

In 1798, according to the ledger, the district was divided into nine sections, instead of six, and nine collectors were chosen. Names of the men are given and their places of residence. The commission chose a board of three members and named a chairman in that year.

Meetings were held at the home of Joseph C. Lincoln, a Revolutionary war hero, and a member of the original Ohio company which settled in Marietta, the first town in Northwest Territory.

Judges received 75 cents a day whenever they worked on the bench, the ledger records show. There were quarterly sessions and a judge for each session. Six cents a mile was paid a judge for each mile traveled. The foreman of the grand jury received 60 cents a day and the jurymen 50 cents and 3 cents a mile for travel to and from court.

Disbursements for advertising in Atlantic coast and New England town papers are mentioned in the ledger, showing advertising was a necessity in that day.

Not a Contract Job.

Noah did the biggest piece of in the shortest time that was done by any man. But Noah on the job himself. He built the ark by contract, on the basis. He built it himself himself. If Noah had and let the job to the lowest bidder, excusing the loss of time consequent weather and lack the flood would have Noah and his family tion. When we consider consequences of s can see how grat to Noah that he w map instead of ste side like a dodg Utica Globe.

Answered

The assignme position class plying of the when the te culine te duke with quis and brought no bled on to day vocabul

New

The gas be read employe equipp over press

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