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WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraphs for Quick Reading.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SNAPSHOTS

Gleanings of Interest From Washington—Late Happenings in the Realm of Sports—Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

WASHINGTON.

Formal inquiry was made by the British embassy at the State Department as to the acceptability of Sir Auckland Geddes to be British ambassador to the United States.

The reply made by Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain and Millerand of France to President Wilson's latest communication on the Adriatic question repeats the assurance that they "never had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the United States government."

Twenty-six states will co-operate in opposing action of Rhode Island to have the Eighteenth amendment declared unconstitutional.

"Woodrow Wilson stands pat." This was the official construction placed on the correspondence between the United States government and the governments of Great Britain and France with relation to the Adriatic settlements. The full correspondence was made public by the State Department.

President Wilson signed the oil land leasing bill, opening up for development millions of acres in the west.

The house defeated an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which would have nullified the Volstead prohibition enforcement act. The vote was 89 to 88.

In naming Bainbridge Colby for secretary of state to succeed Robert Lansing, President Wilson gave Washington an even greater surprise than when he named John Barton Payne of Illinois, to succeed Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the interior. Mr. Colby's name had not even been mentioned among the probabilities.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Porto Rican sugar strike reported settled with an increase of 100 per cent in wages.

An Alabama apiary announced it was ready to ship to northern Canada by airplane $1,600 worth of bees for breeding purposes.

A statement just issued by the Division of Sales of the War Department shows that the Russian Soviet has been awarded under competitive bidding 70,000 pairs of rubber overshoes and nearly 50,000 pairs of army field shoes.

Railroad officials, reorganizing their staffs for the return of the roads to private ownership, expressed themselves as of the belief that one of the first steps to be taken is a downward revision of passenger rates and an upward revision of freight rates.

Wool growers are organizing to save for themselves and for weavers of woolen garments millions of dollars now absorbed by middlemen, Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, Mich., said in an address in Boston.

Approximately 2,500 men have been laid off by the five packing plants in Kansas City, Kan., according to officials of the plants.

According to officials of the food administration, although retail butchers in New York add 80 to 100 per cent to wholesale prices for certain meats, they are not guilty of profiteering.

It was reported in Washington unless the present shortage of news print paper is relieved Congress will take action to reduce the size of newspapers of the larger cities.

GENERAL.

James H. Stack, one of the best known hotel men in the United States, died at his home in New York.

Major Rudolph Schroeder broke the one-man altitude record held by Roland Rolhf, when his Le Perre plane ascended 37,000 feet above Dayton, O. His gas tank burst and he was temporarily blinded and is now in hospital.

The senate passed and sent to the house the Underwood resolution creating a commission to treat with Canada for abrogation of restrictions on export of pulp wood and news print paper. To carry on the work $50,000 was appropriated.

The lower house of the Mississippi state legislature voted $4,000 to Will Purvis, a Lamar county farmer, for having faced the gallows only to be ultimately exonerated of the murder charge on which he was convicted.

Morrison Marshall, adopted son of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, died in the Marshall apartments in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, after an illness of four days. Acidosis caused the death of the lad, who was three and a half years old. The boy's real name was Clarence Morrison and he was the son of an obscure family in Washington.

Aero Club of America cabled a challenge to the Aero Club of France for the International Aviation trophy.

Governor General Harrison, in a special message to the extra session of the legislature in Manila, urged the passage of an act making effective prohibition in the Philippines, ratification of woman suffrage and a bill permitting clean boxing exhibitions in the territory.

Public hangings, instituted by Sheriff Peters of Cook county as a deterrent "to future murders," were recommended in the final report of the February grand jury, which was made it Chicago.

Five hundred of the country's leading brewers attending the United States Brewers' Association conference in Atlantic City voted to draw their battle line in so as to make the fight against prohibition only on a beer alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight.

Two fifty-gallon stills, 593 boxes of raisins, nineteen cases of prunes, twenty-three barrels of mash and ten gallons of raisin whisky valued at between $10,000 and $15,000 were seized in Cleveland by police in a raid on a private dwelling. One man was arrested and turned over to federal authorities.

New York is to have a community fund, to be filled with private contributions and used for civic betterment The property which will comprise the fund or trust will be managed by a group of leading trust companies of the city, and the uses that will be made of the income will be determined by a special committee of citizens.

SPORTING.

Holland has entered a challenge for the Davis lawn tennis cup, now held by Australasia, it was announced in London by the Lawn Tennis Association.

John Arthur Brown, chairman of Penn's Rowing Committee, announced in Philadelphia that the Red and Blue would meet Harvard and Princeton on the Charles river May 1 in a triangular race. It will be the first meeting of a Penn crew with a Crimson eight since 1910.

The indictment of Champion Jack Dempsey and Manager Jack Kearns by a federal grand jury at San Francisco on charges of evading the draft may have a far reaching effect on the heavyweight title. To be sure the boxer must first be convicted before he can be sentenced, the maximum penalty being imprisonment for two years and a fine of $3,000.

Leo Mangum, pitcher and prominent in North Carolina athletics, has signed with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Brazilian Sports Confederation and the Olympic Committee have resolved to send a delegation of 60 athletes to the Olympic games at Antwerp this summer.

If the performance of Valger in his bout with Kilbane is the best of which the French "Flash" is capable it will be as well for him to abandon all hopes of ever winning the title.

To make the A. A. U. national track and field championship meet for this year the final Olympic tryout and to hold the meet in the Harvard Stadium is the new and most decisive plan of the authorities responsible for the representation of the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp next August.

Benny Valger, the New York featherweight, outpointed Johnny Kilbane, the owner of the featherweight title, in eight rounds at the First Regiment Armory in Newark. Valger earned the honors by his fast fighting in the last two rounds. Up to this period of the struggle Johnny had a slight shade the better of it. There were no knockdowns.

Champion Sabine Fernlike, a smooth haired fox terrier of Westminster fame owned by T. R. Varick of Manchester, N. H., was judged the best dog in the annual show of the Eastern Dog Club at Boston.

Fred Luderus will have to battle Gene Paulette for the first base job on the Phillies this spring.

FOREIGN.

Canadian Board of Commerce surrendered control over the price of sugar.

Many foreign Bolshevik leaders have arrived in Berlin in the last few days, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from the German capital.

Premier Lloyd George, in speaking of the Turkish treaty in the British house of commons, announced that Turkey is to remain in Europe after all, retaining Constantinople. The Dardanelles, however, will be kept open by the constant presence of allied warships, the premier said.

The Soviet Commissary of Foreign Affairs has dispatched notes to the United States, Japan and Rumania, offering them peace with the Soviet Russia, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow received in London.

The Avis, published in Flensburg, Schleiswig-Holstein, says that the voting list in Flensburg, where a prebiscite is soon to be held, contains 6,000 more names than there are bona fide voters. The newspaper insinuates that the list has been tampered with by German officials.

Recognizing the dangers of London's burglary wave, King George personally ordered extraordinary precautions taken in guarding Marlborough House, residence of Queen Alexandra; St. James Palace, where the Prince of Wales lives, and Buckingham Palace, the King's own residence.

WILSON UPHOLDS AMERICAN IDEALS

President's Attitude on Self-Determination Same as in Drafting 14 Points.

SEES ONLY ONE WAY OUT.

Price Powers Must Pay if They Expect United States to Remain Associated—If Italy and Jugo-Slavia Agree America Might Assent.

Washington.—President Wilson has served notice to the world that the continuance of the United States in the deliberations of the powers has for its price the adherence of the entente governments to principles of equity and justice rather than of temporary advantage or expediency. That is the essence of his two latest notes to the premiers of Great Britain and France, made public along with all of the recent correspondence dealing with the future of Fiume and the adjacent Adriatic territory.

The President in effect says America will abandon the League of Nations if the old diplomacy is to obtain. His exact expression was:

"If, in a word, the old order of things which brought so many evils on the world is still to prevail, then the time is not yet come when this government can enter a concert of powers the very existence of which must depend upon a new spirit and a new order. This government can undertake no such grave responsibility."

Taking the situation created in southeastern Europe as the convenient and vivid example, the correspondence addressed to the powers of Great Britain and France reveals the President's state of mind as unchanged with regard to the principle of self determination since he first drafted it into the 14 cardinal points.

The complete text of the Adriatic correspondence discloses the fact that the President has denounced the agreement, effected without consulting the United States, between the British and French as to the disposition of Fiume and neighboring territory because it does not square with his principles and has threatened to withdraw the German treaty and the separate Franco-American alliance from the senate if that agreement is pressed upon Jugo-Slavia.

The suggestion is conveyed in the latest note of the President received in London and Paris that the powers constituting the council of the League of Nations might serve as arbitrators between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, but the suggestion is not put forward in definite language. He offers no substitute solution for the Adriatic puzzle, but insists that any adjustment which Italy and Jugo-Slavia themselves may agree upon will be acceptable to the United States provided "that such an agreement is not made on the basis of compensation elsewhere at the expense of nationals of a third power."

Despite the finality of the President's statements and the very evident earnestness with which they have been made, there is discernible throughout the correspondence a studious avoidance of closing the chapter.

President Wilson has clearly put the next move up to Great Britain and France, evidently assuming that between them the mollification of Italy can be accomplished.

The complete correspondence includes all the interchange of notes and memoranda which have followed the unratified agreement of December 9, 1919, together with the text of that agreement. Throughout the whole course of the correspondence there is disclosed a conflict between the American demand for the strictest possible adherence to the principle of self determination, accepted by each and every one of the peace delegations at Paris as the guiding light of the readjustments of international relationships, and so written into the covenant of the League of Nations, and the admitted yearning of the powers for some sort of a settlement which will quiet the persistent and apparently waxing ambitions of the Italian government for territory as well as for strategic advantages, not alone of a military but of an economic sort.

REJECTS SOVIET PEACE.

State Department Officials Regard It as Propaganda Dodge.

Washington.—Soviet Russia's proposal to the United States for peace will receive no consideration from the American government, it was said at the state department.

Officials said it did not differ from previous proposals made by the Bolsheviki to the great powers and that it would not be made public, as it was regarded as an effort to further Soviet propaganda throughout the world.

DEMOCRATS FOR DRY REPEAL.

New York Convention Calls for Liberal State Enforcement Act.

Albany, N. Y.—The adoption of a plank calling for the repeal of the prohibition law, with a declaration of the right of the state to pass a liberal enforcement law, and the selection of Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York and Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse as two of the four delegates at large to the national convention were the outstanding features of the unofficial Democratic state convention.

MRS. E. C. A. REED.

Prominent in Parisian Life and Social Activities.

Mrs. E. C. A. Reed, wife of the American consul and chief of the United States passport bureau in Paris.

LEAVES OUT CLAUSE FOR WAR TRAINING

Military Instructions Provisions Are Excluded From Army Bill by Bipartisan Vote.

Washington.—Meeting the demand of leaders, the House Military Committee by a bipartisan vote refused to include universal military training in the Army Reorganization bill, formally reported by Chairman Kahn. Sharp opposition to the reorganization program is assured.

In rejecting immediate consideration of the training plan the committee voted that it should become the subject of separate legislation to be framed by a subcommittee of seven named by Mr. Kahn, with an agreement of the leaders that its consideration would not be blocked after a thorough inquiry has been made of the cost and economic effects. This investigation is expected to delay action on the question until the next session.

With this temporary disposal of universal training, the committee voted 10 to 6 to report the Reorganization bill, providing for a maximum peacetime army of 17,700 officers and 299,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine scouts and unassigned recruits. Unlike the national defense act of 1916, which the new bill would amend, no definite tactical formation of the army is prescribed, this being left discretionary with the President. This feature is among the principal causes of the sharp opposition by the minority.

Supporters of universal training plan to offer amendments to force house action on the question, but opponents of the scheme hope to frustrate these attempts through parliamentary tactics. Although the separate training bill was ordered prepared "at the earliest practical date," even its supporters were doubtful of consideration for months.

Republican leaders opposing the plan's appearance in the army bill included the members of the Legislative Steering Committee, who based their objection principally on the ground that action should be deferred until the party's stand was outlined by its national convention in June.

Action on Training Deferred.

Washington. — Universal military training will form the exclusive subject of special legislation by the next session of Congress, beginning in December.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

DUBLIN.—Three men are dead and seven fatally shot as a result of an unsuccessful Sinn Fein attempt to capture the police barracks at Mount Pleasant, County Cork. The raiders isolated the garrison and attacked it with rifle fire.

LONDON.—It was stated definitely in the lobby of the house of commons that Sir Auckland Geddes has been selected as British ambassador to the United States.

LONDON.—The reply made by Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand to President Wilson's latest communication on the Adriatic question repeats the assurance that they "never had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the United States government." The premiers want new Adriatic start and propose withdrawing all former plans.

LANSING, MICH.—Petitions placing General Pershing's name on the April primary ballot, in Michigan, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President were filed with the secretary of state.

AVIATOR FALLS 5 MILES, LIVES

Major R. W. Schroeder Establishes New High Record of 36,020 Feet.

MADE NUMB BY THE COLD.

Streak in Sky Made by Exhaust Mistaken for Comet—Rights Plane at 2,000 Feet—Instruments Record 67 Degrees Below Zero.

Dayton, O.—An airplane carrying Major R. W. Schroeder, chief test pilot at McCook Field, fell more than five miles after reaching an altitude of 36,020 feet, about 5,000 feet higher than the previous world's record. The major is in a hospital suffering from the shock and from temporary partial blindness.

Instruments on the machine indicate that it fell more than five miles in two minutes. While still 2,000 feet above the ground the airplane righted itself and glided to a graceful landing. When the plane reached the ground attendants who rushed toward it found Major Schroeder sitting erect in the machine, apparently lifeless.

For a brief time residents of Dayton were sure a comet had appeared in the sky. They had mistaken the trail of vapor escaping from the machine as it sped downward for a "stranger in the heavens."

The exhaust gas from the airplane, freezing in the frigid temperature, caused a cloudlike formation, resembling the tail of a comet, to hang below the clouds. Inasmuch as the airplane was not visible, speculation varied as to what it was. Some witnesses were inclined to the belief that a strange body was coming with a message from Mars. Professor William Beck, astronomer at St. Mary's College, making observations through a telescope, discerned the airplane.

Gradually the object was enlarged as it hurtled to the earth. When but a few thousand feet above them those watching saw that it was an airplane turning in a tail spin. It was at this point that Major Schroeder [illegible] control of his plane and headed it toward McCook Field.

Here Major Schroeder made a safe landing and collapsed.

He was blinded and his limbs were numb, despite his electrically heated suit. He was suffering from the effects of a lack of oxygen. When nearly seven miles above the earth his oxygen tanks became exhausted, and it was this which robbed him of consciousness and caused him to fall.

Mechanics and officers at McCook Field lifted Major Schroeder from the plane and he was given first aid treatment, and later removed to the post hospital, where it was said his blindness will be only temporary. But it will be several days before he will be able to use his eyes, according to Dr. Howard V. Dutrow, an eye specialist called into consultation.

Between periods of unconsciousness, Major R. W. Schroeder told the story of his fight against wind, cold and lack of oxygen almost seven miles above the earth. That he had shattered the world's altitude record, fallen more than five miles and narrowly escaped death did not seem important to him in view of his failure to reach a height of 40,000 feet, the goal he set for himself when he took the air Relating his battle for life far above the clouds, Major Schroeder, lying on a cot in the army post hospital, said:

I was thinking of nothing but that I wanted to attain a height of 40,000 feet, when suddenly the oxygen stopped flowing. Then, all at once, it seemed as though a terrible explosion took place within my head. My eyes hurt and I could not open them. I realized I was falling.

I guess I pulled hard on the stick, for I knew I must straighten out for a glide. The plane seemed to ride easy. I opened my eyes, but could see nothing of the ground. I closed my eyes tightly and again opened them, seeing that I was over Wilbur Wright Field, close to the hangars. I couldn't land there.

ROPER RESIGNS TAX POST.

Internal Revenue Commissioner to Resume Political Activities.

Washington.—Daniel C. Roper, who as commissioner of internal revenue directed the collection of the large amount of taxes assessed during the war, has resigned. Mr. Roper always has taken an active part in Democratic politics, being chairman of the organization bureau of the Woodrow Wilson campaign in 1916, and it is rumored he will manage the campaign for one of the Democratic candidates.

PEACE OFFER FROM SOVIETS.

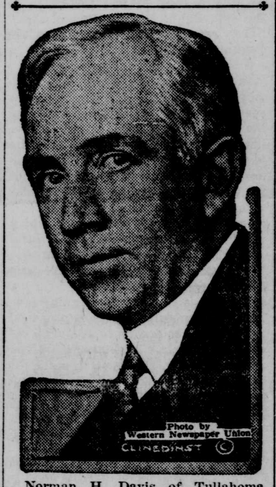
Terms Sent to United States, Japan and Rumania.

Washington.—In a new peace proposal to the great powers, reported in official dispatches received here, Soviet Russia pledges the establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a constituent assembly.

A dispatch from London quoting a Moscow radio message said the Soviet government had made new peace overtures to the United States, Japan and Rumania.

NORMAN H. DAVIS.

One of the Financial Advisers to Peace Mission.



Norman H. Davis of Tullahoma, Tenn., recently appointed assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed L. W. Rowe, resigned. Mr. Davis was one of the financial advisors at the American peace mission in Paris.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY NEW SECRETARY OF STATE

Appointment of Former Republican, Who Helped Found Bull Moose Party, a Surprise.

Washington.—In sending to the senate the nomination of Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Robert Lansing as secretary of state, President Wilson created a sensation in political circles that approached that caused by his dismissal of Mr. Lansing. The reaction in Congress and elsewhere was unfavorable to the President's choice for what is regarded as the most important place in his Cabinet, but there is nothing to indicate that such opposition to Mr. Colby as has developed will result in failure of the senate to confirm the nomination.

The opposition, or more properly criticism of, Mr. Colby is partly based on Mr. Colby's frequent changes of party affiliation. In addition, there is a general feeling of disappointment over the failure of the President to appoint Frank L. Polk, now acting secretary of state.

Mr. Colby appeared at the executive offices with Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, a few minutes after Mr. Tumulty had told newspaper men that Mr. Colby would be nominated for secretary of state. Mr. Tumulty escorted Mr. Colby to the White House, where they found President Wilson on the rear portico. The President and Mr. Colby chatted for an hour.

Mr. Colby left the Republican party in 1912 to follow Roosevelt. When Charles E. Hughes' candidacy on the Republican ticket was indorsed by Roosevelt in 1916 Mr. Colby refused to follow his old chief and came out for Wilson.

Mr. Polk has asked the President several times to accept his resignation on account of his health, and it had been understood that he would retire from the state department in a few months. It is assumed that he will remain as under secretary of state until early summer.

France Bars United States Whisky.

Paris.—Twenty-one thousand kegs of American whisky, imported by a group of Americans for consumption by thirsty American tourists, have been confiscated at Havre. A license for the importation had been granted by the former chamber of deputies, but one of the first acts of the new chamber was to revoke it.

Foreign Embassies Go Dry.

Washington.—Foreign ambassadors and members of the diplomatic corps can no longer obtain supplies of wine and other beverages for personal use

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Senator Poindexter introduced a bill providing that all ships sold by the Shipping Board hereafter must remain permanently under the American flag.

The nomination of Bainbridge Colby to be secretary of state was the subject of a lively tilt in the senate between Senators Reed and Ashurst.

One of the most interesting phases of this country's relations with Soviet Russia came to light when it became known that while the State Department forbids the exportation of any material to Russia, the War Department has sold for export more than $250,000 worth of material to the Russian socialist federal republic.

A decline in the cost of living is in sight because the world is slowly but surely getting back to work, Bernard Baruch told the House War Department Expenditures Committee during an inquiry of wartime activities of the War Industries Board.

HIGH POINTS IN SEC. LANE'S RETIRING REPORT TO PRESIDENT.

I dare to hope that the days of this department's greatest usefulness are yet to come as a department of stimulation and development.

Wahsington is a combination of political caucus, drawing room and civil service bureaus. It contains statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen. It is honest beyond any commercial standard. But it is poorly organized for the task that belongs to it. Fewer men of larger capacity would do the task better.

Some day we will deal sensibly with the white men of Alaska. It will come when suspicion and distrust give way to a policy of careful selection of agents.

Ten years hence, I venture to believe, the chief work of the Land Office will no longer be that of a huge real estate selling agency, but rather that of a great leasing concern.

The Indian as a ward is being transformed into the Indian citizen. The race is increasing once more, so that there is now a greater number than in Lincoln's day, perhaps as many as in Washington's.

Washington may well be a clearing house for the best methods of teaching. We might, perhaps, do something less for our boys and girls than we do for our hogs and cotton without straining the Constitution or bankrupting the Treasury. We should have here a national university of an original kind—a great heart for all the schools and universities in the land.

To meet provision for the soldiers on their return I suggested the reclamation of those great bodies of unused land which are found in almost every State. For nearly two years the matter has been before Congress without action, although 150,000 soldiers have signified a desire for farms under the plan proposed.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN W. VIRGINIA.

The Vote Cast On Amendment In The Legislature.

Charleston, W. Va.—On the initial vote in the West Virginia legislature on the ratification of the Anthony Suffrage Amendment the official tally stood 15 against ratification and 16 for, after Senator Harmer, the suffrage leader, had changed his vote and broken a deadlock at 14 for and against. The Senator from Harrison county made his change to enable a reconsideration of the resolution later.

The deadlock that had been predicted occurred. There were two doubtful votes—those of Senator Floyd Chapman, of Huntington, and Senator G. K. Kump, of Romney. Senator Chapman voted no and Senator Kump, who stated that he personally favored suffrage, voted in the affirmative in support of Governor John J. Cornwell, who, he said, was the Democratic Party leader in the state and had asked for ratification.

TOO KIND TO EX-KAISER.

Socialist Protest Vigorously Against Compensating Him.

Berlin.—Protests against the proposal of the Prussian Diet to compensate former Emperor William for the loss of his throne, and demands that the estates of the crown be appropriated were voiced in resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of the Socialist party of the Berlin district. Several members of the ministry were present. Warning was given that if the Diet's proposal was accepted by the Bourgeois parties the Socialists would withdraw from the German Government.

STEEL COMBINE WINS BIG FIGHT.

Supreme Court Dismisses The Dissolution Suit.

Washington.—In a 4 to 3 decision, the Supreme Court refused to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation and its numerous 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 existing charges.

SUSQUEHANNA SETS RECORD.

River Icebound 68 Days Longest Period In 50 Years.

York, Pa.—The Susquehanna River at Wrightsville has been icebound for 68 days. This is the longest period for a half a century. On December 23 the stream was frozen over with ice about two inches thick. Since that date it has steadily become heavier and it now ranges in thickness from 16 to 24 inches.

GEDDES IS AMBASSADOR.

London.—The appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes as British Ambassador to the United States was officially announced here. The Ambassador will leave London for America in about a month. He will be the guest of honor of the Pilgrims and other societies before his departure.