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"OPEN REVOLT" AGAINST THE FEDERAL PROHIBITION LAW

Prosecuting Attorney Led the Rebellion in Iron County, Mich. —A Prohibition Agent and a Party of Michigan State Constables Were Held Up by County Officials and Wine They Had Confiscated Taken From Them—Major Dalrymple, Federal Prohibition Director, Has Called For an Armed Expedition to Clean Up the County.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—A "rebellion aaginst prohibition" has broken out in Iron County, Michigan, and the county led by its prosecuting attorney, is in "open revolt" against federal authority, Major A. L. Dalrymple, federal prohibition director for the central states, notified Washington today.

A prohibition agent and a party of Michigan state constables were held up February 19 by Iron County officials and wine they had confiscated taken from them, according to word brought to Chicago today by Leo J. Grove of Marquette, supervising prohibition agent for the Upper Peninsula.

Major Dalrymple appealed to Attorney General Palmer for the arrest of the prosecutor, two deputy sheriffs, two police officers and three other residents of Iron River, a mining village.

While awaiting word from federal authorities Dalrymple issued orders for a company of picked prohibition agents to gather here tonight preparatory to starting tomorrow on an armed expedition which, he declared, will "clean up" Iron County.

The Michigan state constabulary will be asked to cooperate in the expedition.

Grove, accompanied by Lieutenant R. G. Strope and Troopers Masters and Kind, of the state constabulary, seized eleven barrels of wine at a mine two miles from Iron River, he reported to Major Dalrymple today. The wine is said to have been made by John, Peter and Steven Scalcucci, wealthy Italians, who own several business ventures at Iron River.

Grove loaded the liquor into a sleigh and started to move it to Caspian, headquarters of the state constabulary in that section of the peninsula.

When the sleigh reached Iron River it was met by Prosecuting Attorney P. A. McDonough, Deputy Sheriffs Chard and Jesse Allen, Police Chief C. H. Sensiba and Police Captain Claude Brown.

McDonough, according to Grove's report, told the prohibition supervisor that he was "under arrest for transporting liquor" and ordered his men to seize the wine. Grove put up a fight, but was overpowered. The wine, he says, was returned to the Scalcucci brothers by McDonough, who, the report adds, told the brothers to post an armed guard over it with orders to shoot if the federal agents tried to regain possession.

After receiving the report, Major Dalrymple asked that Attorney General Palmer instruct the United States commissioner at Marquette, Michigan, to issue the warrants. Grove reported that District Attorney Myron H. Walker, at Grand Rapids, had ordered the commissioner to issue no warrants without first submitting them to him, which takes from five to fifteen days.

Samples of the wine seized in the raid, taken some time ago, tested 14 per cent. alcohol.

Iron River is a small village in the mining country a few miles from the Wisconsin line. The population of the county is largely composed of Italians and Sicilians, according to Grove, and bootlegging has been rampant in the hills and woods for months.

The Michigan state constabulary tried to "clean up" the county a few months ago and Captain Marsh of the constabularly was shot by a bootlegger.

PREDICT "REBELLION" STEPHEN P. GEROW, CANADIAN

Washington, Feb. 22.—State and district prohibition authorities have ample authority under the Volstead prohibition enforcement act to deal with the "rebellion against prohibition" in Iron county, Michigan, department of justice and internal revenue bureau officials said tonight in discussing the first open flaunting of the "dry" law to be reported to the two government agencies jointly entrusted with enforcement of the statute.

Agents of the prohibition director's office in Michigan, however, will be given full co-operation of the Washington authorities, it was said, although beyond advice and instructions as to procedure officials were not able to say tonight just what steps would be taken here.

Attorney General Palmer was absent from the capital and reports of the "revolt" had not reached William L. Frierson, acting attorney general. It was pointed out at the department of justice that the requisition of Major D. L. Dalrymple, prohibition director for the central states, that the attorney general issue warrants for the arrest of the Iron county authorities accused of defying the prohibition law could not be granted inasmuch as the judicia land not the prosecuting branch of the government must swear out warrants. The attorney general might recommend to the United States district attorney at Grand Rapids that prompt application for warrants be made to the nearest United States commissioner.

Officials predicted that the "rebellion" would be short lived, saving that enforcement of the prohibition laws was entered into with the determination to act swiftly and emphatically in case of any open attempt to defy the statutes.

The outbreak in Michigan is probably the first of its kind in this country bearing a resemblance to the historic "whiskey rebellion" of President Washington's first term when bands of farmers in western Pennsylvania took to arms to resist the excise taxes designed by Alexander Hamilton for the support of the new government. The taxes, which were a novelty in government finanme, remained, however, a part of the American fiscal system and were one of the monuments to the young genius who was first secretary of the treasury.

The farmers, whose principal crop was grain, had great difficulty in getting their goods to market in a form other than in liquor because there were few roads in that early day, and beside that they had a traditional hatred for the excise collector and the state of Pennsylvania never had been able to enforce the regulations. They rallied in protest against the federal law of 1791, tarred and feathered the tax collectors and visited similar treatment on citizens who sympathized with the new law. Hamilton, at the request of congress, made some modifications in the law, but the opposition did not subside, and rioting and other violent acts continued until President Washington by proclamation ordered the disturbers to yield to the law. This had only a temporary effect and in 1794 violence broke out again and a mixed commission attempted to settle the difficulties. This also was fruitless, and late in that year Washington, with patience exhausted and determination aroused, ordered out fifteen thousand militiamen under General Henry Lee of Virginia. The leaders fled at the approach of the troops, which took several hundred prisoners, of whom two were convicted of treason, but pardoned. Twenty-five hundred troops remained in the disturbed region through the winter, the disturbances died away, and the law went into operation.

Historians have given to the incident a greater meaning than the mere successful quelling of an incipient rebellion against federal taxation of the liquor traffic. They have recorded it as one of the most significant of Washington's acts which had a profound effect in strengthening the new and weak government not only at home but in demonstrating to all Europe, which was watching the American experiment with little sympathy, that the newly created union was prepared and determined to preserve itself and enforce its constitutional laws.

THE "SOVIET ARK" HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 22.—The United States army transport Buford, the "Soviet Ark" which carried Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and 247 other undesirable aliens to Russia, arrived here tonight, just two months and a day after she started her memorable voyage. The transport brought back 46 officers and 293 casuals, from Belgium.

The Buford sailed secretly during the early morning hours of December 21, bound for an unknown port. Kiel was the first point touched at and the transport remained there from January 9 to 13 undergoing boiler repairs. The passengers who were guarded by soldiers, were not permitted to go ashore. The radicals were landed at Hango, a port in Finland, on January 19, from where they proceeded to the Russian frontier by railroad.

On the return trip, the Buford went to Brunsbuttel, a German port, and then to Antwerp, where it arrived January 24 and sailed February 5 for New York.

CHARGED WITH THE LARCENY OF SILK

Boston, Feb. 22.—George A. Henderson, alias Alexander F. Chisholm, who was arrested on a charge of larceny of silk from a department store as he was boarding a train for New York today, will be called upon to answer in court to charges made in a warrant, issued last November, of breaking and entering several rooms at the Copley-Plaza hotel and larceny of jewelry and other valuables from guests. The silk was stolen yesterday.

The police said that the man, registering under the name of Chisholm, occupied a room at the hotel for a time in November and that after guests had missed articles valued at several thousand dollars, a hotel detective discovered him breaking into a room. A chase through corridors of the hotel followed and the man escaped.

BRITISH SQUADRON HAS ARRIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, Saturday, Feb. 21.—A British squadron, consisting of five battleships and four torpedo destroyers, under command of Admiral Fremantle, arrived today and anchored in the Bosphorous near the Italian and French battleships in the waterway and within a stones throw of parliament building, where the peace discussions are taking place.

The newspapers are so jubilant over the retention of Constantinople by the Turks that the details of the possible peace treaty are overshadowed.

NEW YORK TAX RATE DOES NOT JUSTIFY HIGH RENTS

New York, Feb. 22.—New York's tax rate on real and personal property for 1920 varies from $..49 to $2.35 per each $100 of taxable property, City Comptroller Craig reported today. This is an increase of from 8 to 14 cents.

The increase, Comptroller Craig stated, does not justify the high rents being charged in this city. "There is no relation whatever, he said, "between the tax rate of 1920 and the very high rents that are now being enforced throughout the city."

ITALIAN PAPER PROTESTS RULING OF THE CENSOR

Rome, Saturday, Feb. 21.—The newspaper Messaggero protests today against a ruling of the censor suppressing a telegraphed summary of an article in the Wall Street Journal criticizing President Wilson's attitude toward Italy. The censor's ruling is declared to be against the public interest.

"As are the people more royalist than the king, so is the censorship more Wilsonian than Wilson," it says.

NO FURTHER FATALITIES FROM EATING OLIVES

Chicago, Feb. 22.—No reports had been received tonight of fatalities resulting from the eating of bottled olives containing bacillus botulinus sold to the retail trade in fifty-two towns in eight states through a Chicago wholesale grocery house.

It was believed that the warning sent out yesterday by J. L. McLaughlin, superintendent of the Illinois division of food and dairies, had checked the sale of the poison olives and warded off possible deaths.

Condensed Telegrams

Typhus epidemic raging in eastern Galicia.

English soldiers are using armored tanks on Dublin Sinn Feiners.

Baron Russell, editor of the Liverpool Post, is dead at his home in that city.

Canada's 1919 gold otuput placed at $16,275,000, compared with $14,463,689 in 1918.

Senate postoffice committee approved one-cent rate for local or drop-letters.

Grand Jury at Atlantic City will be asked to investigate charges of gambling there.

The dollar was quoted at 13 francs 10s in Paris, compared with 13 francs 85c at previous close.

Bar gold was quoted at 119s 6d a fine ounce in London, compared with 121s at previous close.

Bar silver at New York, remained unchanged at $1.30, compared with 82 5-8 an ounce in London.

Under a new law a bonus from $25 to $37.50 a ton will be granted to ships constructed in Brazilian ports.

Dutch steamer Noordjik reported in danger off Cape Breton is now in open water in no need of assistance.

A report from Moscow declared the bolsheviki had captured Arcangel and that the garrison there had joined the Reds.

Standard Oil Co. of New York, reported to have place a contract for three new 12,500 deadweight ton tank steamers.

Former Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, who was operated on for abdominal trouble is recuperating at Palm Beach, Fla.

House Military Committee approved the principle of universal military training as a part of the nation's future military policy.

Senate Commerce Committee ordered a favorable report on Chairman Jones' bill prohibiting the sale of former German ships.

Mexican Federal troops routed combined rebel bandits at Barre de Nautla and Paso de Talaya after killing more than a hundred.

Lord Lytton's name was added to the list of possibilities for appointment to the post of British Ambassador to the United States.

One man was killed and three seriously injured in an explosion of a tank in the plant of the Organic Salts and Acid Co., Newark.

Thirteen persons were killed when the steamer Danube struck a mine in the Black Sea, thirteen miles off Cape Ramili on the European shore.

Consideration of the Kenyon resolution to create a large industrial congress will begin in the Senate Education and Labor Committee next week.

Transatlantic liner Noordam, scheduled to sail for New York, will not depart for an indefinite time because of the dockworkers' strike at Rotterdam.

Acting Secretary of State declared the President's note was not held up but was being given the customary reading to insure covering of all points.

London Chronicle announces purchase by a syndicate of between 13,000,000 and $15,000,000 yards of flannel from the government disposal board.

Luis Cabrera, Minister of the Mexican treasury, announced in the Excelsior that while Wilson was president of the United States Mexico had nothing to fear.

Unofficial Republican convention completed its session in one hour and five minutes, one of the shortest sessions ever held. Harmony marked the meeting.

Saturnimo Reyes, son of former President Reyes of Colombia, was sentenced to serve six months to one year in the penitentiary on a charge of grand larceny.

Official statistics issued at Copenhagen show wages of manual workers were increased $237 per cent. since 1914 and the cost of living increased 142 per cent.

Gold coin amounting to $1,550,000 for export to South America was engaged at the sub-Treasury. A shipment amounting to $215,000 was also arranged for Mexico.

A prairie fire, sixty miles wide swept through the territory of La Pama in the central part of Argentina, causing an estimated loss of $1,000,000 in live stock.

Department of Health reported 389 cases in influenza, showing a decrease of 71 per cent. over previous day and 259 pneumonia cases, an increase of 14 over the day before.

A diplomatic dispatch from Berlin says "undoubtedly" the coming negotiations regarding prisoners exchanged between Germany and the Soviet will develop into peace negotiations.

Because the War Department now has 200,000 typewriters, acquired during the war, the House favored Representative Wood's suggestion that no more be bought during the fiscal year of 1921.

Tax law problem can be solved only by co-operation between the public and administrative officials with confidence in each other, Daniel C. Roper, U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner declared.

Seven men, arrested four months ago, following an investigation which showed that $25,000 worth of parcel post matter disappeared from the mails last year., were indicted on several charges.

A guard of several passengers were injured and traffic held up on the Summit avenue and Newark lines of the Hudson and Manhattan tubes when the rear car was derailed at Exchange Place.

Republican leaders in Congress are shaping legislation for the creation of the greatest single purchasing agency in the world. They propose to take from every department, except the army and navy the task of buying supplies.

Precautionary Law For Nights in Dublin

All Persons in the Metropolitan District Must Remain Indoors Between Midnight and 5 a. m.

Dublin, Saturday, Feb. 21.—Friday's decree stipulating that after February 23 all persons in the Dubmain indoors between midnight and lin metropolitan district must remain indoors between midnight and 5 a. m. was not entirely unexpected, the government some months ago having by proclamation taken power to apply it.

Fixing the hour at midnight will cause minimum interference with the normal life of Dublin, which has few night entertainments and goes to bed early, but it will affect a large class of night workers, who are alarmed at their announcement that virtually no one except clergymen, doctors an dnurses will get the necessary permits to be out of doors between the hours mentioned.

When applied to for permits today, the police said they had nothing to do with their distribution, and that the whole matter was in the hands of the military.

puzzle for the new corporation, as nearly all city cleaning is done at night. A committee will consider this phase of the situation at a special meeting Monday.

Electric lighting is under control of the corporation and the men connected with this service work in shifts. A slight altescation in hours would avoid inconvenience. The gas company is applying for permits for its workers.

Dublin had a previous experience of a much more stringent order under Major General Sir John Maxwell, after the rebellion in 1916. It was then necessary to remain indoors between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

An important feature of the present announcement is that it contemplates the employment of armed soldiers who may shoot anyone who does not answer the challenge. As street car service inside the city is virtually shut down before midnight it will not be affected.

The order has created intense bitterness among Nationalists generally, but the Unionists mostly approve of it. It is pointed out that nearly every phase of shooting has occurred long before midnight and that the recent attack on Field Marshal Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was made in broad daylight. Some Sinn Feiners say the government is inviting trouble by the order, and the general belief is that the risk of disorder will be increased and not diminished.

ONLY A CONTINUATION OF GERMAN PLOTTING

Constantinople, Tuesday, Feb. 17.—The constitutional manoeuvers are only a continuation of German plotting, according to Almendar, the organ of the entente and the liberal party. The newspaper asserts that Berlin, Switzerland and Russia are centers from which Young Turks like Djavid Bey, Djemel Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Enver Pasha are directing bolshevik negotiations for the nationalists in an effort to effect Russian cooperation in Pan-Islamic bolshevism. Enver Pasha, says the newspaper, is now in Persia, where he is attempting to facilitate the entrance of the reds into india. He has been negotiating in Azerbaidjan, which controls the Baku oil fields, and probably could open the road for the bolsheviki into Persia.

Many nationalists declare that the failure to obtain a satisfactory peace will drive Turkey into an alliance with the bolsheviki. The nationalist block in the chamber of deputies has passed a resolution declaring that peace will be impossible unless a new plebiscite is held in Kars, Ardahan, Batum and eastern Thrace. This would affect the territory of the Armenian and Georgian republic and add new complications to the situation.

EDWARDS TO FIGHT FOR ANTI-PROHIBITION AT CONVENTION

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 22.—Governor Edwards of New Jersey announced here today his intention of going to the San Francisco convention prepared to fight for an anti-prohibition plank in the democratic platform. He criticized William Jennings Bryan, whom he designated "a man without a state," and declared that he had no fear that the Nebraskan will seriously injure the party should the convention take an anti-prohibition stand. Governor Edwards said he was convinced that both parties must face the prohibition issue as the livest that will come before the nation conventions.

"I don't care who is the party's candidate," said the governor. "My only concern is to see this question of national prohibition threshed out. It is not a matter of liquor, it's a question of principle. Personal liberty and states rights are involved."

GEORGE WASHINGTON

This was the man God gave us when the hour
Proclaimed the dawn of Liberty begun;
Who dared a deed and died when it was done,
Patient in triumph, temperate in power.
Not striving like the Corsican to tower
To heaven, nor like great Philip's greater son
To win the world and weep for worlds unwon.
Or lose the star to revel in the flower.

The lives that serve the eternal verities
Alone do mold mankind. Pleasure and pride
Sparkle awhile and perish; as the spray,
Smoking across the crests of cavernous seas,
Is impotent to hasten or delay
The everlasting surges of the tide.

John Hall Ingham.

Railroad Bill Comes Before Senate Today

Leaders Predict Its Speedy Enactment by an Overwhelming Vote—Passed in the House Saturday.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Fnal fight on the railroad bill, ten months in the making will shift tomorrow to the senate, with leaders predicting its speedy enactment by an overwhelming vote.

The conference report, a comparison whipped together from the fundamentals of the Cummins and Esch bills, fresh from the house with a clean margin of 99 votes, will be laid before the senate immediately after the readong of Washington's farewell address. It will have the right of way over the peace treaty and all other measures, and while the senate works according to its own fancy, it could concur with the lower branch in half an hour or hold up the bill by filibustering methods until March 1, the date fixed by President Wilson for return of the roads to private control.

But having come through the house, admittedly the danger point in the view of advocates of the measure, the general opinion among senators tonight was that no serious opposition would develop and that the law under which the roads will attempt to work out their own salvation after the long period of federal control would be in the hands of the president by the middle of the week.

As is always the case with important legislation there was wide discussion today over the possibility of the wrecking of the bill by a presidential veto. At the same time there was considerable interest in the meeting here tomorrow of the general committeemen of all the railway labor organizations to discuss the president's proposal for settlement of wage grievances. The date of the conference had no direct bearing on the plans of Senator Cummins for calling up the railroad bill. Organized labor made its fight in the house, with varying success, according to the individual view of members for and against the adoption of the compromise measure.

The statement by Representative Kitchin, democrat, of North Carolina, who voted against the bill, that labor leaders had estranged at least a dozen representatives was met by the claim of labor leaders that the 150 votes against the measure would not have been polled except for their fight in behalf of railway employes and the union hosts. While there still was much talk about further efforts, designed to reach the senate, there were no indications that organized labor hoped to sway the senate to the point of defeating all railroad legislation.

Few members of the senate or house were willing to go as far as to predict that the bill might be vetoed. In this connection statements made during debate yesterday that failure to enact legislation before March 1 would put half the roads in receivership in three months and bring on financial distress more serious than any experienced in years, were on many tongues. It was largely because of this view, expressed by leading democrats and by Chairman Esch of the Interstate Commerce committee, who had worked and slept with the railroad bill since May, that nobody, apparently, was disposed to predict that the president would refuse to sign it.

There was no doubt that the big democratic vote case against the bill in the house was a surprise to republican leaders and even to many democrats, who had preached that in framing railway reorganization legislation, partisanship should not figure.

When the conference report is presented to the senate tomorrow, Senator CSummins, chairman of the conferees, will make a brief statement and urge prompt consideration. Senator Robinson, democrat, of Arkansas, also a conferee, will discuss it, and unless there is an unexpected flow of speech-making leaders said tonight the vote would be "swift and certain."

BOLSHEVIK CONCENTRATION ALONG POLISH FRONT

Warsaw, Friday, Feb. 20.—Bolshevik concentration along the Polish front continues, according to reports reaching here from military observers. It is stated that seven infantry divisions which were relieved by the collapse of the Yudenitch, Kolchak and Denikine forces, have arrived at various points opposite the Polish army and are preparing to fill the gaps in the bolshevik line.

Several new divisions are reported to have arrived at northern central rail terminals where their commanders are planning methodically for an offensive if peace negotiations are unsuccessful.

The Polish forces are fully prepared to meet an attack although it is considered impossible for the bolshevik army to open an offensive before the snow melts. The present concentration is regarded largely as a "grandstand play" to back up bolshevik peace note.

National Board of Farm Organization announcel nomination of a candidate for presidency.

A POLITICAL LABOR PARTY DETRIMENTAL, GOMPERS SAYS

Declares It Would be in Line With That Which is Most Ardently Desired by Those Who Seek to Oppress Labor—Statement, in the Nature of a Rebuke, Made in Reply to William Mitch, a Leader of the Indiana State Labor Party, For Opposing the Political Declaration of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Formation of a political labor party would be "detrimental to the interests of labor and exactly in line with that which is most ardently desired by those who seek tooppose labor," Samuel Gompers declared in a letter to William Mitch, of Terre Haute, a leader of the Indiana State Labor Party, made public here today.

Mr. Gompers wrote in reply to a telegram from Mitchell and his associates supporting the action of the Indiana State Labor Party in opposing the political declation of the American Federation of Labor calling on organized workingmen men to elect their friends and defeat their enemies. Mitch's telegram declared in favor of making the fight solely through a labor party.

"By what right," wrote Mr. Gompers, "do you assume to declare the work and the policy of the American Federation of Labor to be impractical? Surely the results achieved in the interests of the workers demonstrate the utter fallacy of your assumption.

"By your declaration you assert the practicability of the course you declare you will pursue. What experience have you had with your political party upon which to base so absurd a claim?

"Forsooth, some men understand not only that which is charged, but the virtue which is proclaimed of political financial honesty and dishonesty. Perhopes thorough investigation of political and financial virtue may be a proper subject of inquiry after a political party shall have been in existence more than a day.

"Of this one thing you may rest assured, that the day of reckoning is at hand for all of those who are in antagonism tothe cause of labor, and for tose wo are subtle and equally gunlty even though they clothe their actions in the robes of pretended friendship.

"When you shall have learned the lesson of the real struggle of labor and the cause for which our movement stands, you may become penitent for the gross injustice you have done by your pretention and your course.

"The effect of a separate political labor party can only be disastrous to the wage earners of our country and to the interests of all forward looking people. The votes that would go to a labor party candidate would, in the absence of such candidate, go to the best man in the field. In no case would they go to an enemy of labor.

"There can be no hope for success of labor party candidates. The effect therefore, of a political labor party will be to defeat our friends and to elect our enemies.

"Labor can look upon the formation of a political labor party only as an act detrimental to the interests of labor and exactly in line with that which is most ardently desired by those who seek to oppress labor.

"The welfare of American humanity demands in this hour of national crisis that there be success at the polls. This is no time for experimenting with political theories which are proven false at the outset. The workers of America must use the tactics of success. They must have results.

"Results will not be obtained by injecting a labor party, so-called, into the struggle.

"Those who are determined to be blind to the facts of the present and past, will o fcourse, rush on to disaster and calamity. This the American labor movement will not do. It rejects and repudiates the fallacies of blind theorists and will have nothing to do with those treacherous follies that are suited only to the puprposes of labor's enemies.

"Your telegram is an affront to the labor movement and an assault upon the interests of that great body of Americans who are determined that the present campaign shall result, not in the destruction of our liberties, but in the opening of the way to national progress and the enlargement of opportunities for human welfare, safety and happiness."

SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE GIVES UP MADRID CONGRESS IDEA

Madrid, Saturday, Feb. 21.—Reports reaching here that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has abandoned the idea of holding a congress in Madrid next May came as a surprise to feminist leaders here. The Marquesa Del Ter, president of the Union of Spanish Women, told The Associated Press correspondent today that the efforts which had been proceeding to arrange for the congress in Madrid had met with many difficulties but were still proceeding with the hope that the matters eventually would be arranged.

The marquesa declared the feminist movement had found sympathizers among every class of Spanish society with the possible exception of the Clericals, whose leaders strongly oppose any effort at the emancipation of women, especially in a political sense.

Marquesa Del Ter, who has participated in the feminist movement in England and France, and who during the war was especially active in providing ambulances for the allied front in France, said she had practically secured use of the royal theatre in this city for the congress meetings from the minister of public works, but that later such strong pressure had been brought to bear on the part of the Clericals, that this assent had been withdrawn. She added, however, that she intends making a direct appeal to King Alfonso, who, she fells certain, will not allow Spain to "appear ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world" by refusing to recognize the advancement of women and their right to put their views before their countrywomen.

RETAIL MEAT DEALERS MUST REDUCE PRICES

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Retail meat dealers throughout the country must reduce their prices as the wholesale price of meat declines or else submit their books to federal agents for investigation of their profits.

This definition of the government's attitude was announced tonight by Attorney General Palmer. Instructions to serve the notice on all retail meat dealers have been sent to every United States district attorney, he said.

"For three months the price of meat has been falling," said Mr. Palmer. "The retail dealers have claimed that their supplies were old stock purchased at the higher prices. The old stocks should be exhausted by this time, and unless the price to the consumer comes down we will have to look into the question of the dealers' profits."

Mr. Palmer's pronouncement on the meat price situation followed the publication by the Institute of American Meat Packers of a bulletin announcing the practical cessation of foreign trade as a result of the adverse exchange situation. Wholesale meat prices at the Chicago yards dropped—to pre-war levels for some grades—following the publication.

MAY SALVAGE STEAMER ON OLD CILLEY LEDGE

Rockland, Maine, Feb. 22.—A two day survey of the concrete freight steamer Polias, which grounded on Old Cilley Ledge, near Port Clyde, on February 6, was completed today. Chester A. Beckley A. Beckley of New London, Conn., who was in charge, said that the result could not be officially announced until his report was in the hands of the shipping board. The possibility that salvage efforts might be attempted was indicated by his statement that although the hull was considerably damaged, the steamer "is evidently not to pound to pieces yet awhile."

"A steel steamer would undoubtedly have broken up ere this," said Mr. Beckley.

No trace has ever been found of the eleven members of the crew who left the Polias in a lifeboat on the night she went aground. The remainder of the crew was rescued the next day.

NEW FACES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE TODAY

London, Feb. 22.—The peace conference will reassemble tomorrow, with the addition of Premier Millerand and two other French ministers, Paul Bignon and M. Thoumyre, and the Italian foreign minister. These officials arrived tonight and were met by representatives of the king and the government and of the respective embassies and legations.

The appearance of the representatives of Italy, France and Rumania indicate that besides the two leading questions, Russia and Turkey, there will be important discussions of an economic nature, and it is expected that a decision will be reached on Premier Lloyd George's proposal to trade with the Russian co-operative unions. As has been stated, M. Millerand has no objections to this course provided any negotiation with the Soviet government is excluded.

Interest centers in the Turkish decision. Public sentiment in England against allowing the Turks toremain in Constantinople is growing rapidly, and the question will arise whether it will be possible to revise the Supreme Council's decision after it has already been announced officially throughout India by the Indian authorities. The secretary for India, E. S. Montagu, and the Indian government are being blamed for undue haste in this matter.

NO INFLUENZA ON THE U. S. WARSHIPS AT COLON

Colon, Panama, Saturday, Feb 21.—Reports that influenza is prevalent on board the ships of the Aalantic fleet now in Colon are not founded on fact, according to Surgeon Commander Oman of the medical corps of the navy in an interview today.

He said the health conditions in the fleet in southern waters were excellent and that there were no cases of influenza on board the battleships. There were, however, a few mild cases of the grip on the cruiser Columbia. Since January 8 when the fleet departed from the United States, there has been only one death—that from pneumonia—among the 18,000 men on the warships.

On shore the hospital authorities report 32 cases of influenza, the patients being from the Columbia and the Pennsylvania.

33 TO SAIL TO ASSIST IN RELIEF WORK IN ARMENIA

New York, Feb. 22.—Thirty-three men and woman workers, experienced in welfare work in France, will sail from here Friday for Turkey to assist in the relief work of Armenia, the Near East Relief announced here tonight. There are now about 500 men and women engaged in the work abroad.

The party to leave this week includes Dr. Jefferson W. Hawthorne of Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Emily Passmore of Westwood, N. J.; Miss Frances McQuaide of Blackinton, Mass., and Miss Edith L. Wood of Bartville, Pa.

WASHINGTON-LAFAYETTE FIAG TO WAVE IN PARIS TODAY

Paris, Feb. 22.—(Havas.)—In answer to a despatch received from Philadelphia announcing that a Washington-Lafayette flag will wave over Independence Hall Monday in honor of Washington's birthday, the municapal council of Paris has replied that the flag given to Paris in 1918 by the city of Philadelphia will be hoisted over the city hall of Paris simultaneously.

OBITUARY

Robert McNeil Morse

Boston, Feb. 22.—Robert McNeil Morse a leading member of the Boston bar, died last night after a long illness. He was born in this city in 1837 and was graduated from Harvard college in 1857 and from the Harvard Law school. He was a member of the Harvard board of overseers from 1880 to 1894.