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A BREATH OF AMERICANISM FROM OUR VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Marshall, in Address at New Haven, Recalls the Time When the Good, Old-Fashioned Citizens Were Considerate Enough Not to Claim Privileges That Would Create Grievances in Others — Emphasizes the Fact That All Titles Are Subordinate to That of American — States That Members of All Classes and Creeds Should Be More Tolerant.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 23.—Associations and individuals, seeking to enlist the government in aid of their activities, were warned tonight by Vice President Marshall, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce here, that they should take care not to claim privileges which would create grievances for others.

"The war disposed of the hyphenated German-American at an awful price," Mr. Marshall said. "Is America now to be rehabilitated by a new brand of hyphenated Americans? Is the rehabilitation to be turned over to New England-manufacturer-Americans, agricultural-Americans, federation-of-labor-Americans, Protestant-Americans or Catholic-Americans?

"Present your claims to congress solely from the standpoint of an American who is interested in the general welfare of the country. Let nothing in the way of personal interests, private advantage or class hatred succeed in pulling you down from the high position of an American. You may be a manufacturer, but that title is subordinate to that of an American. You man be a labor union man, but you are an American first."

Discussing intolerance, Mr. Marshall declared:

"One of the manifestations of paranoia is a fixed opinion that the victim himself is right and that everybody not agreeing with him is his personal enemy, seeking to injure him. Paranoia may be caused by shell shock. Have the thundering of the cannon in Europe reverberated across the Atlantic and caused many men in America to suffer shell shock and paranoia? Where are the good, old-fashioned citizens who used to think that men could disagree totally and yet be equally patriotic?"

The toastmaster of the dinner was Colonel I. M. Ullman, president of the chamber. The welcome was given by Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, who briefly related to Mar Marshall the circumstances which led to the writing of the state constitution which gave Connecticut the title of Constitution State. He also spoke of the state's part in the great war and assured the vice president that he was heartily welcome. "The oftener you come," said the governor, "he better we will like it."

Besides Vice President Marshall was seated President Hadley of Yale university. Others at the table were Former Governors Baldwin, Weeks and Woodruff and several judges of the higher courts of the state.

TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

Chicago, Feb 23. — An expedition bent on ironing out, by force if necessary, difficulties of prohibition enforcement in the Michigan Upper Peninsula was started from Chicago tonight. Major A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition director for the central states, left with a party of prohibition agents for Iron County, Michigan, where county officials are said to have overpowered government agents last week and taken contraband wine which had been seized by the government men.

"We are not starting a wild west show and we do not expect any armed resistance," Major Dalrymple said. "If we do meet resistance, we will be prepared to cope with it. I intend to arrest Prosecutor McDonough of Iron County, two deputy sheriffs and the police officials of Iron River and place them in jail charged with conspiracy to interfere with the carrying out of the prohibition law.

"We will ask United States Commissioner Hatch at Marquette to issue federal warrants, but we will make the arrests regardless of whether he acts. I have been advised by Commissioned Kramer at Washington, and Assistant Commissioner Gaylord that I have ample authority to make the arrests."

Major Dalrymple communicated with the headquarters of the Michigan state constabulary at Lansing today and said he had been promised the help of the troop of state police stationed at Nafaunee in the upper peninsula.

Leo J. Grove, prohibition supervisor for the upper peninsula, who reported to Dalrymple that he had been overpowered by the Iron County officials, accompanied the party from Chicago.

Major Dalrymple's plan of campaign involves a general "cleanup" of Iron County in addition to the arrests of the county officials, he said today. His men hold search warrants for ten persons suspected of making moonshine, he said.

Iron County, according to Mr. Grove, has been the source of frequent trouble betwen liquor manufacturers and state and federal officers. The population is largely Italian and Sicilian. Captain Marsh of the Michigan state constabulary was shot and seriously wounded a few weeks ago near Iron River while attempting to arrest an alleged bootlegger.

Iron River is a mining town of about 7,000 population.

FAILED TO GIVE CREDIT TO BUREAU OF COMMERCE

Washington, Feb. 23.—Failure to realize the part played by the bureau of commerce and its commercial attaches and trade commissioners in promiting American trade was blamed by Secretary Alexander tonight for the action of the house appropriations committee in halving the estimates for the year rather than an intention to cripple the country's commerce.

Officials of the department of commerce declared that foreign trade promotion work must be kept under that department if the best ends were to be served.

"Had the committee known the attitude of the business community, it would have looked upon the matter in an entirely different light," Secretary Alexander said. "I am sure that the committee did not know that business men by means of referendum by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States decided by an overwhelming majority that a commercial attache service should be established in the department of commerce to carry on trade promotion work that the consular service could not handle."

FALL OF TREE IS AN ILL-OMEN FOR TURKEY

Jerusalem, Feb. 23.—During a recent snowstorm the famous tree named "El Butint" in the Garden of Gethsemane was blown down. According to tradition this tree would fall when the Turkish empire fell. Twice it was bound round with iron braces to prevent it from falling.

The occurrence has impressed the population.

Jap Squadron at Marseilles.

Marseilles, Feb. 23.—(Havas). A Japanese squadron arrived here today for a visit. The Japanese admiral and the authorities at Marseilles exchanged visits.

Bulgarian Assembly Dissolved.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 23.—(Havas). The government today decreed dissolution of the sobranje, or national assembly, because of difficulties caused by the socialists.

TO CONSIDER HIGH PRICES AND RATE OF EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 23.—High prices of necessities and the rate of exchange will be taken up soon by the Surpeme Council in conference with the financial experts. Today's decision is separte from the earlier London decision to call the finance ministers of the powers together for adiscussion of the financial situation of the world.

It is believed that the members of the council have not determined what the council might do toward stabilizin exchange and reducing the high prices, and will not reach a decision until they hear what the experts have to say.

The proposition to take up the financial matter came after Russia had occupied most of the day's discussions. In this connection it is considered not unlikely that the members took under advisement the demand of most of the British newspapers that some settlement with Russia is necessary in order to reduce prices. It has been pointed out that if Europe could get food and raw materials from Russia it would cut down purchases in America against the adverse exchange.

In dealing with the Russian question today the members of the council are represented as recognizing an entirely different state of affairs than when the question was last discussed at the Paris meeting.

James O'Grady, who represented the allies at the negotiations with M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative at Copenhagen, was not called to the conference. It still maintained officially that he has been merely discussing the question of prisoners with Litvinoff, but it is noted that he temporarily ceased these negotiations and came to London and conferred with Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary, a few days before Russia was taken under consideration by the council, and Earl Curzon is in daily attendance at the council meetings.

Many phases of the question were discussed today, some time being devoted to the position of the border states. It is believed that the council reached certain conclusions, but is unwilling to announce them immediately.

DUC DE CRUSSOL TO MOURN FOR GABY DESLYS

New York, Feb. 23.—The Duc de Crussol arrived in New York today on the French steamship La Savoie, and announced that he came as a voluntary exile to mourn for Gaby Deslys, "in the land she loved and to be among the people she loved." Before Gaby died, the Duc de Crussol said, his mother became reconciled to his contemplated marriage and after sailing he received a wireless message extending her sympathy. When the dancer was in this city last the Duc de Crussol paid court to her and the match was said to have encountered the strenuous opposition of his family.

The French nobleman exhibited two large pearls bequethed to him from Gaby, one of which he said was from her famous necklace, valued at 1,400,000 francs. He left France the day after her death and said he intends to remain in America.

The Duc de Crussol was one of the first among the French nobility to enlist in the war. He was wounded seven times.

CONVENTIONS OF LETTER CARRIERS AND POSTMASTERS

Bristol, Conn., Feb. 23.—The State Letter Carriers' Association, at its annual convention here today, elected the following officers:

President, Samuel R. Merritt, Bridgeport; vice president, Charles H. White, Wallingford; secretary, Joseph R. Kenny, New Haven; treasurer, Grover Monahan, Ansonia; executive committee, William J. Cahill, Norwalk; E. L. Smith, Torrington, George H. Sargent, Greenwich.

The Connecticut Postmasters' Association, also in annual session here, elected officers as follows:

President, William A. Hayes, Briston; vice president, D. J. McCarthy, Middletown; secretary and treasurer, D. J. Teevan, Shelton.

PERSHING'S TRIBUTE TO SMITH COLLEGE UNIT

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 23.—An excellent tribute was paid the famous Smith College relief unit by General John J. Pershing, in a letter read by President W. A. Neilson of the college at the annual Washington's birthday commemoration exercises today. Among other words, General Pershing wrote that "the graduates of the college served efficiently and well and with a high sense of duty and responsibility, which marked the work of American women in France."

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Writes of Conditions in Soviet Russia

Correspondent Says All the Ablebodied Men of the Country Have Been Mobilized, From Minimum Fighting Age Up to 35 Years.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—A tour of Soviet Russia has been made by a staff correspondent of the Handelsblad, who is writing a series of articles describing conditions throughout the country and in the army as coming under his personal observation. He deals with the morale of the Soviet armies, the compulsory military system, the ridicule of atrocities reported in the foreign press, divisions in the Red army over bolshevism and the well-to-do as well as the poor in the Soviet regime.

"Russia has been completely mobilized," he says, "with all the able-bodied men of the country from the minimum fighting age up to 35 years, and with officers regardless of age. There is no alternative and they are obliged to fight under the general administration of the commissionaires who are bolshevist to the backbone. This operates very effectively. A soldier who deserts, betrays the cause or otherwise fails in his duty is shot; or if he succeeds in escaping, his family is held accountable."

The correspondent who apparently tried to view things from a fair and neutral standpoint, dined with several bolshevik officers' messes while en route to Moscow from the Polish front and had an opportunity to study the Red army in detail.

"The soldiers," he says, "are polite and there seems to be a quiet and agreeable discipline. The pay is 800 roubles a month for a soldier, 3,200 for a company leader and 4,200 for a regimental leader. The former generals of the czar's army, six of whom are now serving on Trotzky's staff, get 6,000 roubles a month. Nobody in Russia receives a larger salary, with the exception of Lenine, who now gets 8,000 roubles a month.

"Every Red army corps has a board of commissars and besides there is a commissar for every regiment, battalion, brigade and division. They wear as distinction a red star on the left breast on which are embossed a hammer and a plough with a silver laurel branch all around and under it the distinction of their arms, a small machine gun, two crossed sabres, etc.

"The officers in this army are called leaders, and they wear an arm band bearing the Soviet coat of arms, and embroidered beneath are the grade markings, one, two, three or four golden blocks.

"The Aed army," he says, "is not led by the young proletariat but by the decadent bourgeoise."

The contrast between various types in the officers' mess at Kreepke (near the Polish front) proved striking, the correspondent says. "The brigade commander was a charming gentleman, formerly a colonel in the czar's army and speaking beautiful French. Of the two commissars, one has almost an aristocratic appearance: the other is a big, tall unshaven brute with a sinister face.

"After so long under-estimating the strength of the Red army, one must not now exaggerate it," the correspondent concludes, declaring that a year ago it would have been a ridiculous army, but now its strength lief chiefly in the fact that its opponents are worse off."

TO MEET DEMANDS BY SAILORS FOR A BONUS

Washington, Feb. 23.—J. A. H. Ditchy, a supercargo for the Shipping Board, suggested that the government meet the demand by soldiers and sailors for a bonus by forming a corporation, giving it a thousand of the vessels now on its hands, and thereafter distributing the stock in the corporation among the service men. The idea was given some attention by committee members.

All of the government vessels, Ditchy said, should be provided with American captains and other officers "and then we'll nnt have so much grafting." He explained his meaning by telling how a couple of valuable ship's anchors were dropped in Liverpool, England, harbor by an officer whose home was in the city and fished up lated to the profit of the salvagers.

WICKERSHAM KNEW WILL WAS IN VIOLATION OF LAW

New York, Feb. 23.—George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, testifying under cross examination today at the contest over the will of Mrs. Rosa F. Spang, widow of a millionaire Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, under one clause of which he would have been one of the three beneficiaries, admitted that when he drew the instrument he knew some of its provisions were in conflict with the laws of New York and Pennsylvania and that under certain circumstances one third of the $2,000,000 fund intedned to charity would have reverted to his personal estate.

This admission was made under the questioning by Edgar T. Brackett, counsel for Mrs. Mabel Spang Ancker of Copenhagen, Denmark, the only child, who was left an annuity of $10,000 by her mother in addition to another $20,000 left her by her father.

HINES ISSUES ORDERS FOR SURRENDER OF RAILWAYS

Washington, Feb. 23.—Director General Hines today issued orders which provide for the formal transfer of authority now exercised by railroad administration officials to the corporations which resume control of the lines March 1. In a telegram to regional directors Mr. Hines directed that the names of corporate officers be ascertained to whom department heads will report after federal operation ends and that appropriate instructions be issued to employes.

FIRE IN SALVATION ARMY HOME IN NEW HAVEN

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 23.—The Salvation Army home, a three-story brick building in Chapel street, was badly damaged by fire tonight. The loss was estimated at $10,000. Defective wiring was given as the cause.

BUDGET PASSED BY THE JAPANESE LOWER HOUSE

Tolo, Friday, Feb. 13.—The budget introduced by the government today passed the lower house without amendment.

Condensed Telegrams

Gold valued at 114,300,000, has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury for shipment to Argentina.

Negotiations for shipping 20,000,000 pounds of Danish sugar to the United States are under way.

A dry land life preserver is the latest device to be tried as a means of circumventing prohibition.

Clifton S. Webber, aged about 60, was electrocuted in the engine room of a shoe factory at Belfast, Me.

The four-masted double-decked schooner Robert L. Bean named for builder was launched at Camden, Me.

The Celestial, the first American government ship ever built in a Chinese shipyard will be launched at Shanghai in March.

The large cold storage plant under construction at St. Pierre, Mig., for the fishing interests, was heavily damaged by a fire.

The secretary of agriculture was asked by the senate to determine how far depletion of forests has proceeded in the United States.

Soviet Russia, in proposing favorable peace terms to Finland, has made its offer conditional upon permission to use Finnish harbors.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, commander in chief of the Hungarian army is reported to have been named regent of Hungary by the national assembly.

Dwight W. Pardee, secretary of the New York Central railroad for 25 years, died at his home at Islip, N. Y., from hardening of the arteries.

The steamer Tullamore which arrived at Boston from Liverpool reported steaming for 24 hours through ice fields off the Newfoundland coast.

Three divisions of the American Writing Paper company were closed indefinitely owing to pulp shortage, due to poor transportation conditions.

The union of retail clerks of Lynn, Mass., ended a strike which has been in effect for several months with a formal statement admitting its failure.

The ten thousand ton oil tanker Ario, built by the Bethlehem shipbuilding company at Sparrows Point for the Standard Oil Company, was launched.

A system of cooperative farm credit, based on personal security as distinguished from mortgage loans, was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative McFadden.

A movement to unionize the 12,000 telephone operators in New York city was launched by Miss Teresa Sullivan, vice president of the Telephone Operators' Union of Boston.

News of the loss at sea of the Canadian schooner Associate, from Gibraltar for St. John's, N. F., was brought to Havre, France by the French line: La Touraine.

The presence of large icebergs and floes off the Nova Scotia coast and in the path of transatlantic shipping was reported by the British steamer Ardgroom in a wireless message.

The American Woolen Company has inaugurated a system of retail stores at its four mills in Lawrence, Mass., in an effort to reduce the cost of living for the 15,000 operatives.

British cotton operatives to the number of 400,000 are preparing to send an application to the employers for an increase of one hundred per cent in wages over the prewar rates.

A charge of $10 for passports to Cuba Bermuda the Bahama Islands and Mexico has been tentatively agreed upon by the conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Profiting by war experience in the use of seaplanes to locate submerged submarines the bureau of fisheries plans to use aircraft in aiding tuna and sardine fishermen in finding schools of fish.

Life for those in the "treat-em-rough" corps of the army has been made a little more comfortable through the devising of means to take some of the engine-generated heat from the inside of a tank.

Christopher Borishevich, 7, was drowned but his sister Alice, 8, was saved when she went to her brother's rescue and failed to reach him after he had fallen through a hole in the ice in Leonard's pond Providence.

Eight masked gunmen entered the Tammany Hall, Eighth assembly district, New York and robbed forty members who were playing cards, of about $5,000 in money and jewelry. They escaped before an alarm could be given.

A bull fight staged in the corral of an El Paso, Texas, packing plant, with matadors picadores, banderillas and all the traditional appurtenances of the Spanish national sport, was interrupted by the police. Nineteen Mexicans were taken to jail.

Harriet Holland, 34; Sylvanus Thresher, 47, and his eleven year old daughter, Gladys, were found dead in the hallway of a lodging house in Providence in which Thresher had lodgings, after other occupants of the house heard four revolver shots.

Robert Barton, Sinn Fein member of parliament for East Whitlow, who was convicted February 12 on a charge that Shillelagh last year he made threats against Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has been sentenced to three years penal servitude.

Protest against the action of the house appropriations committee in cutting the foreign trade estimate of the department of commerce from $1,558,000 to $480,000 was sent by the acting scretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to every member of the house.

SILK RIBBON WEAVERS IN PATERSON TO STRIKE

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Silk Ribbon Weavers' union, comprising about 1,[illegible] workers tonight informed Paterson silk manufacturers that the members of the organization would strike on Wednesday morning unless granted an increase of approximately 11 per cent. in wages. About 3,000 silk ribbon workers who do not belong to the union will follow, it was declared.

Railroad Labor is Nursing Grievances

Passage of the Railroad Bill by the Senate Has Served to Add More Bitterness to the Talk of Leaders of the Union Workers.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Railroad labor is not satisfied with the way things are going with respect to its wage demands. This was indicated in unmistakable manner in conferences here today of union officials and general committeemen, called to pass on the presidents settlement proposal. Passage of the railroad bill by the senate tonight only served to add more bitterness to the talk of the union workers.

Arrival of scores of committee chairmen—the union leaders closest to the rank and file of their membership—brought out strike talk. The higher officers were inclined to discount this evidence of the workers feelings, but hotel lobbies where the delegates were quartered buzzed with the possibilities of the situation. There were indications that the union heads who have dealt with Director General Hines in the controversy were worried lest all that has been accomplished might be wrecked. Committee chairmen spoke frankly of the sentiment in the local groups, describing it thus:

"Their temper is not such as to warrant us being optimistic."

Union spokesmen believed there was no way to avoid a direct appeal to the president to veto the Cummins-Esch measure. They declared it must be done to satisfy the workers who have not had a "close up" of the situation. But as to hope that the legislation might yet be kicked overboard, there was little expression. Labor's appeal to congress having been rebuffed, some leaders were said to have assumed the attitude that the legislators were "trying to see how far they can go by nagging us."

Heated discussions marked all of the conferences of the fifteen organizations, which met separately. None was able to finish examination of the documents which were transmitted between the union officials, the director general and the White House, as delegates continued to insist on assailing "the unfairness with which congress and the government generally has dealt with us." The president's proposal is by no means sure of acceptance by the unions. It drew attack from various angles, according to information which leaked out of the secret meetings.

The gist of the strike talk, as expressed by several influential union officers, was that the railroad organizations have reason to assert their strength through a walkout but it was deemed inadvisable, by them at least, to carry out such a program now. Putting it frankly, one leader declared that the action of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Shop Laborers in issuing the recent strike call had hurt the workers' cause materially. He characterized that sort of thing as "damning us in the eyes of the people whom we must have as our friends—those who really have no direct interest except as they desire to see fair play."

Leaders were confident of their power to call a strike which would successfully tie up all means of transportation, but their attitude was that peaceable means should be employed if possible. Those who sat through the discussions with Director General Hines were especially desirous of negotiating as long as there was hope of success.

Because of the dissatisfaction which permeated all of the meetings, most of the individual organizations probably will not complete formulation of their views of the settlement proposal for severaldays. B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, said the organizations under his leadership would not get through before Wednesday at the earliest. Conferences of the four brotherhoods of operating employes may complete a statement of their attitude by tomorrow night.

The union officials who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Hines were called together tonight, but the nature of the conference was not revealed. It was said, however, that they took up consideration of the railroad legislation which the senate had acted on only a few hours before.

LABOR PARTY PROTESTS RETURN OF RAILWAYS

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—Max S. Hays, national chairman of the Labor Party of the United States, today sent a telegram to President Wilson, voicing a protest against the proposed Cummins-Esch bill for returning the railways to private ownership.

Mr. Hayes denounced the measure as legislation for the benefit of special interests and demanded that the resident vto it.

Declaring that he spoke not only for organized labor but for the general public, Mr. Hayes assailed particularly clauses of the bill which he said guarantee the revenues of the railway owners.

The adoption of the Cummins-Esch bill, Mr. Hayes said, would place on the people of the country generally the burden of another billion dollars in the shape of increased passenger and freight rates on the railroads.

Social unrest, he asserted, was fed by the popular resentment of acongress which represented not the American masses but "a few groups of financial monarchists."

Mr. Hayes declared that the labor party undoubtedly would put in the field this year a full presidential ticket as well as congressional tickets.

FRENCH TROOPS SLAUGHTERED BY TURKS AND ARABS

London, Feb. 23.—It is reported from Damascus that 400 French troops either have been killed or made prisoner by a force of Turks and Arabs near Houran, Palestine, says a Central News despatch from Cair, Egypt, dated last Wednesday. The correspondent added that it aso is reported that the French are evacuating Baalbek (thirty miles north of Damascus) and the El Bika valley, lying between Lebanon and Anti-Libunis.

There is no confirmation of the reports.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE TO NORTH OF TIFLIS, ITALY

Rome, Feb. 23.—(Havas)—Tiflis despatches say that a great earthquake has occurred in the district of which the town of Gori is the center. Gori ies about thirty miles northwest of Tiflis. There have been numerous casualties and serious damage.

RAILROAD BILL IS READY FOR PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

Was Passed in the Senate by a Vote of 47 to 17 After Five Hours of Debate Which Related Largely to the Labor and Rate Making Provisions—The General Opinion Around the Capitol Was That President Wilson Would Sign the Bill, Although Labor Leaders Will Urge Its Veto.

Washington, Feb. 23.—By a vote of nearly three to one—forty-seven to seventeen—the senate tonight passed and sent to the president the modified railroad reorganization bill under which the carriers of the country will attempt to adjust themselves to conditions arising with the end of government control.

Thirty-two republicans joined with fifteen democrats in voting for adoption of the conference report, while three republicans and fourteen democrats comprised the seventeen voting against it. There was never any doubt as to what the senate would do, in view of the wide margin by which the Cummins bill, more drastic than the compromise measure, was passed. The bill will go immediately to President Wilson and the general opinion around the capitol was that he would sign it, although labor leaders will urge its veto.

During the five hours of debate, led by Chairman Cummins of the interstate commerce committee, senators expressed varying opinions as to how the public and the railroads would fare under the bill, which was warmly defended and attacked. But the intense interest, which characterized proceedings Saturday in the house, was lacking, frequent quorum calls being necessary to get members in the chamber. Around six o'clock the patience of the senate apparently was exhausted after the long season of speechmaking and insistent demands for a vote cut short the desire to prolong the presentation of individual views.

Discussion today related largely to the labor and rate making provisions. Senator Cummins, with great feeling, denounced widespread claims that in fixing freight and passenger charges calculated to give the roads a return of 5 1-2 per cent. meant taking huge sums of money from the public treasury. The bill, he declared, would not take one dollar in that way. Such reports he said were merely a part of the propaganda put forth in an effort to defeat all legislation on the eve of return of the roads to their owners on March 1.

Those voting for the conferenee report were:

Republicans—Ball, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Elkins, Fernald Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones (Washington); Kellogg, Kenyon, Keys, Lenroot, Lodge, McLean, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Page, Phipps Poindexter, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson. Total republicans for 32.

Democrats—Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Glass, Meyers, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Shields, Smith (Georgia); Smith (Maryland); Underwood, Walsh (Montana) and Williams. Total democrats for, 15.

Total for adoption 47.

Those voting against the report were:

Republicans—Borah, France, and Gronna. Total republicans against, three.

Democrats—Ashurst, Dial, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Johnson (South Dakota); Jones (New Mexico); King, McKellar; Nugent, Overman, Pittman, Sheppard and Trammell. Total democrats against 14.

Total against adoption 17.

Those paired follow: Bankhead for with Culberson against; McCormick for with Henderson against; Dillingham for with Swanson against; Fall for with Kendrick against; Simmons for with Kirby against; McCumber for with Lafollette against; Harding for with Walsh (Massachusetts) against; Edge for with Owen against.

Announcement was made that if Senators Hitchcock, Nebraska; Stanley, Kentucky, and Chamberlain, Oregon, all democrats, had been present they would have voted in support of the conference report.

The section relating to road earnings was attacked during the debate as "communistic and bolshevistic," by Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, one of those who led in the fight against the bill during its first consideration in the senate. While the conference committee had greatly improved the measure, he said, it still remained "unfair and unjust to the American people."

"The bill does contain a government guarantee," said Senator McKellar, "and also takes away the excess profits of the good roads and turns them into a fund for bad roads. To these two principles of legislation I cannot subscribe. I doubt very much whether they can be maintained under our constitution."

Announcing that he would vote for the conference report although he voted against the Cummins bill, Senator Lenroot, republican, Wisconsin, said he realized he might "be blacklisted by labor."

"I cannot let that alter my stand," said Senator Lenroot. "If organized labor unjustly attacks any senator for his stand regarding labor legislation he ought to be willing to go down to defeat if necessary, if he does so secure in the conviction that he voted for the greatest good for the greatest number."

The Wisconsin senator explained that he voted against the Cummins bill because of the anti-strike provisions but the portions of the bill obnoxious to him had been eliminated in conference.

Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, predicted that "turmoil and chos" in the industrial world would follow close upon enactment of the bill.

"I think it would be far better," he said, "to return the roads without any legislation than to return them with legislation framed to meet a political expediency. I am opposed to government ownership and I believe if there is anything that will bring government ownership it is passage of this bill. It throws on the government all the responsibility and liability, and at the same time deprives the government of any right of ownership."

EXHIBITS BARRED FROM NEWBERRY ELECTION CASE

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 23.—The government won and lost today in attempts to introduce testimony relating to Senator Truman H. Newberry's connection with others of the 122 men on trial with him in United States district court on charges of conspiracy to violate the federal elections and mail fraud laws. At the end of the morning session Frank E. Dailey succeeded in bringing before the jury the fact that the chief defendant had contributed $1,500 to the state central committee of the republican committee. At the close of the afternoon proceedings he was balked in an effort to introduce letters relating to 147 subscriptions to Harvey's Weekly.

The barred exhibits were offered through George M. Gottfried, business manager of the North American Review and Harvey's Weekly, who came here from New York to identify the correspondence. There were letters from Senator Newberry and the publishing company about the yearly subscription price and finally an order from the senator for 147 subscriptions "to friends in Michigan." This list included 29 of the defendants.

Mr. Littleton opened the objection for the defense when he noted that the initial letter was dated April 17, 1919. He argued that this late date put the correspondence beyond the pale of the case at trial, which was, he said, limited to charges of conspiracy in the campaign ending Nov. 5, 1918.

Mr. Dailey contended that the letters showed a knowledge and continuation of the relationships established by the alleged conspiracy.

Judge Clarence W. Sessions held with the defense.

MOTHER AND HER TWO CHILDREN INCINERATED

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 23.—While Herbert Thompson, a police sergeant, sat before his kitchen stove reading a newspaper, fire in the attic of his home tonight burned to death his wife, 12 year old daughter and an adopted daughter of the same age. When screams of the victims attracted his attention, he attempted to rush up the stairs but encountered a sheet of flame and was partially overcome, falling down the stairs and fracturing a rib.

With the aid of a neighbor, Thompson succeeded in securing a ladder and reaching the attic from the outside, but the [illegible] children were dead when he found them.

PRESIDENT APPROVES DRAFT OF THE ADRIATIC REPLY

Washington, Feb. 23. — President Wilson gave his final approval today to the draft of his latest reply to the entente premiers on the Adriatic question. While official confirmation was lacking, it was understood that the communication tonight either was being coded for transmission or actually was going forward to Ambassador Davis at London for presentation.

Delivery of the reply to the entente premiers is expected to be followed by the making public of the entire series of notes. The foreign governments are understood to have consented to publication of the complete correspondence.

BREAK PROBABLE IN DEM. PEACE TREATY RECORDS

Washington, Feb. 23.—(By the A. P.)—Possibilities of a substantial break in the democratic peace treaty ranks in the senate impelled influential democratic senators to move today for a caucus ti discuss a possible change in party policy, and revived the hopes of the republicans that the treaty might yet be ratified with the republican reservations adopted at the last session of congress.

On the republican side it was asserated that twenty-two democrats, only a dozen short of the number required to insure ratification, had signified a willingnes sto quit the lead of President Wilson and take the republican reservation programme as it is.

This total the administration chiefs declared exaggerated, but they conceded that were a vote taken tomorrow on the republican resoution of ratification, it would command more than the seven democratic vtes it got last November.

The movement for a democratic caucus may bring into the open, its sponsore believe, the dissatisfaction that has smoldered in some democratic quarters since the president sent his memorable letter to the caucus of November 19 asking that the senators of his party vote against ratification on the basis of the republican reservations. The seven senators who disregarded his advice have been active constantly in their effort to dissuade others from the stand then taken, and it has been on open secret that their move, coupled with current political developments, has met with some success.

But among both democrats and republicans, it is realized that the endeavor to break down democratic resistance still has a long way to go if it is to succeed. Sixty-four votes are required to ratify the treaty and although 34 republicans voted for ratification in November, the party leaders are now sure of the support of only thirty. That leaves 34 to be delivered more than the figure which represented by the democrats! an even dozen sented the peak of republican claims today.

In the belief that time is fighting on their side, the plan of the republican leaders is to first clear away collateral issues of the treaty disagreement when the subject comes again before the senate, probably tomorrow.

TO EXPLORE ANCIENT CLIFF CITIES OF UTAH

Salt Lake City, Feb. 23.—Efforts to reach and explore ruins of ancient cliff cities, known toexist in Zion canyon, Utah's newly created national park in the southwestern part of the state, will be made during the coming summer by a party of archeologists and geologists, several of whom are attached to the University of Utah, here.

The cliff cities never have been visited because of their inacessible locations on the high bluffs. It is hoped, however, that the difficulty will be overcome by the lowering of the explorers from the tops of the bluffs by ropes. Long range photographs taken show that the cities are large and their adobe houses are clearly outlined and appear to be in erfect preservation.