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SENATE DEFEATS WOMAN SUFFRAGE BY SINGLE VOTE

Ballot Stands 55 For and 29 Against Resolution.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS IN SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Suffrage Leaders Claim Gain of Two in New Senate, Assuring Favorable Action.

POLLOCK VOTES AFFIRMATIVELY

South Carolinian Declares American Women Have Won Right to Exercise of Franchise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Lacking only one vote, the suffrage amendment to the Constitution failed of passage in the Senate to-day. The vote was 55 to 29.

One vote changed from the negative to the affirmative would have given the required two-thirds and insured the submission of the amendment to the people.

Twenty-four Democrats and thirty-one Republicans voted for the amendment, and eighteen Democrats and eleven Republicans against it.

The question now goes to the next Congress, in which friends of the amendment claim they will have a majority in both houses. In the Senate the suffragists will gain three votes and lose one, as follows: Weeks, of Massachusetts; Baird, of New Jersey, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, who voted against the amendment, will be succeeded by Walsh, Edge and Ball, respectively, who will vote for it.

Pollock, of South Carolina, who supported the amendment at the urgent personal request of President Wilson by cablegram from Paris, will be succeeded by Dial, who is opposed to it.

MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF NEW HOUSE FAVORABLE

In the House, where the Republicans will have a majority of forty-eight votes, it is said that more than two-thirds of the membership will support the amendment.

Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, who has been one of the leaders of the suffrage forces, made the prediction immediately following the defeat of the amendment that a new resolution conferring suffrage upon the women will be introduced as soon as the next Congress convenes and will be the first measure passed by the Congress.

Although only eighty-four Senators voted on the amendment to-day, it would still have lacked one vote of passing if all the ninety-five members had been present. The way the absentees were paired makes the vote of the full Senate 65 to 33, and sixty-four votes would be required.

HOW SENATE VOTED ON SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

The vote on the amendment was as follows:

For the amendment:

Democrats—Ashurst, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson, of North Dakota; Jones, of New Mexico; Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Pittman, Pollock, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith, of Arizona; Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman and Walsh—24. Republicans—Calder, Harding, Johnson, of California; Jones, of Washington; Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith, of Michigan; Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren and Watson—31. Total for—55.

Against:

Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Martin, of Virginia; Overman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Simmons, Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams and Wolcott—18. Republicans—Baird, Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Hale, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Penrose, Wadsworth and Weeks—11. Total against—29.

LIST OF SENATORS WHO WERE PAIRED

The following were paired:

Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Martin, of Kentucky, with Reed of Missouri; Gofff, of West Virginia, and Owen, of Oklahoma, with Shields, of Tennessee; Hollis, of New Hampshire, and King, of Utah, with Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Phelan, of California, and Fall, of New Mexico, with Smith, of Maryland.

The ceremonies attending the defeat of the amendment were of the most perfunctory order. There was little debate, both sides being willing to end the long struggle over the question with a roll call. The suffrage leaders had made a careful poll of the situation and even the most optimistic forecast of the results showed that they would be short by one vote necessary.

The desire of both sides for a "showdown" on the amendment was so strong however, that when Senator Jones, of New Mexico, who had the amendment in charge, asked unanimous consent to bring it up, no objection was made.

GALLERIES CROWDED, BOTH SIDES WELL REPRESENTED

The galleries were crowded to overflowing, both sides being well represented. In the gallery facing the Vice-President's desk sat Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., president of the association opposed to suffrage, surrounded by a bevy of those who have helped her in the fight against the amendment.

Another section of the gallery was filled with members of the National Woman's Party, the militant suffragists, headed by Alice Paul, of hunger strike fame; Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, Miss Maud Younger and others. In still another section sat Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other prominent members of the National Suffrage Association, who oppose militancy, but support the amendment.

Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, opened the debate. It had been known in advance that he intended to announce himself in favor of the amendment, so his taking the floor occasioned little surprise. He declared that the amendment would not interfere in any way with the rights of the States and would have no effect upon the race question. All women who work have the same right to vote as men, he said, and the men have no right under the Constitution to deny the right of voting to women.

SENATOR POLLOCK GIVES HIS VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

"They earned this consideration," Senator Pollock said, "at the hands of the manhood of America before this awful war, and who will say that the women of this land have not doubly earned all they ask, all they desire, all that could be bestowed upon them by their magnificent spirit of patriotism since we have been engaged in this war for world freedom? America has done and is doing with women's

(Continued on Second Page.)

On Billy Sunday's Trail

TO-DAY.

1:15 P. M.—T. H. Hiner, of Sunday party, speaks to employees of Corby Baking Company.

2 P. M.—Billy Sunday preaches afternoon sermon, Auditorium.

2 P. M.—Miss Florence Kinney meets with student committee at Y. M. C. A.

3:15 P. M.—Miss Florence Kinney talks to girls of John Marshall High School at Broad Street Methodist Church.

3:30 P. M.—Miss Grace Saxe conducts Bible study class on platform of Auditorium.

7:30 P. M.—Billy Sunday preaches night sermon, Auditorium.

8 P. M.—Miss Grace Saxe holds meeting for Bible study at Leigh Street Baptist Church.

SUNDAY VISITS QUANTICO AND CAPITAL OF NATION

Evangelist Addresses Great Throng of "Devil Dogs" and Looks Over Camp.

MANY MEETINGS HERE TO-DAY

Reservations Made for Farmers of Henrico County, Aviation Squadron and Employees of Various Concerns—Big Crowd in Washington.

Mr. Sunday's sermon on "The Passover Feast and Betrayal of Christ by Judas" will be found on page 8 of this issue of The Times-Dispatch.

Refreshed and invigorated in mind and body by his trip to Quantico and to his old tabernacle in Washington, Billy Sunday will return to Richmond early this morning and begin the fifth week of his great campaign to completely rout the devil and his cohorts here and set the city on a higher moral plane.

The campaign work in this city will again break into full blast to-day after the temporary interruption when Mr. Sunday preaches this afternoon at the usual hour, 2 o'clock. The night service will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

Reservations have been made at the night service for a large group of farmers from various parts of Henrico County and for the employees of the Stephen Putney Shoe Company, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Rennie Dairy Company and the members of the aviation squadron, located in Fulton.

MANY MEETINGS SLATED FOR SUNDAY WORKERS

To-day will be a busy one for the members of the Sunday party, who conduct meetings in various parts of the city and suburbs and supplement the work of Mr. Sunday at the Auditorium. At the Y. M. C. A. building at 3 o'clock, Miss Florence Kinney, student worker of the group, will meet with the student committee. She will talk to the girls of the John Marshall High School at the Broad Street Methodist Church at 3:15 o'clock. T. H. Hiner will talk to the employees of the Corby Baking Company at 1:15 o'clock.

Immediately following the service this afternoon, Miss Grace Saxe will hold a Bible study class on the platform at the Auditorium. She, too, has a night engagement, holding a Bible study class for the women of the East End at Leigh Street Baptist Church at 8 o'clock.

It is announced that Billy Sunday will address a meeting for men Thursday night on the subject of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, or How Some Men in Richmond Live." On Saturday afternoon and night he will preach on "The Amusements of Modern Society," an arraignment of certain customs and practices which he thinks should be abolished.

ADDRESSES QUANTICO MEN AND WASHINGTON CROWD

After preaching four strenuous sermons on Sunday, and closely approaching the verge of physical exhaustion, the evangelist, nevertheless, disdained the idea of taking a real rest, free from all engagements, and left yesterday for Washington, stopping off at the marine corps camp at Quantico to address the thousands of "devil dogs" in training there. He was accompanied on the trip by Song Director Rodeheaver and Pianists Brewster and Matthews.

The receptions given Billy Sunday at Quantico and Washington were cordial and enthusiastic. The marines liked him for his manliness and fearlessness, and Billy liked them for their fighting qualities.

THREE YEAR PROGRAM RULED OUT OF BILL ON POINT OF ORDER

Mann's Contention Feature Is Improperly in Appropriation Measure Sustained.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Points of order by Republican Leader Mann against introductory paragraphs of the new three-year building program section of the naval appropriation bill were sustained to-day in the House.

This virtually eliminated the program. Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, in the chair, sustained Representative Mann's contention that legislation authorizing work for which no appropriation was made was not in order in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Padgett, chairman of the Naval Committee, then proposed an amendment appropriating $2,000,000 for the ten battleships. Opponents of the naval expansion policy made no effort to press their advantage and after an hour's debate on the $2,000,000 amendment the House adjourned with the points of order still pending.

MAY COMPLETE BUDGET

Mayor Ainslie Expects to Present List of Requirements to Aldermen To-Night.

It is probable that the executive budget for 1919 will be completed in time to be presented to the Board of Aldermen at the meeting to-night. All day yesterday Mayor Ainslie and the heads of the various departments were busily engaged trying to reconcile prospective expenditures with prospective revenues and get the estimates in shape for action by the two legislative branches of the city.

Attempt to Free I. W. W.'s.

JEROME, ARIZ., Feb. 10.—Following the arrest of a score of men to-day, said to be I. W. W. leaders, and accused of obstructing street traffic, a crowd surrounded the jail, demanding their immediate release and threatening to tear down the building.

No acts of violence have been reported, but officials consider the situation grave.

HEROES OF VIRGINIA RELATE WAR TALES

Wounded Men at Newport News Say State Can Well Be Proud.

FOUGHT WITH 80TH DIVISION

Prefer Girls of This Commonwealth to Those of France, Is Their Declaration.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 10.—The undying glory of the Eightieth Division, gained on many hard-fought fields from the Artois front to the Argonne Forest, is attested to by Virginia veterans who have come back wounded to the United States debarkation hospital at Hampton.

"You can just tell 'em," said one of them, "that the Eightieth is made up of some fighters. The old State will be proud of their record, and the Heinies won't forget 'em soon."

Something like thirty wounded Virginians from the Old Dominion's division in the National Army and other units were among the patients landed at Newport News on Sunday morning from the Dutch ship Rijndam. All of them were taken to the debarkation hospital at Hampton, which in other days was the home of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States, principally those who fought in the sixties. The old veterans were scattered conveniently among other institutions in the country to make room for the heroes of another war and another age.

WHITE AND COLORED VIRGINIA CASUALS

With the wounded men there came three casual companies containing Virginians who took part in the great war. In the two companies of white troops there were eighty-two men and one officer. The third company contained about the same number of colored veterans. These for the time being are quartered at Camp Hill, just out of Newport News. In the course of a few days they will be transferred to Camp Lee for final disposition, many of them to be discharged to civil life.

Tuesday at 10 o'clock a hospital train, containing 500 wounded men, will be started from Newport News to Westhampton. This contingent will contain a few Virginia men. Those from other States will remain at Westhampton only long enough to be distributed to the hospitals nearest their homes.

For his pains in destroying a German pill-box on the morning of November 4, Private J. S. Parr, of the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, hailing from Scottsville, Albemarle County, received a nasty machine-gun wound in the arm.

TELLS OF ENCOUNTER WITH HUN FIGHTERS

"It was worth it, though," Private Parr declared. "There were six of us on patrol that morning. Just as we were going in at daylight we discovered that Heine had a pet position in no man's land. We had no orders for this sort of work, but what is a fellow going to do when Jerry gives the invitation? I was acting corporal, so I called a council of war and we decided that Heine was a little too fresh. We crept back, came up on both sides of the pill-box, and forced Jerry to show his colors.

"The result was we went back to our lines with three Germans and two maxims. Three of the Jerrys didn't go with the party. They don't know yet the war has ended. I got one and my pal two. My arm had a hole in it, and two of the fellows had punctured legs, but the captain shook hands with us and said we did good work, so what's the difference?"

Corporal T. J. Anderson, of Alexandria, who fought with the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, was almost speechless as to his experiences in the big show until, by chance, he mentioned the name of his captain, J. S. Douglas, who also is a Virginian.

PRAISES HIS CAPTAIN AS BEST IN FRANCE

"Anything you say about him won't be too good," he vowed. "I thought he was the best officer in the regiment, and a lot of the fellows thought he was the best in the army. He was a good fellow and a great captain, and that's going some. Anybody in Company B will tell you that. How the Heinies missed him I don't know, but he was the only commissioned officer left in the company when I got mine on November 4."

Corporal Anderson said he missed the smiles of the Statue of Liberty, but Newport News didn't seem to be draped in mourning.

"I don't know whether I'm dreaming or not," the corporal declared, "but I'm feeling kinda different anyhow. The old U. S. A. surely seems good now. I see the newspapers say a lot about us fellows falling in love with the French madamoiselles, but the ones around Alexandria will look more like queens than ever to me."

EIGHTIETH HAS SEEN SOME OF HARDEST FIGHTING

The Eightieth Division, headquarters of which arrived in France on May 3 of last year, has seen some of the hardest fighting on the western front. The men received their first baptism of fire in the Aveuly woods, while serving with the men of Great Britain. Later they took part in driving the Germans from the old St. Mihiel salient, which marked the first great drive of the American army acting as an individual unit. Almost continuously it fought with the allied forces which swept the Germans through the Argonne forest until the fateful day when Prussian might discarded machine guns for a white flag of mercy. During the war the division captured 103 officers and 1,710 men, 83 pieces of artillery and 641 machine guns, and advanced its lines thirty-seven kilometers.

Among the other Virginians in the hospital at Hampton were Corporal Grant Kennedy, of the Fourth Infantry, who in ten months of service was twice wounded, at Chateau-Thierry and in the Argonne, and Private H. P. Williams, of the Ninth Infantry.

PRINCE HENRY IN FAVOR OF MONARCHY FOR HUNS

Would Re-Establish Old Prussian System, He Tells German Newspaper.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Germany's future, which has been considered in a series of articles in the Hamburger Nachrichten, was presented to Prince Henry, of Prussia, by that newspaper as a subject upon which his views might prove of interest.

Prince Henry replied that Germany, to reach her future goal, must re-establish the monarchy and her economic life on a prewar basis.

"The empire," he declared, "should be placed again under the old dynasty and the leadership of Prussia, while costly parasitic workmen's and soldiers' councils should be speedily abolished."

Ebert Provisional Head.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Chancellor Ebert, of Germany, will be the provisional President of the German republican confederation, according to reports received to-night from Berlin via Copenhagen.

THREATEN TO MOVE PEACE CONFERENCE

French Criticism May Cause Delegates to Go to Neutral Country.

SOCIETY PLAN COMPLETED

Wilson Will Be Named to Call Nations Into World League.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—There is a possibility that the peace conference may be transferred to neutral grounds.

The society of nations plan was completed at noon to-day, and is ready for its second reading to-morrow.

President Wilson will be accorded the honor of being designated as the one to call the nations of the world to join the society.

It was reported on good authority that Japan had notified China to work in harmony at the peace conference or that the Japanese would retaliate financially.

The supreme war council met with Marshal Foch to-day and discussed extension terms of the armistice, the dominating note of the conference being an inclination for more stringent regulations for Germany.

FRENCH ATTITUDE CAUSES THREAT TO MOVE PARLEY

These were the outstanding developments to-day in Paris, where the peace conferees are gathered with the thousands of others who are shaping the terms upon which peace can be declared with Germany.

The question of moving the peace conference from Paris to a neutral country may be considered if what is characterized as the obstructive policy of the French press and certain French officials continues.

Representatives of various other powers taking part in the peace conference, it is declared, believe that the work of the body is being greatly hampered through unfriendly criticism by the French press of various leaders in the conference. They are represented, therefore, as inclined to consider the removal of the conference if the hostile attitude of the French press is maintained.

Should it be deemed necessary to take up the matter it would be considered at a full meeting of the peace conference.

WILSON WILL BE ONE TO CALL WORLD SOCIETY

President Wilson has been accorded the honor of being designated as the one who shall issue the formal call to the nations of the world to join the society of nations after its machinery has been set up by the peace conference, it was stated to-day.

The commission now working on the draft of the constitution of the society is understood to have approved the plan which provided that the President of the United States perform this function, it being considered that the distinction was his due.

Committee reports clarifying certain passages in ambiguous language in the plan for the society of nations were presented to the special commission on the formation of the society at to-day's meeting.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS PLAN IS COMPLETED

The society of nations came into existence to-day under turbulent circumstances, due to the threat to withdraw the peace conference from Paris. No matter how sincere or insincere are the rumblings of the political storm, the society is expected to weather the conditions which greeted its formal birth at high noon to-day.

At that hour President Wilson and the other members of the league of nations committee had concluded their reading of the first draft of the constitution of the society and were agreed on all points.

The usual drab communique which was issued this evening does not give this information, but it was authoritatively stated at the expiration of the meeting that this day saw the birth of the society of nations.

For the present the first draft of the constitution of this international body is being guarded with all the care that is usually lavished upon the jewels of an Asiatic potentate.

Nevertheless, it is reported that President Wilson will address a plenary conference either Thursday or Friday—possibly Saturday—and will present the report to committee for adoption.

JAPAN REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN ULTIMATUM

Dispatches from London state Japan has notified China that China must work in harmony with Japan at the peace conference and must undertake not to reveal to the conference secret Chino-Japanese agreements, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking dated February 3.

The correspondent says his information comes from Chinese sources, and Reuter's says it should be regarded with some reserve.

According to the dispatch Japan stipulated that failure by China to give such assurances would result in effective Japanese financial pressure on China.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL CONSIDERS NEW TERMS

The supreme war council, in which Marshal Foch and other military commanders sit with the council of the great powers, continued to-day the discussion of the terms for the renewal of the German armistice, without reaching a decision.

The discussion of the armistice took a wide range, including the failure to execute some of the clauses of the previous armistice, the blockade and the use of enemy merchant shipping. But the main issue turned on a series of proposals of a rather drastic nature, designed to place the enemy beyond the possibility of rearming and renewing the conflict.

From the French standpoint the menace of such renewal is not past, and it is urged as a matter of foresight that suitable safeguards be established. What these safeguards are has not been disclosed, but it is generally understood that they include the limitation of the production of field and heavy guns and an exact account-

(Continued on Second Page.)

How Derbyshire Plays Its Annual Football Game

One thousand persons on a side, goals three miles apart, with all sorts of obstacles, including the town itself, between them, and a whole day, or more if necessary, devoted to the game, and there you have a faint idea of how football is played at Derbyshire, the "Switzerland of England." Unlike the American sport whose traditions center about Thanksgiving, this game is played on March 4. There are no limitations to the number of players on a side, and all the able-6,000 have a right to participate, 6,00 have a right to participate, every one of them endeavoring to get at least one kick at the ball. Eaton Fearn will describe this unique event in the world of sports for readers of The Times-Dispatch to-morrow.

STRIKE CALLED TO-DAY AFFECTS MILLION MEN

Glass Requests Congress to Increase Issue of Liberty Bonds to Ten Billions

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Glass to-day asked Congress to increase the amount of Liberty bonds authorized but unissued to approximately $10,000,000,000 and to give him broad powers to determine the interest rate and other terms of the Victory Liberty loan, to be floated late in April. He also sought permission to issue not more than $10,000,000,000 of Treasury notes, maturing within five years, and asked that the War Finance Corporation be authorized for one year after the declaration of peace to make commercial loans on exports, to facilitate foreign trade.

In a letter to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Glass outlined the broad policies which the Treasury hopes to follow in dealing with war loans and other national financial subjects.

The secretary submitted a draft of a bill which would carry out the Treasury's recommendations. Specifically, this bill would accomplish the following results:

Raise from $5,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 the authorization for the Victory Liberty loan, and permit the Treasury to determine what part of this sum should be sold.

Permit the Secretary of the Treasury to determine interest rates on bonds maturing within ten years, or the next Liberty loan, instead of limiting the rate to 4¼ per cent, as provided in the present law.

Permit the issue of not more than $10,000,000,000 of interest-bearing noncirculating notes having maturities from one to five years; these might be sold along with bonds of the Victory Liberty loan.

Authorize the issue of bonds and notes payable at a premium.

Exempt war savings certificates from income surtaxes.

Confer on the Secretary of the Treasury authority to determine the tax exemption in respect to future issues of bonds and notes, and to enlarge tax exemptions of existing Liberty bonds in the hands of subscribers for new bonds and notes.

Reopen the privilege of converting 4 per cent Liberty bonds into 4¼s; this privilege expired last November 9.

Create a 2½ per cent cumulative sinking fund for retirement of the war debt.

Extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation to permit it to make loans in aid of American commerce, supplementing the aid given by the Treasury on direct loans to allied governments, and in a measure relieving the Treasury of demands for such loans.

Permit the continuation of loans to allies after the war.

Exempt from income surtaxes and profits taxes all issues of Liberty bonds and bonds of the War Finance Corporation held abroad.

HOT CLASHES BETWEEN HENEY AND LEVY MAYER

Packers' Lawyer Uses "Short and Ugly" in Denying Influence Charges.

ACCUSATION IS REPEATED

Government Attorney Again Declares Armour's Representative Sought to Control Him by Offer of Business—Explains Price Advances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Francis J. Heney repeated to-day before the Senate Agricultural Committee his charges that Levy Mayer, counsel for Armour & Co., had offered him "more business than he could handle" if he would align himself with the packers.

Mr. Heney also made further charges as to the alleged efforts of Mr. Mayer to influence him, in the face of Mr. Mayer's denial of the truth of the original charges, made last Saturday.

It was charged by Mr. Heney that Mr. Mayer approached him at his hotel "about two weeks" ago and said "we appreciate your treatment of Mr. Armour to-day, and will not forget it; you understand he won't forget it, do you understand?"

This charge was denied by Mr. Mayer, who said Mr. Heney's statement of Saturday was a "clumsy, unwarranted and transparent lie." Mr. Mayer also denied he had asked Mr. Heney in Chicago some months ago to line up with the packing interests.

LAWYERS ENGAGE IN HEATED CLASH

Interrupting Mr. Mayer as he was saying that he told a friend that Heney's methods "were unscrupulous and disreputable," Mr. Heney shouted, "You would not say that to me."

"I would say it to you and do say it now," replied Mr. Mayer angrily.

"Yes, but you wouldn't say it elsewhere," retorted Mr. Heney.

Mr. Mayer also read a telegram from Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board, who Mr. Heney charged Saturday had also been mentioned by Mr. Mayer.

In this telegram Mr. Walsh said: "While I can claim a very pleasant acquaintance with Mr. Mayer, he never offered me employment in Chicago and elsewhere, and this does not imply that he might not have done so with perfect propriety or that I might not have accepted or declined the same with like propriety."

TELLS HIS PLAN FOR SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

Mr. Mayer told the committee his solution of the alleged ills of the packing industry was a commission of three representatives of the packers, three of the producers, three from among consumers and one or two independents.

Members of the commission, he said, should be selected by the packers, producers and consumers, and their nominations sent to the Senate by the President for approval, the President to have power to make original nominations. This commission, Mr. Mayer asserted, should regulated the industry by stabilizing shipments and in other ways, but should work in no way to fix prices.

CONCRETE BEDS SOUGHT BY SOLDIERS OF ENGLAND

Firm Advertises for Persons Knowing How to Make Such Furniture.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The following is an advertisement appearing in the Times:

"Will any one who has experimented in the use of concrete for furniture please communicate with Box 208."

"That is the best indication in the world of the rapid progress of demobilization in the British army," said a reader in a hotel lobby to-day. "The soldier is coming home, and he is demanding his concrete bed for solid comfort. No more feather mattresses and eiderdown coverlets for him, but a good old stone couch with a canopy of sheet iron to reassure him against the accustomed bombs. This revival of the stone-age style in house furnishing is bound to be popular with the military set."

NAT GOODWIN LEAVES $6,000

Application for Letters of Administration for Estate Shows Famous Actor Died Possessed of Small Amount.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Nat C. Goodwin, the noted actor, who died here January 31, left an estate of only $6,000, all in personalty, it was disclosed to-day, when his parents, Nathaniel C. and Caroline Goodwin, aged eighty-five and eighty years, respectively, and whose home is in Roxbury, Mass., made application in the surrogate's court for letters of administration.

Goodwin made large sums of money annually for many years, but he was a free spender and lender, and lost much money in unfortunate business ventures of recent years.

PIEZ TO QUIT AS HEAD OF EMERGENCY FLEET BOARD

General Manager of Corporation Will Confer With Chairman Hurley on His Return From Paris.

WILL DISCUSS SEATTLE STRIKE

Charged by Revolting Labor Element That Piez Threatened to Withhold Steel From Shipbuilders Who Yielded to Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Charles Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will retire to private life upon the return of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, to America. This was indicated in official circles to-night, following reports that Mr. Piez already had resigned. Mr. Hurley is due in New York to-morrow from Paris.

It was indicated here to-day that Mr. Piez has been anxious for some time, now that the war is over, to return to his own business interests. He is president of the Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, and one of the best-known industrial men in the country.

Mr. Piez at present is in Chicago catching up, it is understood on his firm's basis, which of necessity he has neglected under the strain of putting a great American merchant fleet on the high seas to combat the German submarines.

Mr. Piez will meet Mr. Hurley in Washington within a few days and will discuss with him the questions confronting the government in continuing its shipbuilding program. The labor situation in Seattle, where the demands of 25,000 shipworkers led to a general strike which tied up the city, will be one of the questions to be discussed.

In connection with the Seattle situation, where Mr. Piez refused to deal with the strikers in any way, it is understood that charges are to be presented to the Shipping Board.

One of these charges, made by the revolting labor element, is that when the shipyard owners of Seattle were on the point of agreeing with the men Mr. Piez wired them that if they so agreed he would not let them have any steel with which to continue work on the ships.

PAUL BEATTIE QUITS JOB SLEUTHING FOR BOOZE BLOCKADERS

Prohibition Agent Will No More Engage in Gun Fights for Peters.

Paul Beattie will no longer ram his trusty pistol deep into his hip pocket and hie forth as a sleuth of the State Prohibition Department to track down and bring cowering before the bar of justice desperate bootleggers seeking to whisk contraband whisky into Virginia.

No more will Beattie engage in desperate gun fights with blockade runners or fire at criminal liquor transporters fleeing in high-powered automobiles.

He has severed his connection with the Prohibition Department.

Every effort to determine the reason for Beattie's action has been of no avail. It is not known whether he did so of his own accord or whether it was in response to a request made by Commissioner J. Sidney Peters. This official, when asked about the matter, stated that the change was the result of a "mutual understanding."

WAR APPROPRIATIONS CUT FIFTEEN BILLIONS

House Bill Making Provision Passes Senate Without Record Vote. Now Goes to Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House bill providing for a reduction of $15,000,000,000 in war appropriations and contract authorizations and making deficiency appropriations of $295,000,000 was passed to-day by the Senate without a record vote. It now goes to conference.

With the exception of approximately $11,000,000 the total appropriations carried in the bill are for the army and navy. The measure repeals appropriations for the War and Navy Departments amounting to $7,179,150,900 and cancels authorizations of $8,221,029,200, which officials of the two departments have said would not be needed.

Street Car Fares Up To-Night.

Final passage of the ordinance increasing street railway fares in Richmond is expected at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-night. Test votes show that little opposition is to be expected to the main features of the measure, and the only chance of delay would arise out of the adoption of some small amendment.

BUILDING TRADES WALKOUT TAKES JOBS FROM MANY

Other Artisans Thrown Out of Work When Constructors Quit.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO EFFECT CONCILIATION

Department of Labor Hopes to Ward Off Impending Peril.

BOLSHEVISTS ACTIVE IN BUTTE

Seattle Returns to Normal Condition With Issuance of Terminating Order—Cars Again in Operation.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Union heads of basic building construction trades to-day called a general strike which, beginning to-morrow, will affect all contracts throughout the country held by members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, according to an announcement here to-night by William J. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Mr. Hutcheson said the strike order affected masons, plasterers, bricklayers, hoisting engineers, elevator constructors, soft stone cutters, tile layers, marble setters and carpenters. The walkout of these workmen, he added, will automatically throw out of work all other workmen employed on operations of members of the employers' association. The number of men affected by the order, he said, is about 250,000, or one-fourth of all union building trades workmen in the country. Sympathetic strikes, he predicted, will ultimately bring the number of strikers to 300,000.

GOVERMENT ATTEMPTS TO ACHIEVE CONCILIATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In an effort to head off a nation-wide strike in the Building Trades Union, the government was devoting every energy to-day to bringing about conciliation of the carpenters' strike in New York City, which started the trouble.

International leaders of the building trades workers were frankly pessimistic to-night.

"The situation is most serious," said William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor. "If the strike develops as threatened, probably 1,000,000 men will be out.

"Everything possible has been done to bring about some settlement. It appears to be out of our hands now. One thing is sure, though; there will be no disorder and no violence."

Hugh L. Kerwin, Department of Labor conciliation expert, was working with both sides to-day through representatives in New York in an effort to bring about some agreement. A great deal of government work is threatened with a tie-up because of the strike in New York.

Mr. Kerwin said to-night there was a prospect that conciliation commissioners, appointed by the Federal government, might be received by both sides to-morrow. The carpenters, it was pointed out, are willing to refer the question to the War Labor Board, but the employers are holding out and refusing to treat with them.

BOLSHEVISTS AND I. W. W. ISSUE DEFI TO ORDER

BUTTE, MONT., Feb. 10.—Bolshevists and I. W. W. among the strikers issued a defi to-night to the military order prohibiting a parade of union workers to-morrow. Plans for the parade were going ahead to-night.

Machine guns were in place to-night, covering every approach to the Anaconda mines, and the soldiers have made it clear that they will shoot if any hostile demonstration is made toward the mines by the strikers.

The electrical workers have voted to strike. Should they do so, the city will be plunged in darkness, but it is not believed they will carry out their threat.

In a demonstration at I. W. W. Hall, regular troops drove returned soldiers and strikers from the building at the point of bayonets. Two men and one woman were slightly injured by bayonet thrusts.

RESUME CAR SERVICE IN BUTTE STREETS TO-DAY

Butte was without car service, but the cars will be run to-morrow. The street car men have deferred action on their proposed strike vote, but when the time for running the cars out of the barns arrived this morning enough of the mob had escaped the attention of the soldiers to assemble at the approaches to the barns and prevent the cars from coming out. The crowd was soon dispersed, but by that time the street car men had gone home.

Mayor W. H. Maloney attempted to lay off the fire department and police force on the ground that the men cannot be paid, since banks refuse to accept city warrants. Major M. A. Jones, commander of the troops on guard here, informed the Mayor that if such action were taken he would immediately place the city under martial law. The Mayor reconsidered his decision.

NEWSBOYS TEAR UP PAPERS AS THEY JOIN OTHER STRIKERS

Newsboys struck and staged demonstrations in front of the newspaper offices, shouting and tearing up the papers as they came from the press. A similar demonstration is expected at the Butte Miner office to-morrow morning. The newsboys are attempting to prevent the circulation of every newspaper except the Revolutionary Bulletin, which is an I. W. W. organ. The Bulletin probably will be suppressed by the military.

The temper of the military was not improved when several discharged soldiers in uniform were found in the ranks of the mob. They were arrested and their tunics taken from them. The military announced that if any more individuals in uniform are found consorting with the radicals they will be disgraced in the public streets by the soldiers, who will strip their uniforms from them wherever they are found.

The East Butte Smelter has closed. It has not previously been affected by the strike.

CONDITIONS IN SEATTLE APPROACHING NORMAL

SEATTLE, WASH., Feb. 10.—Following the issuance of an official order by the general strike committee that the Seattle strike be terminated at