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70TH YEAR.

WANT WARTIME MEASURES TO END RAIL CONGESTION

Call Present Situation the Worst Freight Tie-Up Since 1917.

ASK IMMEDIATE USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS

Urge That Operations of Law Be Temporarily Halted.

MAY HIT PASSENGER SERVICE

Want Priority Given to All Necessities, Foodstuffs First.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The government was asked today to take emergency action similar to that taken when this country entered the war, to help dig the railroads out from under the worst freight congestion since 1917.

A joint appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of National Live Stock and the American Railway Association declared the freight jam to be such as "warrant and require" immediate use of that body's broad powers under the transportation act in checking a "menace" which had assumed threatening proportions.

Common use of equipment, and embargoes, priorities and diversions of shipments were urged by the railroads as means which the commission could employ to remedy the situation. The roads ask, also, that they be allowed to increase passenger service where necessary, but indicate this would be done only in extreme cases.

Should Be Free From Laws.

While the present conditions continue, the appeal said, carriers should be relieved from operations of State and Federal laws which hamper them in meeting the demands upon them. It was requested also that the commission set aside its regular policy of holding formal hearings, that informal summings be issued and that no answer be required. All of this should be done as a means of expediting the executive work of the commission, it was explained.

The railroad officials represented to the commission that there was no immediate hope for obtaining amply sufficient cars and that the volume of commodities permitted for transportation permitted no time for repairs. The labor situation has augmented the difficulties and does not promise immediate improvement, they said. The unauthorized strike of switchmen, the petition stated, had contributed to the growing public distress on account of delay in the movement of freight.

No Indication of Course.

There was no indication tonight as to the commission's course. Its full powers under the transportation act have not been employed as yet. Officials expressed a desire to "go the limit" but they did not know where this might lead. Study of the traffic tie-up has been the rule at the commission for two weeks, but it was declared the commissioners might not have been fully aware of the gravity of the situation until the petition of the road heads was laid before them.

The railroad men said the commission had reached a point where the public interest required prompt use of the commission's new powers. These, conferred in the transportation act, permit control over every phase of the railroad industry, with exception of actual physical operation. With that exception, the government agency can direct their management almost as completely as did the railroad administration under its war powers.

Urge Emergency Powers.

The railroads' petition asked that emergency powers of the commission be employed so that:

"Necessary food, fuel and other vital commodities be afforded at the cost of living and the life and comfort of the people, may be given preference and priority in movement.

"That empty equipment, particularly box, refrigerator, stock and coal cars, be needed to move these commodities, may have like preference in movement to those sections of the country where they are currently needed for loading.

"That for these purposes, and under orders and direction of the commission, the carriers may be authorized, so far as necessary, to postpone or delay loading and movement of other less important commodities, including such as automobiles, which may from time to time be necessary, the reduction of passenger service, and generally to take such other action as the commission, under exercise of its power, may find proper and necessary to currently meet conditions.

"That to the extent the commission may find necessary and may authorize, the carriers may be relieved from the operation of Federal and State laws and orders recognized as ordinarily effective during normal transportation conditions, and governing the service of the carriers in the usual and ordinary conduct of their public service, so that in adopting and carrying out the orders issued by the commission during the present emergency the carriers may be protected against penalties and complaints which would otherwise accrue and be enabled to lawfully adopt and currently apply the necessary measures to relieve the present conditions."

Anti-Saloon League Assails Vice-President

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Vice-President Marshall's statement to the Virginia Bar Association that not more than twenty members of the Senate would have voted for the prohibition amendment if he had been taken in secret has brought down upon his head the wrath of the Anti-Saloon League.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, declares the Vice-President's statement is "a deliberate insult to the Senate. Sixty-five Senators voted for it, and they did so in the face of the most vicious corrupt liquor organization, threatening their political lives if they submitted the question to the Senate for ratification. These Senators are not cowardly or unscrupulous. Their records compare favorably with that of Mr. Marshall."

They Add \$100,000,000 to Surplus From 1915 to 1907, Commission Says.

HUGE WAR PROFITS OF BIG PACKERS

They Add \$100,000,000 to Surplus From 1915 to 1907, Commission Says.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—More than \$100,000,000 in war profits was added by the big five meat packers to their surplus from 1915 to 1917, the Federal Trade Commission's report on meat packers' profits showed tonight.

The commission made public its review of the financial development of the five big plants for the past generation, up to the present. During the periods analyzed for the five companies combined—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and the Cudahy Company—net profits aggregated \$404,238,000, while dividends aggregated \$163,013,000 have been withdrawn, leaving \$241,225,000 to be retained in the business or to pay income taxes in 1917 and 1918. During these periods \$129,628,000 of new cash capital was subscribed and \$1,300,000,000 total combined net worth of \$535,000,000; sales during 1917, \$2,200,000. The report declared that the packers had grown to their present proportions principally from profits retained in the business after deducting dividends paid to stockholders.

The extent of the earnings of the great packers makes it evident that in so far as the five companies may be held to be a monopoly and thus control prices, they have held those prices so low to the livestock producer on the one hand and so high to the consumer on the other, that for the past generation a margin of profit has been sustained which has prompted the companies to pay not only ample dividends, but to grow their present enormous dimensions primarily from earnings above and over a reasonable return, the report stated.

At the beginning of the 1919 fiscal year, says the report, the combined net worth of the packers was \$300,000,000; total combined net worth of \$535,000,000; sales during 1917, \$2,200,000. The report declared that the packers had grown to their present proportions principally from profits retained in the business after deducting dividends paid to stockholders.

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VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS DRAWS FIRE OF BAPTISTS

Statement Assailed Senate Would Have Been Wet on Secret Vote.

MARSHALL'S 'POOR OPINION' OF SENATORS DEPLORED

Resolution Is Adopted by Convention After Speech by Wayne B. Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Vice-President Marshall's statement at Richmond before the Virginia Bar Association that the prohibition amendment resolution would not have passed the United States Senate behind closed doors was deplored today by the Southern Baptist Convention. The Vice-President delivered the opening address on Wednesday.

The resolution relating to the matter was introduced by Dr. H. W. Battle, of Charlottesville. It stated that if the Vice-President is reported correctly in saying if prohibition had been considered in the Senate behind closed doors there would not have been a majority vote for it. We deeply deplore the Vice-President's poor opinion, it correctly quoted, of the august body over which he presides.

"We would regard that fact the darkest sign of national decadence and coming disaster if the situation described by the Vice-President existed," the resolution stated, adding, "The Southern Baptist Convention cannot concur in the imputation placed by the Vice-President Marshall upon the Senators of the United States in their former enactment of prohibition legislation."

Several of the messengers opposed the resolution on the ground that the Vice-President had been the guest of the convention and it was not courteous to him. At the suggestion of Dr. A. J. Barton, of Alexandria, La., action was deferred until after an address by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, when the resolution passed with little opposition.

Mr. Wheeler declared that if the Vice-President held such views he did not add anything to the confidence of his party. Mr. Wheeler added that for his part he would stand by the Senate against the Vice-President.

Speaking against presidential support for beer and wine candidates, Mr. Wheeler declared that the position of such candidates is one of defiance of the law, hence indefensible. He urged prohibition Commissioner Kramer told the convention that the government needed help to enforce the prohibition and that it had not enough men to do the work. He called for the support of the Baptists of the South in the fight against anti-prohibition forces.

The government in India was asked by the convention in a resolution introduced by Dr. A. J. Barton, of Alexandria, La., to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors and drugs in that country. The resolution requests the government of India to prohibit the import of such liquors and drugs.

As finally framed, the resolution, the new bill differs little from the original measure, which met a check in the House a fortnight ago. The sales tax has been eliminated, and the four other forms of taxation extended to three years instead of two.

A further fight in committee against the cash bonus, the maximum limit of which is now fixed at \$500 for service in this country and \$625 for overseas service, is threatened. Besides the bonus, the bill offers four optional values of each to be 40 per cent greater than that of the cash provision.

The bonus would be fixed at a rate of \$1 a day for service in this country and \$1.25 a day for overseas. The optional benefits are paid-up insurance, home aid, reclamation of land for farms, and vocational training aid.

Taxes Add \$500,000,000. Taxes proposed to add \$500,000,000 a year to government revenues for the next three years would become effective next December, as follows:

A new surtax levy on incomes exceeding \$5,000; 1 per cent of the amount between \$5,000 and \$10,000; 2 per cent on that between \$10,000 and \$25,000; and 3 per cent on that exceeding \$25,000.

A tax of 2 cents on each \$10 of exchange transactions in stocks and bonds, and deals in futures of grain and produce.

A tax of 25 cents on each \$50 on real estate sales.

An increase of 15 per cent in existing taxes on tobacco and cigars.

Payment of the bonus would begin July 1, 1921, and be made in quarterly installments of \$50 each.

Confederate Historian Dies. WASHINGTON, May 15.—Thomas Kent Carimah, Virginia historian, genealogist, and Confederate veteran, died at his home here today from infirmities of old age. He was born in 1837.

Governor Davis Issues Proclamation Commending American Legion Campaign

The American Legion will hold a campaign of education in America to maintain law and order, and the duties of good citizenship and to secure new members during the week of May 17 to 22, 1920.

"This organization is composed of those who served the country in the great war, and its purpose for good is well set forth in the preamble to its constitution, as follows:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation, to combat the autocracy of both the class and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to concentrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Such ideals and such high civic purpose should receive the support of all who are entitled to be members of the legion in order that the country may profit by their experience, sacrifice and patriotism in peace just as it has already done in the time of war.

I heartily commend the American Legion and would have all join its ranks who are entitled to the privilege of its membership. Given under my hand and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-fourth year of the Commonwealth.

WESTMORELAND Governor. By the Governor: J. M. Hayes, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE DROPS SALES TAX FROM RELIEF MEASURE

Republicans Lose in Fight for Tax on Stock Dividends in Committee.

RELIEF BILL IS COMPLETED

Bill as Adopted by Ways and Means Committee Provides for Addition of \$500,000,000 in Taxes for Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—On a tie vote, with one member absent, Republicans lost a fight for a stock dividend tax to finance a relief bill in the House Ways and Means Committee today lost their fight for a 10 per cent levy, retroactive to last March 13. The majority members of the committee decided to drop the tax.

The fight, the most of the day, was over the stock dividend tax, which would have been renewed next week when Democrats of the committee meet with the Republicans to take final action on the relief bill, the drafting of which was completed today by the Republicans. They predicted the most of the Democrats would join with them in adopting the project. Final drafting of the bill was not delayed by the Republicans, however, because of the desire to bring it before the House before the convention recesses.

As finally framed, the bill, the new bill differs little from the original measure, which met a check in the House a fortnight ago. The sales tax has been eliminated, and the four other forms of taxation extended to three years instead of two.

A further fight in committee against the cash bonus, the maximum limit of which is now fixed at \$500 for service in this country and \$625 for overseas service, is threatened. Besides the bonus, the bill offers four optional values of each to be 40 per cent greater than that of the cash provision.

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CARRANZA TROOPS AT AZUCA REVOLT AND SEIZE MILLION

General Alfredo Ricaut Narrowly Escapes Death at Hands of Rebels.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., May 15.—The Carranza garrison at Azuca, revolted Wednesday afternoon, and General Alfredo Ricaut, commander, narrowly escaped death in the demonstration by the troops.

The garrison numbered about 900 men. General Ricaut was on his way to Matamoros when the train was halted near Camargo, where the railroad track was torn up. It was here that the revolt occurred. General Ricaut, Governor Rafael Cardenas, Tamaulipas, and Colonel Antonio Goyola de la Torre, the latter's secretary, escaped into the United States after walking twenty-five miles and swimming the Rio Grande.

DANIELS REFUTES SIMS' CHARGES OF UNPREPAREDNESS

Declares His Allegations Against the Navy Unwarranted.

SAYS BOARD'S TESTIMONY SHOWS STATEMENT WRONG

Outlines Development of Armament to Show America Was Ready.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Daniels today attacked Rear-Admiral Sims' charge that the Navy Department lacked plans and otherwise was unprepared for war. The charge was "uninformed and unwarranted," he told the Senate committee today in investigating the so-called Sims-Daniels row, and declared testimony of Rear-Admiral Badger and other members of the general board had proven such statements unfounded.

Mr. Daniels described in detail the organization and operation of the general board to show that for years before the war the board was engaged in preparing and revising plans for naval battle in the Atlantic.

Follow Plan of Dewey. Admiral Dewey had studied the situation from the outbreak of the European war and in March 1915 had forwarded a statement of preparations necessary to put the Navy Department in readiness for war. Mr. Daniels said, which was immediately approved by him. The Navy Department followed the general outline as far as Congress appropriations would permit," Mr. Daniels declared.

Declaring that several witnesses "having no first hand knowledge of the navy's part in the world war" had attempted to show by going back as far as 1912, that the navy before the war failed in preparation because the secretary and Congress did not follow their advice in 1913 and 1914. Mr. Daniels reviewed at length his administration and his recommendations to Congress from 1913 on.

Incidentally he told the committee that when he assumed his post he found the navy, under President Taft, had "fallen back" as the United States, which had advanced to second place among naval powers in 1907, dropped back to third in 1914.

Returned Remarkably. "Returned remarkably," he said, "in September, 1914, the navy was increased in personnel, material and efficiency more than in any similar peace period in our history," said the secretary.

The pre-war attitude of the United States toward preparedness was shown by President Roosevelt's message to Congress in 1905, declaring that "it does not seem to me necessary that the navy should—at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units," said Daniels.

President Roosevelt and President Taft were both urged to take the positions they did toward naval building by public opinion, the witness said, adding that President Wilson was in advance of the building program of 1916.

CARRANZA FUGITIVE IN MOUNTAINS OF MEXICO

Dispatches Say Deposed President Has Eluded Revolutionary Forces.

Age and Health of Former Ruler May Hamper His Opportunity to Attempt to Restore Fallen Power, Military Experts Opine.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Venustiano Carranza, constitutional President of Mexico, was pictured today by Alvarez Obregon, who forced him to flee from the capital a week ago, as a fugitive in the mountains somewhere between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Official reports of the fight near San Marcos between the revolutionary forces and few loyal detachments of Carranza's army were lacking, but dispatches from Vera Cruz, also, told of Carranza's escape through the mountains, and of his being met by revolutionary forces at the head of the deposed ruler's surrender. There were indications that the revolutionists' attack had not been pressed, due to Obregon's orders.

Obregon's Orders. Carranza, accompanied by a small escort, was making for the surrounding mountains, but that he was being pursued.

While American officials regarded the escape of Carranza as the possible basis for a counter uprising, they believed that he would be able to avail himself of the opportunity was not clearly expressed. It was suggested that Carranza's age and health would make the life of a fugitive peculiarly difficult, especially if he remained in the south, where the rainy season is just beginning. A greater possible menace to the revolutionary government, it was said, appeared to lie in the adjustment of rivalries between revolutionaries leaders, Pablo Gonzalez, Obregon, Adolfo de Huerta, Antonio Villarreal, Manuel Palenzuela and others. A clear understanding on this hardly could be expected before May 24, the date announced for the convening of the special session of Congress, when a provisional President would be named.

SOCIALISTS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT TO PARDON DEBS

Delegates Assured Matter Will receive Serious Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Socialist party's petition for the release of its presidential nominees, Eugene V. Debs, and other political prisoners, was taken to the White House today by a special committee named by the recent Socialist convention in New York.

Accompanied by more than 100 delegates to the convention, the committee formally presented the petition to Secretary Tamm, who said he would call it to the attention of President Wilson. It will be presented to Secretary Baker at the War Department Monday.

Seymour Steadman, the party's vice-president, made a special appeal to Secretary Tamm for a pardon for Debs, who, he said, had been convicted on faulty evidence.

An argument on behalf of Kate Richards O'Hare, serving a sentence at the Jefferson City Penitentiary on conviction of having violated the espionage act, was made by George E. Roever, of Boston.

Secretary Tamm requested that a list of all other prisoners for whom relief was sought be sent to the White House.

REBELS AGAIN REPORT CAPTURE OF CARRANZA

By Associated Press.

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REPUBLICAN PEACE PROPOSAL PASSES SENATE, 43 TO 38

Knox Resolution Repeals Congress' Action Declaring State of War.

REED, SHIELDS AND WALSH SUPPORT MAJORITY MOVE

While Two Republicans Align Themselves With Democrats in Opposition.

UNDERWOOD ASSAILS G. O. P.

While Senator Hitchcock Charges Action Futile and Taken to Deceive the People.

By Associated Press.

REPUBLICAN PEACE PROPOSAL PASSES SENATE, 43 TO 38

By Associated Press.

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