

W. H. TAFT DEPLORES QUIBBLE OVER TREATY

TREATY TIE-UP STUNS EUROPE; ACTION NEEDED

Uncertainty as to U. S. Policy Chief Drawback to Reconstruction.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Allied Nations Urge Ratification by America on Any Line Possible.

(Public Ledger Service, Special Cable Dispatch.)

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London, March 1.—There is hope for Europe in America if America ratifies some kind, almost any kind, of a peace treaty quickly.

After touring England, France, Italy and Switzerland, I am convinced that these countries are not going to wreck and ruin.

Europe does not expect charity from America. Europe asks that our Senate and White House make up its mind what it will do.

Find Fault With America. Criticism I heard everywhere, but only the slightest traces of depression were noticeable.

Europe's hands alone are idle. Pleasure has been substituted for work, and dancing provides the chief exercise for all classes.

In the United States we are inclined to view Europe from the wrong angle. We wonder when conditions will return to normal.

Old Europe is Dead.

The old Europe is dead and buried. A new Europe has been born. If it is a dancing, gambling, frolicking, workless Europe, we must remember it as the child of reckless warring parents and recall the old adage, that if the fathers eat sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge.

There are shortages of coal, tobacco, sugar and similar articles of need and luxury in some cities.

A lack of production today grips the whole world. One year ago it was easy to see red and black in the allied nations, but above the dying fires of Bolshevism and the clouds of pessimism today there is visible the rising sun of the renaissance.

Europe Gropes Along.

Europeans no longer regard work as a new deed. Capital has for them a new meaning. Statesmen, governments and newspapers are not granted the same confidence in every country.

People Tired of Fighting.

The world-wide desire for rapid changes in industry and government still exists, but the hot passion which gave impetus to the international revolutionary movement which followed the armistice is now cold.

U. S. Officer Dies at Riga, Wounded Quelling Mutiny

Harrisburg, Pa., March 1.—Lieut. Samuel J. Harris, jr., of Harrisburg, died in the government hospital at Riga from wounds received when helping suppress a mutiny at Kovno, Russia, according to word received by his mother here.

Lieut. Harris was attached to the American Lithuanian brigade.

Aviators Immune From Influenza, Ireland Believes

Flying officers and men are immune from influenza, according to War Department official reports.

It is stated that at Rich Field four officers and six enlisted men who fly regularly were absolutely free from the disease.

Surgeon General Ireland says: "There is, no doubt, a great deal of sound logic behind this. It stands to reason that at high altitudes the air must be pure, because very little if any dust gets up there."

ARNSTEIN FAILS TO SURRENDER

Promise to Appear Not Kept—"Detained," His Counsel Says.

(By Herald Leased Wire.)

New York, March 1.—Promises were broken and surprises were sprung today in connection with the \$5,000,000 bond plot.

"Nicky" Arnstein, the man who has been sought for two weeks, and who finally agreed to come to New York and surrender himself to the authorities today, failed to appear, being "unavoidably detained in leaving Cleveland." Arnstein will get here tomorrow, his counsel announced.

Fannie Brice, his actress wife, who was to have appeared this evening before Alexander Glicerist, jr., federal commissioner in bankruptcy, for a continuation of her examination which was started last week, failed to appear, being "unavoidably detained by a performance."

The hearing brought into the limelight some additional names of persons associated with Arnstein which have not appeared before, among others those who signed themselves on telegrams as P. F. Kastel, E. P. Strong, George G. Keeley and Carl Snyder.

TURKS MAY PLAN TO RUIN HOLY CITY

Jerusalem, March 1.—Evidence of a Turkish plot to destroy Jerusalem rather than allow Lord Allenby to occupy the Holy City is said to have been found by the discovery of huge quantities of explosives concealed here by the Turks.

While clearing out cisterns in Jerusalem, their troops found hundreds of shells, airplane bombs, hand grenades and several tons of cordite, dynamite and detonators.

ALSACE SOCIALISTS OPPOSE BOLSHEVIKI

Strasbourg, March 1.—The National Congress of Socialists has voted to refuse admission to the Third Internationale of the Russian Bolsheviki. This body is sponsored by Premier Nikolai Lenin.

NEW JERSEY SENATE PERMITS 3 1/2% BEER

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—The Senate tonight passed the Barrett bill authorizing the manufacture and sale of 3 1/2 per cent beer. The vote was 12 to 9.

Turkish Question May Cause Another Breach in Diplomatic Bonds Uniting U.S. and Entente

President Wilson has more than one territorial quarrel with the allied powers. The Adriatic is but a link in a long chain of similar issues.

Underneath the soil of diplomacy, differences on the Turkish settlements are boiling. A further eruption of this subterranean volcano is by no means impossible.

At Paris the President laid bare his position on the future of Constantinople. He urged the internationalization of the port and the expulsion of the Sultan from Europe.

A few weeks ago Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George "tentatively" decided to keep the Sultan at Constantinople. The allies were to be the "sentinels" of the straits and exercise a loose control over the port.

HOUSE WILL ACT ON FOOD LOAN TO EUROPE

Rules Committee to Begin Hearings on Resolution Thursday.

After four weeks of inaction Representative Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, chairman of the House Rules Committee, announced yesterday that hearings on the resolution calling for a special rule for the consideration of the proposed loan of \$50,000,000 to the starving countries of Europe will be started on Friday.

At the same time Representative Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, made public the report of Fred I. Kent on conditions in Europe to the committee on commerce and marine of the American Banking Association. Mr. Kent is a member of that committee.

"The situation is so pressing that every day's delay is dangerous," says Mr. Kent, "and the late spring, before the new crop is available, may be the crucial period that will determine the immediate future of all Europe."

Britain Makes Offer.

"The British government has already agreed to advance half of any amount that the United States will provide up to a total for Great Britain of 10,000,000 sterling advance, and France and Italy are studying the proposition. The governments of the neutral countries of Europe have in several instances already signified their desire to consider taking part in extending help, provided the United States will do so."

"Prompt and favorable action by Congress will, therefore, release a large fund that should go far to make possible the reconstruction of industry, which will permit the countries aided to help themselves."

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CHANCE HEADS CHARITY BOARD

Chamber of Commerce Benevolent Committee Selected by Harper.

Merritt O. Chance was appointed chairman of the committee on charities for the Washington Chamber of Commerce last night by Robert N. Harper, president of the chamber.

Secretary A. E. Sevmour announced that President Harper has appointed M. A. Leese chairman of the committee on Anacostia flats, with Adolph Gude as vice chairman.

Members of the committee on charities are: Larz Anderson, Dr. Lewis R. Battle, Henry P. Blair, W. D. Buck, Dr. W. P. Carr, A. B. Carty, John Dolph, William M. Dove, W. Clarence Duvall, John Joy Edson, Isaac Gans, G. B. Gray, Charles D. Hall, William B. Hardy, George A. Heaney, C. Phillips Hill, W. S. Hoge, Jacob Kohner, J. M. Maupin, Miss Mary O'Toole, W. McK. Stowell, R. J. Taggart and H. G. Wilbur.

Members of the committee on Anacostia flats are: R. F. Bradbury, George B. Bryan, Allan Davis, G. E. Dunkum, W. C. Eisinger, William H. Ernest, S. M. Frazier, Adolphus Gude, Jr., Ernest E. Herrell, A. G. Herrmann, Oliver Metzger, John G. Meinberg, Guy M. Neely, W. H. Sardo, A. E. Randle, John H. Rupert, Charles W. Semmes, Lewis M. Thayer, Washington Topham, Joseph L. Weller and Harry Winningder.

Controversies About Phrasing, With Agreement as to Intent, Threatening Defeat of Pact

Former President Criticizes Tactics of Senator Hitchcock and His Followers, Questioning Wisdom of President Wilson.

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The situation with respect to the German treaty in the Senate is not clarifying itself. The two reservations which are giving difficulty are those with respect to the Monroe doctrine and Article X.

As to the Monroe doctrine, the Republicans insist on a reservation which says, first, that the Monroe doctrine is not to be submitted to the inquiry, discussion or decision of the tribunals of the league; second, that it is completely beyond the jurisdiction of the league for consideration or action; and third, that it is solely for the definition and enforcement of the United States.

ALLIED PEACE WITH SOVIET IN BALANCE

Upon Conference in Warsaw Depends Their Future Russian Relations.

Representatives of the Baltic States and the Russian Soviet will confer in Warsaw this week. Upon the conference's results depends allied peace with the Moscow government, it is believed here.

The State Department's official announcement of the coming conference cites its purpose "to consider joint peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks."

Thirty Bolshevik delegates already have arrived at Reval en route to Warsaw. The opening meeting of the conference is scheduled for March 4.

Estonia was in the last conclave. Poland suggested then that the five Baltic states commit themselves to a policy of no separate peace with the Bolsheviks.

Estonia bolted the conference plan and within the past month made a separate peace with the Soviets. By it the Russian government was given control practically of the port of Reval, Lithuania also was in the conference, but would give no answer to Poland.

It is the understanding here that the Baltic states will proceed as expeditiously as possible with the new proposition of a "joint peace" with Russia.

It was officially admitted yesterday that the State Department is now considering the question of lifting the Russian embargo.

There is to be a meeting of the League of Nations Council in Paris March 19. Unless the United States and the allied nations come to some understanding about the lifting of the Russian embargo and the Turkish settlement before that date it is probable the council of the league may interest itself in these questions.

BERGDOLL GETS HABEAS CORPUS

Rich Youth Charged With Draft Dodging Freed By Judge Hand.

New York, March 1.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the wealthy Philadelphia who was arrested on January 7 charged with being a draft dodger, and who has since been a prisoner on Governors Island, secured a writ of habeas corpus today from Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court.

The habeas corpus petition of Bergdoll was presented by Harry Weinberger, the attorney who acted for many of the anarchists recently to oppose their deportation. Judge Hand made the writ returnable before him on Friday next, when the case will be argued as to whether Bergdoll should be tried by a military court-martial or by a civil court.

In the petition asking for the writ Bergdoll sets forth that he registered for the draft in Philadelphia on January 5, 1917. He says that he was assured by medical men that his physical and mental condition was such that he could not be passed. He adds that he was on a vacation when he was informed that his number had been called and that the first he knew of this was when he read in the newspapers that he was likely to go to jail for not responding.

"Be Hard Boiled; Use Your Brain, Not Your Heart," with Disabled Soldiers, Board's Alleged Order

Some official of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington issued instructions to his men to be "hard boiled" to subordinates. It was charged in a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Representative James W. Husted, of New York.

Husted's resolution calls on the director of the board to inform the House who issued this alleged order, if he is still in the service and, if not, the circumstances of his resignation or dismissal.

STEEL COMBINE JUDGED LEGAL BY 4 JUSTICES

Supreme Court Decision Clears Corporation of Violating Law.

NEW TREND SHOWN President's Proposal for Federal Licensing Gains Attention.

By ROBERT T. BARRY.

The whole future policy of the Federal government with respect to "big business" may be altered as a result of the far-reaching decision yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the United States Steel Corporation was not a combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman antitrust act.

Despite the general surprise attending the decision and the admitted fact that the verdict was that of a minority of the full court, the rule laid down coincided so closely with a conclusion that has been forcing itself upon Federal officials that a positive departure from hitherto accepted policies was regarded as extremely likely.

NITTI PARLEYS OVER ADRIATIC

Confers Long With Jugo-Slav Premier, Seeking Compromise.

PURSUES WILSON HINT Rumor Abroad of Supplemental Note by President Denied Here.

Paris, March 1.—Premier Nitti, of Italy, and Anton Trumbitch, head of the Jugo-Slav delegation, were in, almost continuous conference over the week-end in an effort to arrive at some mutually satisfactory compromise agreement for settlement of the Adriatic dispute, it was learned today.

The conferences, it was believed, had the full approval of the conference of ministers, in view of President Wilson's suggestion that a direct settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia would be acceptable to the United States.

The Daily Telegraph said today that it was known a supplementary note from President Wilson to the allied leaders is en route to London. The note may already have reached the council, the newspaper added.

Confer Under Pressure

The Nitti-Trumbitch conversations, it was understood, will be continued under considerable pressure, in hope that a settlement may be reached by the time the Italian premier returns to Rome. Nitti, it is understood, feels he must return to his capital before the end of this week, because of important measures pending in the chamber of deputies, which is in session.

Italian business at the conference presumably will be left in the hands of Vittorio Scialoja, foreign minister, who now is in charge of part of the Italian work here. Nitti, it was said, feels that his presence is necessary only when the Adriatic question is under discussion and if his direct negotiations with Trumbitch fail, he believes that little can be done until President Wilson takes some new hand in the situation.

Reply in Preparation.

The supplementary note, referred to in the above dispatch, is believed here to be a confusion of some sort or other. The State Department declared yesterday that it had no knowledge of such a communication.

President Wilson's reply to the latest allied note is indicated in a memorandum, already in the hands of Acting Secretary of State Polk. His dispatch is generally expected in a day or two.

Officials here are interested in the press reports of chaotic economic conditions at Fiume. They believe that these conditions will tend to hasten the solution of the Adriatic problem.

Story of Woman's Vote Told in Cases At Smithsonian

Alongside the glass cabinets at the Smithsonian Institution containing the sartorial and military relics of George Washington and other soldiers and statesmen great in American history is being placed another display, one of as much import to millions of women as are the faded uniforms and gold-chased sword of the first President.

This new exhibit, permission to install which was recently granted by institution officials, will tell in document and picture of the fifty-year flight for feminine enfranchisement. Its chronological start will consist of photographs and early papers of the late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, pioneer suffrage leader. Its summation to date will be an autographed and illuminated copy of the appeal addressed to the Senate by President Wilson in 1918 asking that body to adopt the suffrage amendment still being passed upon by State legislatures.

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Other Suits Unaffected. It was not anticipated that the government would abandon its prosecution of other anti-trust suits pending before the Supreme Court, but it was expected that a direct outgrowth of the steel decision would be formulation of a new policy of controlling or regulating giant corporations rather than seeking to destroy them.

The Supreme Court, holding in the steel decision "we must adhere to the law and the law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexercited power an offense," came close to saying what has been stated in many authoritative quarters recently—that bigness of itself did not constitute a menace, efficiency, and that the function of the government should be to exercise, possibly through a Federal licensing system, the regulation essential to protect the interests of the public in the matter of prices and distribution.

Court Precedent Unlikely. In a high official quarter, the point was made last night that the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, reached after a 4-to-3 vote, with two members of the majority dissenting from participation in the matter of interest in the case, does not mean that in anti-trust cases the court shall, in the future, adhere to the principle established in the steel case.

It was insisted that the court, so long as at present constituted, stands 4 to 4 in favor of dissolution of monopolies of the steel industry. The majority of the full court adheres to the principles set forth in the American Tobacco Company decision, and Justice McReynolds, the chief justice, and Joseph McKenna, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Willis Van Devanter, associate justices, constituted the majority in the steel decision. Justice McKenna, reading the decision, Justice McReynolds, the chief justice, and Joseph McKenna, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Willis Van Devanter, associate justices, constituted the majority in the steel decision.

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