

HINES REFERS R. WAGE CASE TO WILSON

U.S. RAILWAY HEAD WILL HEAR STRIKE END; SEES PALMER

Attorney General Will Not Say Whether Call Implies Injunction on Rail Brotherhoods As in Case of Coal Miners' Walkout; Hines to See Trainmen Again; Lee Stresses Pledge of Relief by Lowering Cost of Living; Says It Has Gone Higher Than It Was Then; Shopmen Seek New Parley.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Failing to reach an agreement with the representatives of the more than 2,000,000 railroad employes on demands for increased wages, Director General Hines decided tonight to submit the whole case to President Wilson for his decision.

The director general, however, will not refer the separate grievances of the trainmen to the White House. W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, will confer again with Mr. Hines Thursday. Events leading up to the disagreement between the conferees came rapidly. During the course of the day Mr. Hines conferred with Attorney General Palmer, acquainting him with details of the controversy. The meeting was not to be construed as indicating action by the department of justice, however, Mr. Palmer declared. The attorney general declined to say whether any action was contemplated under the Lever act in event of a strike, saying that the department did not know "where, when or how" action would be needed, if any were necessary at all.

Sees Delegates After Palmer

Following his conference with Mr. Palmer, the director general met members of the union delegation, excepting representatives of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, who have called a strike for Feb. 17. This meeting lasted two hours, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hines met with the members of his staff relative to the railroad administration's next move. The union leaders, who at Tuesday's session had presented a second epitome of their view, also held a separate conference, at which it was definitely determined to close their case.

The appeal to the president is to be taken at the request of the union leaders, after they had conferred with Mr. Hines for two hours and after he had informed them there was no hope of an agreement under present conditions.

May Not Be Final Break

Mr. Hines tomorrow will send to the White House the statements of the unions, together with his own representations in the controversy. The president thus is called on to determine whether the government will grant the increased wages or transfer the wage demand controversy to the corporations, soon to regain control of their properties.

Submission of the claims and arguments to the president, while temporarily ending the general negotiations, does not mean a final break, railroad administration officials explained. Neither members of the union staff nor the union spokesmen indicated they felt that a deadlock had arrived, although the discussions were ended. Regardless of the president's decision in the matter, the differences can be ironed out by return of the railroad to government control, likely to be set up by pending legislation, it was explained.

Based on Control Ceasing Soon

Mr. Hines' refusal to grant the employees' demands apparently was based entirely on the fact that federal control soon will cease. The director general is understood to have kept this fact consistently before the union representatives, together with the argument that it would be unfair to the thousands of owners of railroad stock to increase the expenditures of their corporations when the government would be responsible for the revenue obtained for so brief a period.

Frank But Unable to Agree

Mr. Hines said the union representatives had presented their views with "ability and frankness" and that, while the conference has not solved the problem before the general issues involved now are more clearly developed than at any time since the wage demands were first presented last July. In explanation of the action, the director general issued the following statement:

"Since February 3, the director general has had frequent conferences with the chief executives of the railroad labor organizations for the purpose of devising means for disposing of the pending claims for wage increases. During these conferences the executives of the labor organizations have expressed their views with greatest ability and frankness. The director general has not been able to agree with them as to how the problem should be disposed of in view of the early termination of federal control, and is now leaving before the president the representations of the executives of the organizations and also his own report for the purpose of obtaining the president's decision in the premises. In any event, the conferences have been decidedly helpful in bringing out a clearer viewpoint as to the real issues involved and as to the character of evidence pertinent to those issues, and the discussion throughout has been characterized by courtesy as well as candor and with a sincere purpose on the part of all to try to find a solution."

H. C. L. Worse, Says Lee

In a statement, tonight, President Lee declared that the government had not succeeded in reducing the cost of living before the president. The representatives of the executives of the organizations and also his own report for the purpose of obtaining the president's decision in the premises. In any event, the conferences have been decidedly helpful in bringing out a clearer viewpoint as to the real issues involved and as to the character of evidence pertinent to those issues, and the discussion throughout has been characterized by courtesy as well as candor and with a sincere purpose on the part of all to try to find a solution."

PENNSY WILL FORM FOUR REGIONS DEMOCRATIC DRAFT WINS LODGE

PROVISO LEADER READY TO ACCEPT CRUCIAL DICKER

Hitchcock, However, Denounces Party Associate's Plan On Article 10 as Surrender.

New Compromise Denies Nation's Obligation to Save Others' Integrity At League's Bid.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Steps to eliminate many collateral issues of the peace treaty fight were taken today on the floor, while negotiations were being resumed privately for a compromise on the two principal points remaining in controversy, article 10 and the Monroe doctrine.

Modification of eight of the 14 Republican reservations on the basis of agreement by the bipartisan conference, and in a way said to be satisfactory to many Democrats was proposed formally by Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican leader. Four of the remaining six are said to have been already accepted, Democratic leaders leaving those which relate to article 10 and the Monroe doctrine as the only subjects of serious disagreement.

New Proviso on Article 10

Progress also was claimed in the Article 10 new draft of the reservation being declared by the mild reservation Republicans to have received approval from Senator Lodge and from some Democratic friends of the treaty. The draft was denominated by Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, the Democratic leader, however, as constituting "not a compromise, but a surrender," and much doubt remained as to its ultimate acceptance.

Compromise on Democrats. The new reservation, said to have been drafted by a Democrat, would deny this nation's obligation to preserve the integrity of other league members "by use of its military or naval forces or by the economic boycott or by any other means," unless Congress acted in each specific case. Under the original Republican draft, the denial of the article's obligation is made directly and without the use of the explanatory language quoted.

Senator Lodge's move in proposing modification was in accordance with a plan agreed upon by Republican leaders several days ago. Not all of the changes embodied in his proposal had been accepted by the Democrats at the bipartisan conference, it was said, and some Democratic opposition was forecast to parts of the revised program. The general impression in most quarters, however, was that these differences could be disposed of without extended debate.

Doctrine in Background

The disagreement over the Monroe doctrine also was thrown into the background, the leaders apparently holding that it might be adjusted quickly if a compromise was reached on article 10. There was a debate on the treaty during the day's session, Senator Lodge presenting his proposal for modifications without comment, except that he desired to have them printed for consideration when the senate again next week. He made no statement regarding the new Article 10 reservation, but the mild reservationists declared they were hopeful that later he would present it also.

Text of Art. 10 Reservation.

The text of the reservation follows: "The United States assumes no obligation to preserve, by the use of its military or naval forces, or by the economic boycott or by any other means, the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in the controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

Other Proposed Changes.

The four in which changes are today being made in the draft submitted today relate to withdrawal, voting power in the league, expenses of the league, and the economic boycott. The withdrawal reservation, Senator Lodge proposed to modify so that notice of withdrawal from league members may be given "by the president or by congress alone whenever a majority of both houses may deem it necessary." In the original draft there was no mention of the president.

Under the Republican leader's change, the United States would refuse to be bound by any decision of the league in which Great Britain cast more than one vote, until such time as the covenant may be amended to give an equality of voting strength among the members. From the boycott reservation it is proposed to strike out the original provision that commercial relations may be continued with nationals of the covenant-breaking state who reside outside of their own country.

WOOD FOR TREATY BECAUSE PEOPLE DESIRE LEAGUE

General, as Presidential Candidate, However, Is in Favor of Lodge Reservations With It Answers Borah's Questionnaire.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—General Leonard Wood's answer to the "questionnaire" sent by Senator Borah to republican candidates for the presidential nomination has been mailed to the senator at Washington.

The Borah letter asked that General Wood define his stand on the peace treaty, league of nations and other national questions. In his reply, General Wood said he believed "that we should accept the league of nations as modified and safeguarded by the existing Lodge reservations."

General Wood declared that, in his opinion, the people at large had indicated that they favored the treaty, provided America's rights were fully safeguarded, and that he did not believe it necessary to delay consideration of the document for a general election. "With reference to your question as to my views on the foreign policy of this government, I am in favor of, and shall continue to be in favor of, the well-established foreign policy of this government, which conserves and promotes the interests of our country. I do not think this treaty with the reservations impairs that policy. It does not entangle us; it leaves us free to exercise our own judgment; it is temporary; if we choose to have it so; we can retire on our own terms."

One Aim of America's Foreign Policy

"One aim of America's foreign policy has always been the promotion of the peace of the world. In order to accomplish this end, her people must be free in any situation to stand for righteousness according to their judgment. As an important means to that end, instrumentalities should be created and developed which consistently with this freedom, and the momentum of the other free and peace-loving nations of the world acting concurrently with us, can be added to our efforts."

The Text of the Reply Made Public

"I believe that we should accept the league of nations as modified and safeguarded by the existing Lodge reservations—that Americanize and safeguard our traditional policies—reservations which leave America absolutely free and untrammelled to follow the will of her own people in all foreign and domestic policies. "I, of course, at all times favor getting the views of the people of the country where it is practicable. However, in

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view of the fact that the people have clearly indicated it—as I see it—that they are in favor of the treaty if our traditional policies, interests and freedom of action are fully safeguarded, it seems unnecessary to delay this most important question for a general election in which their views could hardly be more decisively expressed than they have already been.

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The Eastern Region Will Extend From New York to Alabama and to Washington at the South

The eastern region will extend from New York to Alabama and to Washington at the south. The northwestern region will extend from Columbus and Crestline to Chicago and the southwestern will be bounded roughly by Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The separation in organization that has existed since 1870 between the lines east and west of Pittsburgh is to be abandoned, the announcement said, and the system will become a unit in all that concerns its service to the public. Instead of having a dividing line, as at present, at Pittsburgh, the northwestern territory between Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the east Buffalo on the north, and Columbus and Crestline, Ohio, on the west, will comprise the central region.

PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TO BE HEADQUARTERS OF REGIONAL STAFFS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—Radical changes in the operation of the Pennsylvania railroad system, with a reorganization of officials affecting many of the higher officers, is announced by Samuel Rea, president of the company, to become effective when the railroads are turned back to their private owners. The system will be divided into four regions—eastern, central, northwestern and southwestern—with each in charge of a vice-president. The respective headquarters will be at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis. The separation in organization that has existed since 1870 between the lines east and west of Pittsburgh is to be abandoned, the announcement said, and the system will become a unit in all that concerns its service to the public. Instead of having a dividing line, as at present, at Pittsburgh, the northwestern territory between Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the east Buffalo on the north, and Columbus and Crestline, Ohio, on the west, will comprise the central region.

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GABY DESLYS, SWEETHEART OF KING, DIES IN PARIS

Paris, Feb. 11.—Gaby Deslys, French actress and dancer, died today.

Gaby Deslys had recently undergone several operations for an infection of the throat. Early in December she was considered to be in a grave condition and her relatives were summoned from America.

The Name of Gaby Deslys Became

known after former King Manuel of Portugal displayed his infatuation for her. That was ten years or more ago. In 1911 she arrived in America and made his appearance on the New York stage. She made a second visit to America in 1915 and returned to London and Paris the following year. The throat affection from which the actress suffered is said to have been a complication of influenza.

OWN MEN KILL KOLCHAK DESPITE SOVIETS' PLEA

London, Feb. 11.—Admiral Kolchak went aboard the Russian ship to prevent his rescue by white troops moving in the direction of Irkutsk for that purpose, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Herald. The Moscow correspondent said that the Soviet government was anxious to spare his life, but the appeal was too late.

The Moscow Wireless Service on

The Moscow wireless service on January 31 transmitted the following article from the official bolshevik organ Pravda, which said: "Only a few days ago Supreme Ruler Kolchak was hoisted on his soldiers' bayonets."

FRANCE FLIRTED WITH ADRIATIC OFFER OF SERBIA

Belgrade Proposed Alliance and Italy Feels It Lost Her Grab.

Rome, Feb. 11.—The Irea Nazionale publishes two secret documents exchanged between the Serbian and French governments last year. In one Serbia proposed to France a military convention, construction of fast passenger and mail ships, recognition of workmen by inclusion on every board appointed for construction or operation, and maintenance of the American navy in a position commensurate with the standing of the United States as a nation.

The Serbian Document, Dated Sept. 30,

declared that Belgrade was convinced that she needed the friendship of France to guarantee her outlet on the Adriatic and also to prevent any hegemony in the Adriatic, and pointed out that this would insure to France "free action on the Dalmatian coast in the event of a conflict with a Mediterranean power." Serbia's plan provided that she and France with troops and ships in the latter contingency, while France would help to build a Serbian fleet and mercantile marine and guarantee the integrity granted to Jugo-Slavia by the treaty of St. Germain.

In Reply France Stipulated That a Commercial Agreement Must Precede a Military Convention, and Required Radical

modifications in Serbia's proposals. The Irea Nazionale says that negotiations continued between France and Serbia, for which reason France and Great Britain presented a memorandum to Italy on the Adriatic question, aiming at the compromise accepted by Premier Nitti, which, adds the paper, "delivers to Jugo-Slavia the entire eastern coast of the Adriatic and shifts the Italo-Jugo-Slav boundary from the Alpine zone, as traced in the pact of London, to the zone of the Carso mountains."

N-P Newspaper, Law Knocked Out by Judge; N. D. Acts Under It Null

Mandan, N. D., Feb. 11.—Chapter 188 of the state laws of 1919, the so-called Hinton newspaper press act, creating one official newspaper in each county, was declared unconstitutional and all acts taken under the law null and void in a decision announced by Judge W. B. Crawford, of Dickinson.

BIG RAIL SYSTEM TO BE MADE UNIT UPON ITS RETURN

Only for Operation Purposes Lines Will Be Divided and Each Zone Assigned Own Staff.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis to Be Headquarters of Regional Staffs.

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Polish Food Minister Arrives to Seek Relief

Washington, Feb. 11.—Poland needs 400,000 tons of American grain to avert starvation until her harvests next September, according to Stanislaus J. Arot, arrived here from Warsaw to act as plenipotentiary to the Polish government in food matters. Even with American grain, the Poles will suffer from undernourishment, Mr. Arot said.

At Present, He Stated All Non-producers on Rations of 150 Grams Daily

per person, or about 120 grams below normal. Soldiers, teachers and workers, he said, receive the largest rations. Food conditions in eastern Poland districts are particularly bad, according to the Polish food minister, because bolshevik raids have caused peasants to abandon tillage.

KENTUCKY COAL BARONS BOLT WAGE CONFERENCE

Washington, Feb. 11.—After the coal strike settlement commission had agreed to render a decision as to making the 14 per cent wage increase retroactive to Oct. 1 in the Kentucky fields, the Kentucky Operators' association refused to submit to jurisdiction of the commission and withdrew from the hearing.

This was the first refusal of operators in any field to accept the commission's settlement of questions involved in the strike.

Claim of the Kentucky miners that the award should be made retroactive was based on the contention that the mines in Kentucky were operated on a virtually 100 per cent basis through the strike.

DUTCH NEWSPAPERS SMILE OVER PRINCE'S "BEAUTIFUL GESTURE"

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Former Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany sent his telegram to the heads of the allied governments offering to surrender in place of Germany demanded in the allied extradition list almost on the impulse of the moment, according to an interview with Major von Mulheim, the former crown prince's adjutant, published in the Telegraph.

Dutch newspapers describe William's action as a "beautiful gesture."

1000 COPPER MINERS OUT IN UTAH; ONE ARREST BASED ON OLD STRIKE

Bingham, Utah, Feb. 11.—Approximately 1,000 miners were away from work at the copper mines here, as the result of the strike called by Metal Mine Workers' Union No. 800, Industrial Workers of the World, for higher pay and betterment of working conditions.

DIAMONDS WORTH \$20,000 TAKEN IN TWO ROBBERIES

Seattle, Feb. 11.—Police are searching for thieves who, in two robberies, stole diamonds which the owners told the police were worth between \$20,000 and \$23,000. C. C. Cohen, moving picture theater owner, reported two thieves held up the Cohen automobile as it was entering his garage shortly before midnight and, at the point of guns, compelled Cohen's two sisters to hand over jewels valued at between \$17,000 and \$20,000. The robbers then commandeered the automobile and escaped, the police were advised.

POLE-CZECH CLASH IN TESCHEN PLEBISCITE AREA; MANY WOUNDED

Washington, Feb. 11.—A clash between Polish and Czech sympathizers in Orlova, Teschen, is reported in a cablegram received by the Czechoslovak information bureau. According to the dispatch, Polish soldiers in civilian clothes were sent into the plebiscite area to stir up the population, and last Sunday, carrying banners and accompanied by a band, entered Orlova in the conflict which followed, many citizens were wounded, the message said, and added: "The Poles came to Orlova in spite of a sharp protest of the international plebiscite committee."

WILSON FREES AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico.