



1—United States troops guarding the second highest bridge in America, that on the Southern Pacific railroad over the Pecos river in Texas. 2—Wendell Phillips, third secretary of state, who has been named as minister to the Netherlands. 3—Marshall Foch laying the cornerstone of the memorial to the Dover patrol at Calais.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### President Wilson Blocks Plan of the Premiers to Settle the Adriatic Problem.

#### HIS PROTEST IS EFFECTIVE

#### Threatens Withdrawal of America From Peace Treaty—Decision Reached Concerning Turkey—Compromise Railway Bill Before Congress—Sale of Former German Liners Is Enjoined.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The Adriatic in general and Fiume in particular provided the main topic of international discussion last week and there was much excited talk in the world capitals. Premiers Lloyd George, Millerand and Nitzi thought they had arranged a final settlement of the Adriatic trouble and had called on Jugo-Slavia to accept it, with the alternative of having the principles of the pact of London applied. But they were reckoning without President Wilson, who promptly expressed his disapproval and brought them to a realization that he was still to be considered. He declared that he could not consent to the solution reached by the premiers and called attention to the discrepancies between it and the settlement of the problem agreed upon in December at the London conference, in which the United States was represented. Then he added a postscript that was the real sting. Despite denials in Washington, it is quite certain that in this postscript Mr. Wilson told the premiers that unless they recanted their position he would take into serious consideration the withdrawal of the United States from the treaty of Versailles and from the treaty between the United States and France.

Of course a considerable portion of the press in the allied countries was aroused by this note and loudly expressed Mr. Wilson's position and the fact that the withdrawal of America from further concern in the peace settlement would be disastrous. The allied council sent a reply to Washington which, while it urged the difficulty of inducing the rival interests to consent to the December solution, was exceedingly conciliatory in tone and indicated that the premiers would take practical steps to carry out the earlier agreement, under which Fiume was to be created into a free state under the League of Nations and the principle of self-determination was to be applied to the Dalmatian coast. The situation in this country, at least, there are not a few who predict that the outcome will be another war, with Italy and Jugo-Slavia as the contenders. From the beginning Mr. Wilson has insisted that Jugo-Slavia should not be shut out from the sea by Italian territory, and in this country, at least, this contention is generally supported. There is no unfriendliness toward Italy, but a feeling that she has already enough supporters; and the sympathy with the new republic of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is marked. The American government wished to make public the notes exchanged in this affair, and took steps to obtain the consent of Great Britain, France and Italy. This is in accord with the principle of "open covenants openly arrived at" which Mr. Wilson vainly tried to make effective when he went to Paris the first time.

It is known that the president holds that America, as a co-belligerent in the war, is actively interested in the settlement of this controversy, at least, the fact that it has not ratified the peace treaty. Also, he holds that we are equally interested in the questions concerning the breaking up of the

and after were seized by officials. In the center of Berlin what the people call "a Jewish Switzerland" has been set up. The police are settling themselves to the police, and they have been carrying on for months a profitable trade in all sorts of smuggled goods. These articles of luxury, food, ornaments, and clothing come over all the frontiers and find their way to establishments which can dispose of them.

The main street of this new ghetto is called Grenadier street, but for long it has been known as Profiteers' lane. Police and detectives suddenly appeared and barred the thoroughfare and the houses after house and shop after shop was searched, and things found in them seized, and all persons arrested.

Smaller and smaller became the cordons as the police left the houses and shops. The arrested—loudly protesting their innocence and swearing that they were not profiteers—were taken to a large barracks.

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Turkish empire. Consequently he may have something to say about the agreements reached by the supreme council last week that the sultan shall be permitted to retain Constantinople and to reside there, provided the massacres of Armenians are discontinued; and that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are to be internationalized. It is not known, however, that he opposes these arrangements. It is said that in the future all sessions of the supreme council will be attended by an American representative, who will keep Washington informed of developments.

The allies so far yielded to the protestations of the Germans against the surrender of war criminals as to tell Berlin that the accused might be first tried before the German supreme court in Leipzig. But the allies reserve the right to reject the results of such trials if they believe there is any miscarriage of justice and in such cases to enforce the terms of the treaty and themselves try the offenders. It is stipulated, also, that the verdicts in supposed trials of German war criminals must be annulled and the cases remanded for retrial. This would require the Freytag case, in which the verdict was that the murder of the British merchant ship captain was not a violation of international law. The conservatives in Germany declare this offer of the entente is quite unacceptable. It is inconceivable to the Germans that they could put on trial their national heroes.

The government of the Netherlands was put in a rather uncomfortable position by the reiteration of the demand for the extradition of the former Kaiser, and though it prepared a reply repeating its refusal, there was much discussion of plans for the internment of the fugitive in some Dutch possession far from Europe. The place most favored seemed to be Curacao, an island in the Caribbean sea north of Venezuela. If Wilhelm intends to do any plotting in his retirement he would find a congenial atmosphere in Curacao, for it has long been the refuge of would-be revolutionists from the Latin-American republics. It may be, however, that he will merely settle in Curacao in his new home at Doorn, keeping him under strict military guard.

Germany is having so much trouble with revolutionists and labor agitators that the entente has extended the time for the delivery of control of the 100,000. Minister of Defense Noske has issued an order applying to Berlin and Brandenburg province threatening imprisonment or heavy fine for inciting strikes that affect food production. In the Ruhr region, which is occupied by French troops, the situation is serious. The allied council sent a reply to Washington which, while it urged the difficulty of inducing the rival interests to consent to the December solution, was exceedingly conciliatory in tone and indicated that the premiers would take practical steps to carry out the earlier agreement, under which Fiume was to be created into a free state under the League of Nations and the principle of self-determination was to be applied to the Dalmatian coast. The situation in this country, at least, there are not a few who predict that the outcome will be another war, with Italy and Jugo-Slavia as the contenders. From the beginning Mr. Wilson has insisted that Jugo-Slavia should not be shut out from the sea by Italian territory, and in this country, at least, this contention is generally supported. There is no unfriendliness toward Italy, but a feeling that she has already enough supporters; and the sympathy with the new republic of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is marked. The American government wished to make public the notes exchanged in this affair, and took steps to obtain the consent of Great Britain, France and Italy. This is in accord with the principle of "open covenants openly arrived at" which Mr. Wilson vainly tried to make effective when he went to Paris the first time.

Poland while still maintaining the barrier against the bolsheviks is taking steps toward a general peace between the allies and the Moscow government, and in this probably has the support of the nations of western Europe. The negotiations will be taken up deliberately and the results submitted to the peace conference in Paris.

In Roumania, where royalists and radicals are struggling for control, the conditions are not promising. The radicals are in secret accord with the Russian bolsheviks, who already are creeping across the border, and the recent mobilization of the Roumanian army has not checked the peril. The monarchists of Hungary, who are numerous, would like to help them, but Roumania, but cannot do so for fear of the bolsheviks in their own land and also because of the national hatred of

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## REAR ADMIRAL PEARY IS DEAD

### Discoverer of the North Pole Dies in Washington After Long Illness.

### BLOOD TRANSFUSION FAILS

#### Made Many Efforts to Reach Farthest North Before He Finally Succeeded in April, 1909—Helped to Create Large Aviation Force.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North pole, died at his home here early today after an illness of several weeks, as the result of perniciosa anemia.

Rear Admiral Peary had been suffering for nearly two years. A few weeks ago he underwent an operation for blood transfusion, but this failed to relieve him.

Admiral Peary was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, the son of Charles and Mary Peary.

Since his triumphant return from his arctic expedition and the subsequent controversy over the discovery of the North pole, Admiral Peary has not been in the best of health.

Admiral Peary's first arctic expedition was in 1885, when he went far into Greenland, and in 1891 he headed another expedition to the arctic regions. He made continued and repeated efforts to reach the North pole during the following years, but it was not until April, 1909, when he led a small expedition to the North pole was the result of a five-day dash under most trying circumstances, but it carried Admiral Peary and the American flag to and beyond the North pole.

During recent years Admiral Peary has devoted much of his time to the development of aviation. He has been one of the most enthusiastic workers for the commercial development of the airplane, and during the early days of the war he was behind a movement which gave much impetus to the creation of a large aviation force for the army and the navy.

Admiral Peary was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1877. He entered the United States navy as a civil engineer on October 26, 1881; was assistant engineer in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal under government orders, 1884-9, and was made engineer in charge of the canal survey in 1887.

It was in the afternoon of September 6, 1909, that the following few words reported to the civilized world, the first time this crowning achievement of three centuries of effort: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. P., Sept. 6.—To the Associated Press, New York: "Stars and Stripes sailed to the North pole."

Peary, with his record of seven successful trips to the arctic, his official standing in the United States navy and in scientific circles, easily held the commanding position in the controversy. But it was only after the scientific bodies one by one had held the evidence and pronounced Cook's claims unfounded, that Peary's title as discoverer of the pole was really won.

The bitterness of this episode is only one item in the price which Peary paid for the immortal fame that is now proclaimed in the Star region, practically all he had in hand, gave all that was in him of hard work, and suffered all that the human frame could endure from hunger, cold and disappointment. He made eight journeys into the arctic, spent upward of half a million dollars and several times that in the endeavor to obtain a solid Ohio delegation. He never had much chance, anyhow. Mr. McAdoo has declared that he is not a candidate, but admits that if nominated he would be proud to accept. In many Indiana cities petitions are in circulation to have the name of Vice President Marshall placed on the Democratic presidential preference ballot. This is done without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Marshall who said he would not seek the nomination. On the Republican side about the only important development was the election of the Lowden managers to keep out of the North Dakota primaries. This is at the request of the Republicans of the state, who fear that a party contest would help their enemies of the Nonpartisan League. Senator Johnson probably will follow Lowden's example, and General Wood may do the same.

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## REAR ADMIRAL PEARY



Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, who died suddenly in Washington after a long illness was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856.

### OPPOSE THE RAIL BILL

#### Unions Claim Employees' Rights Are Violated.

#### Heads of Brotherhoods Present Their Objections to Measure to Congressmen.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Leaders of the railroad brotherhoods and of the American Federation of Labor presented their objections to the conference report on the railroad bill at a meeting of more than 100 members of the house.

The brotherhoods demanded the defeat of the legislation as inimical to the rights and interests of labor and specifically condemned the sections guaranteeing a 5 1/2 per cent return to railroad investors.

"The pending bill in its provisions under title three deprives citizens employed on railroads of their inalienable right to enjoy gains of their own industry," says a memorial submitted by the unions. "The returns to capital are fixed upon arbitrary basis, the rate which the public must pay and wages which labor must receive must accommodate themselves to this basis fixed for capital."

"This act makes Congress predominant. It makes the public and labor subservient to capital. For these reasons herein set forth and many others, we request and respectfully urge that this bill be defeated in its entirety. "Railroad employees never have and do not now seek to be treated as a privileged class, but we ask and expect just and equitable treatment and the continuation of our inalienable right to have an equal voice, representation and vote in any tribunal created by law or mutual agreement, which is to establish by its decisions the compensation we are to receive for our exertions and the working conditions under which our services must be rendered."

Attacking the guaranteed return provision the memorial says that hitherto the railroad rates have been set upon a basis of cost of service plus a reasonable profit, and adds: "It is proposed that we abandon that theory. This act denies to the public the benefit of competition, by proposing to pay a fixed rate of return on the investment of capital, which is to be established by its decisions the compensation we are to receive for our exertions and the working conditions under which our services must be rendered."

### NO TRIAL FOR HINDENBURG

#### Each Crime to Be Specified, Berlin Cabinet Tells the Allies—Witnesses Scattered.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Every man who is to be tried for the crime of the Hindenburg disaster must be named in the indictment, it was announced by the German government today. The restriction on wage increase was looked upon with special interest by the labor unions, which are in a position to demand a 5 per cent advance in pay.

Under an armistice agreement between the German government and the allied and associated powers certain German vessels were taken over for the transport of food to Europe, including Germany, and for the transportation of troops. Of the tonnage so taken over, certain passenger vessels were allocated to the United States temporarily for the purpose of repatriating American soldiers. When the transportation of our troops was completed, these vessels were all surrendered in accordance with the agreement under which they were temporarily allocated to this government for such use.

"There is not nor has there been any agreement or understanding between the president of the United States and officials of Great Britain concerning the disposition by the United States of the German ships which the shipping board is proposing to sell, or which were acquired by the United States after the termination of hostilities between said United States and the central European Teutonic powers."

The ships for the purchase of which bids have been asked by the shipping board, were taken over by executive orders issued pursuant to the joint resolution of congress of May 12, 1917, authorizing the president to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel or vessels, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, or any other property, or any right in or to any property, or any other interest therein, which is owned, or controlled, or operated, or managed, or in any way connected with the business of a belligerent power.

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## WILSON DENIES DEAL FOR SHIPS

### Had No Agreement to Sell German Liners to British, He Says.

### SENDS MESSAGE TO SENATE

#### Transmits With Note a Copy of an Important Proposed Agreement in Effort to Furnish All Information on Subject.

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson in reply to Senator Brandegee's resolution, informed the senate that he had not entered into any agreement or understanding with officials of Great Britain concerning the sale of German liners seized in American ports, nor had he entered into any agreement or understanding with respect to what disposition should be made of them by the United States.

At the same time he transmitted to the senate a copy of a "proposed agreement" between the allied and associated governments at Paris, under which each is to retain as its own "the complete title to and use of all ships captured, seized or detained during the war as a war measure."

This agreement further provides that in case the ships so retained by any allied or associated government are in excess of the claims of such governments for war losses in merchant ships such government shall not make a claim for a share of other ships captured under the terms of peace. Ships so retained will be distributed among the other governments on the basis of ton for ton and class for class of the ships lost and not replaced by the enemy vessels seized or captured by them during the war.

It also provides that since the ships to be retained by the United States, Brazil, China, Cuba and Siam would exceed their claims for merchant tonnage lost the commission shall determine a reasonable value of the excess and that these countries shall pay such sums to the commission for the credit of Germany in making reparation for war losses of merchant ships.

The president said that while he felt confident that congress would make the disposal of the funds to which he had agreed he had no authority to act in that regard, "but must depend upon its taking the same view in the matter that is taken by the joint signatories of this agreement."

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the senate on February 14 requesting the president to inform that body 'whether any, and if so, what agreement or understanding exists between him and officials of Great Britain concerning the disposition by the United States of the German ships which the shipping board is proposing to sell, or which were acquired by the United States after the termination of hostilities between said United States and the central European Teutonic powers.'"

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## LADY JOAN CAPELL



Lady Joan Capell, daughter of the earl of Essex. Lady Capell's mother was Adele Grant of New York. Lady Capell is mentioned as one of the young persons of England whose marriage to the prince of Wales is a possibility. She is talented and clever, and was an ardent war worker.

### REDS IN ARCHANGEL

#### Bolsheviki Capture Port Used by American Army.

#### Take Offensive on 150-Mile Front and Are Still Advancing—Communists Win Election in Moscow.

London, Feb. 26.—Bolshevik forces have captured Archangel, on the White sea, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow. The "whites" abandoned the town and the troops fled to the bolsheviks, the message declares.

Archangel was for a long period during the war the main port of entry for Russian war supplies from the allies. Abandonment of the Archangel expedition by the allied and associated powers was determined upon last year and the British, American and other allied forces there were withdrawn during the summer and fall.

London, Feb. 26.—Russian bolshevik forces have taken the offensive on the front south of Archangel and have captured the town of Eletskaia, as well as several villages on both banks of the Dvina river six miles south of its confluence with the Entsa, according to an official soviet statement issued at Moscow and received here by wireless.

### U. S. AFTER TAX DODGERS

#### Official of Chicago Company Charged With Attempting to Bribe Revenue Officer.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Accused of handling a \$15,000 bribe to a federal income tax collector, Albert Laner, secretary-treasurer of Briggs & Turivas, a \$1,000,000 iron and steel wrecking and contracting corporation which was awarded many government wartime contracts, was arrested in the firm's general office in the Westinastor building, 110 South Dearborn street.

The collector who caused Laner's arrest is Charles Canler, working out of the offices of Daniel Chapin, newly appointed chief of internal revenue department agents.

Wholesale arrests may be expected in the next few weeks, federal agents intimate.

### 7 U. S. SAILORS DROWNED

#### Five Enlisted Men Lost Lives When Barge Goes Down at Guantanamo, Cuba—Two Die in England.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The navy department was advised of the drowning of seven enlisted men. Five enlisted men were drowned Tuesday when a naval water barge, No. 17, sunk at Guantanamo, Cuba, the department was advised. Two men were drowned at Harwich, England, on Sunday when a motor dory from the U. S. S. Hovey capsized. Those who were drowned at Guantanamo were: Raleigh W. Stover, Pittsburgh; Harry T. Clouse, Reading, Pa.; Leo Tchewchick, Cleveland, O.; Harry Sirody, Philadelphia; George Rigdon, Lindale, Ga. Those drowned at Harwich, England, were Patrick Gill, Boston, and Frank D. Moser, Philadelphia.

### O. K. Bill to Stop Ship Sale.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The senate commerce committee ordered a favorable report on Chairman Jones' bill prohibiting the sale of the 30 former German passenger liners, except as may hereafter be provided by congress.

### British Tobacco Workers to Strike.

London, Feb. 26.—Representatives of 60,000 union employees of the tobacco trade conference have decided to demand an increase of wages and shorter hours. A strike is threatened if these demands are not met.

## CAME NEAR DYING

### Finally Used Doan's and Was Restored to Health. Has Been Strong and Well Since.



"Malaria never weakened my kidneys when I was a young man," says Dr. Garrison, 23 F. St., Anderson, S. C. "Finally, ten years ago, I was in such bad shape that I was expected to die. Medicine wouldn't help me any more. My back pained as if it were pierced with a needle. Many times I have fallen in the street and didn't know it. I couldn't get up. I couldn't sleep in bed for two weeks. The kidney secretions passed every few minutes and scalded my clothes. It is a long hot water couldn't have turned any more. I thought I was doomed to die