

UNITED STATES STANDS FIRM

Text of Correspondence Between Wilson and Premiers Made Public.

SPLIT RESTS WITH ALLIES

New Up to Great Britain, France and Italy to Decide Whether to Yield or Permit Withdrawal of Peace Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The government of the United States stands firm. This was the official construction placed on the correspondence between the United States government and the governments of Great Britain and France with relation to the Adriatic settlements.

It is up to Great Britain, France and Italy to decide whether to yield to the President Wilson in the Adriatic controversy or to stand pat and thereby cause him to consider withdrawal from the senate of the peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant.

The president demands the allies return to the Adriatic on December 9 to which he and the British and Italian premiers subscribed.

The full correspondence was made public by the state department. It consists of the joint memorandum signed on December 9 by Premier Clemenceau of France, Sir Eyre Crowe for England and Sir Eyre Crowe for France and the French revised proposals of January 14 the text of the cable sent on January 15 by the secretary of state along the point of view of the British and French governments in undertaking to dispose of the Adriatic and Russian questions before ascertaining the views of the American government.

The statements of the French and British prime ministers of January 23; President Wilson's protest note of February 10, in which he threatened to withdraw the German treaty from the senate if the British-French attitude was persistent; the reply of the French and British prime ministers of February 17 and President Wilson's note of February 24, which brings the correspondence up to date. The whole correspondence makes about 12,000 words.

The joint memorandum of December 9 subscribed to by France, Great Britain and the United States, and which it was supposed had settled the Adriatic question, provided in substance the following:

There is to be a free state of Fiume under control and for future determination by the league with full autonomy for the city of Fiume. The city of Zara was to have complete sovereignty under the league and complete control of its own affairs. The islands of the Pelagos group, Lesina and the small islands west of Italy and the small islands west of Italy, Lissa and Unie, were to pass to Italy on demilitarized bases, with full autonomy for the Slavs in Lissa.

Italy was to have a mandate over the independent state of Albania under the league. Albania's frontiers north and east were to be those fixed by the London conference of 1913, but the south was left for negotiation. Greece was to have certain territory, the lines of some of which were to be left for negotiation. The city of Valona and such hinterland strictly necessary to defense and economic development were granted to Italy in full sovereignty.

In the notes of President Wilson to the allied premiers, discussing the Adriatic question, he said:

"If agreement on what is just and reasonable is not to determine international issues; if the country possessing the most endurance in pressing the demands rather than the country armed with a just cause is to gain the support of the powers; if forcible seizure of coveted areas is to be permitted and condoned and is to receive ultimate justification by creating a situation so difficult that decision favorable to the aggressor is deemed a practical necessity; if deliberately incited ambition is, under the name of national sentiment, to be rewarded at the expense of the small and weak; if, in a word, the old order of things which brought so many evils on the world is still to prevail, then the time is not yet come when this government can entertain a concert of powers, the very existence of which must depend upon a new spirit and a new order."

Youth Slain by Robbers. Akron, O., March 1.—When he took for a joke a command to throw up his hands, and instead continued laughing on his way, Russell Norway, twenty, was shot and killed by a highwayman. The latter escaped.

Porto Rico Has 1,295,826. San Juan, March 1.—The total population of Porto Rico, as shown by the recent census, is 1,295,826, it was announced here. This is an increase of 177,814, or 15.9 per cent, since the last census.

Approve Public Hangings. Springfield, Ill., Feb. 28.—Eighty sheriffs of the 101 in the state approved their endorsement to the plan of permitting jail prisoners to witness hangings. It was the annual meeting of the association.

Finley Heads C. & N. W. Railway. Chicago, Feb. 28.—William H. Finley was elected president of the Chicago & Northwestern railway to have executive charge of the road when it goes back to private ownership on March 1.

Leaves \$1,000,000 to College. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28.—A bequest of \$1,000,000 to St. Olaf college of Northfield, Minn., was provided in the will of Harold Thomson, a local banker, according to an announcement made here.

C. R. Crane for China Envoy. Washington, Feb. 26.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago is understood to have been selected by President Wilson as minister to China to succeed Dr. Paul Reinsch, who recently resigned.

JUST ONE QUESTIONAIRE AFTER ANOTHER



"RUM REVOLT" ENDS FRENCH FIGHT TURKS

Prohibition Agent and Aids Give Up Michigan Fight.

Commissioner Kramer Orders Dairyville to Return to Chicago—Major and McDonough Meet.

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 26.—The battle of Iron River came to an inglorious end with a "made-to-order" arms shipment, Charles P. Kramer, national prohibition commissioner, arranged the armistice by telephone from Washington. Maj. A. V. Dalrymple was ordered to confer with State's Attorney Martie McDonough with a view to compromise, and he did. Thus the Iron River whisky revolution passed into history.

The compromise, ordered to prevent friction between the department of justice and the department of internal revenue, did not prevent the destruction of the nine barrels of wine stashed at the home of Mrs. Peter Salsac, wealthy Italian merchant of Iron River and chief cause of Major Dalrymple's invasion.

The formal program of Major Dalrymple to arrest without warrant the state's attorney, chief of police, five deputy sheriffs and the three Italians, a program which brought 25 deputies and 12 soldiers of the constabulary on for war into Iron county, was abandoned.

The meeting between McDonough and Major Dalrymple furnished the federal agents and civilians who witnessed it in the lobby of the Iron Inn, where the Dalrymple headquarters had been established.

McDonough walked into the hotel, crossed the lobby and stood before the prohibition agent.

"I understand, major," he said evenly, "that you are here to arrest me and some other persons without due process of law. I want to tell you if you intend to make an arrest without a warrant I'll put you and all your men in jail."

Major Dalrymple interrupted him: "I am attempting to arrange a conference."

"Conference, 'h—'!" interjected McDonough. "You are making a grandstand play, and I am here to call your bluff."

"Don't attempt to lecture me, Mr. McDonough," warned Major Dalrymple sharply.

"I am not lecturing you, major (great stress was placed on the title), I am giving you a chance to do what you are desiring you would do. Here I am!"

"Now see here," interposed the major. "Until my work is completed you had better go along and peddle your papers!"

"I peddle my papers?—I am not as well acquainted with newspapers as you are, major!"

MILLIONS STILL UNDER ARMS. V. M. C. A. Keeping Up Welfare Work Among the Armies of Europe.

New York, Feb. 28.—That huge armies are still being kept in readiness by Europe is revealed in the report just issued by the war work council of the V. M. C. A. The report shows that France alone has 1,000,000 under arms, and Poland another million, while Italy, Czechoslovakia and other nations have equally large numbers. American troops in the army of occupation number 7,000. To continue the welfare work among these large numbers of soldiers the war work council is maintaining over 1,600 secretaries. There are 500,000 Russian prisoners still in Germany. Those are being sent over at the rate of three train loads a week, according to word received from "Y" workers.

Bears Fifth Pair of Twins. Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Richard Doherty, wife of Judge Doherty of the court of common pleas, gave birth to twins for the fifth time in their married life of ten years. The babies and mother are doing well.

Chicago Lawyers Indicted. Chicago, Feb. 28.—Daniel J. Schuyler, Jr., and Charles Winfield, attorneys, were indicted by the federal grand jury on two indictments each, charging them with turning in fraudulent income tax returns for 1916.

Mexicans Honor U. S. Man. Eagle Pass, Tex., Feb. 28.—Mexican aviators stationed opposite this city crossed to Eagle Pass in a body with floral offerings for the funeral of Lieut. Horace Corey of Chicago, an American aviator killed in a fall here.

Repatriate 190,000 Prisoners. Paris, Feb. 27.—One hundred and ninety thousand prisoners of war, including 43,110 officers, have been repatriated from French camps since January 20, according to an announcement from the French war office.

Reds Must Be Good. London, Feb. 26.—The allies would decline to deal with soviet Russia "until they have arrived at the conviction that the bolsheviks' horrors have come to an end," it was announced after a meeting of the allies' supreme council.

Anita Whitney Gets Year. Oakland, Cal., Feb. 26.—Miss Anita Whitney was sentenced to from one to fourteen years in the state penitentiary on a charge of criminal syndicalism. She is well known as a social and charity worker and lecturer.

Moosele Succeeds Erzberger. Berlin, Feb. 27.—Undersecretary of State Moosele has been selected to succeed Matthias Erzberger, who resigned Tuesday as minister of finance. Moosele was appointed a deputy to Erzberger on January 27.

Names Envoy to The Hague. Washington, Feb. 26.—The president sent to the senate the nomination of William S. Phillips of Massachusetts, to be minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Phillips is now assistant secretary of state.

FINAL PACKING DECREE FILED

Attorney General Palmer Writes Last Chapter in Divorcement.

MUST DEAL ONLY IN MEATS

Removes Menace of Control of Unrelated Industries by "Big Five" and Confines Activities to Distributing Meat.

Washington, March 1.—The agreed decree under which the "Big 5" packers are forbidden to extend their activities in any line of business other than that of handling meats and produce was filed in the District of Columbia Supreme court. It was submitted by Attorney General Palmer, who said it "removed the menace of control of unrelated industries by the 'Big 5' and confined their activities in the future to the business of distributing meat and its by-products."

Counsel for the packers in a statement to the court said the decree had been agreed to by the defendants "not because of guilt, for they have not violated any law, but that the American people may be assured that there is not the remotest possibility of a food monopoly by the packers."

It was submitted by Attorney General Palmer, who said it "removes the menace of control of unrelated industries by the 'Big 5' and confines their activities in the future to the business of distributing meat and its by-products."

Attorney General Palmer, in a statement commenting on the effect of the packers' divorce decree, said: "The decree which the department of justice has secured by its insistence is designed to restore freedom of competition and increase the opportunities for individual initiative in business which must in time bear good fruit for the public welfare."

"These great aggregations of capital, which have come to be known as the 'Big Five,' have been able to dominate so many lines of trade that their continued and unrestrained growth constituted a real menace not only to American business, but to the American consuming public as well."

"The decree," he said, "confines the packers to their primary business, the distribution of meat and its by-products, and compels them to sell preferably to live stock producers and the public."

"All their holdings in public stock yards; all their interest in stock-yard railroads and terminals; all their interest in market newspapers; all their interest in public cold-storage warehouses, except that which is necessary for their own meat products; they are barred forever from the retail meat business."

"They are barred forever from dealing in 'unrelated lines,' which include: Wholesale groceries, fresh, canned, dried, salted fish, fresh, dried or canned vegetables; fresh, crushed, dried, evaporated, canned fruits; confectioneries, syrups, sodas, fountain supplies, molasses, honey, jams, jellies and preserves, spices, sauces, relishes, etc., coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, nuts, flour, sugar, rice and cereals (with certain limited exceptions with respect to cereals), bread, and other products of the mill; macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, macaroni, macaroni, cigars, china, furniture and so forth."

"They are required to abandon for ever the use of their branch houses, route cars and auto trucks comprising their distributing system, for any agreement without the intervention of the public."

With the roads going back to the owners on March 1, the government's statistical experts spent the week in estimating the advances in freight rates and possibly passenger fares necessary to put the railroads on a sound footing. Opponents of the bill said the public, through increased rates, would be made to pay at least 5 1/2 per cent on the old watered stock, but the experts assert that the increased rates of property has squeezed out the water, and that, anyway, the rates will be based not on inflated book values but on real valuation.

The whole matter of railroad legislation, with government ownership in the background, will be injected into politics this year, according to the labor chiefs. Under the leadership of Gompers, they will endeavor to secure the election to congress of candidates of either party who will be favorable to labor and who will agree to pass amendments to the Cummins-Esch measure.

President Wilson sprung another of his surprises on the country Wednesday with the announcement that he had selected Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Mr. Lansing as secretary of state. The wise ones had predicted that the place would go to either Secretary Baker or Undersecretary State Polk. The friends of both those gentlemen were active, and when their efforts failed they were somewhat resentful. Mr. Colby's name was not submitted to the senate at all, and there was a good deal of talk of opposition in that body to his confirmation. Senator Calder of New York said he would fight against it.

168,025 Landed by Ships. New York, March 1.—Passenger steamships made 424 trips to the port of New York in 1916, and landed 168,025 passengers, according to a report by William C. Moore, landing agent for the immigration service.

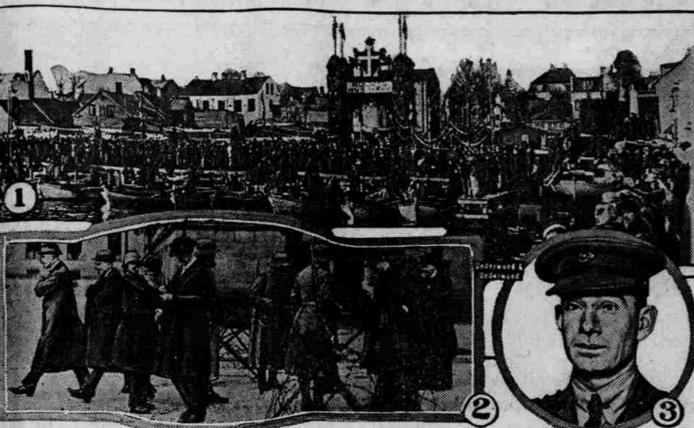
Receiver for Packing Firm. Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Cavanaugh, president of the Des Moines National bank, was appointed receiver for the Associated Packing company of Des Moines, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Jail for 13 Socialists. Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Penitentiary and jail sentences ranging from three to fifteen months were imposed here by United States Judge Peck upon 13 socialists convicted of conspiracy to defeat the military draft.

British Plan Banks in Danzig. Berlin, Feb. 27.—British interests are planning to establish five large banks in Danzig and a steamer service between Danzig, Copenhagen and London, according to Polish advices to the Vorwarts.

Seize Sixty-One Stills in Week. Okmulgee, Okla., Feb. 26.—Sixty-one still outfits have been seized in this county in a week and eight alleged moonshiners arrested. A large quantity of corn whisky and 2,000 gallons of sour mash were confiscated.

Names Envoy to The Hague. Washington, Feb. 26.—The president sent to the senate the nomination of William S. Phillips of Massachusetts, to be minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Phillips is now assistant secretary of state.



1—Celebration in Denmark over the return of Schleswig-Holstein after a separation of 50 years. 2—Wire entanglements and troops protecting the foreign embassies in Berlin. 3—Capt. G. H. Williams, who will have charge of the airplane to be used by the Cope expedition in exploring the regions about the south pole.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Railway Reorganization Bill Is Passed Despite Opposition of Organized Labor.

COLBY TO SUCCEED LANSING

Selection of Former Bull Moose Is a Surprise—Peace With Soviet Russia Coming Nearer—"Rum Rebellion" in Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Organized labor lost its fight against the Cummins-Esch bill last week and the conference report on the measure, after being approved by the house, was adopted in the senate by a vote of 47 to 18. The debate was unexpectedly brief, the opposing senators confining their remarks to explanations of their vote. The result was made only the more certain by the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent passage of the bill. Senators of both parties expressed their resentment of the tactics employed, and Myers of Montana made an especially bitter attack on Gompers and his allies and on those who would cater to the labor vote.

The measure went at once to the president, and so did the arguments and appeals of the labor leaders. The latter urged the president to veto the bill, then prepared an elaborate brief presenting their side of the controversy. Their request for a veto was seconded by the Farmers' National council, though other farmers' organizations approved the legislation. The general belief was that Mr. Wilson would sign the bill after it had been passed on by Attorney General Palmer, to whom he submitted it. The heads of the railway brotherhoods and other labor leaders were calm in their discussions of the measure and expressed the belief that there would be no general strike of the rail workers, though they were confident of their power to call a walkout that would tie up the transportation systems of the entire country. What they seem to want most is the creation of a tribunal on which the workers and management shall be represented, independent of the wage adjustment machinery provided by the bill. They believe the men and their employers can come to agreements without the intervention of the public.

With the roads going back to the owners on March 1, the government's statistical experts spent the week in estimating the advances in freight rates and possibly passenger fares necessary to put the railroads on a sound footing. Opponents of the bill said the public, through increased rates, would be made to pay at least 5 1/2 per cent on the old watered stock, but the experts assert that the increased rates of property has squeezed out the water, and that, anyway, the rates will be based not on inflated book values but on real valuation.

The whole matter of railroad legislation, with government ownership in the background, will be injected into politics this year, according to the labor chiefs. Under the leadership of Gompers, they will endeavor to secure the election to congress of candidates of either party who will be favorable to labor and who will agree to pass amendments to the Cummins-Esch measure.

President Wilson sprung another of his surprises on the country Wednesday with the announcement that he had selected Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Mr. Lansing as secretary of state. The wise ones had predicted that the place would go to either Secretary Baker or Undersecretary State Polk. The friends of both those gentlemen were active, and when their efforts failed they were somewhat resentful. Mr. Colby's name was not submitted to the senate at all, and there was a good deal of talk of opposition in that body to his confirmation. Senator Calder of New York said he would fight against it.

168,025 Landed by Ships. New York, March 1.—Passenger steamships made 424 trips to the port of New York in 1916, and landed 168,025 passengers, according to a report by William C. Moore, landing agent for the immigration service.

Receiver for Packing Firm. Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Cavanaugh, president of the Des Moines National bank, was appointed receiver for the Associated Packing company of Des Moines, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Jail for 13 Socialists. Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Penitentiary and jail sentences ranging from three to fifteen months were imposed here by United States Judge Peck upon 13 socialists convicted of conspiracy to defeat the military draft.

British Plan Banks in Danzig. Berlin, Feb. 27.—British interests are planning to establish five large banks in Danzig and a steamer service between Danzig, Copenhagen and London, according to Polish advices to the Vorwarts.

Seize Sixty-One Stills in Week. Okmulgee, Okla., Feb. 26.—Sixty-one still outfits have been seized in this county in a week and eight alleged moonshiners arrested. A large quantity of corn whisky and 2,000 gallons of sour mash were confiscated.

Names Envoy to The Hague. Washington, Feb. 26.—The president sent to the senate the nomination of William S. Phillips of Massachusetts, to be minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Phillips is now assistant secretary of state.

Colby to Succeed Lansing. Selection of former Bull Moose is a surprise—Peace with Soviet Russia coming nearer—"Rum rebellion" in northern peninsula of Michigan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Organized labor lost its fight against the Cummins-Esch bill last week and the conference report on the measure, after being approved by the house, was adopted in the senate by a vote of 47 to 18. The debate was unexpectedly brief, the opposing senators confining their remarks to explanations of their vote. The result was made only the more certain by the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent passage of the bill. Senators of both parties expressed their resentment of the tactics employed, and Myers of Montana made an especially bitter attack on Gompers and his allies and on those who would cater to the labor vote.

The measure went at once to the president, and so did the arguments and appeals of the labor leaders. The latter urged the president to veto the bill, then prepared an elaborate brief presenting their side of the controversy. Their request for a veto was seconded by the Farmers' National council, though other farmers' organizations approved the legislation. The general belief was that Mr. Wilson would sign the bill after it had been passed on by Attorney General Palmer, to whom he submitted it. The heads of the railway brotherhoods and other labor leaders were calm in their discussions of the measure and expressed the belief that there would be no general strike of the rail workers, though they were confident of their power to call a walkout that would tie up the transportation systems of the entire country. What they seem to want most is the creation of a tribunal on which the workers and management shall be represented, independent of the wage adjustment machinery provided by the bill. They believe the men and their employers can come to agreements without the intervention of the public.

With the roads going back to the owners on March 1, the government's statistical experts spent the week in estimating the advances in freight rates and possibly passenger fares necessary to put the railroads on a sound footing. Opponents of the bill said the public, through increased rates, would be made to pay at least 5 1/2 per cent on the old watered stock, but the experts assert that the increased rates of property has squeezed out the water, and that, anyway, the rates will be based not on inflated book values but on real valuation.

The whole matter of railroad legislation, with government ownership in the background, will be injected into politics this year, according to the labor chiefs. Under the leadership of Gompers, they will endeavor to secure the election to congress of candidates of either party who will be favorable to labor and who will agree to pass amendments to the Cummins-Esch measure.

President Wilson sprung another of his surprises on the country Wednesday with the announcement that he had selected Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Mr. Lansing as secretary of state. The wise ones had predicted that the place would go to either Secretary Baker or Undersecretary State Polk. The friends of both those gentlemen were active, and when their efforts failed they were somewhat resentful. Mr. Colby's name was not submitted to the senate at all, and there was a good deal of talk of opposition in that body to his confirmation. Senator Calder of New York said he would fight against it.

168,025 Landed by Ships. New York, March 1.—Passenger steamships made 424 trips to the port of New York in 1916, and landed 168,025 passengers, according to a report by William C. Moore, landing agent for the immigration service.

Receiver for Packing Firm. Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Cavanaugh, president of the Des Moines National bank, was appointed receiver for the Associated Packing company of Des Moines, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Jail for 13 Socialists. Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Penitentiary and jail sentences ranging from three to fifteen months were imposed here by United States Judge Peck upon 13 socialists convicted of conspiracy to defeat the military draft.

British Plan Banks in Danzig. Berlin, Feb. 27.—British interests are planning to establish five large banks in Danzig and a steamer service between Danzig, Copenhagen and London, according to Polish advices to the Vorwarts.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Railway Reorganization Bill Is Passed Despite Opposition of Organized Labor.

COLBY TO SUCCEED LANSING

Selection of Former Bull Moose Is a Surprise—Peace With Soviet Russia Coming Nearer—"Rum Rebellion" in Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Organized labor lost its fight against the Cummins-Esch bill last week and the conference report on the measure, after being approved by the house, was adopted in the senate by a vote of 47 to 18. The debate was unexpectedly brief, the opposing senators confining their remarks to explanations of their vote. The result was made only the more certain by the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent passage of the bill. Senators of both parties expressed their resentment of the tactics employed, and Myers of Montana made an especially bitter attack on Gompers and his allies and on those who would cater to the labor vote.

The measure went at once to the president, and so did the arguments and appeals of the labor leaders. The latter urged the president to veto the bill, then prepared an elaborate brief presenting their side of the controversy. Their request for a veto was seconded by the Farmers' National council, though other farmers' organizations approved the legislation. The general belief was that Mr. Wilson would sign the bill after it had been passed on by Attorney General Palmer, to whom he submitted it. The heads of the railway brotherhoods and other labor leaders were calm in their discussions of the measure and expressed the belief that there would be no general strike of the rail workers, though they were confident of their power to call a walkout that would tie up the transportation systems of the entire country. What they seem to want most is the creation of a tribunal on which the workers and management shall be represented, independent of the wage adjustment machinery provided by the bill. They believe the men and their employers can come to agreements without the intervention of the public.

With the roads going back to the owners on March 1, the government's statistical experts spent the week in estimating the advances in freight rates and possibly passenger fares necessary to put the railroads on a sound footing. Opponents of the bill said the public, through increased rates, would be made to pay at least 5 1/2 per cent on the old watered stock, but the experts assert that the increased rates of property has squeezed out the water, and that, anyway, the rates will be based not on inflated book values but on real valuation.

The whole matter of railroad legislation, with government ownership in the background, will be injected into politics this year, according to the labor chiefs. Under the leadership of Gompers, they will endeavor to secure the election to congress of candidates of either party who will be favorable to labor and who will agree to pass amendments to the Cummins-Esch measure.

President Wilson sprung another of his surprises on the country Wednesday with the announcement that he had selected Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Mr. Lansing as secretary of state. The wise ones had predicted that the place would go to either Secretary Baker or Undersecretary State Polk. The friends of both those gentlemen were active, and when their efforts failed they were somewhat resentful. Mr. Colby's name was not submitted to the senate at all, and there was a good deal of talk of opposition in that body to his confirmation. Senator Calder of New York said he would fight against it.

168,025 Landed by Ships. New York, March 1.—Passenger steamships made 424 trips to the port of New York in 1916, and landed 168,025 passengers, according to a report by William C. Moore, landing agent for the immigration service.

Receiver for Packing Firm. Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Cavanaugh, president of the Des Moines National bank, was appointed receiver for the Associated Packing company of Des Moines, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Jail for 13 Socialists. Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Penitentiary and jail sentences ranging from three to fifteen months were imposed here by United States Judge Peck upon 13 socialists convicted of conspiracy to defeat the military draft.

British Plan Banks in Danzig. Berlin, Feb. 27.—British interests are planning to establish five large banks in Danzig and a steamer service between Danzig, Copenhagen and London, according to Polish advices to the Vorwarts.

Seize Sixty-One Stills in Week. Okmulgee, Okla., Feb. 26.—Sixty-one still outfits have been seized in this county in a week and eight alleged moonshiners arrested. A large quantity of corn whisky and 2,000 gallons of sour mash were confiscated.

Names Envoy to The Hague. Washington, Feb. 26.—The president sent to the senate the nomination of William S. Phillips of Massachusetts, to be minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Phillips is now assistant secretary of state.

Colby to Succeed Lansing. Selection of former Bull Moose is a surprise—Peace with Soviet Russia coming nearer—"Rum rebellion" in northern peninsula of Michigan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Organized labor lost its fight against the Cummins-Esch bill last week and the conference report on the measure, after being approved by the house, was adopted in the senate by a vote of 47 to 18. The debate was unexpectedly brief, the opposing senators confining their remarks to explanations of their vote. The result was made only the more certain by the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent passage of the bill. Senators of both parties expressed their resentment of the tactics employed, and Myers of Montana made an especially bitter attack on Gompers and his allies and on those who would cater to the labor vote.

The measure went at once to the president, and so did the arguments and appeals of the labor leaders. The latter urged the president to veto the bill, then prepared an elaborate brief presenting their side of the controversy. Their request for a veto was seconded by the Farmers' National council, though other farmers' organizations approved the legislation. The general belief was that Mr. Wilson would sign the bill after it had been passed on by Attorney General Palmer, to whom he submitted it. The heads of the railway brotherhoods and other labor leaders were calm in their discussions of the measure and expressed the belief that there would be no general strike of the rail workers, though they were confident of their power to call a walkout that would tie up the transportation systems of the entire country. What they seem to want most is the creation of a tribunal on which the workers and management shall be represented, independent of the wage adjustment machinery provided by the bill. They believe the men and their employers can come to agreements without the intervention of the public.

With the roads going back to the owners on March 1, the government's statistical experts spent the week in estimating the advances in freight rates and possibly passenger fares necessary to put the railroads on a sound footing. Opponents of the bill said the public, through increased rates, would be made to pay at least 5 1/2 per cent on the old watered stock, but the experts assert that the increased rates of property has squeezed out the water, and that, anyway, the rates will be based not on inflated book values but on real valuation.

The whole matter of railroad legislation, with government ownership in the background, will be injected into politics this year, according to the labor chiefs. Under the leadership of Gompers, they will endeavor to secure the election to congress of candidates of either party who will be favorable to labor and who will agree to pass amendments to the Cummins-Esch measure.

President Wilson sprung another of his surprises on the country Wednesday with the announcement that he had selected Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Mr. Lansing as secretary of state. The wise ones had predicted that the place would go to either Secretary Baker or Undersecretary State Polk. The friends of both those gentlemen were active, and when their efforts failed they were somewhat resentful. Mr. Colby's name was not submitted to the senate at all, and there was a good deal of talk of opposition in that body to his confirmation. Senator Calder of New York said he would fight against it.

168,025 Landed by Ships. New York, March 1.—Passenger steamships made 424 trips to the port of New York in 1916, and landed 168,025 passengers, according to a report by William C. Moore, landing agent for the immigration service.

Receiver for Packing Firm. Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Cavanaugh, president of the Des Moines National bank, was appointed receiver for the Associated Packing company of Des Moines, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Jail for 13 Socialists. Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Penitentiary and jail sentences ranging from three to fifteen months were imposed here by United States Judge Peck upon 13 socialists convicted of conspiracy to defeat the military draft.

British Plan Banks in Danzig. Berlin, Feb. 27.—British interests are planning to establish five large banks in Danzig and a steamer service between Danzig, Copenhagen and London, according to Polish advices to the Vorwarts.

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY

From \$143 to a Competence in Three Years.

F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became discouraged before he learned of the success of former neighbors of his who were doing well up in Canada. He sold his holdings for a song, and had a sale of what effects he had. When he straightened up with his storekeeper and paid a few debts he found that he had \$143 in cash, a good condition, a wife and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. These he put into a car with the effects of a couple of others, who like him were going to Canada. He went into the Grand Colony in Alberta in 1916, bought a piece of land and commenced operations. The money he placed in the bank, and started one of his boys out to earn enough money to supply the table. The older boy used his wages to break up the sod on the 160 acres. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which has since proved to be his own signature. He says: "I rented 70 acres and hired it put into wheat, thrashed 23 wagon loads for my share. We lived in the granary two years. The first of December, 1918, I laid the concrete foundation for a twenty-five hundred dollar home, which was completed the last of January. I have nine head of horses and mules, five head of cattle, fifteen pieces of machinery, seven outbuildings paid for and half interest in a thrashing machine. This is an old grandfather's story, as my son-in-law came with four children from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here, 'everybody works but father.'"

There are more stories of success in Western Canada. There's that of Allan Nicholson of Hazelbridge, Manitoba. In speaking of it he says: "I shall