

Mexican bank notes, state bills, 9@18c; pesos, 78c; Mexican gold, 58@59 1/2; nacionales, 174@184; bar silver, 11 & H. quotation, \$1.01 1/2; copper \$26; grains, lower; livestock, steady; stocks, irregular.

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Big Navy Program Wins Approval HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES THREE YEAR CONSTRUCTION BILL

Indorses Program With Number of Capital Ships Reduced From 16 To 10; Contemplates 10 Battleships, Costing \$21,000,000 or Less Each, and Same Number of Cruisers, Costing Up to \$4,000,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Unanimous approval of the administration's new three year naval program, with the number of capital ships reduced from 16 to 10 because of differences among experts over the value of battle cruisers, was voted today by the house naval committee.

In addition to the ten battleships, to cost not over \$21,000,000 each, the program, as administered by the committee, provides for ten smaller cruisers to cost up to \$4,000,000 each.

It was decided to leave in abeyance the proposal to construct ten smaller submarines which would reduce the total number of submarines to ten.

ALLIES AGREE UPON DETAILS FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Is To Promote Better Conditions of Labor, Health and Commerce; Gibraltar May Be Permanent Meeting Place; Permanent Secretary To Carry On Business of League; Methods of Settlement Are Outlined.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

PARIS, France, Jan. 31.—The conference that has thus far been held by the representatives of the five great powers has resulted in agreement on the essential fundamental principles which will serve as the basis for the league of nations.

First—The purpose of the league is to be affirmative in advancing the interests of civilization by combined efforts and in promoting better conditions as to labor, health, means of communication and commerce, and security in the case of emergency to prevent the interference by war with the interests of humanity.

Second—Periodical meetings of the league are to be held at which the permanent secretary or his representative will be present to examine proposals of all kinds affecting international intercourse.

Third—The place of meeting for the league will be one of the four places, Geneva, Gibraltair, Constantinople, or The Hague. The permanent secretary will be accessible to the American and African continents as well as the continents of Europe and Asia.

Fourth—The establishment of a permanent secretary, through which diplomatic business of the league will be conducted, is to be provided for, as through a big clearing house for complaints, protests and communications from one nation to the other.

Fifth—On the event of a dispute between two nations, each will have the right to choose any one of the methods of settlement, special commission of inquiry to be appointed by mutual consent, or to the Hague court, or special arbitration, any nation refusing to submit a dispute to these three channels will be deemed to have infringed the covenant of the league and will be subjected to the general compulsion of all the other members, each of whom will be permitted to decide upon the legislative how the degree of the league shall be supported, whether by economic or moral force.

Sixth—In the event of a disagreement to all these processes of settlement, hostilities are prohibited for at least three months, after which time the disputing nations are to be referred to the Hague court.

Seventh—If a conflict occurs, it will be the duty of the permanent secretary to call upon the disputing nations to submit to the league for settlement.

"Not In Your Day Will There Be Any Reduction Of Naval Power," Daniels Tell Annapolis Class

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 31.—In presenting commission today to the first class of reserve officers trained at the United States naval academy during the war, secretary Daniels predicted that "there would be no time of recession of interest in the navy."

"What is your day?" the naval secretary said to the young officers. "Will there be any reduction of naval power?"

"We shall not build against any nation," the secretary continued, "because we have faith that the league of nations will bring about such a friendship and understanding among all nations as will definitely cause a reduction in armament. We shall not

RUSS REJECT BID TO PARLEY; PRESIDENT DENOUNCES PLAN TO DIVIDE GERMAN COLONIES

PARIS, France, Jan. 31.—The peace conference so far has had two replies to its invitation to the various Russian governments for a conference at the Princes Islands. In one of these, the government of North Russia formally refuses to meet with the Bolsheviks. The Omsk government, under admiral Kolchak, while less categorical in its reply, expresses strong reserve.

Nothing official in connection with the invitation has been received from the Russian soviet government.

Crisis Over Colonies Passes. The crisis in the peace negotiations over the disposition to be made of Germany's colonies seems to have passed, momentarily at least. It is too early to say that president Wilson's view has prevailed in its entirety, but in American quarters there is confidence that a compromise plan, which has been accepted in principle, will be worked out with details, which will be acceptable to the American viewpoint.

When the supreme council of the conference meets today it will have before it the very plain statement made by president Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of his views that he had a stenographer enter the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers to report him at his side during the session.

Wilson Reaffirms Principles. What he said did not appear in the official communiqué, but it may be stated it was a very clear reaffirmation of the principles for which the president has been fighting.

In phases, stripped of diplomatic niceties, it is understood, the president said that he would not be a party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the powers, which now hold them.

The agreement reached by the allied council of ten on the colonial question, says a Russian agency statement today, provides for the division of the colonies among the victors, which are to be divided into three groups, the first to be given to the victors, the second to be given to the victors, and the third to be given to the victors.

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OPPOSE SCHEME TO ADMINISTER FORMER GERMAN TERRITORIES SAY PROPOSAL WOULD VIOLATE SELF DETERMINATION PRINCIPLE

Republicans Denounce Possibility of Sending American Troops To Africa or Asia; Lodge Says the Conference Should Make Peace and Send Yanks Home; Paris Reports No U. S. Troops Would Go To Turkey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Republicans of the senate today sharply attacked the plan for dealing with German colonies and occupied territories of Turkey in Asia, which, it was announced in Paris yesterday, had been proposed by president Wilson and accepted in principle by the supreme council.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, declared the report of the plan, which he said would commit the United States to cooperation on maintaining order in the occupied territories, was "absolutely unbelievable," and senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, asserted that the proposed obligations would involve "a stupendous and preposterous undertaking."

Senator Johnson, of California, denounced the method of making public the proceedings of the peace conference and declared he would never vote for a treaty that provided for the sending of American troops to Africa or Asia.

Senator Lodge asserted again that he did not know the facts on which it was based, and senator Borah replied that was the trouble with the entire question.

Paris, France, Jan. 31.—Whatever force may be sent to Turkey for maintaining order there will be no American troops, it was reported today. It is pointed out that the inclusion of American troops in the administration by the league of nations has never been a part of the plan.

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French Itch Newest Irritation To Arise At Peace Conference

PARIS, France, Jan. 31.—The newest irritation to arise at the peace conference, it is what the French call "leitch," and what is known elsewhere as "the French itch." It is annoying, but not a dangerous ailment, and it is something like "the seven years' itch," which is indulgent in almost every country under local management.

The itch is particularly in evidence in Paris nowadays, having been brought here by soldiers from the battle front.

If any of the American delegates to the peace conference have contracted it, diplomacy forbids the betrayal of the fact, but the parasite is rampant at the headquarters of the American mission.

When the supreme council of the conference meets today it will have before it the very plain statement made by president Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of his views that he had a stenographer enter the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers to report him at his side during the session.

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Alleged Crime Of Americans Exaggerated Investigation Shows Sensational Paris Charges Are Largely Unfounded.

PARIS, France, Jan. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—That Apaches of all nationalities, dressed in American uniforms, were mainly responsible for the acts of violence, which have caused broadcast publicity to be given to an alleged American crime wave in Paris was shown by an investigation conducted by the Associated Press.

It was further ascertained that assaults and holdups are infinitesimal in number, as compared with the published figures of the crime wave, exciting nearly exclusively in the vivid imagination of sensational local newspapers.

Murders Decried to 2. An opportunity was presented to verify at police headquarters figures respecting crimes of last December. Thirty four murders charged to Americans were accredited, and dwindled to two; 244 holdups and assaults were reduced by 89 percent.

There has been numerous little encounters, however, but they were mostly between Americans—old fashioned rough and tumble brawls such as arrests are rarely made for in American cities.

ASHURST PLAN INCREASES ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT. Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Anti-American feeling in Mexico, according to advices received by the state department, has been increased by agitation in the senate and southwestern states for acquisition by the United States of Lower California, an proposition in a resolution introduced by senator Ashurst, of Arizona.

Bitter criticism of the proposal is being made in the local newspapers, and by prominent Mexicans in northern Mexico, official advices say, and the critics attack alleged territorial designs of the United States with little or no mention of the fact that the plan contemplates a purchase with Mexico making the sale.

WILL NOT RETALIATE. Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The war trade board will not take retaliatory measures on account of import restrictions placed against the British government. This statement was authorized today by a member of the board.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 31.—Several persons were injured here today when the police charged a crowd of strikers with their batons. The mounted police were called out and a number of arrests were made.

With a view to stopping street car traffic, the strikers attacked cars this afternoon and 12 of them were thrown from the tracks and smashed in the city market.

Other cars were attacked in other parts of the city. At least one shop was looted.

Strike Movement Spreads. London, Eng., Jan. 31.—There was still no prospect today of betterment in the labor situation in the United Kingdom. If anything, the situation, both at Glasgow and Belfast, has become more serious, particularly in Belfast.

The strike movement is spreading to the large industrial establishments and there are undoubtedly signs of coming dislocation, which may entail the proclamation of martial law.

The situation was the subject for discussion at a special meeting of the cabinet yesterday. The board of trade also is active in an effort to bring about settlements, but up to this time without success.

Interference Dangerous. The view taken by the government is that any governmental interference now would be unwise and perhaps dangerous. The strike movement is local and against the administration, and it is believed that there is infinite variety in the various demands advanced in the different sections of the country.

It is further considered that the strikers are largely promoted by a few agitators with political motives. Hence, the government is determined to limit its action to the prevention of intimidation and the maintenance of order.

Thus far, the railways have not been affected. The board of trade has decided to call an eight hour day to the railway men from February 1, but here again there is dissatisfaction. Among the railway employees concerning the question of meal times being included in the eight hour period, which may lead to difficulties.

Telegrams from Belfast depict a situation there, which seems to be that which recently obtained in German cities.

(Continued on page 12, column 1.)

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Lindsley Announces Conditions For Conversion Of War Risk Policies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Conditions under which soldiers or sailors now holding government life insurance may convert these policies within five years into other forms, which can be carried with the government during their life time, were announced today by Col. Henry D. Lindsley, of the war risk insurance bureau. Rates will be made public soon and the new policies will not be available until then.

There will be six different kinds of insurances—ordinary life, 20 payment life, 30 payment life, 20 year endowment, 30 year endowment and endowment payable at the age of 62.

All policies will contain clauses providing that in case of permanent total disability of the insured man, the government will make monthly payments to him and premium payments will cease.

This amounts virtually to old age pensioning and disability insurance and insures that no man who has served in the army or navy need ever be destitute if he carries the government insurance.

Policy holders will participate in dividends, and earnings of over 20 percent from the insurance fund will go into dividends. Since the reserves are invested in government securities, it is certain that there will be large dividends to be returned periodically to policy holders.

Collections of premiums will be made through postmasters in each community.

Men to Present Holdings. Every man now in military or naval service holding government term life insurance can secure his own policy, but the amount will be limited to his present holdings. The government urges all men to continue to carry their present policies, but to convert these as soon as they are financially able within the next few years.

The war risk insurance bureau today reported that 4,193,900 policies already have been issued to soldiers and sailors for insurance, aggregating \$2,222,000,000, or an average of \$532, on each man.

Up to today, 24,363 awards had been made on deaths of insured soldiers and sailors for amounts aggregating \$29,729,990.

FORMER YUMA WOMAN IS SLAIN BY INSANE INDIAN. Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 31.—The mutilated body of a woman, identified as Mrs. Douglas, was found in a branch of the Colorado river canyon near St. Thomas, a few miles from here, and officers said Thursday they believed the man had been killed by an Indian, who is alleged also to have slain Mrs. Mand J. Douglas the night of January 21.

Posters with Indian trailers are searching for the slayer over extreme high country. Clark county has offered \$200 reward and \$200 has been added by residents of Yuma, Ariz., where Mrs. Douglas formerly lived.

The supposed Indian murderer is believed to be insane.

Hancock and Taylor left St. Thomas January 14 and were last seen two days later. They are said to have come from Utah.

Mrs. Douglas was shot in her home at a mine in Eldorado canyon near here.

REPORT THREE DEAD IN BLAST. Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Three persons were reported missing and 20 others had been removed to a hospital within a short time after explosions wrecked the plant of the Aniline Products corporation here today.

The victims were employed at the plant, which is owned by a corporation in New York city. Several chimneys in the Nyack high school were cut by glass from the windows.

There were two explosions, the first at 10:30 a. m. and the second at 11:30 a. m. The neighborhood was shaken and damaged.

Lad Lights Paper To Amuse Sister; House Burns, Baby Perishes. Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 31.—Lighting a twisted piece of paper for the amusement of his year old sister, the 2-year old son of a family here, was cut by glass from the windows.

There were two explosions, the first at 10:30 a. m. and the second at 11:30 a. m. The neighborhood was shaken and damaged.

Bolsheviks Are Massing Troops For New Action

Archangel, Russia, Jan. 31.—(Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviks are concentrating a considerable number of troops in the territory between the Volga and the lines of the Vega river, apparently with the object of either surrounding the allied column in this sector or, by cutting the railway, to isolate the column to the eastward on the Drvina.

An enemy force of approximately 1,000 men began an attack Wednesday morning on the British and Russian position near Tarskovo, attacking with such violence that the defense was obliged to evacuate the village of Alexiefskaya.

One of the allied airplanes flew over Shkunkur Wednesday. It reported that the town had been burned, as refugees had stated.

The village of Shkunkur, on the Vega, which was evacuated several days ago, has been occupied by the enemy.

On the Drvina, near Tulgna, the allied artillery dispersed enemy patrols. In the Onega sector, the allied troops raided the village of Perestimo, killing nine of the enemy and inflicting heavy loss on them.

Protest to Soviets. London, Eng., Jan. 31.—The Polish government has sent a strong protest to the Russian soviet government in consequence of the arrest of the Polish prisoners' relief committee in Russia. It was stated by the soviet government that these arrests were reprisals for the assassination of members of a Bolshevik Red Cross committee in Poland. The Polish government has repudiated responsibility for the assassinations, which were reported as an investigation committee.

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