

WORST DISORDER SINCE CIVIL WAR DAYS STIRS THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Race War Rages Without a Serious Check on the Part of the Police, and Troops May Have to Be Called to Washington to End the Disturbances.

NEGRÓ DESPERADOES SPREADING TERROR

They Shot from Street Cars and Scurrying Automobiles—Meanwhile the Attacks on White Women, the Cause of the Outbreak, Are Continuing.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Another night of race rioting found the national capital to-day counting the largest casualty list it has had since soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians began retreating on the negro plantation for the long list of daylight holdups and attacks on white women which has alarmed the city.

Four known dead, two mortally wounded, eight or more seriously hurt, an unknown number slightly wounded or injured in the fighting, and police stations and hospitals packed with others, are the results of the most disorderly times the national capital has experienced probably since the Civil war.

Although reinforced with provost guards of troops and squadrons of cavalry patrolling Pennsylvania avenue, the police apparently were unable to cope with the situation as they were when during the demonstration of March 3, 1903, when the crowd completely overran them and all but mobbed the suffragists parading on Pennsylvania avenue.

The score of casualties in last night's fighting was largely in favor of the negroes, who, when the extra strong cordons of police and troops quieted Pennsylvania avenue and the downtown section, transferred their activities to the lesser guarded districts.

From trolleys cars and swiftly moving automobiles negro desperadoes in parties singly and in pairs ranged revolver shots into groups of whites whenever they found them, and all night there was scattered firing from houses in which negroes, terror stricken, but not quelled, had barricaded themselves.

To-day the local authorities are conferring with war department officials on measures to stop the rioting. Suggestions are being made that troops be brought in to thoroughly guard the city, which the police maintain they are unable to do because of insufficient numbers.

Another Assault on White Woman. The first police report of the day told of another white woman assaulted and injured by a negro at Capitol Heights, a suburb to the northeast of the city. The negro, who had loitered about the woman's house all yesterday, was first scared away, and then hiding behind a hedge seized her as she had passed by late last night. The woman was practically disrobed in her struggles with her assailant, who escaped after she had scratched and bitten him badly.

This was the seventh attack on white women by negro men in and near the District of Columbia within two weeks. In a statement to-day, the board of commissioners, the governing authority of the District of Columbia, said that at no time last night was the situation beyond control of authorities and that with the aid of military and the co-operation of citizens, the police would remain in control.

WANT MARTIAL LAW. Some Members of Congress Ask Action on Washington Situation. Washington, D. C., July 22.—Congress was asked to take notice of the race riots and crime wave in the national capital to-day and President Wilson was asked to declare martial law and police the city with troops, in resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives by Representatives Clark, Democrat, Florida, and Vail, Republican, of Colorado, respectively.

Soon after noon the nearest official estimate of last night's rioting stood at five dead, ten expected to die, scores of lesser wounded or injured and the cases of 175 rioters docketed in the police courts.

NOT A LARGE STRIKE. Demonstrative Movement in Italy Cannot Be Called a Success. Rome, July 22 (Havas).—The proposed international demonstrative strike called for yesterday was not put into effect on any considerable scale in any of the large cities, according to reports received here.

Deputy Turati, intransigent socialist leader, addressing an audience last night, was reported to have agreed that the general strike movement had been completely checked and that there was no "true international."

Preliminary. "My dear," said bubbly, "we simply must decide on where we are going during your vacation. I wish you'd make up your mind to make up your mind." Boston Transcript.

NO POWER EXISTS TO CARRY OUT TREATY

In Reply to Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Pres. Wilson Asking for Appointment of American on the Reparations Committee.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—In response to President Wilson's request that it approve provisional appointment of an American representative on the reparations commission to be created under the peace treaty, the Senate foreign relations committee to-day adopted a declaration that until the treaty is ratified "no power exists to carry out its provisions."

The declaration in the form of a resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, was adopted without a record vote, though the committee previously had divided eight to seven in favor of substituting the Knox proposal for one which would have left open the question of the president's authority. In this vote Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, joined the Democrats in the negative.

A motion by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, to add later a declaration of the president's power to act was lost nine to six, Senator McCumber voting with the Republicans. Senator Knox's resolution follows:

"That it is the judgment of the committee that until the proposed treaty is ratified in accordance with its terms, no power exists to execute any of its provisions, either provisionally or otherwise."

Under the treaty the reparations commission would have wide powers in fixing the reparation to be demanded of Germany and the president had written the committee that he considered it important to American business interests that the United States be represented.

After it had adopted Senator Knox's resolution the committee resumed its preliminary reading of the treaty text. Debate on the treaty in the Senate was resumed with an address by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, who urged that the league of nations covenant be accepted without any such amendments or reservations as would "alter the splendid purposes of the covenant."

Senator McNary was followed by Senator Johnson, Democrat, North Dakota, who declared the United States, by refusing to join the league of nations, not only would endanger its own safety, but would break faith with its associates in the war.

"Our commerce extends to the limits of the entire globe," said Senator Johnson. "Have you ever considered the position of danger we would be in if the great commercial nations enter this league and we remain aloof? Why should we not be regarded with enmity and suspicion? Our great commercial interests, rich lands, favored geographical position, would soon place us in a perilous position of standing alone. The time might come when there would be a vast combination against us to refill their treasuries and discharge their debts."

Opponents of the league have made misrepresentations, Senator Johnson declared. His provisions, he said, are "reasonably clear and plain" and generally satisfactory, although, he added, "virtually everyone favors some changes."

FOR INTERPRETATIONS BUT NOT RESERVATIONS. Senator McNary of Oregon Urges Senate Not to Alter Splendid Purposes of the Covenant or Weaken It So Far as It Affects Our Duties.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Supporting the league of nations in a speech to-day, Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, urged it be accepted without such amendments or reservations as would "alter the splendid purposes of the covenant or weaken it so far as it affects our duties."

The Senate, said the speaker, could without harm adopt certain "reservations" in the form of interpretations, but should not endanger the covenant by making reservations that would vitally affect important features. Article 10, he said, must be unimpaired, because it was the "pillar section" of the league.

BRITISH FAVOR PEACE TREATY

House of Commons Passed Bill After Exciting Debate

London, July 22.—At what was virtually an all-night session, the House of Commons completed its consideration of both the German peace treaty and the Anglo-French convention.

The bill carrying approval of the German treaty was considered in committee of the whole, exciting lengthy debate, in which Premier Lloyd George took an active part. The bill was then placed before the House and passed its third reading, after a motion by John Devlin to reject it as a protest against the premier's attitude towards Ireland had been defeated by 163 to 4.

Then, at 3 a. m., the Anglo-French pact was taken up and the bill approving it was unanimously passed after a short but sharp debate, in which the argument that the treaty was not consistent with the spirit of the league of nations failed to find any substantial echo.

The German treaty passed through all its stages without amendment. In concluding his speech on the treaty, Premier Lloyd George, while making no claim of perfection for it, expressed confidence that any defects would be remedied by the league of nations. Despite its imperfections, the premier declared the treaty would stand as "a lighthouse in the deep and a warning to nations and rulers of nations against the peril which the German empire shattered itself against."

FRENCHMEN ALERT TO HEAR POLICY

Premier Clemenceau to Make Statement on Which a Vote of Confidence Will Be Asked—Amnesty Bill Is to Be Introduced.

Paris, July 22.—In readiness to hear the government's declaration of its policy, on which it has been announced a vote of confidence would be asked, the Chamber of Deputies met this morning, but as Premier Clemenceau was not ready to make his statement, the Chamber adjourned until afternoon.

There was much interest in the expected developments, to which great importance was attached as it was anticipated the motion for an interpellation on the government on its general policy might precipitate a debate, in which the agitation has been most marked on the question of the high cost of living, together with what the socialists claim has been slow progress in reconstruction and demobilization.

It was announced early in the afternoon that at the second session of the day the government would introduce an amnesty bill. Amnesty is another issue on which the government has been criticized.

WONT SIGN TERMS THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT

Dr. Karl Renner, Head of Austrian Peace Delegation, Declared After Receiving the Treaty as Prepared by the Allies.

Paris, July 22 (Havas).—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, declared he would "not sign engagements which he knew could not be executed," in commenting on the peace terms prior to his departure from St. Germain for Feldkirch, according to morning newspapers.

Dr. Renner, according to these reports, protested against "the unheard of hardness of the conditions made against Austria and Germany," and he added, "Let us try to submit to the entente, completely unadorned, our great distress and so obtain a peace with conditions that will be supportable for our country."

NORWICH, CONN., Trolley Trouble Sees No Change.

Norwich, Conn., July 22.—No change in the trolley strike was reported to-day. The board of mediation will not meet again until some proposition, if any, is put forward by one side or the other.

ENFORCEMENT BILL PASSED HOUSE TO-DAY

WILSON IMPROVED AND MEETS SENATORS

Change for Better Was So Marked That Rear Admiral Grayson Made No Objection to Resumption of Conferences.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—President Wilson was sufficiently recovered to-day from his indisposition to resume conferences with Republican senators at the White House without objection from Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician.

Admiral Grayson said the president was in no pain, but that he still was extremely weak. "The president is sitting up and now receiving callers," said Admiral Grayson, "and he probably will be up at least until lunch time. He was very anxious to get to work this morning at daybreak, and I thought it would do him no harm to see one or two people. It depends on how he feels in the middle of the day whether he goes back to bed again this afternoon."

The president went into conference at 10 o'clock with Senator Edge of New Jersey, and he hoped to fill other engagements which he was forced to defer yesterday because of an acute attack of intestinal trouble which developed on his return from a week-end trip down the Potomac.

CLOSED SHOP KEEPS STRIKE A-RUNNING

Both Sides Are Said to Be Firm in Their Stand for No Compromises in the Marine Strike at New York.

New York, July 22.—The closed shop demand of the striking seamen continues to be the stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the deadlock that has tied up coastwise trade for more than two weeks at this and other Atlantic ports.

No prospects of overtures from the steamship owners was possible, according to officers of the American Steamship association, who reiterated previous statements that questions of wages and hours of work could be adjusted, but that the owners would not agree to the closed shop principle.

The union committees in charge of the strike declared to-day that the men were prepared to remain out indefinitely. "If both sides firm in their stand of no compromise it appeared probable that the dispute might be referred to the department of labor's division on mediation and conciliation."

UNDERWOOD FACTORY CLOSED

Because of Strike of Part of the Working Force.

Hartford, Conn., July 22.—With between 800 and 900 of its 1,100 employees out on strike, the Underwood Typewriter company closed its factory at noon to-day until 7 a. m. on July 31. In a statement posted in the factory to-day by Works Manager Charles D. Rice, announcing the shutdown, it was stated that all hourly rated employees of the company who returned to work July 31 and continued their connection with the company would be given half pay for the shutdown period.

A factory official said the shutdown was undoubtedly due to embarrassment caused by the strike. Polishers, platers, adjusters, and assemblers are out, thus rendering difficult the turning out of finished machines. The men and women on strike demand increased wages and an eight-hour day. The working hours are now nine. In this connection, Mr. Rice announced the payment of two 10 per cent bonuses weekly as in the past, also an increase of 10 per cent in wages for those who go to work on July 31. It is stated specifically that there will be no change in working hours. The company's profit-sharing plan is to be continued.

Strike leaders at noon declined to make any statement concerning the changed situation, saying that the executive committee would meet at 4 o'clock to talk it over. One paragraph in Mr. Rice's statement, to the effect that on July 31 all employees who have left and desire to return to work must apply as individuals, is taken to indicate that the union will not be recognized.

PROBING STREET RAILROADS

Federal Commission Trying to Find Financial Condition.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—The New York street railway situation was the chief subject of inquiry to-day before the federal electric railway commission. John H. Hodges, receiver for the New York Railway company, discussing the situation in which that company finds itself, said it was not unlike that of many other companies throughout the country.

50 AMERICANS HAVE BEEN SLAIN

In Mexican Territory Without a Single Prosecution in Three Years

AMBASSOR FLETCHER TOLD HOUSE COMM.

But He Declares There Is No Special Anti-American Spirit There

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Henry F. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, told the House rules committee to-day that since his appointment three years ago about 50 Americans had been killed in Mexico without a single prosecution being made by the Mexican authorities.

Replying to questions by Chairman Campbell, Ambassador Fletcher said withdrawal of recognition of the Carranza government by the United States would only increase the turmoil in the southern republic. He added he did not know of any revolutionary leader capable of establishing a permanent government.

Ambassador Fletcher said he had not noticed any special anti-American feeling in Mexico and explained that the presence of more American citizens than other foreigners probably accounted for the greater number of outrages affecting Americans.

The ambassador was summoned before the committee in connection with a resolution proposing appointment of a joint congressional committee to investigate relations between this country and Mexico.

Mr. Fletcher repeatedly declined to express opinions upon conditions in the southern republic, insisting he furnish only facts. "Do you regard the situation in Mexico as improved in the last three years?" asked Chairman Campbell.

"Yes." "In what respect?" "Columbus has not been raided," the ambassador answered.

When Chairman Campbell called attention to the recent murder of an American citizen and the maltreatment of his wife in Mexico, the ambassador said this did not involve relations between the United States and Mexico.

Pressed further as to improvement in conditions the ambassador said agencies which the United States was better able to transact business with Mexico had been established during the past three years.

"Are the murders of American citizens as numerous as they were?" asked Chairman Campbell. The ambassador replied that he would refer the committee to the list of Americans who had been killed.

"Many of these outrages," Mr. Fletcher said, "were committed by bandits." Representations, he said, had been made to the Carranza government which in turn communicated with local authorities who failed to take action.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO ENLARGE COMMITTEE

Legislative Steering Committee Will Be Increased by Either Two or Four Members, It Is Expected.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Republican House leaders, after informal conferences, have decided to call a party caucus probably Friday to pass on the enlargement of the legislative steering committee by either two or four members. Four names will be presented to be voted on—Representatives Anderson, Minnesota; Nolan, California; Stemp, Virginia, and Reavis, Nebraska.

FORD'S MEMORY NOT AT ALL SURE

He Does Not Remember Whether or Not He Made Statements Concerning the Conduct of War and American Part in It.

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 22.—Examination of Henry Ford by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson for the Chicago Daily Tribune, defendant in Mr. Ford's \$1,000,000 libel suit, was concluded to-day and interrogation passed into the friendly hands of Alfred Lucking, Mr. Ford's personal attorney.

"You were opposed to the manufacture of war munitions prior to 1917," reminded Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, when Henry Ford began his seventh day on the witness stand to-day.

"Yes, sir," responded the manufacturer, who is suing the Chicago Daily Tribune for \$1,000,000 on a charge of libel. "Prior to that there was much agitation as to furnishing food and munitions to the entente allies and floating loans, wasn't there?"

"I believe so." "You opposed the loans, and the missions which came over to arrange them?" "I said they ought to be carried out of the country."

"You were also opposed to making trouble over the submarine outrages?" "I don't recall them."

"Did you say that the excitement over sinking of the Lusitania was political bunk?" "I don't think so."

"Didn't you say in the presence of friends that the Americans had no business to be on the ship?" "I don't think so."

FAMED "DOUGHNUT GIRL" A SOLDIER'S BRIDE

Miss Gladys E. McIntyre and Russell A. Harmon of Floyd, Va., Married as Result of Wartime Romance.

New York, July 22.—Miss Gladys E. McIntyre, who with her sister, Irene, gained fame making doughnuts for doughboys at Salvation Army huts in France, was married last night to Russell A. Harmon of Floyd, Va., formerly a lieutenant in Company C, 104th regiment, 26th New England National Guard division, it was announced to-day. The wedding was the culmination of a romance begun in the Toul sector of France, where Mr. Harmon's regiment was stationed and where the McIntyre sisters began their Salvation Army work.

Mr. Harmon's father is a colonel in the Salvation Army.

GETCHELL—CROTEAU.

Barre Girl the Bride of Montpelier Man To-day.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the St. Monica's residence this morning at 9 o'clock when Father Riley, acting pastor, married Eleanor Croteau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Croteau of Maple avenue, and Fred J. Getchell of Berlin street, Montpelier. The bride wore champagne colored crepe de chine and her bridesmaid, Miss Leona Morrison of this city, wore white voile. The groom was attended by Paul Cook of this city.

The bride is well known in Barre, having worked for several years in the ten-cent store. The groom returned about the first of May from France, where he was a corporal in the infantry and has since been employed as a teamster in Montpelier. After a trip of several days to Lake Sunapee and other New Hampshire resorts, the couple will return to 29 Berlin street, Montpelier, where they will reside.

GEN. DICKMAN RETURNS.

HEAT CLAIMS WOMAN VICTIM

Mrs. Jane Trail Dropped Dead While Berryng Yesterday Afternoon

BODY WAS FOUND NEAR RAILROAD

She Had Not Been in Good Health, Having Had Heart Trouble

The heat wave had its first victim in Barre yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Jane Trail, wife of James Trail, succumbed while gathering raspberries beside the Williamstown branch line of the Central Vermont railroad. The woman was alone and her body was found by a little girl who was walking along the track. The police were notified, as well as the state's attorney, after which District Health Officer C. H. Burr of Montpelier came to Barre and gave permission for the removal of the woman's body.

The place where Mrs. Trail died was about quarter of a mile from her home on Windsor terrace, and members of the family residing in the same house said that she left home at about 12:30 in the afternoon. When she did not return after a time they supposed that Mrs. Trail had gone to the home of a neighbor for a visit. It was shortly after 2 o'clock that the body was discovered near some berry bushes along the railroad track, and it is supposed that death must have ensued only a short time before that. The heat was intense at that time of the day and was accentuated by the lack of breeze, while the spot where Mrs. Trail had chosen to go berrying was exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Mrs. Trail's health had not been good for some time, as she had complained at times of heart weakness, and the opinion of the physicians was that death was caused by heart failure superinduced by the heat. It was not customary of late for her to go far from her home because of this weakness of her heart. During the forenoon she visited at the home of Mrs. Jessie MacDonald, who is a near neighbor. She took much pleasure in the society of her friends because she was living alone, having reserved a part of her house and renting the other part to the Booth family.

Mrs. Trail was a native of Scotland and was 59 years of age. She came to Barre 33 years ago and had been a much respected resident of this city since that time. She was twice married, her first husband being William Leslie of Barre, who died many years ago. Her second husband, James Trail, died some years ago, as follows: Mrs. Peter Emaline of Zanesville, O., Mrs. John Wildgoose of Barre, Mrs. G. C. Hodgdon of Zanesville, O., Mrs. Samuel Currier of San Francisco, Alexander Trail of Jackson, Mich., and Mrs. G. L. Lobdell of White River Junction.

Mrs. Trail was a charter member of the Ladies of Clan Gordon of this city and was the first vice-sister of the local lodge.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Good Shepherd Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIGHTS TO KEEP DOG.

Rutland Man Charged With Harboring Unlicensed Canine.

Rutland, July 22.—The climax in the long fight of the police officials of Rutland to deprive Charles Turner of his collie dog Bruce came yesterday when Mr. Turner was arraigned in city court on a charge of harboring an unlicensed dog. The whole afternoon was occupied with the taking of testimony, and it is probable that the case will not go to the jury before this afternoon.

The 12 jurors hearing the case are drawn from several towns in the county. City Clerk H. B. Whiting testified that Mr. Turner came to his office to license the animal, but that a license was refused, as the board of aldermen had ruled that the animal should not be licensed. Mr. Turner left \$2, the price of the license, with the city clerk, although he did not get a license.

Other witnesses told of having seen the dog chase teams, and Chief of Police B. S. Hyland, a former lieutenant-colonel in the army, stated that on June 20 he went to the Turner home to get the dog, which was on the porch at the time, but that while he was talking with Mr. Turner the animal disappeared and had not been seen since.

Mr. Turner testified that the dog is 10 years old and is harmless. City Judge George M. Goddard had considerable difficulty in preventing the respondent from making a plea on the witness stand for the life of the animal, who has been his constant companion for many years. Mr. Turner stated that when he was refused a license in Rutland he licensed Bruce in Clarendon, which adjoins Rutland on the south. Mr. Turner was the last witness yesterday.

Mr. Turner, who is an old man, lives alone with a housekeeper and his dog. He is never seen on the streets or about the house without the dog at his heels. The citizens of Rutland have become disgusted with the attitude of the city officials, claiming that there are many dogs in the city which are much more of a public nuisance than Bruce and which have not been molested by the city. They further claim that the fact that Mr. Turner is a native of Germany, although he has lived in America since a young man, has something to do with what they term his persecution.

LANSING WILL ARRIVE TO-NIGHT. Will Resume His Duties at Washington To-morrow.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Secretary Lansing, in a radio dispatch to-day to the state department, said he would arrive in New York to-night from France and reach Washington to-morrow to resume his duties as secretary of state.

Mrs. A. Scampini and son returned last night from an extended visit in Massachusetts.