

FAVOR MODIFICATION OF DEMAND ON HUN

ALLIES MAY ABANDON IDEA OF FORCING HOLLAND TO SURRENDER KAISER.

New Note Being Prepared by Lloyd George Will Appeal to Sense of Fair Play of Government to Surrender Arch-Criminal.

London.—It is generally believed here that the allies have abandoned the idea of forcing Holland, by economic pressure or blockade, to surrender the former emperor for trial by the allies. It also seems that England will consent to a modification of the list of those who were to be surrendered by the German government for trial for alleged crimes committed during the war.

Premier Millerand declared in the chamber of deputies on Saturday that the allies would not evacuate the left bank of the Rhine until Germany had fulfilled all the terms of the Versailles treaty.

A new note is being drafted by Premier Lloyd George for presentation to Holland. It is understood that this will simply appeal to the sense of fair play of the Dutch government to surrender the person of the arch-criminal.

Astonishment has been caused in French circles by a change of attitude on the part of the British government regarding the extradition of Germans accused of violation of the laws of war.

While it was understood that Great Britain was the most insistent of all powers represented at the peace conference in demanding the trial of former Emperor William and other prominent Germans, information has been received that the British are now showing a tendency to leave the initiative in the process of extradition to others.

WAR CRIMINALS' AGREEMENT.

Decide to Stand Together and Fight Extradition for Crimes.

Berlin.—A secret meeting of army and navy leaders a month ago, in anticipation of the allies' demand for extraditions of those guilty of war crimes, compiled a set of regulations for common action. These instructions, which are signed by Generals von Heeringen, Von Kluck and Falkenhayn, as well as others, declare that it is a violation of honor for one to place himself outside the pale of seizure by his own government or the entente. Therefore, they must refuse to surrender, refuse to recognize the legality of a foreign court and do nothing in the shape of personal defense, or otherwise acknowledge such court, but make the following common declaration, in the German language:

"I have merely done my duty as a German soldier. As such I refuse to recognize a foreign court, and also decline to make any further statement."

HUGE FUND FOR IRRIGATION

Secretary Lane Would Increase Appropriation to \$12,873,000.

Washington.—Secretary Lane on February 7 asked congress to increase appropriations for work on irrigation projects next year from \$1,873,000 to \$12,873,000. The secretary said President Wilson had approved the estimated expenditures.

Nineteen irrigation projects in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, California and Washington would receive increased funds, permitting greater development work.

LANE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Secretary of Interior Will Quit on March 1.

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted, effective March 1, the resignation of Franklin K. Lane, for nearly seven years secretary of the interior. The necessity that, after twenty-one years of public life, he must "think of other duties," was the reason assigned by Mr. Lane for his withdrawal, and, in reply, Mr. Wilson wrote his hope "that your future career will be as full of honorable success as your past."

Fear Revolution in Greece.

Vienna.—Revolution in Greece is forecast by Ello Pannas, former Greek minister of foreign affairs, in an interview published in the Giornale d'Italia. The only alternative is the resignation of Premier Venizelos and the return of Former King Constantine, he says.

Death Rate Highest in 1918.

Washington.—The highest death rate on record in the United States census bureau, 18 per 1000 population, was recorded in 1918, according to a bulletin issued Saturday. The total was 1,471,367 deaths.

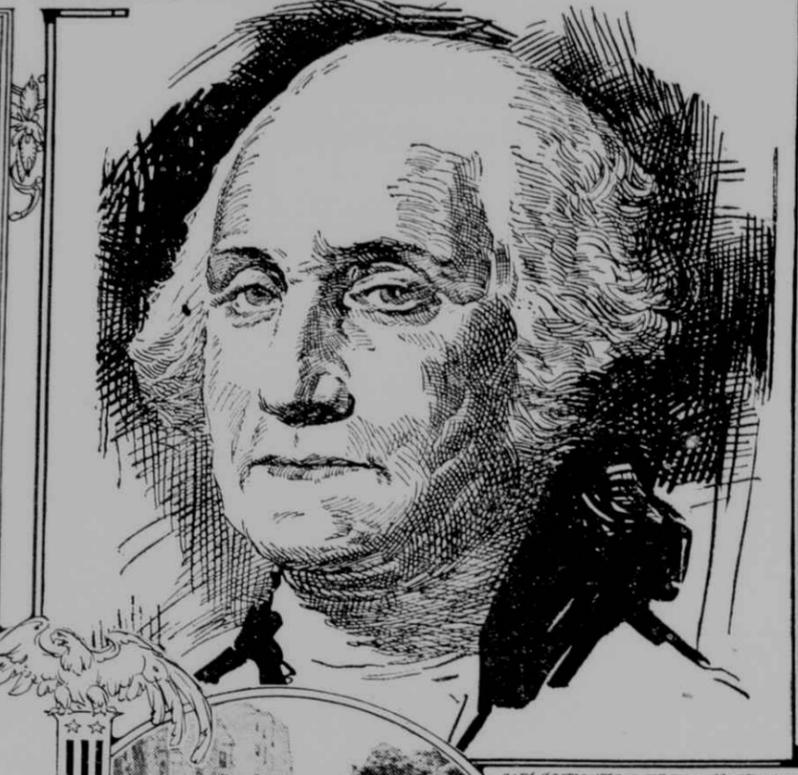
Senator Johnson Flu Victim.

Washington.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California is ill at his home here from influenza. It has been learned. The senator has been confined to his bed, but it is not believed his condition is serious.

George Washington's Farewell Address



HOLIDAY STATUE AT RICHMOND, VA.



WASHINGTON IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address bulked large in the nation-wide discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations. Four American state documents figured with increasing regularity in the debate in the senate and in the thousand and one public speeches and published articles: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Farewell Address was used at a test everywhere by everybody. Both sides used it. Those who opposed the treaty made use of it as a solemn warning against "entangling foreign alliances"—the present-day equivalent of Washington's phrase, "permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." Those favoring the treaty argued that Washington's political wisdom was of his day only, and that his teachings are out of date; that while Washington was good and noble he was unlearned in the science of government and untrained in the arts of statecraft.

Those who adhered to the policy of the Farewell Address also upheld the Monroe Doctrine, holding the latter to be the development and outgrowth of the former.

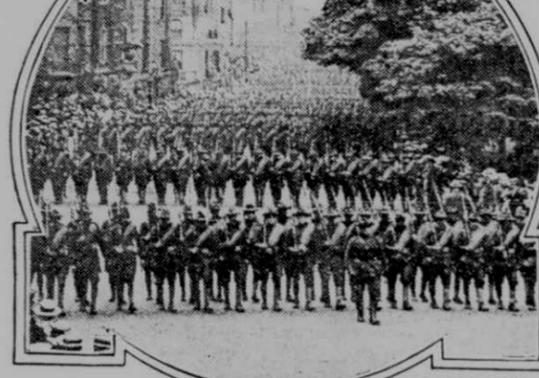
The events leading up to the Farewell Address are briefly as follows: The constitutional convention met in May in Philadelphia. After four months of secret deliberations the Constitution was completed and offered to the individual states for adoption. Nine states were necessary; New Hampshire made the ninth. The Constitution went into effect June 21, 1788. George Washington was elected the first president of the United States and served two terms, 1789-1796. He declared a third term and established the precedent for but one re-election.

If Washington accepted the presidency with reluctance it was with pronounced distaste that he yielded to what he thought was his duty and took the office for a second term. And it proved to be a stormy term. In 1793 France declared war on England and Louis XVI was beheaded in France by the revolutionists. "Citizen" Genet, representing the French revolutionists, arrived here and stirred the American people to a frenzy of sympathy with France. Washington issued a neutrality proclamation which aroused a storm of popular protest. Genet's activities resulted in his recall. In the meantime Great Britain was postponing the surrender of British posts in the Northwest, taking American sailors from American ships under the pretext that they were Britons and so acting generally that a large part of the American people clamored for war against the British. Washington finally succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain, which in part corrected these evils. Thus he succeeded both in maintaining neutrality and averting war, in spite of discord in his cabinet and division of sentiment in the nation. And it was with a full heart that he wrote that part of his Farewell Address to the American people, September 17, 1796, as his retirement from the presidency approached. That his heart was full is shown by these words from the address:

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression that I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."

The part of the Farewell Address most used, of course, was those paragraphs toward its close, which bear on foreign relations of the United States. These paragraphs were read into the Congressional Record as follows on several occasions:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."



"PERMANENT ALLIANCES"

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; nor constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept on that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

The Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration December 2, 1823, by President James Monroe in his seventh annual message to congress. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening to help Spain recover control of South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over the Pacific coast boundaries. The nub of the Monroe Doctrine is in these two paragraphs:

"In the discussions to which this interest (the Russian controversy) has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the

SCORE PERISH IN HOSTELRY BLAZE

SAN FRANCISCO APARTMENT HOTEL THE SCENE OF EARLY MORNING TRAGEDY.

At Least Score Meet Death When Trapped by Flames, While Many Are Taken to Hospitals Suffering From Injuries.

San Francisco.—An unknown number of persons—estimated variously from twenty to double that number—perished in a fire which early Monday morning swept the Berkshire apartment hotel. The number may never be known. The flames are believed to have originated on the third floor of the hotel, a five-story structure. All the downtown fire-fighting apparatus was called to the spot.

The flames ate their way with great rapidity and the runs were so hot that the work of searching for victims was necessarily slow. Firemen coming down from searching the third floor said there were at least twenty-five bodies on that floor.

About twenty-five persons, many women, were rescued at various stages of the fire and sent to hospitals suffering from burns of more or less severity. The hotel was said to have had about 100 occupants.

Two persons were brought out of the building alive, after being trapped in it two hours, during which time the fire had reached its height. They were hurried to a hospital.

FARMER FINDS BURIED SILVER.

Idahoan Makes Accidental Discovery of Robber's Buried Loot.

Twin Falls, Idaho.—Eight small bars of silver bullion, representing an accidental discovery of what is presumed to be robbers' buried loot and missing of old stagecoach driver in Idaho, have been deposited in a bank to the credit of W. A. Simons, a farmer of Rogerson.

The discovery was made by Simons while excavating on his farm for a basement. It was uncovered about four feet below the surface of the ground. The value of the bars has not been determined.

Fatal Auto Accident.

Salt Lake City.—Mrs. Mervin Clark is dead. Mrs. Louise B. Lusk, Mrs. Stella Clark are in a dying condition, and Miss Sabina Clark suffered injuries which may permanently cripple her, as a result of the crash which came when the car in which the Clarks were riding was hit by an automobile driven by Lieut. William J. Walker, until recently attached to the local naval recruiting station.

Daniels Concludes Testimony.

Washington.—Concluding his testimony before the senate subcommittee investigating naval decorations awards, Secretary Daniels disclosed that a wide difference of opinion existed between himself and Rear Admiral Sims during the war on the acceptance of foreign honors and decorations by American naval officers.

Passengers Have Close Call.

New York.—Thirty-two passengers and twenty-eight members of the crew of the steamship Princess Anne, which stranded on a sandbar at Rockaway point Thursday night while bound from Norfolk, Va., to this city, landed here Saturday.

Wage Negotiations Dragging.

Washington.—Wage increase negotiations between Director General Hines and representatives of the two million union railroad employees promise to extend for some time. It is understood several "important differences" remain to be considered.

Rail Guarantee Per Cent Fixed.

Washington.—A return of 3 1/2 per cent on the aggregate value of the railroads would be guaranteed by the government for a period of two years, under an agreement reached by the senate and house conference on the railroad bill.

Militia to Guard Murderer.

Lexington, Ky.—These hundred armed militiamen with machine guns and automatic rifles will guard the Fayette county courthouse when William Lockett, negro, goes on trial for the murder of 10-year-old Geneva Haidman.

Hoover Not a Candidate.

New York.—Herbert Hoover has issued a statement defining his attitude toward the presidency. He announced that he is not a candidate for the nomination and that no one is authorized to speak for him politically.

I. W. W. Murder Trials Started.

Montesano, Wash.—Taking of testimony in the trial of eleven alleged Industrial Workers of the World, charged with Warren O. Grimm's murder in the Centralia Armistice day shooting, began here Monday.

Flame Throwers to Clean Streets.

New York.—Army flame throwers, who have had a brief but picturesque career in routing Germans from their dugouts and trenches on the western front, will be used to clean the streets of New York, snowbound for days.