

NEWBERRY-FORD CASE FOUGHT WITH GREAT HEAT IN SENATE

Roots of Contest Run Back Into Early Summer of 1918

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Michigan senatorial election contest between Henry Ford and Truman H. Newberry was one of the most notable and fought with as great heat as any engaging either branch of Congress in recent years.

The roots of the contest run back into the early summer of 1918 when President Wilson personally requested Mr. Ford to enter the race for the Michigan Senatorship. The Detroit manufacturer's entrance into politics precipitated a situation without parallel in the state for he declined to state whether he would seek nomination and election as an acceptable candidate, entering the race subsequently as a candidate for nomination on both tickets.

On the Republican ballot in the primary which was held August 27, 1918, Mr. Ford was opposed by Mr. Newberry, former Governor Chase S. Osborne, and William Gerald Simpson of Detroit. As a Democrat, he was opposed by James W. Helms of Adrian. Mr. Ford won the Democratic nomination handsily and Mr. Newberry was victor on the Republican ticket. Neither had made personal efforts in the primary campaign and neither participated personally in the fight prior to the general election. Mr. Ford attended to his manufacturing business and Mr. Newberry remained in New York City where he was stationed as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during the war.

It was, however, the primary campaign about which events were to center and around which the succeeding storm was to rage. Chronological developments followed in this order:

Charges were spread broadcast by Ford supporters accusing the Newberry committee with having spent more than \$250,000 in the primary campaign and the further accusation was made that illegal influences had been brought to bear and intimidation of voters resorted to by the Newberry committee in obtaining the nomination for their candidate.

Mr. Ford filed charges and a contest of Mr. Newberry's election with the Senate January 4, 1919, and a recount of the election ballots was

WOULD GIVE MUCH POWER TO HARDING

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Broad power asked by President Harding in administering the proposed new tariff law to meet changing world conditions which congress could not anticipate would be granted under amendments to the Fordney bill proposed today by Senator Smoot of Utah, ranking Republican on the senate finance committee.

The president would be authorized to increase or decrease tariff rates by not exceeding 50 per cent of the rates fixed in the bill; to proclaim American valuation as the basis for assessing duties on any given list of imports; to change rates within the limit of 50 per cent to meet situations arising in American markets from depreciated foreign exchanges; to prevent dumping in American markets and discrimination against American and foreign commerce by foreign countries.

Adjustment of rates to equalize differences in trade of specified articles in the United States and competing foreign countries could be made only after investigations and hearings would not be effective until within thirty days of their proclamation.

Thirty days also would have to elapse before adjusted rates because of depreciated currency would come in effect and before proclaimed American valuation could be put into force.

Senator Smoot also offered an amendment to the American valuation section of the Fordney bill, proposing that where the duty is based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of the imported merchandise, the duty would be assessed on actual market value of the wholesale price thereof at the time of the exportation in the principal market or markets of the United States.

SINN FEIN BOARD

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Mr. De Valera frankly faced the situation recognizing at the outset that within the organization there were two opposing forces for and against the treaty. His idea was to secure a sort of temporary working arrangement as a basis for supporting the Dail cabinet while that body was acting in its capacity as authorized by the Republican government. He left the matter to the executive to debate.

The executive, thru the numerous delegates, declared that the final decision regarding the future of the organization must rest with the voice of the people and it was proposed and carried that the whole case would be discussed by a general convention composed of 2,000 delegates to be held in the Mansion house February 7. Mr. De Valera was pressed to admit that when the convention decided the minority would be bound by the majority. If the organization favored the election of representatives to a free state he would not continue to be president. He indicated that his electoral activities would begin immediately. In the next fortnight in every part of Ireland Sinn Fein clubs will debate on the treaty.

The amnesty proclamation has been the cause of great satisfaction. Only one difficulty remains. At one stage there were incendiary fires and disturbances in England for which alleged Sinn Feiners were convicted. Amnesty does not include them. It is understood that their case will remain over for discussion between the British government and the government of the new Free State.

With reference to offense committed since the truce the Free State government will have full power to deal with all such cases in due course.

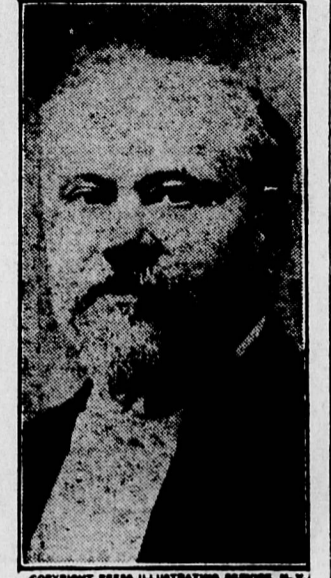
BRIAND AND CABINET QUIT

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and promised to give a final answer tomorrow.

Rene Viviani former premier who was one of the French delegation at the Washington conference, said: "Under present circumstances, the life of a statesman in France is impossible. I fully approve M. Briand's attitude, but we shall do our best to help his successor in the work of restoring France."

As is the custom, M. Millerand has



M. POINCARÉ Has been asked by French President to form new cabinet.

asked the members of the cabinet to continue to conduct the business of their departments until the new ministry is formed.

When the Associated Press correspondent called at M. Briand's apartment at 6 o'clock this evening he was told by the maid: "The premier sleeps; he is very tired."

Later in the evening, after resting M. Briand told newspapermen that he was definitely out of power.

"It would be indecent," he added "to remain longer than a year in power. It is just a year since Lévyguez' cabinet fell. One can govern only with a solid majority; it is not enough to have one's speeches applauded."

M. Briand expressed regret that the parliament and the country had not appreciated the value of the achievements at Cannes.

London, England, Jan. 12.—(By The Associated Press)—Premier Briand's

unexpected resignation, without waiting for a vote in the chamber of deputies has occasioned great surprise in London and the indefinite adjournment of the supreme council it is feared means the break up of the Cannes meeting and throws the whole reparations question into extreme confusion.

"There is a noteworthy parallel in the fact that both Lloyd-George and Briand went to Cannes each with his hand on the pulse of the political situation at home. British and French politics completely dominated the Cannes meeting. M. Briand had fear of the Nationalist opposition led by Clemenceau who has just started a new paper and by M. Poincaré and Prof. Paul Painlevé former premier and minister of war against his yielding to what they considered the "Lloyd-Georgian policy" in the supreme council. This opposition was clearly antagonistic to any derogation of the terms of Versailles treaty and even against any Anglo-French alliance which would compel France to recognize the soviet government and the independence of the French with regard to submarines and any assistance to Poland.

Mr. Lloyd-George on the other hand is credited with going to Cannes with the intention of availing himself of the expected decision for an European economic conference which would hold the expectation of the rehabilitation of Central Europe and the success of a solution of the difficult unemployment problem and trade depression. It was contended that these would provide useful planks, combined with the Irish settlement and the success of the Washington conference for another appeal to the country which it is understood was further credited with intending to form a "new national party" with Liberal rather than conservative leaning.

The French crisis as viewed here unless solved by the recall of Briand to power would seem to threaten the disarray of all these plans.

MORE TROUBLES ARE IRONED OUT

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types of craft and have urged that the provision would represent a large financial saving because of the necessity of constructing new vessels of various classes in the near future.

Opposed to this view is that to convert discarded battleships into another type of war vessel would not be in accord with the animating purpose of the Washington conference. This position is understood to have been undertaken in the "big five" meetings by Secretary Hughes. To support the argument was made that the conference should demonstrate its desire to reduce armament by specifying that the surplus ships must be put out of business altogether.

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fields of Colorado from El Paso. The employment agent of a sugar company is said to have told them they could have free transportation to Crowley if they could come. They came. They worked in the beet fields all summer and when they tried to draw their pay they were told that they had nothing coming to them since the company had to pay for the transportation of themselves and their families to Colorado. They had no money to hire an attorney and finally had to give up the attempt to collect their wages.

One of the Mexicans says that because of this, he lost two children, one an unborn babe. He said he asked for two dollars to obtain medicine for his 8 months old child and it was refused him. Because of his persistence in demanding a small amount to buy the medicine he was ordered out of the company house, and the baby soon died. The mother took sick and the other child was lost.

The case has been referred to the Red Cross and it is understood that the local chapter sent food and fuel some time ago to the families yet it is said by the undertaker that additional charity is needed in this case.

LACK OF FOOD CAUSES DEATH OF SMALL BABE

(Continued from Page One.)

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RANCH HAND TAKES OWN LIFE BY TAKING DOSE OF POISON

(Continued from Page One.)

O. L. Burchett, age 21, was found dead in his room at the Diamond Rooms, Third street and Santa Fe Avenue at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had committed suicide by taking strychnine, it was stated by Coroner E. B. Dibble and Deputy Coroner J. R. Davis who investigated the case. He probably had been dead 10 or 12 hours.

A note was left by the dead man and addressed to his brother was found by the police, who were notified shortly after the chambermaid made the second call at his room and had found that he was dead. On the first occasion the maid believed that he was asleep and did not disturb him but on the second visit she noticed he had not moved and upon investigation she found him dead.

The note to his brother read as follows:

R. R. No. 2, Box 117 Nyberg, Colo. Dear Brother: As I am aying I will say goodbye. It is no use for me to live this kind of a life.

O. L. BURCHETT

Deputy Coroner A. R. Davis notified Willie Burchett at Nyberg and located the dead man's parents residing 39 miles east of Las Animas.

Burchett had papers showing he enlisted in the navy at Denver on July 23, 1919 and when getting his discharge papers at San Diego on June 30, 1921 was rated as a first class fire-

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IMMORALITY TALES
(Continued from Page One.)

pled as a result of the investigation of a party given December 19, 1921, in the resort cabin. The probe of this party brought to light the fact that several students had become intoxicated and had engaged in conduct not countenanced by the school authorities.

Miss Florence King, of Chicago, is the only certified woman member of the American Association of Engineers.

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Shaker-Knit Sweaters, in Coat and Pull-Over styles, with shawl collars. And the smaller-stitch Cardigan-Knit Sweaters, with or without shawl collars. Fine all-wool, \$8.50 sweaters, at **\$6.35**.

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