

Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

PRESIDENT NAMES CHARLES R. CRANE CHINESE MINISTER

Was Appointed To Same Post By Taft And Then Recalled

OPENS NEW CHAPTER IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Inside Story Of Previous Incident Was Withheld From Public

Washington, Feb. 24.—Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, business man, millionaire and world traveler, who was appointed minister to China by President Taft in 1909 and recalled while on the way to Peking for "talking too much," has been selected by President Wilson for the same post, to succeed Dr. Paul Reinsch.

Mr. Crane's selection by the President opens a new chapter of diplomatic history which, although forgotten by many, was one of the most lively incidents in American foreign relations.

Regarded as Offensive. It was quite generally stated and believed by many in touch with foreign affairs that Mr. Crane's recall in 1909 was at the instance of the Japanese government, which was reported not only to have regarded his appointment as offensive, but objected also to the man who Mr. Crane was taking as private secretary and adviser, and who was quite well known for writings construed as anti-Japanese.

None of the real inside story of Mr. Crane's recall appears on such diplomatic documents as were permitted to become public, and, as the records stand, President Taft changed his mind about Mr. Crane's fitness for the post in the Far East after agreeing with Secretary Knox that Mr. Crane had "talked too much" and been "indiscreet" in some of the speeches he made while on the way to San Francisco to take an army transport to China.

Mr. Crane came again into public notice during President Wilson's administration when he was appointed to him the post of ambassador to Russia, which he declined. Later Mr. Crane was a member of the commission headed by former Secretary Root, which went to Russia, and he has generally been regarded in government circles as one of the few men who were "close to the President."

Acceptable to Japanese. Of course, the Chinese government has accepted Mr. Crane as being personally acceptable, and, according to diplomatic procedure, he would not have been selected again. Whether the Japanese government knew of President Wilson's intention to send Mr. Crane to China can only be a conjecture, but it is not customary for our government to consult a third government on its selection of diplomats to be accredited to another power, some official folk in Washington feel that in view of the President's selection of Mr. Crane, the figures and the general situation in the Far East, President Wilson probably would not have selected him without feeling that his appointment would cause no disagreement between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Crane was appointed minister to China by President Taft in September, 1909, and in Chicago, while on his way to San Francisco, at a complimentary luncheon, quoted Mr. Taft as having told him of the government's interest in China's welfare, and having added that whenever Mr. Crane made a speech he ought to "speak it out red-hot." That utterance seemed to attract no particular attention, and later Mr. Crane attended another luncheon at which W. T. Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, emphasized the friendly interest the United States had in China.

Crane in San Francisco. The form did not break, however, until a month later, when in San Francisco, Mr. Crane got a brief telegram from Secretary Knox, on the eve of his departure, ordering him back to Washington. The reason for the sudden change was not made public at the time, Mr. Crane was reported to have said, but diplomats in Washington began talking about his speeches, and he began to leak out that some one was "speaking it out red-hot."

It finally developed that a story appearing in a Western newspaper, accredited to Mr. Crane, and representing him as attacking the Manchurian agreements between China and Japan, were the real cause of his recall. The story also appeared in the Japanese press and caused the considerable reaction in Japan over the supposed view of the new minister from the United States to China.

Secretary Knox issued a statement stating that, while in the department preparatory to his post, Mr. Crane had learned from minor officials that the government was making an examination of those agreements, and "without the knowledge or authority of any one connected with the department, gave out newspaper stories to the effect that this government was preparing to protest against some of the features of the agreements, and that the promulgation of an official who was to formulate it."

Had an Indiscreet Talk. Secretary Knox's official statement added that Mr. Crane had "admitted having had an indiscreet talk with a reporter," and that he had "reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I shall inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so." President Taft told Mr. Crane that he concurred in the views of Secretary Knox and "greatly regretted the circumstances."

DECLARES STATE'S CHAIN GANGS BLOT UPON CIVILIZATION

Hinders Reform Of Prisoners, Boyd Reports To North Carolina Club

(Special to The Star.)

Chapel Hill, Feb. 24.—"The county chain gang as it commonly exists in North Carolina today is nothing more than a blot on our civilization," said R. E. Boyd, of Gastonia, in his report to the North Carolina club of the University of North Carolina, meeting to hear recommendations from the public welfare committee on reconstruction work on jails, penitentiaries, and chain gangs.

"The county chain gang is a primitive plan for punishing misdemeanors by county authorities," Mr. Boyd continued. "It is crude, ostentatious, cruel, and invariably degrading. It effectively hinders the reform of prisoners and their restitution to society as useful citizens. It should be abolished."

Specific recommendations made by the welfare committee included the abolition of the county chain gang system of the convict lease system, and of the turnkey fee and food allowance system or the convict lease system, and farm was recommended, together with compensation to the families of the prisoners, the use of indeterminate sentences and of frequent paroles, and establishment of vocational schools.

The committee also recommended that some state body, such as the state board of public welfare or state board of public health should inspect at frequent intervals the county jails, and notify the judge of the circuit court of faults, the judge to have power to enforce improvements and send the prisoners to another county jail until conditions were improved.

Special emphasis was laid by the committee on the success of the prison farm idea both in North Carolina and other states. "The penitentiary and farm for felony convicts is doing well in North Carolina," said Mr. Boyd, "but its usefulness could be increased by the institution of a few new policies." Among these were mentioned greater attention to the diversification of crops and the care of livestock, compensation to the prisoners' families, and the teaching of farm trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, plumbing, orcharding, trucking, the care of livestock, butter making, poultry raising.

HOUSE PASSES UP MILITARY MEASURE

Republicans Decide To Defer Action Until After Presidential Campaign

Washington, Feb. 24.—Universal military training will be omitted from the house army reorganization bill and be the subject of separate legislation at the next session of congress, beginning in December. This was agreed upon tonight by republican leaders and Chairman Kahn, of the house military committee, after two days of informal conference.

The agreement is looked upon as eliminating any possibility of republican action in the house which might be interpreted as a stand on universal training in the coming presidential campaign, and will leave the party's attitude a possible subject for consideration in framing the platform at the national convention in June.

Members of the republican legislative steering committee, including Representative Mondell, the floor leader, and Speaker Gillette, were understood to have largely based their objections to action at the session on political aspects, it being their recommendation that consideration be deferred until after the convention.

DEATH AND INJURY IN DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Miami, Fla., Feb. 24.—W. P. Doglas, of Arch Creek, Fla., was instantly killed; L. E. Ingles, of Wampsville, N. Y., was probably fatally injured; and E. Douglas, of Ludu, Fla., father of the man who was killed, was slightly injured this afternoon by an explosion of dynamite which they were transporting in a small boat on Hicox bay, about ten miles from here. The explosion blew the boat to pieces.

MATHIAS ERZBERGER RESIGNS AS GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER

Resignation Came As Climax To Day Of Sensationalism In Libel Suit Against Karl Helfferich, Former Minister Of Treasury

Berlin, Feb. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Mathias Erzberger, minister of finance, voluntarily resigned from the cabinet. Erzberger's resignation came as a climax to a day of sensationalism in his libel suit against Dr. Karl Helfferich, former minister of the treasury. The nature of the suit, it was reported, left Erzberger no other choice than to relinquish the portfolio.

RAILROAD LABOR TO ASK PRESIDENT TO VETO MEASURE

Propose To Carry Their Opposition Through To A Finish

Washington, Feb. 24.—Railroad labor decided tonight to ask President Wilson to veto the railroad reorganization bill.

In a memo to be submitted probably late tomorrow the representatives of the two million union workers will request the President to withhold his signature from the measure until they can present a brief of their reasons why it should not have executive approval.

Announcement of the unions' decision was made by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor.

Pass on Validity. Knowledge of the President's intention to have Attorney-General Palmer pass on the validity of the reorganization measure did not deter the union leaders from their determined course of action. Their claims were said to be aside from any question of the validity of the bill, and they therefore proposed to carry the opposition through to the finish.

The next step in the union program, which will not be developed definitely unless the bill is approved, is to test the constitutionality of the law. Various methods of bringing this about were suggested, but all will be held in abeyance pending the President's action.

Labor Provisions. Labor provisions of the bill admittedly will be the most bitterly assailed by the unions, but the plan also contemplates attack on the financial sections which labor holds to be "unfair to the taxpayer and a burden on the government." The dividend provision of the law also will come in for condemnation, it was indicated.

ONE KILLED; FOUR HURT

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 24.—J. M. Riley, a Western Union lineman, of Orangeburg, N. C., was instantly killed and four companions were seriously injured when a hand car on which they were riding was wrecked by Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 23, near York, Va., yesterday, according to information received here tonight.

RADICAL SHAKE-UP SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Number Of High Officials Have Accepted Positions On Other Roads

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Reports of the radical shake-up in the official personnel of the Southern railroad were confirmed here today and changes which are to become effective March 1 given in considerable detail from an authoritative source.

The changes involve the transfer and promotion of a number of officials. T. C. Powell, vice president, who has been in charge of the traffic department, has accepted a position as vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad; E. M. Durham, chief engineer, will remain with the government administration as chief of the department of ways and structures.

President Brown has accepted a position as vice president of the Seaboard Air Line; R. H. Baker, general manager, will be connected with the St. Louis Terminal company; C. M. Erwin, superintendent of the Atlanta division, will be general superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The following officials of the Southern were promoted: J. H. Stanfield, superintendent of lines west, succeeds Horace Baker as general manager, and is succeeded by J. W. Washum, superintendent of lines east; P. Peltier, general superintendent of the Georgia, southern and Florida, will be general superintendent of the Macon division; Charles Chandler, trainmaster of the Birmingham-Atlanta division, will be superintendent of the division; J. C. Austin, trainmaster of the Birmingham division, will transfer to the Mobile division.

SENATOR HI JOHNSON OHIO'S SECOND CHOICE

He Has Agreed To Use Of His Name

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Senator Hiram Johnson, of Warren G. Harding, today consented to allow use of his name as second choice candidate for the republican Presidential nomination in Ohio, where a number of delegates have indicated they would like to make him such a choice. George E. Christian, secretary to Senator Harding, announced tonight. Senator Johnson, enroute to Washington, was intercepted in Ohio, which made his qualification possible.

NEW JERSEY HOUSE PASSES 'WET' BILL AMID MUCH TUMULT

Le Has Arranged For Consideration Of Measure Next Monday

ITS PERCENTAGE ALCOHOLIC CONTENT

measure, Agreed To By Both Parties, Has Sanction Of Governor

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—Amid scenes of tumult and cries for recognition by members on the floor, after two hours debate the New Jersey House of Assembly late this afternoon passed a compromise "wet" bill fixing three and a half per cent alcohol by volume, which is declared to be slightly stronger than the 2.75 per cent of war time prohibition days, and a legal limit for beverages in New Jersey.

The bill was agreed to by wet democrats and wet republicans and had the sanction of Governor Edwards. It was presented to the house in the form of a committee substitute for the Barrett four per cent bill, which was the democratic measure, and it was passed by a vote of 37 to 21.

The house, after passing the bill, adopted a resolution to carry it to the senate for quick action there, but as the senate had then adjourned for the week, nothing more can be done with it until next Monday, when the senate hearing has been arranged for.

The passage of the bill today was prompted by the desire of Attorney General McCran to have the measure on the New Jersey statute books in order to fortify him in his proposed action before the United States supreme court next Monday to upset the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act, which proceedings he has been directed to institute by Governor Edwards, who was elected on a distinctly wet issue.

WEALTHY INDIAN WEDS WHITE GIRL

Will Attempt To Annul Marriage

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 24.—Judge Robert Williams, in federal court, has issued an injunction asked by the National Surety company restraining the Guardian of Jackson Barnett, said to be the wealthiest Indian in the world, and chief of the Indian agency here, from giving away any portion of the Indian's fortune.

The company is on the bond of Carl J. O'Harnett, of Henryetta, Okla., Barnett's guardian, and David Buidus, chief of the Indian agency here. Barnett disappeared from his farm near Henrietta last Saturday, eloped with Mrs. Emma Lowe, of Kansas City and was married yesterday at Coffeyville, Kas.

Case E. Parker, superintendent of the Indian agency here, said when told of the wedding that the government would take immediate steps to have the marriage annulled on the ground that Barnett is an "incompetent and a ward of the government."

FINDING OF BODY REVEALS MYSTERY

Man's Body Buried In Pasture

Vidalia, Ga., Feb. 24.—A murder mystery was revealed today with the finding of the body of Burley Phillips, a well-known automobile livery operator, buried in a pasture near Johnson's Corner, in the southern part of Toombs county. There was a bullet hole in the head.

Phillips left home last Thursday, telling his wife he was to take a party to Johnson's Corner. He said he would return the same night. Friday his wife received a telegram signed with his name from Claxton, Ga., stating he had sold a car to a Jacksonville, Fla., party and would be driving the car through to Jacksonville.

Phillips had \$100 on his person and this was missing when the body was found by a farmer.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Rival Labor Organization Alleges Combination Between Labor Leaders And Administration Officers In Handling Labor

Chicago, Feb. 24.—In a statement mailed today to members of congress, P. F. Richardson, president of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, an independent organization with headquarters in Chicago, made charges against officers of the United States railroad administration, intimating there was a conspiracy between the officers of the American Federation of Labor and railroad administration officials, including Director General Hines.

Mr. Richardson's statement alleged that from 65 to 95 per cent of the members of the American Federation of Labor railroad craft unions were literally handed over to those organizations by a form of subscription organized by the federation. It was said letters and communications addressed to the railroad administration from the American Federation of Railroad Workers were turned over to rival organization of the American Federation of Labor for propaganda purposes, and Mr. Richardson said he could furnish documentary evidence in support of the charge. It also was claimed that joint submissions relative to disputes and grievances were held up as long as ten months, while those of the craft union were returned in ten to fifteen days.

Richard charged that threats of force and violence were resorted to, and that one of Samuel Gompers' aides, employed in the government service, had told Richardson he would be killed. Richardson charged that the Anderson amendment to the railroad bill was drafted by Gompers.

PLAN TO HASTEN FINAL DECISION ON PEACE TREATY

Administration Leaders Taking Council Among Divided Colleagues

Washington, Feb. 23.—Plans to hasten a final decision on the peace treaty were made by senate republicans today, while the administration leaders were taking counsel among their divided colleagues as to what should be the final democratic stand on ratification.

Bring to Conclusion. The republican determination to bring the question to a conclusion was announced on the senate floor by party leader, Lodge, who said that while today and tomorrow had been allotted to consideration of pressing legislation, he would call up the treaty again Thursday and would ask that it remain the business of the senate until disposed of.

Meantime the democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock, vetoed for the present the proposal for a party caucus, sponsored by democratic senators who want to end the long controversy by taking the republican reservations as they stand. Senator Hitchcock said he had talked to those who differed with him as to the course to be adopted, and had about decided that to call a caucus would be inadvisable.

Want No Hasty Action. In some quarters it was predicted that under the program outlined by Senator Lodge the treaty could be brought to a ratification vote within a week or ten days. "The irreconcilable opponents of ratification are expected, however, to insist there be no hasty action, and no one could predict with certainty how much time they might consume in debate."

The decision of Senator Hitchcock not to call democratic senators into conference caused surprise among those who had advanced the suggestion, and they predicted that some sort of a party get-together would be held before the ratification vote was reached.

AMERICAN REPLY TO ADRIATIC NOTE IN DAVIS' HANDS

Notes Will Be Published Simultaneously On Both Sides Atlantic

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson's reply to the Adriatic note was dispatched tonight by the state department. It is expected to be in the hands of Ambassador Davis at London tomorrow and will be delivered as soon as it can be decoded.

Officials still declined to discuss the communication, but it is known that in exchanges with the premier the President has made an unequivocal statement of the American government's position, especially with regard to the forming of agreements without the participation of this country.

It is understood that in his latest note the President does not return precisely to the arguments and decision announced in the note of December 9, which formed the basis of the Adriatic agreement to which the United States subscribed, as important events which have occurred in Piume show that time are said to have necessitated modifications in some respects to meet the changed conditions.

However, the President is said to have refused to agree to the terms of the settlement arrived at by the premier and sent to Jugo-Slavia as an ultimatum.

PROHIBITIONISTS DENIED WARRANTS IN IRON COUNTY

Will Make Arrests Anyhow And Attempt To Recover Missing Wine

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 24.—Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, prohibition enforcement officer, and his assistants arrived from Chicago tonight to clear up alleged violations of the prohibition law, but took no immediate action. There was no excitement. Local officials did not meet the federal officials, who went to a hotel, while a crowd of curious citizens looked on.

Champion, Mich., Feb. 24.—Denied warrants for the arrest of officials of Iron county, Michigan, whom he charges with conspiracy to obstruct the prohibition law, Major A. V. Dalrymple, with a force of thirty-five men, passed through Champion tonight en route to Iron River with the avowed intention of making the arrests without warrants and recovering eleven barrels of wine taken from federal officials last week.

At Negaunee, Mich., Lieutenant A. A. Downing, commanding the Michigan state constabulary in upper peninsula, with a half troop of his men, joined Major Dalrymple and his party of sixteen federal officers. Five additional state troopers at Caspian, Mich., have orders to proceed to Iron River tonight to join the party in the morning.

The men whose arrest Major Dalrymple seeks are: Martin McDonough, state attorney for Iron county; five deputy sheriffs, the chief and captain of police of Iron River village, and three citizens. Neither Major Dalrymple nor Lieutenant Downing anticipated any resistance at Iron River.

The state troopers left their rifles in barracks, and, like the federal agents, carried only side arms.

'NICK' ARNSTEIN ALLEGED HEAD OF MESSENGER TRUST

New York Police Now Searching Long Island For Missing Man

New York, Feb. 24.—Joe and Irving Gluck, brothers, and Wall street messengers, have confessed that they turned over to Nicholas Arnstein, alleged head of the \$5,000,000 Wall street bond robbery plot, at least \$2,800,000 in stolen securities, it was announced today at the district attorney's office.

The boys made the confession, it was said, because they claim Arnstein "held out" on them. The alleged transfers of the securities to Arnstein are thought to have been made in Washington, D. C., where he is said to have met the boys often.

Police today searched Long Island for the missing man, following information from two actresses, acquaintances of Miss Fannie Brice, Arnstein's wife, that the fugitive is in hiding there. Miss Brice, who is appearing in a Broadway production, declares that her husband is innocent and will voluntarily appear to explain everything.

MUST OBEY MANDATE. Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The paper manufacturing firm of Price Brothers, of Quebec, today was denied leave to appeal to the supreme court from the order of the board of commerce requiring it to market the newspaper paper in Canada at a fixed price of eighty dollars a ton. The board also ordered that one of the two partners appear before it on Saturday.

PACKING INDUSTRY AGAIN UNDER FIRE BY HOUSE MEMBERS

Fifth Inquiry Since 1916 Under Way With Colver On Stand

COMMISSION SUGGESTED TO REGULATE BUSINESS

Consent Agreement With Palmer To Be Probed By Committee

Washington, Feb. 24.—Opening another congressional inquiry into the packing industry and the activities of the "Big Five" Chicago packers, the house agricultural committee today heard Federal Trade Commissioner W. B. Colver, and Representative Anderson, republican, of Minnesota, author of a bill carrying out recommendations of the trade commission for regulation of the industry.

Colver on the Stand. Some members of the committee daunted by the proposal to hold the hearings, Representative Rainey, democrat, Illinois, pointing out that five successive congressional inquiries have been held since 1916 while other members suggested that exceedingly extensive records of previous inquiries, which cost the government \$2,000 a volume, should be considered sufficient basis for action. The vote, however, was ten to three in favor of holding hearings.

Adjournment was taken for the first day with Mr. Colver's testimony uncompleted. Representative Anderson, arguing in support of his bill, said that present conditions necessitating divorcing packers from ownership of rate-garator cars and stockyards, confining their business to the handling of meat products, and establishing a federal commission to regulate them otherwise.

Mr. Colver disclaimed any feeling against "Big Five" as an outgrowth of the bitter controversy which has been waged since the trade commission's report on the industry and the recent agreement between Attorney General Palmer and the packers with the remark that "of itself it is an argument for legislative regulation."

Consent Agreement. That consent agreement of the packers admits all the evil practices which have been in force, forgives them for it, specifies that they are to be given two years more to continue all of them, and that they are to confine their robberies to the farmers who produce butter, eggs, cheese and poultry, doesn't it?"

Commissioner Colver only smiled, without direct answer. Remarking that he was not disposed to "mention minor scandals," Commissioner Colver said that the commission had found that the Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Morris concerns had an agreement with respect to the purchase of their raw material, livestock in all the principal markets.

Tendency Towards Monopoly. The agreement he added, "had all the effect of a restraint of trade." Independent packing concerns in the United States, he said, were dying off at the rate of one every three months, and when the industry was left this was the result of the "packer practices."

Likewise there is "such a thing as competition between commodities," he said, "and the packers, recognizing that, had met by entering the fields of distribution of foodstuffs which might be meat substitutes. Their ownership of refrigerator cars and of stockyards is offered as further illustration of the 'tendency towards monopoly.'"

Federal regulation "that is, federal contact, like national bank supervision," he added, would meet the situation. The committee decided to give opponents and advocates of regulation twenty-four hours each, after which Attorney General Palmer will be called to explain the divorcement decree. The committee then will decide the further scope of its inquiry.

TOBACCO EFFECT IS NOT SERIOUS

Prohibition Will Help America's Health

Chicago, Feb. 24.—A new method of diagnosing typhoid fever, which it was claimed can be performed in ten minutes at the bedside, aroused interest today among physicians attending the meeting of the American Congress of Internal Medicine. The test was discovered by Dr. H. C. Bass, of Tulane university, New Orleans, who will give a practical demonstration of the method.

The American heart is likely to benefit greatly by prohibition, in the opinion of Dr. G. R. Butler, senior physician of the Brooklyn hospital, who is president of the congress. Tobacco, Dr. Butler said, is not nearly so dangerous as alcohol.

"The effect of tobacco," Dr. Butler said, "usually is temporary and is rarely more than functional. If a man has smoked too much all he needs to do is stop for awhile and his heart will recover."

ENTER ILLINOIS PRIMARY. Chicago, Feb. 24.—General Leonard Wood will enter the Illinois presidential primary, it was announced today by William C. Proctor, Wood national campaign chairman. Petitions will be circulated, at once, Mr. Proctor said.