

WILSON ATTACHES RESERVATIONS TO SETTLEMENT PLAN

Tells Premiers He is Willing To Leave Adriatic To Interested Nations

WILL NOT WITHDRAW DEC. 9 MEMORANDUM

Says Also United States Cannot Approve Execution of Treaty of London, Secrecy of Which Seems Unwarranted After America Helped So Greatly In Prosecuting War

Washington, D. C., March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson accepts with reservations the proposal of the British and French premiers that Italy and Jugoslavia undertake a settlement of the Adriatic question. He says if Italy and Jugoslavia prefer to abandon the so-called buffer state containing an overwhelming majority of Jugoslavians and desire to limit the proposed free state to the corpus separatum of Fiume, placing the sovereignty in the League of Nations, without either Italian or Jugoslav control, the United States is willing to leave the determination of the common frontier to Italy and Jugoslavia.

Can't Approve London Treaty. The President says he cannot "possibly join" in the premier's suggestion that the memorandum of December 9, be withdrawn; declares that "Albanian questions should not be included in proposed joint discussions," and reiterates that the United States cannot approve of the execution of the terms of the treaty of London.

Finally, he expresses "the earnest hope that the allied governments will not find it necessary to decide on a course which the American government, in accordance with its reiterated statement, will be unable to follow."

The President's attitude to the premier was disclosed Thursday and is now being considered by the allied supreme council at London. Meantime, direct negotiations between Jugoslavia and Italy are proceeding.

Mr. Wilson begins his communication by noting "with satisfaction" the "unaltered desire" of the premier to reach "an equitable solution in conformity with the principles of the peace conference and of the interests of the conflicting aspirations of the Italian and Jugoslav peoples."

Refusing to agree to a withdrawal of the British-French-American memorandum of December 9, as a preliminary to the Italian Jugoslav discussions, the President says the "memorandum is representative of deliberate and disinterested judgment after months of earnest consideration" and that it "constitutes more than a mere exchange of views; it was a statement of principle and a recapitulation of the chief points upon which agreement had been reached."

Retrieving that he would "gladly approve" a mutual agreement between Italy and Jugoslavia, touched with preference to the interests of any third nation, the President declares he cannot "possibly approve any plan which assigns to Jugoslavia in the northern districts of Albania territorial compensation for what she is deprived of elsewhere."

Regarding the "character and applicability of the treaty of London," the President speaks with "less reserve on account of the frank observations of" the premier. He says he is unable to find in the exigencies of military strategy sufficient warrant for exercising secrecy with the United States, which "was being called upon for unlimited assistance and for untold treasure" in helping to prosecute the war.

"The French and British prime ministers," he says, "will, of course, not expect the government of the United States to approve the execution of the terms of the treaty of London, except in so far as that government may be convinced that those terms are intrinsically just and are consistent with the maintenance of peace and settled order in Southeastern Europe."

REWARD OFFERED FOR BOMBER OF CONSULATE

Geneva, March 7.—The Swiss authorities have offered a reward of 10,000 francs for information leading to the arrest of the person guilty of bombing the American Consulate at Zurich, the consulate was damaged by a bomb Wednesday night.

The four men arrested on the frontier as suspects are said to include one German and one American.

BACK SECRETARIES DANIELS IN HIS PRINCIPLE OF AWARDED MEDALS TO COMMANDERS OF LOST VESSELS

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The wrangle over awards to navy officers of war decorations drew nearer a conclusion tonight, when Chairman Page of the Senate Naval Committee made public the trio of reports the investigators of the sub-committee produced.

The three Republican members joined in the majority report, which sharply criticized Secretary Daniels in some respects; while the two Democrats submitted individual reports defending the Secretary's course and directing their attack, in turn, at Rear Admiral William S. Sims, the most prominent figure in the controversy stirred up over navy medals and crosses.

Agree On Two Points. In one respect the three reports are unique. They agree on two points, that no permanent harm has come to naval morale as a result of the awards on the controversy and that enlisted men received too small a share of recognition for their services.

The majority report, signed by Senators Hale, McCormick and Poindexter, arraigns Mr. Daniels for not having fully advised officers as to his plans in making awards and asserts that his policy of decorating officers who lost ships would be detrimental to the navy.

A Tempest in a Teapot. Senator Pittman in the first minority report, characterized the investigation as a tempest in a tea pot "too ridiculous to be mentioned in connection with the morale of a fighting navy."

In the second minority report, Senator Trammell declared flatly that navy morale had not been harmed as Admiral Sims had contended and asserted that Mr. Daniels followed established naval custom in changing recommendations of his subordinates, as these officials themselves had done with proposals of their juniors.

The majority report reached the following conclusions: That Secretary Daniels did not make known to the service his policy as to awards, especially with regard to the relative importance of duty on shore and afloat. Fewer changes would have been necessary later had he done so, the report said.

That the Secretary did not ascertain from the officers who recommended honors the relative order of merit and did not himself give sufficient consideration, to that question, injury to morale and depreciation of the value of awards resulting.

That Secretary Daniels did not require a sufficiently high standard of meritorious conduct in conferring honors on officers who lost ships and was "more zealous to further the interest of commanders who lost ships than of other commanders who, instead of losing their ships, destroyed or seriously damaged the ships of the enemy."

That the statute governing naval awards should be amended to avoid future controversy.

Probe Confined To Awards. In regard to "certain matters not directly connected with the question of awards" developed during the hearings, referring to charges as to lack of full co-operation with the allied admirals made by Sims, the report said that they were not at this time within the province of the committee.

"The whole purpose of the sub-committee," it continued, "has been not to decide the personal differences between officers of the navy or between officials of the Navy Department; but to assist in arriving at a settlement of the questions of awards in the navy which shall be for the best interests of the navy."

Investigation Unnecessary. Senator Pittman contended that the investigation was unnecessary because the naval award matter was being investigated by the Knight Board by direction of Secretary Daniels when the investigating committee was appointed. "Like most congressional investigations of a similar character," he said, it served "no beneficial purpose."

"The stirring of the personal grievances of an Admiral and giving publicity to critical and derogatory statements made by the Admiral with regard to the accomplishments of the navy during the war tended to besmirch a glory never before questioned," Senator Pittman said.

Admiral Sims believed, the Senator said, that the distinguished service medal should be awarded to a few of the highest officers in the navy and that it would be cheapened by awarding it to junior officers and enlisted men.

Bagley Award Justified. Criticizing Admiral Sims for having made a special point of alleged injustice to six members of his staff, Senator Pittman declared that the award of a distinguished service medal to Commander D. W. Bagley, Secretary Daniels' brother-in-law, about whom much of the controversy centered, was justified. The Senator also assailed Admiral Sims' conduct before the committee which he said would lead a civilian to believe that the officer "was deeply impressed with British policies and practices" and "more familiar with British ideas, customs and manners than with those of his own country."

Senator Trammell, Democrat, Florida, in a separate report, said that Secretary Daniels, in changing recommendations made by commanding officers and the Knight Board, was following established naval custom and the same policy was pursued by Admiral Sims with regard to recommendations made to him.

Sustain Daniels In Principle. Senator Trammell maintained that the morale of the Navy remained unimpaired. A conspicuous feature of the majority report filed in the awards controversy which was heard by Senator Hale's sub-committee, is that the principle advanced by Secretary Daniels is sustained by the Republican members of the committee.

Admiral Sims' contention was that an officer who lost his ship at sea should not be given an award. This was his

PLANS TO REDUCE FAMILY MEAT BILL IN UNITED STATES

Department of Justice Will Begin Educational Campaign In Near Future

WILL URGE BUYING OF LESS COSTLY PORTIONS

Fair Price Commissioner in Every State Will Be Asked To Direct Campaign With Co-Operation of Retailers, Wholesalers And Packing Companies; Up to Housewife

Washington, March 7.—Plans for reducing the American family's meat bill were announced today by the Department of Justice which will urge housewives to turn from the high priced cuts to less costly portions of the steer.

Fair price commissioners in every state will be asked to direct an educational campaign, with the co-operation of retailers, wholesalers and packing companies, and the department will undertake to see to it that the consumer receives good meat at low prices and that no abnormal profits are taken on the lower priced portions.

"The housewife holds in her own hand the remedy for very high meat prices," said the Department's announcement. "By turning from the expensive to the inexpensive cuts she not only will lower her own meat bills, but will drive down the price of the choice cuts, and make it possible for meat to be merchandised more economically."

"The plan to be used has been tested by the Department in several places in order that its economic soundness might be demonstrated. It is expected that the efforts of the Department will have the co-operation of retail meat dealers throughout the country as well as the co-operation of the whole packing industry, including several hundred different companies.

"The Department will attempt to show the consumer the advantage of turning away from the high-priced cuts of meat, where the demand is now concentrated, to the less costly cuts, which constitute the bulk of the meat animal and which, when correctly prepared, are of high nutritive value and great palatability.

"This plan early received the sanction of numerous retailers—both individuals and association officials. Hundreds of wholesalers and packing companies throughout the country have now agreed to co-operate.

"The economic theory upon which the Department is proceeding has been corroborated by other governmental agencies in close touch with marketing conditions. After an investigation of these conditions and experiments in limited quantities, the Department of Justice finds this situation existing with reference to the purchase of meats at retail:

"These cuts of meat which are in heaviest demand—so-called choice steaks and ribs—constitute less than one-fourth of the steer. This concentration of demand on the portions which are available in the least quantity has driven up the price of the very cuts which are most popular.

"Failure to take advantage of the less costly cuts seems due to the two factors: lack of knowledge concerning the preparation of the inexpensive pieces, and lack of information and indifference in close touch with marketing conditions. After an investigation of these conditions and experiments in limited quantities, the Department of Justice finds this situation existing with reference to the purchase of meats at retail:

"As a consequence good meat at low prices is dragging in the market, while meat from the same animal which is no more nourishing but is four times as costly is in great demand. For example, recent wholesale quotations from the western market show that the best grade short loins (whence come fine steaks) have been selling wholesale as high as 40 cents a pound; while the best grade chuck from the identical steer have been selling at 15 cents. The chuck portion was raised on the same feed as the loin portion. It would yield nutritious steaks, tasty roasts, pot roasts, stews and corned beef.

"Table d'hôte luncheon menus very clearly show that the metropolitan hotels have learned the advantage of using inexpensive cuts. The great majority of the meat dishes in the table d'hôte luncheons of many well-known hotels and restaurants are made from inexpensive cuts. Husbands order and enjoy at luncheon portions of meat which their wives rarely or never buy for the home table.

"The housewife holds in her own hand the remedy for very high meat prices. By turning away from the expensive to the inexpensive cuts she not only will lower her own meat bills, but will drive down the price of the choice cuts; furthermore, she will make it possible for meat to be merchandised more economically. With the present unequal demand for the various cuts at retail, some meat is diverted to other than its natural use and other meat is wasted. This loss is ultimately borne by the consumer.

"The Department of Justice purposes with the aid of the consumer to correct this situation. Fair Price Commissioners in every State will be asked to direct and take part in the campaign of education. The matter will be brought to the attention of civic clubs and women's organizations. Retailers, wholesalers, and packing companies throughout the country will be asked to appoint conference committees to co-operate with the Fair Price Commissioners. Recipes, charts and posters will be prepared and distributed widely. Specific weeks will be designated in various parts

PALMER'S PROBABLE CAMPAIGN MANAGER



Vance McCormick, newspaper publisher of Harrisburg, Pa., is regarded as the likely selection of A. Mitchell Palmer to pilot the latter's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. McCormick was chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee in 1916, and the following year was a member of the war mission to Great Britain and France.

NO COURT-MARTIAL AT OTEEN PLANNED

Surgeon General or Secretary of War Must Take Action, Officers Say

Asheville, March 7.—While nothing definite can be learned here concerning the outcome of the investigation now being conducted into alleged conditions at Oteen Hospital, it became known here today that Colonel Lyster, commanding officer at the government hospital, has made it known that no action would be taken concerning a court-martial for the men who sent out telegrams and letters during the recent alleged riot until Colonel Sawyer, who is here representing the Surgeon General, filed his report in Washington and that action will be taken then as directed by the Surgeon General or Secretary of War Baker.

Colonel Lyster, commanding officer, and Colonel Kinney, investigating officer, each stated that he would not give statements to the press at this time, owing to the army regulations. Colonel Lyster intimated he would be glad to reply to "certain statements which have been exaggerated" if it were permissible. Colonel Kinney said that any information to be given out would be made public by the Inspector General or the Secretary of War.

ELECTION CONSPIRACY TRIAL NEARING CLOSE

All Proof And Arguments In Newberry Case Likely Be Heard This Week

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 7.—All proof in the Newberry election conspiracy trial will be finished and the closing arguments of attorneys made this week, unless plans of the defense miscarry. This was learned today when it became known definitely that Paul King, campaign manager for Senator Newberry, who has been undergoing direct examination for the defense since Friday afternoon, will be the last principal witness for the 85 defendants.

Only a few loose ends will remain in the general defense plan after King's testimony. It is known, however, that a considerable number of the minor defendants are insisting on testifying. If all of this element have their way the testimony may run into Thursday. Otherwise it is expected that the last defense witness will have been heard Wednesday.

The initial arguments to the jury are expected to come Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

WANT VON HINDENBURG FOR GERMAN PRESIDENT

Berlin, March 7.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's candidacy for the Presidency of Germany is strongly urged in an appeal that has just been issued here. The appeal, according to the Margenpost, is the outcome of an agreement between the German Nationalist party and the People's party. The Lokal Anzeiger claims to have knowledge that the field marshal would accept a nomination. His name has been frequently mentioned previously among the People's party candidates for the next Presidential term.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS ARE WAITING AT WHEELING

Wheeling, W. Va., March 7.—Anti-suffrage leaders headed by Mrs. E. T. O'Hanlon, of Philadelphia, a national worker, arrived here tonight to await the arrival of Senator James A. Block, of Wheeling, from California, who is expected to cast the deciding vote in the West Virginia Senate next week when the Federal suffrage amendment is brought up again by suffrage leaders for ratification.

FAMOUS VIRGINIA HOTEL DESTROYED BY SUNDAY BLAZE

Uncertainty As To Loss of Life When The Chamberlin Is Burned Is Burned

ADJACENT STRUCTURES LEVELED TO GROUND

Hotel of Distinguished Clientele; Erected By Congressional Permission on Army Reservation At Fortress Monroe; 200 Guests at Time of Fire; Heavy Loss

Old Point Comfort, Va., March 7.—The Chamberlin Hotel, famous summer and winter resort erected by congressional permission on the government reservation at Fortress Monroe, and nationally known for years by reason of the prominent character of its clientele, was totally destroyed this afternoon by fire that started in a room on the ground floor at 4:40 o'clock. So rapid was the spread of the flames through the wide spread hotel that in a little over two hours there was nothing left but scanty remains. The Chamberlin was valued at \$2,000,000 and there was \$250,000 insurance. It is reported that of the two hundred guests and 170 employees in the hotel at the time of the fire several are missing, but they are as yet unidentified.

Fire departments from Hampton and other points on the Virginia peninsula were rushed to the scene, but were unable to do anything to stop the rapid headway of the fire. In addition to the Chamberlin there were destroyed the large general store adjacent, and offices of the Adams Express Company, Boats for Baltimore and New York and other points which were to have called at Old Point Comfort this afternoon did not dock, but continued on their way lighted by the glare from the burning of the famous pile.

Tried To Get Valuables. During the excitement incident to the sudden alarm and the rapid destruction of the hotel several women guests put themselves in extreme peril in efforts to return to their rooms and save belongings, jewelry, etc. Several of these were rescued by firemen who took them down the fire escapes when they were cut off from the halls by flames and smoke.

The hotel was on the eve of the Easter season, which draws many guests from all parts of the country and in a few days there would have been several times as many guests in the hotel as were caught there in the fire. Many of these guests lost much personal property, of which no estimate can now be made.

Possible Loss of Life. It is impossible tonight to ascertain definitely whether or not there was loss of life, reports of which came from two firemen active in the early battle to save the structure. One of these men says that when he was directing a stream of water into an upper window, he heard a scream from the flames within. Another declares that he saw for a moment an elderly man accompanied by an elderly woman appear at a window where there was almost instantly obscured by smoke and that he did not see that they emerged from the building. In the confusion of the sudden alarm the hotel register was either forgotten and burned or has been locked in the hotel safe. Army officers of the reservation and the hotel management declare that so far as they have been able to ascertain there has been no loss of life, but they are unable to state positively that there were no fatalities.

Loss Over \$2,000,000. The total loss including the hotel and other buildings burned and the personal property of guests is roughly estimated at between three and four million dollars. One very wealthy woman, Mrs. Schwierdtz, is rumored to have suffered the loss of \$100,000 in diamonds.

Among the prominent guests who were present at the hotel were: Major General George O. Squires, chief of the U. S. Aircraft Department; Mr. and Mrs. Schwierdtz, of New York; General and Mrs. Patterson, of Albany; Oliver B. Bond, of Detroit; Mrs. Clarence Kenyon, of New York.

At the outbreak of the fire the army took charge of the reservation and excluded all except firemen and newspapermen. Fire companies came from Camp Eustis, Langley Field, Newport News, Hampton, and other towns and there was a magnificent but unavailing fight. Probably twenty thousand people gathered outside the reservation to watch the fire and the scene on Hampton Roads, its broad waters gleaming in the fire and the crowds shown massed in its glare was an exciting and impressive one. Guests of the hotel or tonight being cared for by army officers and others who have homes within the reservation.

Built In Nineties. The Chamberlain was built in the early nineties by J. H. Chamberlain, famous in his day as proprietor of Chamberlain's, a restaurant at Washington, which was the gathering place of men high in public life. A seven-story frame structure, it stood on the water front, close by the fort, and in late years there was talk of raising it to make room for development of the army post. But the hotel had become such a vital part of army and navy life at Old Point, that it remained.

Before the war when the fleet sailed in and out of Hampton Roads the Chamberlain generally was filled with officers' wives, and the greatest naval assemblage came here to witness the departure of the American fleet on its voyage around the world.

Reservation immediately after the war. Army officers who took charge of the

There is no substitute for imported Pompeian Olive Oil. (Continued on Page Two.)