THE WEATHER:
Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

CITIZEN WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

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NEGOTIATIONS ON TREATY RESUMED AMONG SENATORS

Steps to Eliminate Collateral Issues Are Taken on Floor.

MODIFICATION PLAN PROPOSED BY LODGE

Compromise Sought on Article 10, and Monroe Doctrine Clauses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Steps to eliminate many collateral issues of the peace treaty fight were taken today on the senate floor when negotiations were being resumed privately for a compromise on the two pricipal points remaining in controversy, article 10 and the Monroe doctrine.

Modification of eight of the 14 republican reservations on the basis of agreement by the bi-partisan conference and in a way said to be satisfactory to many democrats was proposed formally by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader. Four of the remaining six are said to have been already accepted without change by the democratic leaders, leaving those which relate to article 10 and the Monroe doctrine as the only subjects of serious disagreement.

Progress also was claimed in the article 10 negotiations, a new draft of the reservation being declared by the mild reservation republicans to have received approval from Senator Lodge and from some democratic friends of the treaty. The draft was denounced by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the democratic leader however, as constituting "not a compromise but a surrender" and much doubt remained as to its ultimate acceptance.

There was no debate on the treaty during the day's session, Senator Lodge presenting his proposed modifications without comment except that he desired to have them printed for consideration when the treaty formally comes before the senate again next week. He made no statement regarding the new article 10 reservation, but mild reservationists declared they were hopeful that later he would present it also. The text of the reservation follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve by the use of its military or naval forces, or by the economic boycott or by any other means, the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

ATTACK ON BRYAN MADE BY EDWARDS

Says Cummings is Obstacle to Bryan's Political Designs.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Answering William J. Bryan's latest attack on him by declaring that personal liberty is involved in the question of prohibition, and not merely the ability of one to get a drink, Governor Edwards tonight issued a statement intimating that Bryan's "hysterics" about prohibition was simply a mask to cover an attack on democratic national Chairman Cummings who, the governor said, was a "formidable obstacle" to the Nebraskan's political designs. Mr. Edwards reiterated his determination to take the matter of prohibition before the democratic national convention.

"If it be true," Governor Edwards said, "that the remote places and the wilderness are able to send enough delegates to this convention, who either blindly or stubbornly will eject from the convention those who desires for each state a doctrine of personal liberty, then this is only another indication of the path along which the democratic party is to tread in the November election."

The governor said that the question at issue was whether the people were so dead to the spirit of the constitution that they would allow their personal liberty to be taken from them. Many were indignant, he said, because "fanatics have laid hands upon the ark of the covenant, the United States constitution."

Cheer Up, Folks, It Won't Be Long -:- By Billy Borne

The Decrease in "Flu" Cases Reported, Continues Steadily—46 Cases Reported Yesterday.

CHARGES AGAINST SOCIALISTS STAND

Pellett's Motion For Dismissal is Denied.

"This is an Investigation, Not a Trial," Says Chairman Martin.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Today's session of the investigation before the assembly judiciary committee of the five suspended socialist assemblymen charged with disloyalty was marked by two developments — denial by Chairman Martin of preliminary motions by the defense to strike out nearly half the evidence introduced by the state and an ineffectual effort by Assemblyman William W. Pellett, committee member, to have that body recommend to the assembly dismissal of all charges on the ground of insufficient proof.

Mr. Pellett, a New York republican, proposed dismissal at an executive session called at his request after the hearing had been adjourned until next Tuesday on motion by the defense. Chairman Martin stated after the meeting that "only an informal discussion" of the proposal had taken place and that it had been tabled until next Tuesday. Mr. Pellett made no formal motion, according to Mr. Martin and no vote was taken.

Mr. Martin declared tonight that Mr. Pellett evidently was laboring under the misunderstanding that the present proceedings were in the nature of a jury trial, at which motion to dismiss would be in order at this time and at the conclusion of which the "jurors" would have either to agree or disagree on a "verdict."

"This is an investigation, not a trial," asserted Mr. Martin, "and there is nothing to prevent each of the 13 members filing an individual report."

He added that these reports might form the basis for new legislation and the committee was without power summarily to halt the proceedings.

In denying the defenses motion to strike out evidence, Mr. Martin explained that the committee, comprised entirely of lawyers, was capable of determining for itself what evidence was relevant. In this connection, he added that he had closely analyzed the first 515 pages of the record and had found 92 "quite important."

WILDE AND MASON TO MEET MARCH 13

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—March 13 was the date set for the 12-round no-decision bout between Jimmy Wilde and Frankie Mason, at a meeting of the Toledo boxing commission today. Ad Thacher, promoter, attended the meeting and informed the commission that the bout will be staged in the coliseum which can be made to seat 3,500.

Thacher had a conference with Dave Hughes, Wilde's manager, as the latter passed through here early this morning on his way to New York, when the date was agreed upon, Thacher reported to the commission.

Tickets will go on sale within a day or two, it was announced. Top price is $15, other seats ranging from $10 to $3.

EX-CROWN PRINCE FAILS TO GET REPLY TO HIS PROPOSAL

WIERINGEN, Holland, Feb. 11.—As far as the villagers of Wieringen know, former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has not received any answer to his telegrams sent to the kings of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy, the emperor of Japan and the presidents of the United States and France, offering to surrender to the allies for trial.

Through his aide, Frederick William sent word to the Associated Press correspondent today that he could not answer any questions on the subject of his offer. The former crown prince busied himself today in a boxing bout with a professional instructor who came to Wieringen from Amsterdam this morning.

STAND OF ENGLAND

ROME, Feb. 11. — The Corriere d'Italia, commenting on the extradition list says:

"From a political point of view we do not understand how England can insist upon her demand, especially against the German emperor, in whose veins runs British blood. We do not understand what interest France has in perpetuating hatred, Germany being thus obliged to maintain a constant and great mobilization to watch her frontier.

"We do not understand how Germany can tolerate being treated as a vanquished people was treated in ancient times, in being asked to deliver him who was her emperor for 30 years, symbolizing the force, greatness, ambitions, aspirations, virtues and defects of the German nation. So treated, Germany will wish to hasten the day of revenge."

Celebration Over the Result of Plebiscite

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11.—While the plebiscite in the first Schleswig zone passed off without any serious trouble, the rejoicings in Copenhagen were marred by isolated outbreaks of rowdyism. These culminated in a police station being stormed, the police assaulted and persons arrested for disorderly conduct released.

Between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning, huge enthusiastic crowds assembled in the town hall square. The crowds marched to the king's palace singing and cheering for Schleswig's new sovereign, who it is expected will shortly cross the old border mounted on a white charger.

ENGLAND READY TO ENTER CONFERENCE

To Discuss Financial Situation, if Invited.

Attitude of Government is Set Forth By Chancellor Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 11. — J. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, announced today that the government was willing to participate in an international financial conference if invited by one of the neutral nations or by the league of nations on being satisfied the conference, would assume a really representative character.

The announcement of Mr. Chamberlain was made in reply to a recent memorial from bankers and others. The chancellor said that the government wished to make it absolutely clear that in the event of Great Britain's participation, the government could not support or take a share in any scheme involving an addition to the liabilities of Great Britain for expenditure in America.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed that the picture drawn by the authors of the memorial was not exaggerated. He declared the attitude of the American government was a matter of first importance, as it seemed doubtful whether America's participation could be attained and this must gravely affect the influence and utility of such a conference. The government, however, was unwilling to omit any act calculated to alleviate the situation, and therefore, would participate on the stipulated conditions.

The government, Mr. Chamberlain continued, was impressed with the futility of attempting to solve the problem by new borrowing, either by internal or external loans, the cessation of which had been laid down as the cardinal feature of its policy, nor could the government grant further advances to other countries.

"The government feels the need of contributing to the reconstruction of Europe," Mr. Chamberlain added, "and is inclined to make certain exceptions to the general principle that loans from government to government should cease. The government at the present moment is engaged in discussions with the governments of Canada, the United States and France and certain other countries, including some which did not share in the war, with regard to the provision of credit to Austria and Poland for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials sufficient to enable these countries to avert famine and re-start their industrial life."

Mr. Chamberlain recalled the British government's notification in November of the possibility of sharing in measures of relief unless assured of the co-operation of the United States and said the movement in foreign exchange since November emphasized that difficulty. Therefore to avoid possible misconception it was desired to point out that if the conference recommended a grant of credits in any form, the government would be unable to support any scheme involving an addition to its liabilities for expenditures in the United States.

HELME CANDIDACY TAKEN UP IN TRIAL

Signatures to Nominating Petitions Questioned.

Money Issue Again Under Bombardment in the Newberry Trial.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 11.—The candidacy of James W. Helme, in the democratic senatorial primary of 1918 was under fire by the government at today's sessions of the Newberry elections conspiracy trial, starting with questions in an effort to show that some signatures to the Helme nominating petitions, circulated at the behest of Truman H. Newberry senatorial campaign committee, were forged, the assault was switched later to a frontal operation. A Grand Rapids printer swore that William J. Mickel, the second democratic defendant, arranged with him for printing the blank petitions and a local hotel manager said Mickel rented headquarters in a local hotel at $5 a week.

This testimony was brought out immediately after Frank C. Dailey, assistant attorney-general, had read a certified copy of the report which the Newberry committee filed with the state in September, 1918. The report showed receipts and expenditures of approximately $176,000.

The government also kept up its bombardment on the money issue, getting into the record a quotation form one defendant that the campaign cost around $800,000, and from another that he saw on a table in the office of Paul King, Newberry campaign manager, a pile of money that "looked like a million dollars."

Talked With Fletcher

Frank Sparks, associate editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, said he talked last spring with Richard H. Fletcher, state labor commissioner, at Lansing. He said he told Fletcher he heard the expenses of the campaign were nearer $500,000 than the $176,000 reported and Fletcher replied that it was "nearer $800,000 and he knew what he was talking about."

The money on the table was described to the grand jury by R. F. Glocheski, a Grand Rapids defendant, according to C. R. Higbee, clerk of the grand jury. He testified several days ago concerning testimony given by three campaign field agents and today was recalled to relate what Glocheski and Frank O. Gilbert, of Bay City, told the inquisitors.

Higbee was subjected to another searching preliminary questioning by Martin W. Littleton, of the defense, before he was allowed to read from a typewritten transcript of notes he made in the grand jury room.

The jury was again instructed by Judge Clarence W. Sessions that Higbee's testimony could be used only against the defendants whom he claimed to quote. His general cross-examination was postponed until tomorrow, but Hal Smith, attorney for Frank W. Blair, had him state plainly that checks which came to Glocheski signed by his client had not been handed to him by Blair personally.

According to Higbee's version of Glocheski's story, Paul King summoned the Grand Rapids man to Detroit, told him that William Alden Smith, of this city, would not be a candidate for the senate, and hired him at $150 a month and expenses to travel among the Poles of the state in Newberry's interest. Glocheski was quoted as saying King warned him to keep his real mission under cover and that he received regularly checks signed by Blair and drawn on a bank near the Newberry headquarters in Detroit. On a second visit to the grand jury room Glocheski was said to have described a table in King's office, about three feet long, which was covered with bills and currency in denominations of $20, $50 and $100.

"He thought at the time there must have been a million dollars there," Higbee read from his notes.

Mr. Littleton asked the court to rule out this remark as it was "directed against King and could not be so used in this case." The application was denied.

Higbee testified that Gilbert described himself to the grand jury as grand lecturer of the Masonic lodge. He said Gilbert related that James McGregor was also quoted as saying he "simply talked in favor of Newberry in towns he visited and on trains."

HINES DECIDES TO LEAVE RAILWAY WAGE QUESTION TO ACTION OF PRESIDENT

Appeal to Wilson Will Be Taken at Request of Union Leaders—Settlement of Demands, Hopeless Under Present Conditions, Brotherhood Heads Are Told.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"Director-General Hines decided tonight to submit to President Wilson for final action the demands of more than two million railway employes for an increase in wages. The appeal to the President is to be taken at the request of union leaders who suggested such action late today after being informed by Mr. Hines that a settlement of their demands was hopeless under present conditions.

Mr. Hines will send to the white house tomorrow a resume of his conferences with the heads of the brotherhoods and the whole wage controversy will be laid before the President for the second time.

Director-General Hines, after conferring with Attorney-General Palmer, late today submitted to representatives of more than 2,000,000 railroad workers his answer to their new statement of claims. Mr. Hines reply was not made public and the union leaders immediately met in a separate conference to decide their course of action.

Remain in Conference.

The union leaders remained in conference an hour and half and dispersed without calling in Director-General Hines. No time for a further conference was set by the union chiefs and it was intimated that no additional communication will be sent to the director-general.

Director-General Hines issued the following statement:

"Since February 3, the director-general has had frequent conferences with the chief executives of the railroad labor organizations for the purpose of devising means for disposing of the pending claims for wage increases. During these conferences the executives of the labor organizations have expressed their views with great ability and frankness. The director-general has not been able to agree with them as to how the problem should be disposed of in view of the early termination of federal control, and is now laying before the President the representations of the executives of the organizations and also his own report for the purpose of obtaining the President's decision in the premises. In any event, the conferences have been decidedly helpful in bringing out a clearer development as to the real issues involved and as to the character of evidence pertinent to those issues and the discussion throughout has been characterized by courtesy as well as candor and with a sincere purpose on the part of all to try to find a solution."

Lee's Statement.

In a statement tonight, President Lee declared that the government had not succeeded in reaching the cost of living by the campaign begun last summer, and he therefore, felt he could no longer hold the demands in abeyance.

"The trainmen," said Lee, "take the position that more than a reasonable time has since elapsed and that the cost of living has not been reduced, but instead has been increased since that time, and that it is now up to the federal government to make good the pledge made by the President in his letter of last August as understood by labor.

"I expect to get the written answer of the director-general to the trainmen's request at the next conference

with him, after which the special committee of 20 officers and genera chairmen, authorized by the international convention of the brotherhood to handle the subject, will take final action relative to its disposition."

Submission of the claims and argument to the President, while temporarily ending the general negotiations, does not mean a final break, railroad administration officials explained. Neither members of Mr. Hines staff nor the union spokesmen indicated they felt that a deadlock had arrived, although the discussions were ended. Regardless of the President's decision in the matter, the differences could be ironed out after return of the railroads through machinery likely to be set up by pending legislation, it was explained.

STEP ANTICIPATED.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—The railroad administration's decision to lay the wage controversy before President Wilson today had been anticipated at headquarters of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Shop Laborers here and according to President Allen C. Barker holds some hope of averting the strike of more than 300,000 members of that union called for February 17.

It was at President Wilson's request Mr. Barker pointed out that strike plans formulated last August were held in abeyance while the government tried to lower the cost of living.

"Having failed in this," he stated, "the President now is bound to give us the relief we have demanded."

Plans for handling the strike were completed here today.

COMMISSION WILL HEAR PUBLIC'S SIDE

Strike Settlement Body Invites Consumers to Present Their Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The coal strike settlement commission, now investigating miners wages and coal prices in the bituminous industry, will begin hearings of the public's side in the inquiry next Tuesday. The commission today invited public utility corporations, individual consumers, manufacturers and other large consumers to appear for this phase of the investigation which is expected to continue a week.

Members of the sommission said they had received a number of protests from consumers against any action which would result in an increase in the price of coal in the market. For this reason it was decided to give the public an opportunity to testify after the cases of the miners and operators were in.

Chairman Frelinghuysen of the senate committee investigating coal prices in a statement yesterday criticising the commission because it had not as yet heard any representatives of the public, announced that hearings of his committee would be resumed to give the public an opportunity to present its case.

Chairman Robinson, of the commission, also announced today the personnel of a sub-committee which will take up the matter of government-fixed coal prices and their effect along with that of the recent 14 per cent wage advance, operators profits. The sub-committee is composed of John P. Cameron, chairman, a Pittsburgh mine operator; C. E. Lescher, of Washington, statistical expert for the geological survey; Percy Tetlow, of Salem, Ohio, statistical expert for the United Mine Workers and a secretary of the coal commission; D. M. Reynolds, of California, and Paul White, of Ohio.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S DEATH IS REPORTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A report of the death of Baron Edmond de Rothschild has just been received from Paris by the Zionist organization of America, according to an announcement made by the organization here tonight. Baron Rothschild was 74 years of age and the head of the French branch of the famous banking houses. The activities of the late baron in helping the Jews from Russia and Roumania establish colonies in Palestine made his name widely known.

SOUNDS WARNING TO R. R. WORKERS

Violations of Kansas Law Will Be Prosecuted, Says Hopkins.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 11.—Attorney-General Richard Hopkins tonight made public a letter written to C. E. Armstrong, of Baxter Springs, Kans., a member of the railroad maintenance of way union, outlining the Kansas industrial court law and defending the state's stand on the strike recently ordered by union officials at Detroit.

"I am compelled to advise you if such strike is called and the law violated that every power of my department will be used to prosecute the guilty parties," the letter said.

DUNN'S ADDRESS

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Legislation by congress and vigorous action by the federal administration to prevent a strike of railway employes until pending wage demands had been fully investigated and impartially arbitrated were advocated tonight by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, in an address at the banquet of the American Wood Preservers' association.

"A strike of any class of railway employes under present conditions would be as calamitous as it would be unjustifiable," he said, "and should furnish a powerful argument in favor of prohibiting all strikes on railroads and providing for compulsory arbitration."

Mr. Dunn said that, according to government statistics the average increase in the cost of living since 1913 was 82 per cent while the average increase in railroad employes wages was 105 per cent.

THIRTY INJURED IN WRECK ON N. AND L.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Thirty persons were injured, 10 of them seriously when a heavily loaded street car and a Louisville and Nashville accommodation train crashed here on a grade crossing tonight. Mrs. Felix Dumas, wife of a city councilman, and Mrs. H. H. Metz suffered internal injuries and doubt as to their recovery is entertained.

CHICAGO TEACHERS GRANTED INCREASES

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Teachers in the Chicago elementary schools today obtained a salary increase of $450 a year and high school teachers an increase of $400, under a decision by

LETTS CONCLUDE ARMISTICE WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

Red Forces Reported to Have Crossed the Sea of Azov.

ODESSA FELL INTO REDS' HANDS FEB. 7

Soviet Artillery Kept Up Heavy Fire Upon the Allied Warships.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The conclusion of an armistice by the Letts with the bolsheviki, is announced in a dispatch received here tonight from Riga.

CROSSED SEA OF AZOV.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The war office announces that the bolsheviki in southern Russia have crossed the Sea of Azov from Taganrog and succeeded in gaining a footing on the southern coast between the Don and Yeya rivers.

FATE OF KOLCHAK.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Admiral Kolchak was expected by his own troops to prevent his rescue by white troops moving in the direction of Irkutsk for that purpose, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Herald. The Moscow soviet sent a wireless message asking his captors to spare his life, but the appeal was too late.

The Moscow wireless service on January 31 transmitted an extract from an article from the official bolshevik organ Pravda which said:

"Only a few days ago supreme ruler Kolchak was hoisted on his soldiers bayonet a few days ago."

FALL OF ODESSA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Advices received here show the city of Odessa fell into bolsheviki hands at 3 p. m. February 7. The local bolsheviki were in control of Odessa when the last dispatches reached here were sent, but the red army had not yet arrived.

Heavy machine gun fire was in evidence all day on the seventh. The fire of the bolsheviki upon the allied warships also was heavy, and the vessels moved into the outer harbor.

Rear Admiral H. A. MacCully, commanding the United States naval forces operating in Russian waters, is reported in the advices to have arrived from Novo Rossiesck, on the American destroyer Biddle, and as senior naval officer now is in command.

FRAMING PEACE PACT

WARSAW, Tuesday, Feb. 10.—Work of framing the outline of peace conditions to be communicated to the Russian soviet government has been begun by the Polish cabinet, which plans to present them to the diet early next week. If Poland replies to the bolsheviki within ten days, as expected, discussions in the diet will necessarily be short.

Three principal points are being considered by the cabinet as the basis for peace conversations. The first is occupying much attention from the cabinet and relates to the recognition of the independence of border states between Russia and Poland. The second would discuss proposed plebiscites and the third is devoted to consideration of indemnities.

GERMANS WERE IN THE MEXICAN ARMY

Witness Says Two Huns' Bodies Were Found at Nogales After Fight.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—At least two Germans were fighting in the Mexican army on August 27, 1918, at Nogales, according to the testimony of Captain Frederick T. Herman of the 8th cavalry before the senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation today. He said their bodies were found among the Mexicans killed.

Captain Herman, a lieutenant colonel commanding at Nogales at the time of the fight, denied the official statement of the Mexican commander that the Mexican force was composed of civilians.

The investigation of the action and incidents preceding it, he said, indicated clearly that most of the Mexicans engaged were soldiers, although a majority wore civilian clothes, and that the fighting had been planned and was directed by their commanding officer and his assistants. The American casualties were five killed and 31 wounded. Three civilians also were killed and five wounded. The Mexican losses were not learned but the United States army intelligence reports were submitted to show the Mexicans buried at least 116.

Much of today's testimony was taken in executive session. It had to do with the forced evacuation of the Mormon colonies in Chihuahua. The committee also learned details of the efforts made by American military authorities to have brought to trial Lieutenant Juan Aspeitia for the murder of David Troib, an American soldier on December 28, 1918. He was killed on the Mexican side near El Paso.

Negotiations resulted in three examinations of the body, one by a Mexican military medal officer and the arrest of preliminary trial of Lieutenant Aspeitia, who confessed but insisted he acted in self-defense. It was shown the American soldier was unarmed and Mexican witnesses testified the lieutenant did not act in self-defense.