

OUTLOOK BRIGHT, SCHWAB ASSERTS



Charles M. Schwab, one of America's most prominent business leaders, is hopeful that the U. S. will soon see a reduction in the high cost of living. He thinks the outlook for general prosperity is bright.

RETURN OF ROADS THE 'FINAL TRIAL' HOOVER DECLARES

Attacks Federal Operation
of Either Railroads or
Shipping.

COMPETITION BEST SIFTER, HE ASSERTS

Discusses the Relationship
Between Employer and
the Employee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The return of the railroads to private ownership on March 1, will mean the placing of private operation on "its final trial" in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, expressed tonight in his inaugural address as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. At the same time Mr. Hoover attacked government operation of either railroads or shipping as "experiments in socialism necessitated by the war" to which there were many fundamental objections.

"No selection of political appointment," Mr. Hoover said, "has ever yet been devised that will replace competition in its selection of ability and character. Both shipping and railroads have today the advantage of many skilled personnel, sifted out in a hard school of competition and even there the government operation of these enterprises is not proving satisfactory. Therefore the ultimate inefficiency that would arise from the deadening paralysis of bureaucracy has not yet had full opportunity for development. Already we can show that no government under pressure of ever present political or section interests can properly conduct the risks of extension and improvement, or can be free from local pressure to conduct unwarranted services in industrial enterprises."

Passed to Consumer
Turning to the question of shipping Mr. Hoover said that, while with the railroads government inefficiency would be passed on to the consumer, "on the sea we will sooner or later find it translated in the national treasury." The speaker asserted that as government officials could not engage in "higgling in fixing rates" they must take refuge in rigid regulation and in fixed rates.

"The effect of our large fleet" he went on "in the world's market is to hold up rates, for so long as this great fleet holds a fixed rate others will only barely under bid. If we hold up rates an increasing number of our ships will be idle as the private fleets grow. We shall not be faced with the question of demobilizing a considerable part of this fleet into private hands, or frankly acknowledging that we operate for other reasons than interest on our investment."

The problem of the relationship between the employer and employee was next discussed. Mr. Hoover asserted that the country had until recently "greatly neglected the human factor that is so large an element in our productivity" and that this neglect had accumulated much of the discontent and unrest throughout the industrial population and had retarded in a decrease of production.

ALL-RUSSIAN ARMY GRADUALLY FORGED BACK BY THE 'REDS'

Volunteer Troops Disorganized, Retire to the Sea of Azov.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT AT VLADIVOSTOK Provisional Government in Siberia Favors Union With Soviets.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Russian volunteer army has been forced back to the Sea of Azov, with its troops completely disorganized and typhus raging among them, according to a wireless dispatch received here today from Moscow.

The bolshevik official communication says the red troops have captured several positions from 20 to 30 miles northwest of Stavropol.

REVOLT IN SIBERIA.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—Revolution has broken out in Vladivostok, Nikolai, Yenishienk, and Blagovestchensk, where an authority now is in the hands of the provisional government, whose program is in favor of union with soviet Russia, says a soviet wireless communication received from Moscow. The dispatch adds that red troops have captured 75 miles northwest of Odessa.

PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The population at Sebastopol, Russia's great seaport in the Crimea, has become so panic stricken over the bolshevik menace that there is a danger of a repetition of the events which took place at Odessa when the reds captured that city recently, according to a wireless dispatch of refugees arriving in Constantinople.

PROCLAIM REPUBLIC.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—According to a dispatch to the Central News, from Helsinki, Finland, Russian newspapers received in the Finnish capital say the bolsheviks have proclaimed an independent republic in that part of the Ukraine they occupy and the formation of "an external brotherly union with soviet Russia." The bolshevik leader Petrovsky has been proclaimed president of the new republic, says the dispatch.

ELECTIONS AT MOSCO.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—A wireless message says that the elections in the Moscow soviet began last Monday under the banner and slogans of the bolshevik party. Bolsheviki candidates were being elected in all regions.

TO CEASE NEGOTIATIONS.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—The negotiations between James O'Grady, representing Great Britain and M. Litvinoff, acting for soviet Russia, which have been in progress for some time at Copenhagen for an interchange of war prisoners, will cease for a short period beginning February 20. Mr. O'Grady will then return to England. When and where the conferences will be resumed has not been decided.

PREDICTS ORDER IN MEXICO NEXT YEAR
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Disordered conditions existing in Mexico will end in 1921, according to a statement made here today by General Salvador Alvarado, founder and publisher of El Heraldo de Mexico and El Heraldo Semanario de Mexico City. General Alvarado is in the United States buying modern printing machinery for his newspapers.

He declared this disorder would end "because there is a powerful current of opinion throughout the country in all places and classes toward peace reorganization. If the word in the Mexican presidential election next July is respected, he said, "in this same year an era of peace and work will begin eliminating the main source of trouble" between the United States and Mexico. Conditions now point to the election of General Obregon as president, he asserted.

GEORGE BOWER RESIGNS.
JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17.—George H. Bower, general passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad southern lines, today tendered his resignation to the company. His successor has not been named.

SAYS AMERICAN SOCIALISTS WOULD OPPOSE SOVIET RULE
Hillquit Says U. S. Socialists Would Take Stand Against Reds If They Tried By Force to Impose Their System on the American People.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—If the bolsheviks ever should attempt by force to impose the soviet system of government on the American people against the will of the majority, American socialists would take their stand against the Russians, according to an assertion today by Morris Hillquit, socialist leader, at the investigation of the five suspended socialist assemblymen charged with disloyalty.

The Political Sphinx

By Billy Borne



PACT COMPROMISE IN ANOTHER TANGLE

Possibilities of Agreement From Marash, Message to Apparently Small.

Republicans Reject All Proposals, Declares Sen. Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The peace treaty compromise negotiations got into such a tangled state today that, despite claims in some quarters that the lines on both sides were weakening, the treaty's best friends in the senate minimized the possibilities of agreement.

"It looks as though we might come out at the same hole we went in," said Senator Hitchcock, democratic leader, after another effort to obtain republican aid in modifying the article 10 reservation adopted at the last session of congress. He added that the republicans apparently had rejected all compromise proposals on the subject and that he was certain the treaty never could be ratified unless they did compromise.

At the same time, some senators in the mild reservation group of republicans indicated their belief that the democratic proposal might control considerable republican strength while republicans contended that enough democrats to secure ratification would break away and vote for the republican reservation as it stands.

The result was a muddled situation in which the party leaders on both sides appeared uncertain as to what might be the next development. It generally was agreed, however, that there would be no showdown immediately, and that the debate which began yesterday would be permitted to run on for the present without any effort to hasten a ratification roll call.

Forty democrats had been pledged tonight for the alternate article 10 reservations presented by Senator Hitchcock and he said he hoped eventually to have the support of one or two more. It would take 43 votes to make up the simple majority necessary to substitute one of these reservations for the republican draft, and to the seven or more republican votes required for this operation 15 more would have to be added to insure final ratification by a two-thirds vote.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORKERS ESCAPE

Commission Says.

Unpleasantness Felt For Party In Section Where Disorders Occur.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American commission for relief in the near east today received a message dated February 13, from its offices at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, which was construed to mean that all the American missionaries at the headquarters of the American board college at Marash, (north of Adana and north of Aleppo), southward to Isahle, which is on the railroad. The message says:

"Information this morning is that the personnel of 2,000 refugees returned to Isahle with Colonel Normand. There was extreme destitution and many were sick or wounded. There is no information from Ainab or Hadjin. The situation is serious. Major David G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., managing director of the American commission for relief in the near east, said today that there were 10 American relief workers and six American missionaries at the headquarters of the American board college at Marash. The relief workers, he said, were Dr. M. C. Wilson and wife, of Boonshill, Tenn.; Dr. Mabel Elliott, of Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mabel H. Power, of North Hero, Vermont; Helen Shultz of Reading, Pa.; Minnie E. Dougherty, of Holyoke, Mass.; Frances S. Buckley, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Paul V. Snyder, of Plainville, Texas; E. H. Frost of Memphis, Tenn.; and Stanley E. Kerr of Darby, Pa.

The missionaries, all of whom are under the American board of missions, Boston, are James K. Lyman, Ellen O. Blake, Beulah Harter, Helen Salmon, Inez Lied and Kate E. Ainslie.

UNEASINESS FELT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—There is much uneasiness concerning the fate of 20 Americans at Marash, north of Aleppo, Turkey, in Asia, where a reign of terror has existed since January 21. The last word was received from them on February 15 when their food supply was short and the Christian refugees were in a state of terror.

In occupying Cilicia the French troops frequently took over American property and schools, which were the best buildings and the easiest to defend. Consequently, the Americans were immediately regarded by the Turks as Frenchmen. There have been many conflicts between the French occupying the district and the Turks. The French are using Armenian and Bengalese troops which apparently has excited great hostility among the Moslem tribes.

PASTOR QUILTS; SAYS SALARY TOO SMALL
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 17.—Rev. Thomas G. Sykes, pastor of Grove Pointe Protestant church, said to be one of the wealthiest congregations in America, resigned today because his salary was "not sufficient to provide properly for his family." Dr. Sykes, who served as a chaplain with the First division in France, plans to enter business.

DISCOVERS NEW TRACTS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
MELBOURNE, Feb. 17.—David Lindsay, the explorer, has discovered large tracts of new agricultural land in the northern territory of Australia which previously had been marked on the maps as desert land. The explorer reports that water is readily obtainable at a shallow depth and that cotton can successfully be grown in the region. He asserts that cotton already is growing wild over scattered areas there.

QUESTION MARTENS ON MISSION IN U. S.

Agent Examined By Counsel For Committee.

Refuses to Furnish Copy of Instructions From Soviet Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian soviet representative in the United States, was started today on what promises to be a long cross-examination as to the purpose for which he came to the United States and as to the attitude of those he represents toward the United States. In behalf of the senate foreign relation investigating subcommittee, Wade H. Ellis, counsel, pushed a line of questioning which was taken to involve challenge of Martens' repeated statement that he has no purpose here but to secure recognition of the soviet government and reopen trade.

Reading from the Russian soviet constitution and from articles by Bucharin intimated now to be assistant commissary for foreign affairs of the soviet, Attorney Ellis sought to draw Martens into admission that the Russian idea called for constant revolutionary activities of its adherents and representatives, and for attack on all other constituted authorities in the world. Adjournment for the day cut off further inquiry along this line.

Mr. Ellis began by demanding for the committee a copy of all the soviet government instructions to Martens. The self-styled ambassador renewed a previous refusal to furnish these saying that he would not divulge codes, the names of couriers who travel between him and Moscow, and other confidential matters.

Examination which followed was designed to bring out the extent of Martens' support of the soviet constitution call for general revolution, "dictatorship of the proletariat" and the necessity of making secure the establishment of Russian revolution by destroying all governments recognizing capital.

FORMER PREMIER PLACED ON TRIAL
PARIS, Feb. 17.—Charged with having attempted to bring about a dishonorable peace with Germany, Joseph Caillaux, former premier, went to trial today before the senate acting as a high court.

The senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m. M. Caillaux was then taken away by guards.

"AMERICAN DAY" PARADES PLANNED
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Announcement of plans for a nationwide demonstration in opposition to usual "May day" demonstrations of radical organizations, was made here tonight at headquarters of the National Security league. Officers of the league will develop the plan through the co-operation of state and city officials.

Governors of several states as well as executives of many cities have promised support. Among those who have endorsed the plan are: Governor Allen, of Kansas; Lowden, Illinois; and Smith, New York, and Mayor Stewart, Savannah, Ga.

PACT MAY BE WITHDRAWN FROM SENATE IF ADRIATIC PROPOSAL GOES IN FORCE

Wilson's Note Not in the Nature of a Threat But Merely a Statement of the U. S. Position on the Question. Reply of Supreme Council Is In Hands of American Diplomats in London.

COUNCIL OBLIGED TO MAKE DECISION

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.—The Daily Mail today says it understands the supreme council's reply to President Wilson regarding the Adriatic situation informs the President that the circumstances surrounding the proposals in January (when Premier Lloyd-George, Nitti and Clemenceau held their meeting and reached an agreement) were such that they could not be ignored and that the council was obliged to take decisions in the voluntary absence of an American representative.

The reply also remarks, says the Daily Mail, that the more effective proposals of December would be validated if the President would indicate how they were to be carried out.

The receipt of President Wilson's note on Friday, the Daily Mail continues, "caused consternation in Great Britain, France and Italy."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The allied supreme council has been informed by President Wilson it was disclosed today that if the proposed Adriatic settlement to which the American government is not a party is put into force the United States might have to consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from senate consideration. The President's communication was not in the nature of a threat in the common sense of the term, it was said, but was merely a statement of a situation in which the United States might find itself if asked to subscribe to agreements in which it had no part and to which it was opposed.

The explanation was made in official quarters that the league of nations was to be the instrument for enforcing various agreements as to boundaries and that the like and that if the United States became a party to the treaty of Versailles it thus would be subscribing to the enforcement of agreements to which it had not given either its approval or consent.

It was explained further that the Anglo-French-American treaty and the treaty of Versailles were considered inseparable insofar as this question was concerned and that if a situation arose where the President would have to consider withdrawing the latter would also have to consider withdrawing the former.

Paris Statement
An early announcement at the white house characterized as "an absolute falsehood" the statement by "Paris" in the Echo de Paris that President Wilson's communication contained a postscript bearing a threat to withdraw the treaty from the senate. This was recognized as erroneous as soon as it came to the attention of other officials who did not come from President Wilson himself, and it was later explained that those who made the statement had spoken without complete information.

At first, too, the President's communication was referred to as a "revised plan." The agreement then was communicated to Jugo-Slavia in the form of an ultimatum while Ambassador Wallace communicated the fact to the state department, the American government was not consulted about the changes.

When the negotiations on the Adriatic question were initiated, it was said, there was an understanding that all matters relating to this question should be settled through negotiations between the foreign offices of all of the powers represented on the supreme council at Paris.

The American government has not abandoned its contention that the transfer to Italy of the "board walk" along the Adriatic from Trieste to Fiume and the possession of most of Istria and Dalmatia would not be acceptable.

REPLY OF SUPREME COUNCIL WILL LIKELY REACH WASHINGTON TODAY
LONDON, Feb. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American embassy is engaged tonight in coding and forwarding to Washington the reply of the supreme council to President Wilson's Adriatic note, which will be in the hands of the Washington government tomorrow.

BANDITS HOLDING WALSH LOCATED

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 17.—The bandits who captured William Walsh Adams in Lascostas, Mex., have been located and steps are being taken to secure Adams' release, according to a message tonight by Mrs. Adams, who is staying in Los Angeles with her parents.

Mrs. Adams said the message came from the office of the American Metals company, Ltd., in Monterey, Mex. Adams was employed by this company as superintendent of mines at Avasos, Mex. It was stated in the message that representative of the company had started after the bandits but that it would take three or four days to reach them.

CARNIVAL SEASON ENDS
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The 1920 carnival season came to an end tonight with the Rex ball, the concluding feature of Mardi Gras celebration.

ATTACK WILSON.
ROME, Monday, Feb. 16.—The whole Italian press commented tonight on the President's attitude toward the Adriatic question. The idea Nazionale designates it "President Wilson's conspiracy" with the Jugo-Slavs.

The Corriere d'Italia says: "Frankly"