RELIEF BILL NOW WITH CONFEREES

Administration Leaders Believe Amendments Will Be Adjusted Quickly

EASILY PASSES SENATE

Only 18 Votes Against Measure After Week of Acrimonious Debate

Washington, Jan. 25.—Passed by the Senate after a week's debate, the bill appropriating $100,000,000 for food relief in European and Near East countries went to conference today with administration leaders in both houses firmly of the opinion that minor amendments by the Senate can be adjusted and President Wilson's request finally granted early next week.

Senate members of the conference committee, selected late yesterday after the measure had been passed by the Senate by a vote of 53 to 18, are Senators Martin, of Virginia; Overman, of North Carolina, and Warren, of Wyoming. The principal amendment by the Senate would substitute for the House section against using any of the appropriation for enemy peoples a provision that nationalities friendly to the United States and the Allies might receive aid.

The small vote recorded against the measure was a surprise to its sponsors, as nearly the entire Republican membership of the Senate and several Democratic Senators had protested against the bill while it was being discussed.

When the vote was finally recorded, however, nineteen Republicans voted for it, while fifteen voted against it. Only three Democrats voted against the measure.

Borah and La Follette Attack

Senators Borah, Republican, and La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, made the final attacks upon the bill. Senator Borah continued his protests of previous days against "saving the packers" and again charged that the bill was "inspired" by the packers and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, before Mr. Hoover left for Europe, so that the packers could unload the immense surplus of pork they have stored in the United States and in England.

Senator La Follette declared the money might be better spent in providing employment for workmen and discharged soldiers at home.

The vote on the bill was as follows:

For the Bill—53

Democrats—34

Ashurst	Martin, Ky.	Sheppard
Bankhead	Martin, Va.	Simmons
Beckham	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Chamberlain	Overman	Smith, Md.
Fletcher	Pittman	Stanley
Gay	Reed	Thompson
Gerry	Pollock	Trammell
Henderson	Pomerene	Underwood
Hitchcock	Ransdell	Walsh
Hollis	Saulsbury	Williams
Johnson, S. D.	Shafroth	Wolcott
Kirby		

Republicans—19

Colt	Lenroot	Smoot
Curtis	Lodge	Spencer
Frelinghuysen	McNary	Sterling
Hale	New	Wadsworth
Jones, Wash.	Page	Warren
Kellogg	Smith, Mich.	Weeks
Knox		

Against the Bill—18

Democrats—3

Gore	Hardwick	Myers

Republicans—15

Borah	Johnson, Cal.	Nelson
Calder	Kenyon	Penrose
Fernald	La Follette	Sherman
Frazier	McCumber	Townsend
Harding	Moses	Wadsworth

Knox Explains Vote

In announcing his intention of voting for the bill, Senator Knox declared that he was still not convinced of the necessity for the appropriation. He said:

"In all my legislative experience, I have never been quite so perplexed or found it quite so difficult to make up my mind as to what my duty in the circumstances was. The manner in which this proposition has been presented to Congress has been so inadequate, so vague and so difficult of classification, that it is hard to feel willing to support it.

"Still greater would be our unwillingness to fail to vote for a measure especially a measure for joint action by the Allied Governments agreed upon by the Inter-Allied council, that properly classified and properly carried out, should subserve their common aims in the war. I have, therefore, concluded to cast my vote in favor of the appropriation asked.

"My difficulty in reaching this conclusion has been greatly increased by a very grave anxiety as to the possibility of poverty, suffering and unemployment in our own country, which it is our first duty to prevent, and also by the stupendous taxation to be imposed to impose upon accumulations already depleted and receding under the burden of previous tax levies."

The Penrose amendment creating a salaried commission of three to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate was defeated.

The second Penrose amendment providing "that so far as any food shall be expended for the purchase of wheat to be denied preference shall be given to grain grown in the United States," was adopted.

VILLA TURNS BOLSHEVIST

Bandit Now Plans to Reform Economic Conditions

Washington, Jan. 25.—Advices received at the State Department concerning the activities of Pancho Villa indicate that the Mexican bandit has embraced the Bolshevik doctrine. Besides robbing [illegible] apparently based on himself the task of reforming the conditions surrounding men who work.

Germans Release Philadelphia Men

Three Philadelphia [illegible] released from Prisoners' Camp [illegible] and returned to France, according to an announcement made by the War Department today. [illegible] McGrath, 1204 Fairmount avenue; John Sonel, 1847 Kater street, and Thomas F. Diamond, 2243 North Sixth street. The War Department also announced that Aaron Jacob Sugarman, Mascher street, George A. Michel, Philadelphia, and Herman Schmidt, 1837 North Fifth street, have passed through Switzerland en route to France after having been liberated from German prison camps.

A Study of
Production Methods
Will Help Superintendents, Foremen, Assistant Foremen and All Others Engaged in Handling Men.
New Class Begins January 28
Call, Phone or Write
Instruction Department
CENTRAL BRANCH
Y. M. C. A.

LOANS TO ALLIES DECREASE

Only $170,000,000 This Month. Usual Amount $400,000,000

Washington, Jan. 25.—(By A. P.)—America's job as banker for the Allies has been lighter this month than at any time since the nation entered the war. Only $170,000,000 has been paid out as Allied loans since January 1, the Treasury Department reported today, although payments on this account for a long time ran about $400,000,000 a month. The reduction is caused principally by the curtailment of shipments of food for payment, of which the American credits had been largely used.

Until Congress enacts the pending bill, advocated by the Treasury, to authorize loans to the Allies for other than strictly war purposes, officials do not look for much change in the present low rate of demands on the American government.

Total credits extended by the Treasury now amount to $8,888,773,000, but only $7,854,816,000 actually has been paid out under these credits. Greece, Liberia and Rumania never have presented claims for payments. Russia still has $187,000,000 to her credit. She has not applied for money since the revolution.

PENROSE OFFERS HOPE TO WAR CONTRACTS

Predicts Revenue Bill Requirement of Reports Will Be Dropped or Modified

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, predicted today that the Senate and House conferees on the war revenue bill either would strike out or make harmless the administrative features concerning reports to be made to the government by individuals and corporations who contracted with the government in the war.

These administrative clauses, contained in Section 1409 of the war revenue bill, have brought a heavy protest to Congress from all parts of the country by persons who would be harassed seriously by them, without any benefit to the government.

The objectionable paragraphs provide that every individual, partnership and corporation that made any contract in the war period with the government for the performance of any work or supplying of any materials shall file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and with the Attorney General, within sixty days of the passage of the act, a copy of every contract, with a statement of all work and labor performed and materials and property supplied and an accounting of all money received, expenses incurred and profits realized.

"I have discussed this matter with the other conferees on the war revenue bill, and I believe the objectionable section either will be stricken out entirely or made innocuous," said Senator Penrose today. "The carrying out of these provisions would be of no benefit to the government, as the departments with which contracts were made during the war already have copies of them on file.

"I think the provisions may be changed so that the Internal Revenue Bureau can demand the information. I doubt, however, that any branch of the government will want it, or that it will ever be requested."

MOUSE IN HIS MILK

New York Man Says Shock Made Him Ill

New York, Jan. 25.—Now for morning glass of bitter milk, complained Eugene Hodgetts, of 225 Seventh avenue, as he went to the doctor's office. At home he got a bottle of cream whose praises were sung in the prohibition quartet somewhere in the wilds of Iowa long before grape juice was even thought of.

The rest of this story comes from the county clerk's office, where Hodgetts caused to be filed yesterday an action against the Borden's Farms Products Company, in which he seeks judgment $5000 by reason of damages he alleges he suffered through the finding of a drowned mouse in a bottle of bottled milk. Because of his find, he alleges, he was made ill, nervous lost weight and was under the care of a physician for some time after December 12, 1918, when he made the discovery.

RABBI DODGES LIST

Thought Doctor Was Going to Hit Him at Hearing

New York, Jan. 25.—[illegible] Rabbi [illegible] of the Free Synagogue, [illegible] anywhere else. The rabbi thought he was going to be dickered [illegible] Health Department [illegible] Dr. Shiga, [illegible] Health Department, [illegible] Rabbi [illegible] Health [illegible] Department [illegible] Health [illegible] Department [illegible] Health [illegible] Department