

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTR... TRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Foreign—

Deep regret that the United States has enacted the immigration bill including a clause barring Japanese is voiced in an official statement issued by the foreign office at Tokio.

The Inter-Alleed Ambassador's Council decided unanimously to send a note to Germany asserting the right of the Allied Military Commission to continue functioning in Germany.

The arsenal and ammunition dumps on the outskirts of Bucharest were destroyed by a series of terrific explosions and fire.

Colonel House, former confidante of President Wilson, arrived in London and predicted a Democratic victory in the United States next November.

The American consulate at Canton is investigating a report that two American missionaries have been killed near Kwelin, Kwangs province.

As President Ebert struggled with the difficult task of finding someone capable of heading a cabinet, the new German cabinet, on whose word hangs the fate of the Dawes report opened with a vaudeville-like show in which howling communists taunted enraged fascists.

The Prince of Wales, walking side by side with Princess Mafalda at the head of the procession of the British and Italian royal families through the ancient Guild Hall to the great luncheon board, where the lord mayor was host to the royal visitors, was one of the rare occasions when the British heir to the throne has appeared in public with a young woman of age and rank similar to his own.

Chinese troops attacked the British gunboat Robin while on its way from Canton to Waichow, wounding Commander Tudway, said a Central news dispatch from Hongkong. The gunboat returned the attackers' fire.

The cabinet approved the text of the protest against the provision of the American immigration laws excluding Japanese from that country, according to a Tokio dispatch.

Six lives were lost when the Grimsby trawler Minko went ashore on the west side of Forshu Island, Cape Breton, according to radio advice received at Ottawa.

Negotiations between Turkey and Great Britain regarding the Mosul district have reached a deadlock, the Turks demanding rendition of the disputed territory, while the British insist upon the present frontiers with slight modifications.

Washington—

Uneasiness of Republican and Democratic party managers has been materially aggravated by the announcement of Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, that an independent, progressive movement will be launched unless the two old parties clean up.

Senator Wadsworth's constitutional amendment providing that further amendments shall be ratified by the people, either by a direct vote or through state conventions, was unanimously reported by the senate judiciary committee.

Income tax returns may be received in evidence in a criminal case when shown to have been properly obtained, Justice Jennings Saffley, presiding at the trial of John E. Phillips, Georgia, and others on charges of conspiracy in surplus government lumber sales, ruled recently, following arguments of counsel as to admissibility of copies of income tax returns of Charles Phillips, Jr., of Atlanta, one of the defendants.

The first step to bring the U. S. navy up to the full treaty ratio has been taken with passage by the house of the bill appropriating \$150,000,000 to build eight new cruisers and six river gunboats and to reconition six first-line battleships.

Henry Ford, victorious in the house, has met virtual defeat in his battle for Muscle Shoals in the senate, where the agricultural committee has reported favorably the Norris plan for government operation, rejecting Ford's offer.

The McNary-Hansen agricultural bill, providing a \$200,000,000 export corporation, is doomed to defeat in the house, when it comes to a vote soon, in the opinion of Representative Crisp, of Georgia, who regards it as a dangerous measure.

Public hearings on Muscle Shoals closed after many weeks of deliberation and the senate agriculture committee will go into executive session to act on the various proposals.

Officers of the fleet corporation told the house committee investigating the shipping board that Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the Interior in July, 1922, had refused to renew a contract with the board for purchase of government royalty oil in Montana and Wyoming, thereby forcing it to obtain its oil elsewhere, entailing a loss of millions of dollars.

The senate passed a bill, introduced by Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, authorizing construction of a bridge over the Peedee river, near Savage Landing, S. C.

Senator Hefflin, Democrat, Alabama, announced he would renew his fight before a senate subcommittee to have the investigation of his charges of frauds in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas proceed in Washington. Chairman Moses previously has overruled the Alabama senator's protest against going to the valley before hearing testimony bearing on conditions there.

Accepting the recommendation of a committee which investigated charges of irregularities in connection with his election, the house adopted without debate a resolution declaring Royal H. Weller, Democrat, entitled to retain his seat as a representative from the 21st New York district.

With the Japanese exclusion provision now spread on the statutes, the resignation of Ambassador Hanabara is expected as an early sequel.

The Simmons income schedule, similar to the Longworth compromise supported by house Republicans in its adoption by that body, provides for a revision of the surtax rates with a maximum of 40 per cent applicable on incomes of \$500,000 and over. It would cut the present normal rates of 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 8 per cent above that amount to 2 per cent on incomes of \$4,000 and under; 4 per cent on incomes between \$4,000 and \$8,000 and 6 per cent on those above.

Domestic—

Thirteen persons are known to have been killed and many were injured by a tornado that struck Wetumpka, Oklahoma, in Hughes county. The tornado approached from the southwest and swept through the southern fringe of the town, whose population has been swelled recently by oil activities in the surrounding territory.

J. E. Benton, cashier and vice president of the First National bank, El Paso, Texas, has been served with a subpoena from the United States court of Wyoming to give testimony to R. B. Redie, El Paso lawyer, on certain bank records in regard to the accounts of A. E. Fall and his son-in-law, C. C. Chase.

William S. Stillworth, former president of the Consolidated Exchange; Louis Gilbough, a member of the board of governors, and seven other brokers have been indicted by a federal grand jury in New York City on charges of having used the mails to defraud.

A room so sealed that it could have been flooded with gas and transformed into a lethal gas chamber was found in the Sieben brewery, Chicago, recently raided, which Chief of Police Collins declares he believes had been contrived as a result of a plot to frustrate and perhaps kill raiders. Thirty-eight men were indicted in connection with the raid.

The F. W. Poe Manufacturing company, one of the largest cotton mills of the Greenville, S. C., section, announces plans for return to full-time operations. It is the third mill in that section to adopt this program.

The Presbyterian general assembly, in session at Grand Rapids, Mich., has refused to accede to the demand of the Fundamentalists that Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York be forbidden to preach in a Presbyterian pulpit. In effect the decision of the commission and the assembly put over for another year the "Fosdick heresy" case.

A proposal for a drastic change in the divorce law of the Methodist Episcopal at the closing session of the general conference at Springfield, Mass. The vote was 300 for adoption to 310 against. The conference voted favorably on the recommendation of the Northern and Southern Methodist churches.

Youth triumphed over old-fashioned conceptions of right and wrong at Springfield, Mass., when the Methodist Episcopal general conference voted, by a substantial majority, to lift the church ban on amusements and make the issue one for decision of the individual's conscience.

John J. Ryan, president of the American Cotton Waste Exchange, died at New York recently.

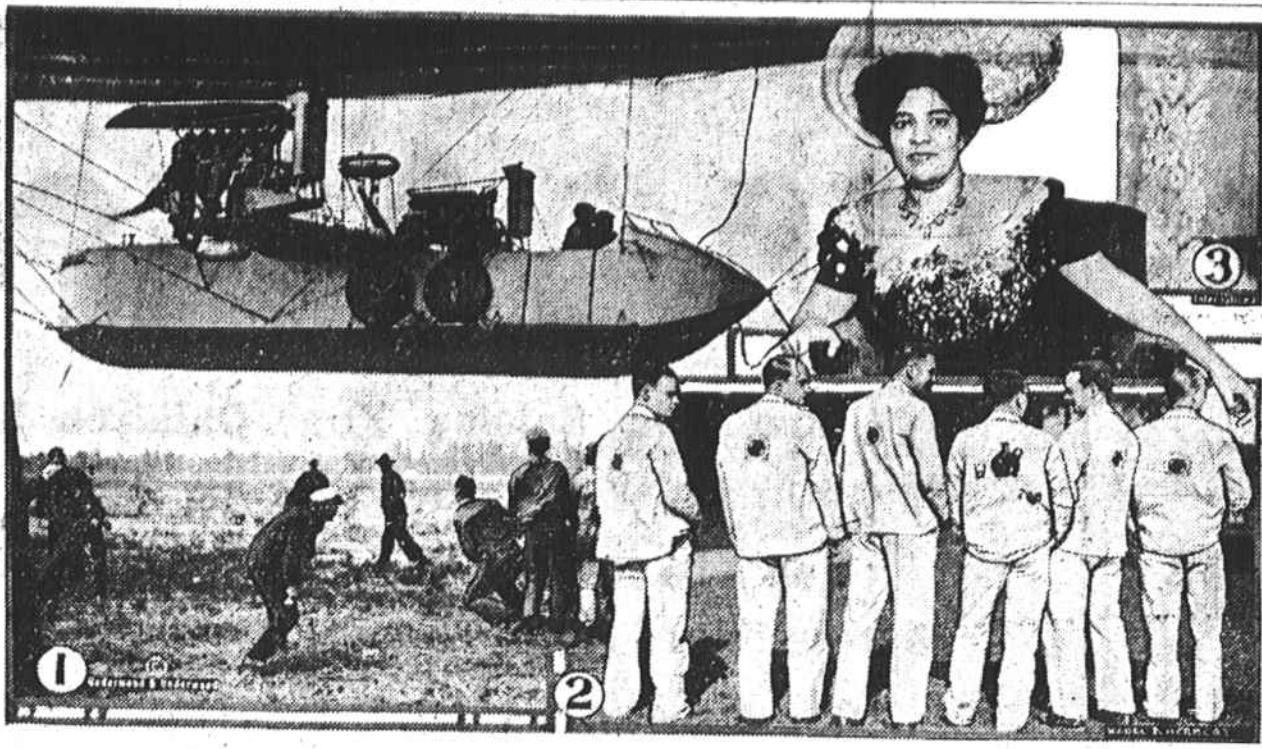
James D. Phelan, of San Francisco, former senator from California, has been selected to place the name of William G. McAdoo before the Democratic national convention at New York. It was learn at Chicago.

Holding a baby in her arms, Norma Anderson, 17 years old, held up the Steenberg bank at Farmington, Ill., and obtained \$1,500 from the cashier.

Engine trouble caused a Douglas naval torpedo plane, from the U. S. S. Langley, stationed in Pensacola bay, to fall at Birmingham, Ala., while taking part in a United States airplane circus. The occupants were injured.

Detectives hunting the slayers of Robert Franks, 18-year-old son of a Chicago millionaire, were searching recently for a man who answers in nearly every detail the hypothetical description of one of the kidnapers built up by the police from various fragments of evidence.

Victor Herbert, a musician who never found it necessary to wear long hair, throw temperamental fits or affect any of the outlandish mannerisms generally associated with musical or artistic genius, died recently of heart failure at New York.



1—Gondola of new navy blimp J-1 as she was starting a test flight. 2—Princeton university seniors in the overalls which the class is now wearing. 3—Princess Kawananakoa, associate member of the Republican national committee, who has come from Hawaii for the Cleveland convention.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Tax Reduction Bill Goes to the President—Immigration Measure Signed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNLESS the prognosticators of Washington are wrong, the tax reduction bill will be a law before this reaches the reader. The conference report on the measure was accepted by the senate by a vote of 60 to 8, and by the house by a vote of 376 to 9. Backed by these overwhelming majorities it went to the President, and congressional leaders were confident that Mr. Coolidge would sign it. First, of course, he asked the opinion of the Treasury department, whose experts analyzed the bill. It was said that Secretary Mellon had at no time advised the President to veto the measure and that he had come to the conclusion that it should be signed as representing an improvement over the old law.

Of the six senators who voted against the conference report, three are radicals—Brookhart, Frazier, Norris and Johnson of Minnesota. The others were Ernst of Kentucky and Moses of New Hampshire, who favored the original Mellon plan. In the house the nine who voted in the negative, were all Mellon plan supporters and all Republicans. They were: Fenn (Conn.), Tilton (Conn.), Merritt (Conn.), Mills (N. Y.), Wainwright (N. Y.), McFadden (Pa.), Phillips (Pa.), Hill (Md.), and Moores (Ill.).

Tally of a big deficit due to the bonus law and the tax reduction provided for by the bill faded away. Representative Green told the house: "The actuary of the treasury assured me that there would be a sufficient surplus for the fiscal year 1924 to pay the bonus twice over. The actuary's figures also show that the 1925 surplus, without including the bonus, which can be taken care of out of the previous surplus, will be \$138,000,000. The difference between the present bill and the Mellon plan is only the very slight sum of \$22,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is in the individual income and corporation taxes and the balance in the excise taxes. One-half of the 25 per cent reduction comes out of the fiscal year 1924, the other half out of the fiscal year 1925. The present bill reduces taxes \$22,000,000 more than the Mellon plan would have done."

Later estimates by members of the house committee on appropriations indicated that the financial status of the government with the enactment of these two measures would be even more favorable than had been thought. This is in part due to the probability that aggregate appropriations by congress this session for purposes included in the original budget recommendation will amount to about \$7,000,000 less than the total recommended by the budget.

President Coolidge transmitted to congress a request from the veterans' bureau for an appropriation of \$127,817,808 to defray the costs of the soldiers' bonus until July 1, 1925. Of this total, \$1,188,500 would be for administrative expenses.

SENATORS BORAH, Fess and Willis cast the only votes in the negative when the postal salary increase bill was passed by the senate. By this measure, which then went to the house, the salaries of 300,000 postal employees would be increased by an average of \$200 each annually, the total being estimated at \$60,000,000. This is the schedule of salaries provided for by the bill:

Clerks and carriers, \$1,700 to \$2,100; special clerks at first and second class offices, \$2,200 to \$2,300; substitute and temporary clerks, 65 cents per hour; watchmen, laborers and messengers, \$1,450 to \$1,550; marine carriers, \$2,400.

Railway mail servicers: clerks (seven grades) \$1,000 to \$2,700; supervisory officials, \$2,400 to \$4,500; substitute clerks, \$1,875.

Rural delivery: no change in salaries, but allowance of 4 cents a mile a day for maintenance of a bicycle,

amounting up to \$220 for average route.

Postmasters: no change in first class salaries between \$3,200 and \$8,000; second class increased from \$2,300 to \$2,400.

Attached as a rider to this bill was an amendment offered by Senator Borah which requires full publicity of political contributions at intervals of ten days during all campaigns for election of members of congress and all officials of the government, the publication of the amount of any deficit at the end of the campaign and public announcement thereafter monthly of the amounts received from each contributor to wipe out the deficit.

STILL expressing his objections to the exclusion of Japanese by Coolidge signed the immigration bill and it became a law. He justified his action by the general excellence of the bill and the imperative need of the legislation to take the place of the quota act of 1921, expiring on June 30. As to the Japanese exclusion, he said: "I gladly recognize that the enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had, and will continue to have, abundant manifestation. The bill rather expresses the determination of the congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration, instead of leaving it to international arrangements."

Over in Japan the signing of the bill, though no surprise, was the signal for great outbursts of indignation. A formal protest against the exclusion clauses was drafted, approved by the cabinet and cabled to Ambassador Hanabara for presentation to Secretary Hughes. It is a dignified protest, based on the alleged violation of an existing treaty with the United States—the gentlemen's agreement. In Tokyo and elsewhere there were big mass meetings at which the American press was denounced. At one of them Professor Yuesugi of the Imperial university concluded a fiery address with the words: "A storm is coming; prepare." Comments in the Japanese press are bitter and inflammatory pamphlets are numerous.

Premier Kiyoura told the cabinet he would recommend Viscount Kato as the next premier. The present government will resign about June 6.

TO BRING the navy up to the 5-5-3 ratio, the house passed a bill authorizing construction of eight scout cruisers and six river gunboats and extensive improvements to six battleships. The total cost is estimated at \$111,000,000. Money for elevation of guns on thirteen battleships was refused on the ground that it would violate the arms conference treaty.

ADVOCATES of the acceptance of Henry Ford's bid for Muscle Shoals has been trying for a long time to get it to the floor of the senate for debate and a vote, and last Tuesday they succeeded, although the majority of the agriculture committee was firmly opposed to the Ford offer and had twice rejected a motion that the bill accepting it be reported out favorably. It is a bit of parliamentary juggling it was brought about that the Norris bill for government ownership of the project was reported out favorably as a substitute and carried with it the Ford bill. It was expected the debate in the senate would be heated and that a vote would be reached in a few days. But, Pat Harrison and Underwood, presidential aspirant, prepared long speeches in favor of the Ford bill. Norris leads the opposition to the automobile maker and is assisted by Magnus Johnson and Jim Reed. It was noted that Ralston, who years for the presidential nomination, straddled the fence when the Norris and Ford bills were voted on by the committee. He voted "present" each time. Cautious, but not likely to do him much good with either side.

BOTH the Presbyterian general assembly at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Methodist general conference, at Springfield, Mass., took important action last week. The former adopted a resolution pledging all its energies to the outlawing of war, but rejected amendments pledging loyalty to the

government and allying the assembly with peace organizations carrying on campaigns of propaganda. It renewed its approval of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. It favored the constructive control of the motion picture industry and named as one of the evils the caricaturing of Protestant ministers. It adopted condemnatory resolutions against divorce, use of tobacco, child labor, harmful amusements, vile literature, gambling, profanity for actors, and at least one day's rest in seven for all in commercial employment. The fight on Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick was renewed, with William Jennings Bryan as its leader.

The Methodist conference, by a decisive vote, lifted the ban upon amusements, except those which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus. The definitions given in the special advice in the discipline were altered to read: "We lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty particularly against attendance upon immoral, questionable and misleading theatrical and motion-picture performances."

A proposal to change the Apostles' creed, substituting the words "Christ's Holy Church" for "the Holy Catholic Church," was rejected by a close vote.

The trial board of the Protestant Episcopal church met in Cleveland and began hearing the charges against Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, former bishop of Arkansas, who is accused of teaching doctrines contrary to those held by the Episcopal church.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE has warned both Republicans and Democrats in unmistakable language that he will head a third party ticket this year unless the two big conventions "demonstrate to the people whether either of those parties can and will purge itself of the evil influences which have long dominated them." This he says in a letter to Attorney General E Kern of Wisconsin. He also denounces the communists and charges that they are seeking to take control of the farmer-labor progressive convention that will meet June 17 in St. Paul. He declares that all progressives should refuse to participate in any movement which makes common cause with any communist organization.

At Smith's campaign managers have received information that the McAdoo forces in the Democratic convention, if and when their candidate fails to obtain the nomination, will fall back on Carter Glass of Virginia and try to put him across. This is somewhat alarming to the Smith cohorts, for they admit that Senator Glass would have great strength as a candidate. He was one of Woodrow Wilson's closest friends and his record, both as secretary of the treasury and as senator, is excellent. Among the McAdoo leaders who are said to favor Glass as second choice are Col. Edward M. House, Bernard Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne.

David L. Rockwell, general manager of the McAdoo campaign, announced that former United States Senator James D. Phelan of California will make the speech placing McAdoo in nomination. Four years ago in San Francisco he presented the name of Edward L. Doherty for the vice presidential nomination. His selection now is regarded as a move to offset rumors linking McAdoo with the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Phelan is one of the leading Roman Catholics of the Pacific coast.

CHANCELLOR MARX of Germany and his cabinet resigned on Monday as the new reichstag was about to open. President Ebert invited Herr Hertig, national leader, to form a government, with the proviso that he pledge himself to support the Dawes plan. This he declined to do, so Marx was asked to undertake the task again and accepted. The opening session of the reichstag was turned into a farce by the hysterical attacks of the Communists and Nationalists on each other's leaders and pets. Ludendorff was the special butt of the jibes.

MEMORIAL DAY, with all its beautiful and imposing ceremonies and its poignant memories, was celebrated Friday. Business was suspended throughout the land and all the people did honor to the memories of those who have given their lives to their country.

Summer Find You Miserable?

It's hard to do one's work when every day brings morning lassness, throbbing headache, and a dull, tired feeling. If you suffer thus, why not find the cause? Likely it's your kidneys. Headaches, dizziness and kidney irregularities may give further proof that your kidneys need help. Don't risk neglect! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

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Their Condition "How are your children coming on?" asked an acquaintance from over beyond Chickarany. "Have they all had the mumps?" "Not yet," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "Some have done mumped, some of 'em are still mumping, and the rest are 'lowing to mump pretty soon."

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