

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South
and Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic

The department of agriculture emphasizes that "Save Food" signs must now be disregarded as to meat, especially beef, and wheat products. Faced by the largest wheat crop on record and with many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army now maturing, the American people must realize that no such necessity for conservation of such foods any longer exists.

Dr. Anna Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, died at her home in Moylan, Pa., near Philadelphia, at the age of 71 years. She was chairman of the woman's committee of the council of national defense and recently was awarded the distinguished service medal for her work during the war. She was taken ill in Springfield, Ill., about a month ago while on a lecture tour.

Seated under a canopy of sun with the mercury in the thermometer flirting with 120 degrees, 40,000 fight fans saw Jack Dempsey defeat Jess Willard for the heavyweight title in the monster stadium built by Tex Rickard in Toledo, Ohio.

Orders have just been placed by the army quartermaster corps for 105,000 yards—60 miles—of silk ribbon, out of which will be made the service stripes that men who served in the war against Germany are entitled to wear.

Col. James Simons, one of the best known men of South Carolina, died in Charleston at the age of eighty years. He was for many years vice president general of the Society of the Cincinnati, was president of the News and Courier company, chairman of two local school boards and a lawyer of wide reputation.

Plans for a systematic campaign in the cotton belt for organizing counties of the states for handling the annual crop were launched at New Orleans at the second meeting of the conference of directors of the American Cotton Association.

J. C. Wannamaker of Columbia, S. C., president of the American Cotton Association, says that four hundred million dollars will be needed for forming the planned corporation to properly dispose of one-fourth of the crop.

A survey of the meat price situation by the department of agriculture reveals that the excessive retail prices now existing are not justified by the wholesale quotations.

Explosion of the big navy dirigible C-8, at Camp Halobird, near Baltimore, Md., shook the countryside and eastern Baltimore like an earthquake and jeopardized the lives of two hundred persons, who had gathered to see the monster flyer. According to the commander, the explosion was due to rapid expansion from heat. Several persons were blown twenty or thirty feet by the force of the explosion, and houses a mile away were shaken and windows broken. The air was filled with gas fumes.

Exports from the United States during the month of May were valued at \$606,379,599, the department of commerce announces, and on the basis of estimates covering June exports, exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 have amounted to \$6,306,000,000, by far the largest total in the history of the American foreign trade.

Engineer Clifford of the New York Central's Western Express, tried, according to his dying statement, to avert the rear-end collision with train No. 41, which caused the death of twelve persons, the serious injury of nineteen others and slight cuts and bruises to as many more, at Dunkirk, N. Y. The airbrakes failed to work, the engineer declared.

Washington

Urgent representations have been made to the Mexican government for the punishment of those responsible for the murder of John W. Corral, an American citizen, the maltreatment of his wife and the attempted murder of his son at their ranch near Colonia, 27 miles north of Tampico, the state department has announced. Instructions have been sent to both the American embassy at Mexico City and the American consulate at Tampico to urge immediate capture and punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage and protection for other citizens of the United States in the district.

The Russian Soviet government has been warned by the United States in a message sent through the American legation at Stockholm that reprisals against American citizens in Russia would arouse intense sentiment in the United States against Soviet heads.

American casualties during the 47-day Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men, or 10 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 engaged, according to a "statistical summary of the war with Germany" prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, and published by the war department.

Five judges will be chosen by the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese governments, and it is expected they will constitute the court that will try the former German emperor in London. It is expected that Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the Supreme court, will represent the United States.

While department of justice officials are studying means of stopping the manufacture and sale of low alcoholic beer, dispatches reaching Washington through official channels tell of the new prohibition enforcement law in the Mexican state of Sonora, under which any one dealing in intoxicating liquor is to be summarily executed. Francisca Villa ordered all Americans hanged when captured, following the crossing of the American expedition, according to Donald B. Best, a British merchant of northern Mexico, who has reached the border.

Villa either killed or took prisoner the entire garrison of 40 home guards at the town of San Andres when he entered that town, according to advices sent out from El Paso, Texas. Among the killed was the mayor of the city.

Villa is said to be so bitter against Americans that he has threatened to kill his brother, Hipolito Villa, because of his friendship for the Americans.

Federal supervision of the packing, sale and distribution of meat products was declared by the department of agriculture to be the only solution for the present situation in which meat prices to the consumer are so high that he is denying himself, and in which prices for livestock, especially beef and lambs, are so low that the producer is losing money.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says that two regiments of the military and a force of police rushed the palace and took prisoner President Pardo. These forces then proclaimed Augusto, B. Legula president of the republic. Only a few shots were exchanged and there were no casualties.

Enronian

The Polish forces have started a counter offensive along the whole Galician-Volhynian front, according to advices from Warsaw. The Poles claim that they have everywhere broken the Ukrainian resistance that the Lemberg-Halicz-Stanislaw railway line is again in Polish hands.

A monument to the American soldiers who perished in France will be erected in May of next year near the tomb of Lafayette in the Picpus cemetery in Paris.

The American army of occupation technically ceased to exist when the moral of the units still in the Rhineland began. It is expected that within a comparatively short time there will remain on the Rhine only one regiment, with auxiliary troops, total approximately 5,000 men.

The allies, it is reported, have received assurances that the Dutch government is the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German emperor for trial. The surprise of the week ending July 5 was the news that the former German emperor would be tried in London.

After a great meeting at Forli, Italy, in which a vast crowd protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, attacked, sacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices. Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction and had no limits. All the principal shops were plundered, and the mobs controlled the entire city. The mob took possession of lorries and transported all kinds of goods and food supplies from the pillaged shops to the chamber of labor. On the walls of this chamber they wrote: "These goods are at the disposal of the people."

Great state trials in England, of which there have been none for many years have been held in Westminster hall, but it is not believed that William Hohenzollern will be given that honor.

The former German crown prince, Frederick William, escaped from the Island of Wieringen. The flight of the former German crown prince had been expected, as it was reported that preparations were under way for his hasty departure on the signing of the treaty of peace. Several vessels were lying off the island.

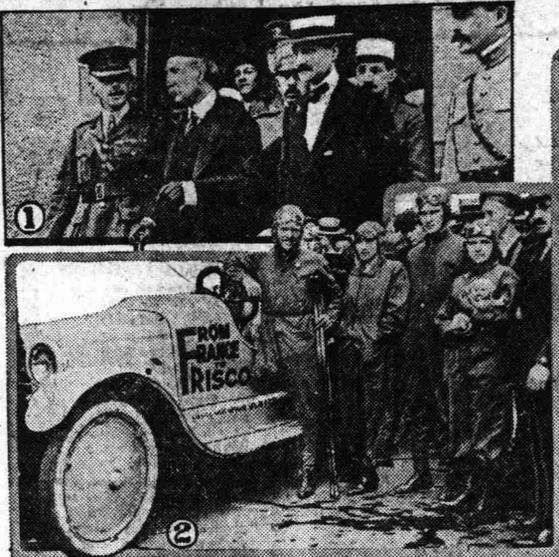
The allied governments have represented to the government of Holland the necessity of taking steps to prevent the departure of the former German emperor from Holland.

Two French civilians were killed and five American soldiers and sailors were injured severely, and more than one hundred wounded in riots in Brest, France. Two of the American soldiers are expected to die. The casualties occurred as a result of exchange of shots between American military and naval police and French sailors.

Peace with Germany became an actuality at Versailles June 28, 1919. As far as the ceremony itself was concerned it lacked impressiveness.

Earthquake shocks in Tuscany, Italy, caused the deaths of 127 persons and injuries to several thousands. The center of the seismic movement apparently was Vicchio, a town of eleven thousand inhabitants, fifteen miles to the northeast of Florence.

The French-American convention was signed on behalf of the two governments, according to the newspapers. It is said that the covenant includes several articles, and specifies that violations of the peace treaty by Germany will give France the right to request American and British assistance.



1—Turkish delegates to the peace conference who have been sent back to Constantinople. 2—Private Paul L. Bolin and Corporal Edward J. Gillespie with their wives about to start from New York on the second leg of their journey from "France to Frisco." A—American circus performance for the Yanks at Bordeaux.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

How the United States Launched
The Great Experiment of
National Prohibition.

EMERGENCY LAW IN EFFECT

President Returns Home to Take Up
Fight for League of Nations—Senator
Borah Charges That Wall
Street is Financing League of
Nations Propaganda—British
Dirigible R-34 Meets With
Disaster When Near End
of Voyage.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States has launched the great experiment. Just after the treaty was signed that nominally brought the war to an end, our wartime emergency prohibition act went into effect and the entire country became officially "bone dry." Presumably demobilization will be completed within two months or so, and there will be a "wet spell" at least in some states until the constitutional amendment goes into effect on January 16.

At present there is considerable confusion concerning the scope and the enforcement of the emergency law. A federal court has ruled in favor of beer and wine containing not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol and in many localities the dealers are taking a chance and dispensing those drinks. In most states the old and new laws on prohibition prevent even this. In any case the manufacture and sale of all drinks with the greater alcoholic content are barred and Attorney General Palmer has ordered rigid enforcement of the law relating to them.

The "wets" have been making a game but losing fight, and the "drys" have refused to yield at any point. The forces of the latter in congress are planning to pass measures to prevent the country from going on a whisky-drinking basis between the time of demobilization and January 16, and to put a stop to the sale of weak beer and light wines at once, regardless of court rulings.

Though the United States is now the only "dry" country, there may be another before very long, for the United Kingdom alliance, encouraged by the success of the American prohibitionists, has opened a campaign to put Great Britain on the same basis. American methods will be followed and American speakers imported. London correspondents predict that to deprive the Britisher of his ale, porter and beer would almost precipitate a revolution. British labor is against prohibition, but so is American labor; and it may be that John Bull will in the not distant future be reduced to drinking "lemon squashes" and "minerals." The world will watch the American experiment, one of the greatest ever made in economics, with intense interest.

His great task abroad completed so far as might be, President Wilson has returned to his domestic duties. On the homeward trip he signed bills and read documents and otherwise prepared himself for the contest that confronts him in the United States. The goal he has set for himself is the ratification by the senate of the peace treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations. Victory will not come easily, though it probably will come, maybe after the covenant has been amended to meet the objections now made by a considerable number of senators. Those who are against the league in any form are very few, but stubborn. If Mr. Wilson is equally stubborn, the whole matter is likely to become a partisan issue despite the efforts of many party leaders to prevent this. It is intimated that, if the senate makes evident its intention to refuse to ratify, the president will withhold the treaty for the time being, and that would at once make it an out-and-out party question. There is precedent for such a course.

If the issue is put up to the people

to decide, they have had plain warning that, in case the United States becomes a member of the League of Nations, it will be called on soon to begin assuming international duties and responsibilities. Dispatches from Paris say President Wilson will propose to congress the acceptance of a mandate for Constantinople and for Armenia.

Senator Borah, rampant opponent of the league, broke out in a new place last week, with charges that the propaganda of the league to enforce peace, headed by ex-President Taft, is financed by Wall street, Mr. Taft's organization glories in the fact that most of its financial support comes from men of big business and broad vision. "It may be," said Senator Borah, "that the occasion for the opposition upon the part of small men is not a limitation of vision; it may possibly be that their investments are not the same and their interests are not the same."

It may be that they are confining themselves to the interests of their own country and believe in the traditions and policies of their country, and it may possibly be that those who take a wider view of the matter are those who have large investments in other countries, and who propose to have more investments there, which investments will be worth very little unless they are underwritten by the United States government."

It is not easy to see why American business men should be criticized because they wish to see peace permanently established in Europe so that they can resume trade, commerce and industry with the Europeans. An instance of what they are getting ready to do is supplied by the news that three great American construction concerns have been awarded a contract for the rebuilding of the Nancy district of France at an estimated figure of \$250,000,000, which sum may be doubled.

Dispatches from Welmar declared that the national assembly would at once take up the peace treaty and that a majority for its ratification was assured. The Germans had been notified that the blockade would be lifted as soon as the pact were ratified, and they expressed the hope that German prisoners of war would be released at the same time. As an earnest of their good intentions the Germans ceased all warfare on the Poles simultaneously for some time and not without a pro-salutary. Released from danger in that direction, the Poles turned all their attention to the Gallician-Volhynian front, starting a counter-offensive in which they claimed to have broken control of important towns and railroads. There is no assurance, however, that Germany will not again break out on the east front, for according to correspondents she has, since the armistice, reorganized an army of about 1,000,000 men and gathered equipment for three times that number, including as many airplanes as she had when she surrendered. Of course all this is contrary to the terms Germany accepted, and if the stories are true the allies will have to get busy again. The Germans can be trusted in one respect, and one only. They will evade the treaty if it is possible for them to do so.

The French foreign office gave out the texts of the proposed agreements of France with the United States and Great Britain designed to protect France against unprovoked aggression by Germany. The pacts differ in that Great Britain "consents to come" to the rescue of France, while the United States "will be bound to come immediately."

Various plans are being devised by the Germans to save the former kaiser from trial and punishment, including the formation of a national league for the "protection of his freedom and life." Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial chancellor, formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former emperor, assuming responsibility for all the acts for which William is blamed. The German general staff, which resigned, agreed to withdraw its resignations if the government would promise not to give up the ex-kaiser for arraignment before a court. William is in no danger of

his life from the allies, but that they still purpose to try him for his crimes is evidenced by their warning to Holland not to permit him to escape from Dutch territory; and by Lloyd George's announcement in the house of commons that William will soon be placed on trial in London.

All matters concerning the peace treaties are now in the hands of the new council of five, comprising Lansing, Pichon, Balfour, Tittoni and Makino. Tittoni let it be known that Italy wished all territory taken from Austria to be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty, which meant that that pact could not be formulated for some time and not without a protracted debate over the Fiume question especially.

The Chinese delegates said they expected to sign the treaty with Austria, in which they found nothing objectionable, and thereby gain admission to the League of Nations despite the withholding of their signatures from the German treaty. China probably will make a separate peace with Germany. In refusing to sign the German treaty the Chinese delegates disobeyed their instructions from Peking, being influenced by the south China revolutionaries.

The Turkish delegation to Paris was sent back home in a hurry because its ideas concerning the maintenance of the Ottoman empire were quite contrary to the plans of the allies. These plans, however, are still inchoate. Greece, which wanted possession of Constantinople and realizes that she cannot have it, is urging that the United States accept the mandate for that city as well as for Armenia, but there is more than a chance that the Americans would not agree to this. Meanwhile the Greek forces in Asia Minor are fighting three Turkish armies over which the government of Turkey says it has no control.

It was predicted in Washington that with the return of President Wilson there would be a radical change in the government's policy toward Mexico. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, said the administration would practically issue an ultimatum to Carranza, demanding guarantees for the protection of American lives and property in Mexico and hinting at intervention by the United States. The public has just learned the facts concerning the brutal murder of John W. Corral, an American citizen, near Tampico on June 16, and the assault on his wife. There is every reason to believe that Carranza soldiers were the perpetrators of those shocking crimes.

Having lived to see the triumph of the cause for which she labored for many years, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, passed away at her home in Moylan, Pa., at the age of seventy-one years. During the war Doctor Shaw did excellent work as chairman of the women's committee on the council of national defense, and for this she had just been awarded the distinguished service medal.

The first "balloon" to cross the Atlantic, the British dirigible R-34, commanded by Major Scott, which was to have arrived at Roosevelt field, Mineola, N. Y., late in the afternoon of July 5, came to grief in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A United States destroyer was dispatched to her aid from the Otter Cliff station at Bar Harbor, Me. The airship evidently was following the coast line in a southwesterly direction toward New York. The dirigible started from East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:48 on the morning of July 2, and despite the accident, the achievement is considered in aviation circles as a success. The new motor that was installed worked splendidly until near the end of the voyage, and the crew of 23 men, including one American, had nothing but praise for the conduct of the big airship before that.

Scores of army and navy officers were at Mineola to welcome the British flyers, and general sympathy was expressed. During the voyage the dirigible had been in almost constant touch, by wireless with ships, and, nearing the end, with shore stations.

SOMEBODY SEEKING SHOW IN LIMELIGHT

PRESIDENT'S FOREHANDNESS
DISTORTED INTO EVASION
OF THE LAW.

SEVEN MEN REAL GOVERNMENT

All So-Called War Legislation Was Determined Upon Weeks and Months Before War Was Declared.

Washington.—Seven men formed a "secret government of the United States" which worked "behind closed doors," determined all of the so-called war legislation "weeks and even months" before war was declared against Germany, Chairman Graham of the house committee investigating expenditure, charged after reading into the record a digest of the minutes of the council of national defense.

This commission, he added, was designed by law to act purely in an advisory capacity to the council, composed of six cabinet members, but the president, he asserted, made them the real executives.

After Mr. Graham had read to the investigating committee a digest designed to show that the military draft, food control and press censorship had been discussed by the commission several weeks before the war was declared, Representative Reavis, Republican, Nebraska, interrupting, asked if "all this was prior to the president's speech on armed neutrality, in which he said he was not contemplating war." The chairman answered affirmatively.

Later in the recital of the digest, Mr. Graham said that the council of the council and commission, uttered in senate and house, led Mr. Coffin to urge that "a definite channel of contact" be established between the council and congress. "In other words," commented the chairman, "Congress ought to be educated."

RADIO STATIONS CONTRACTED FOR AERO MAIL PROTECTION.

New York.—The postoffice department at Washington has contracted for the erection of three high-power radio stations, the first of a chain of wireless communicating centers in various cities to be used primarily for the direction of mail carrying airplanes handicapped by fog. It was announced here by Emil J. Simon, manufacturer of radio apparatus for the war and navy departments.

Stations will be established at Bellefonte, Pa., with a third at some point on Long Island or Newark, N. J. Appropriations for them already are available. Others will be erected at Washington and Chicago as soon as Congress provides funds. Each station will be equipped with steel towers 200 feet high and 300 feet apart and will have a range of approximately 400 miles; to mail airplanes.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS READY; 5,000 WORDS LONG.

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington.—The President's message, to be delivered to Congress on Thursday, is completed. The message will take about 20 minutes to read and contains about 5,000 words, devoted to the peace treaty and protocols and the work of the peace conference.

It is understood that the peace conference subjects are dealt with on broad general lines without taking up the large questions of the treaty in detail, as this probably will come later when the foreign relations committee of Congress examines the details. The President also will have an opportunity to go over these matters with members of the committees. In this examination of the terms he will have the co-operation of a number of specialists, now returning with the presidential party, who have dealt with the d-tailed branches such as those concerning reparations, territorial readjustment and economic questions.

WANT DIRIGIBLE AS WORKING PATTERN

New York.—Purchase by the United States of the R-34, the big British trans-Atlantic dirigible balloon, or its sister ship, the R-33, as a working model for dirigible development here, was urged by Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the dirigible committee of the Aero Club of America, in a statement issued here. Mr. Woodhouse added that army and navy aeronautical experts favored the plan.

MINORITY COMMITTEE WANTS PROHIBITION ACT REPEALED

Washington.—Five members of a minority house committee on the prohibition enforcement bill, made public declared congress should repeal the wartime prohibition act.

While this report was being prepared, Chairman Volstead, of the judiciary committee, announced that he had asked for a rule to make the general enforcement bill in order for immediate consideration.