

TERMS OF THE VICTORY

LIBERTY LOAN ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY GLASS

Washington, April 13.—Terms of the Victory Liberty loan were announced today by Secretary Glass. They are:

Amount, \$4,500,000,000, oversubscriptions to be rejected. Interest, 4 3/4 per cent for partially tax exempt notes, convertible into 3 3/4 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

Maturity, four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years. The 3 3/4 per cent notes, to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently into 4 3/4 per cent notes.

The 4 3/4 per cent securities are to be exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates or federal income taxes. The 3 3/4 per cent securities are exempt from all federal and local taxes except federal, state and local taxes on estate and inheritance taxes.

WILSON CHAMPIONS MONROE

DOCTRINE AMENDMENT

Discussion Described as of Dramatic Character—President Deprecates Opposition Expressed—Lord Robert Cecil Sees No Objection to Amendment.

Paris, April 12.—The league of nations commission completed its consideration of the league covenant at its meeting last night. No sections were included granting the Japanese and French mandates in Japan and France announced that they would reserve the right to bring up the desired amendments before the plenary session of the peace conference.

Paris, April 11.—Discussion of the Monroe doctrine amendment by the league of nations commission last night is described by those present as having been of dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed and upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks against absolutism. The debate came late in the session, after other subjects had been passed.

The British attitude had been in doubt until the last but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection to the amendment in the form presented by the President. M. Larnaude, of the French delegation, followed Lord Roberts to inserting the Monroe doctrine.

The Chinese also offered objection to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims affecting Chinese affairs.

The President paid the closest attention to the opposition to the amendment and jotted down notes for a reply. In his speech the President spoke with great earnestness and with some evidence of feeling.

Wilson's Argument. He declared the Monroe doctrine was enunciated to combat the holy alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was then menacing Europe and seeking to spread its absolute power to the western hemisphere. It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the western world.

One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity, and, having served its great purpose in the western world, it was now being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and encouragement.

The President said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose. The President's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote and when there were no further remarks the chairman said the amendment would be considered adopted. The commission then took up the next article of the covenant.

ARMENIAN-SYRIAN RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Active Campaign Work to Close Soon.

We have so far contributed about half of our share. Some have aided heartily and contributed liberally, many as yet have done nothing. We are the standing of Bible Lands (Western Asia). Shall not their dying groans rise up against us and any who have plenty and do not help them? Shall not the bleaching bones of those who perish stand for a ghastly witness as they lie scattered along the highways and byways?

We can easily spare a small sum to save them from starvation, and it is our duty to practice self-denial in order to save the lives of our fellowmen. They may seem far away but our funds (cabled across) may do relief work 24 hours after they are received by the National Committee in New York. This committee is endorsed and supported by our national officials and leaders without regard to politics or religion.

Those who have not yet contributed are again requested to send their gifts as soon as possible. Do your duty towards this, help us finish this task and get ready for the "Liberty Loan". We intend to give no further report of funds soon.

Yours very truly, Geo. W. Smyre, County Chairman

EXECUTE BOLSHEVISTS.

According to a report from Warsaw, 35 bolshevists were executed Saturday on the eastern frontier of Poland at Pinsk. Colonel Franczak, of the American Red Cross, who was there, says that according to military officials 200 bolshevists were found plotting in a hall on the outskirts of the city, Saturday, and that the building was surrounded. About 70 were captured and marched to the city market place where every other was shot. It is reported that a special mission may be sent to Pinsk from Warsaw by the allied commission to investigate.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

TAXATION

Experts to Assess Difficult Properties

—The Standard of Value is to be 100 Per Cent of Conservative Judgment—Revaluation is for Benefit of Local Governments—A Square Deal for Cities and Towns. (By A. J. Maxwell.)

The last article covered the organization for the revaluation of real estate under the new act, except special examiners. The act authorized the Tax Commissioner to employ for the State special examiners to assist in appraisal of properties the value of which is difficult to ascertain. This provision anticipates that in so far as it may be found practical experts in appraisal of particular classes of property will be employed with the view that all the property of each of such classes will be accurately and equally appraised in all parts of the State.

Capitalization of enterprises has been handled in such wide variety of ways that it furnished in many cases a totally inaccurate index of the value of the property represented. The success of the revaluation plan will depend upon the thoroughness, accuracy, and fairness with which it is done, and it will not do to assess at full value the classes of property the value of which will be within the knowledge of the assessors and to take a poor guess at the value of which he will have little knowledge.

The Standard of Value. The standard of value is 100 per cent, or as expressed in the act, what the property would sell for at ordinary sale for cash. Forced sales, auction sales, and sales on "the extortion plan," or the elimination of time prices are not to be taken into account. The act does not anticipate that unnaturally inflated values shall be used, even when supported by some conditions of sale. The rule is plain enough; the difficulty is in the application. That element of value is in every case a matter of sound judgment and discretion, based upon accurate knowledge of the property. A small percentage of property has actually changed hands by recent sale and even as to this small percentage there is in every case room for investigation of the character and conditions of the sale to ascertain if the price represents actual fair value. The judgment of well-informed men will in almost every case differ. The one thing that will be insisted upon is that the assessing officers in every case, as to each piece of property, large or small, get all the available facts—not take for granted, but take the trouble to investigate—and after acquiring all the knowledge that can reasonably be gained in a proper way exercise an intelligent, conservative judgment as to actual, stable value, and then apply 100 per cent of that judgment as the basis of value. To use any other basis—95 or 99 per cent—would be like knocking a check from behind the wheel of a car standing on steep incline—it would settle right back to the old levels, with a different rule applying in each county, and with inequality the general rule.

Revaluation For Benefit of Counties and Cities. The State tax rate has been reduced this year to 11 2/3 cents. The average tax rate in the counties, including special taxes for various local purposes, is 1.08 per cent in 1918. In most of the counties in the State the total rate is around 3 per cent. So that about 10 per cent of the taxes collected in the counties from property will be for the use of the State, and less than 5 per cent of total taxes collected from property in cities is for the use of the State. The State is pursuing a policy of receding from the property tax, and look now definitely to a complete abandonment of the property tax for its revenue, except for the public school tax which will be distributed back to the counties. So that the chief purpose of the revaluation act is to furnish a more accurate, efficient and equitable means of revenue to meet the local needs of the counties and cities of the State. They will be the chief beneficiaries of its success.

A Square Deal For The Cities.

The tax burden bears especially heavy in municipalities where so many modern improvements have been provided at public expense. It is in the cities especially that we hear in complaint that high rates are confining income from property, and a very great reduction in city tax rates is essential to the successful administration of the full value property tax system. The revaluation should leave the total combined tax rates in the highest taxed city in the State right close around one per cent.

There are three provisions that will be interesting particularly to the municipalities and that will tend to lower their rates. Shares of stock in their banks have heretofore been distributed to the residence of the shareholder, wherever he lived. Now all the shares of stock in every bank will be taxed where the bank is located, against the bank, and therefore all the stock will be liable for municipal tax, and in the municipality where the bank is located. Real estate and fixtures of telephone companies have been distributed on wide mileage. All such property now located within a municipality will be subject to the municipal tax.

Railroad depots, yards and terminal facilities have heretofore been assessed as a part of the total property distributed on main line track mileage, so that with a few slight exceptions they have been paid down and city taxes only upon basis of the length of main line mileage within the corporate limits. Under the revaluation next year the value of all railroad properties within the corporate limits of city or town will be subject to municipal taxes.

Lieutenant Colonel Ansell, former acting judge advocate general and one of the leaders in the controversy over the court-martial procedure, has been directed by Secretary Baker to prepare and submit a bill which in his opinion would correct deficiencies in the existing military justice system.

BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA.

How Far Freedom May Be Exercised and Remedies For Excess—Where Line Will Be Drawn.

David Lawrence, Washington newspaper correspondent, in an article in the Greenboro News, says that Bolshevism, insofar as it may mean the advocacy of anything seeking to overthrow by force the government of the United States or American institutions, will be dealt with severely by the department of justice. Prosecutions for the time being will be based on war statutes, and, later on, when peace has been declared, special laws will be made under the treason laws, or special legislation will be sought from Congress.

"Nothing will be done to abridge the right of free speech or a free press. Any reform, however far-reaching in its nature, can be reached through the machinery recognized for the change in the machinery created by the constitution—namely, the election and the ballots of the people. But no doctrine that looks toward violence will be countenanced."

"Thus does the government propose to draw the line and squelch at the outset any organized movement in imitation of anarchists revolutionaries abroad. To I sought for A. Mitchell Farmer, the new attorney general, some expression of the policy he intends to pursue in regard to this question.

"There are two principles to be kept in mind," said the attorney general, "that we must, on the one hand, preserve the ancient liberties guaranteed by the constitution of freedom of the press and freedom of speech, and that, on the other hand, we must not permit the enlargement of those liberties."

"As long as efforts are made in the exercise of these guaranteed rights looking to reform, however radical, through the political method—that is, by the education of the people along the lines proposed in the reforms, and looking to a result from the action of the people under these methods as fixed by our laws, no interference is necessary.

"But when the effort looks to the direct method—by force or other means not recognized under our laws—to accomplish such alleged reforms, conduct of that sort will be carefully scrutinized and ought to be nipped in the beginning."

"The attorney general assured me that the movement of the so-called bolshevists in America was comparatively insignificant and that he believed the masses of people in the United States possessed far too much intelligence to be misled by irresponsible agitators. In fact, he thought the very extravagance of the demands or reforms exploited would tend in most cases to keep any considerable body of public opinion from being swayed by them.

"To summarize, the policy of the department of justice means just this: anybody can get up in public meeting and advocate, for example, any system of public or private or communistic ownership or anything, and if none of the existing political parties care to embrace such suggestions in the platform and name candidates to go before the people to gain support at the polls on such proposals, then it is proper and legal to advocate the formation of a new political party to embrace these formulas.

"Such a party, to get recognition as a political instrumentality, must abide by the laws and rules of the Federal government and the several States. America has had no political movements before and new political parties, too. The populist party, and the socialist labor party have both been the refuge of radicals, but have never gotten beyond a minority of the voters.

"But even a political party or a candidate for office will not be permitted to advocate the use of force to overthrow the republican form of government of the country. Anything that looks to reform through the political method, by compliance with the laws governing political parties and changes in the personnel of government or the powers given to the various branches of government by the constitution will not be subject to interference, but those who refuse to seek amendment of the constitution or power in the orderly ways provided for in that document will come under the scrutiny of the department of justice as a crime against the people of the United States."

DEATH OF FORMER STATE LIBRARIAN SHERRILL.

Mr. Miles Osborne Sherrill died Tuesday night at his home in Greensboro and the following sketch of his life is from the Greenboro News: "Colonel Sherrill was born June 26, 1841, at Sherrill's Ford, Catawba county, and at the age of 16 entered the Confederate army. At Spottsylvania he received a wound which resulted in the loss of a leg. In 1867, Mr. Sherrill was married to Miss Sarah Boat, and to them were born the seven children who survive him: Dr. J. Gardiner Sherrill, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. S. Alderman of this city; Col. C. O. Sherrill, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.; E. G. Sherrill, of Greensboro; C. M. Sherrill, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. G. Sherrill, of Raleigh and Miss Mary Sherrill, of the faculty of the North Carolina College for Women.

"For many years he was clerk of the court in Catawba county and resided at Newton. In 1899 he was appointed State Librarian and served at this honorable post with credit until health caused him to resign. Colonel Sherrill was active in affairs concerning the Confederate soldiery and was always a conspicuous figure during reunions of the veterans.

"His death will be mourned throughout the State, where he was known widely and pleasantly by reason of his long years of public service."

Railroad net earnings for February reported officially by the interstate commerce commission, were \$11,106,000, with revenues at \$351,846,000, expenses at \$324,520,000, and net revenue of \$27,326,000. These figures are only slightly different from the unofficial report made available last week.

THE FILTHY FLY IS COMING

WITH TYPHOID FEVER

With the appearance of the beautiful, warm spring days, these comes an increase in the number of the flies carrying filth laden with the germs of typhoid fever and of diarrheal diseases of children. While we love and enjoy the beautiful spring, we must not become so charmed with its beauties that we forget the danger of its contemporary—the fly.

The warmth of Spring multiplies disease germs and catches the eggs of flies, which multiply very rapidly, and soon one germ or one fly makes millions. Flies select filth for their breeding places, and often filth in which the diarrheal and typhoid fever germs live—for instance, human filth. When the flies are large enough, they fly away from their breeding places, carrying with them, into the houses, filth laden with disease germs. The filth is deposited on the bread, in the milk, or wherever the flies alight. Flies have filthy habits. They alight on filth, then on your bread. They pick up the privy and the home. Nobody likes a fly, so help prevent them by cleaning up and destroying their breeding places.

With the approach of spring and the increased number of flies, typhoid fever begins, and it continues to spread until it reaches its height in the heat of August or September. Then comes a rapid decrease in the number of cases, with the cooler weather and decrease in flies.

Knowing that the typhoid fever season is near at hand, and knowing that vaccination prevents the disease, the only sensible thing, for those who have not had the disease or those who have not been vaccinated in three years is to be vaccinated at once.

People have a great deal of sympathy for those who get sick and die of diseases which can't be prevented, but they have very little sympathy for those who die of typhoid fever. People are beginning to look upon typhoid as a filthy, disgraceful disease, which is easily prevented; and to look upon anybody who dies of typhoid as doing the disease in his own hands.

In this State, the number of typhoid cases has been reduced from 8,300 in 1914 to 5,140 in 1918, and the deaths have been reduced from 839 in 1914 to 514 in 1918. Then cases and deaths were prevented by vaccination, sanitary, privies and screened homes. —Jno. W. Baine, M. D., Asst. Collaborating Epidemiologist, April 10, 1919.

THAT 17-YEAR LOCUST.

The coming-out party of the 17-year locust is set for early May. There is nothing to anticipate that it will be any more than a pleasant diversion, for after what the world has experienced in the way of war even a visitation of locusts could have nothing startling to offer; besides, the old notions of locusts used to hold about these strange creatures have been pretty well educated out of the public mind.

In Maryland, New Jersey and Indiana the locusts are being hatched and reared for these periodic visitations during the summer of 1919. New York and New England will be comparatively free of them, and except for tiny sections of Iowa and Arkansas the transmississippi country will not see or hear them.

There was a time when the return of the locusts was anticipated with dread, a dread of all proportion to the damage done, and the government is beginning early to do its bit to reassure that portion of the public which will not abandon its old alarmist ideas.

"The cicada," says the Agricultural Department's circular, insisting that the creature's proper name is "cicada," and not "locust," "consists almost wholly in chiseling grooves in the branches of trees for depositing eggs, and this injury always appears to be greater than it really is."

400 MEN OF THE 120TH

INFANTRY DEAD—TOTAL CASUALTIES NUMBER 1,900

Charleston, S. C., April 11.—The transport Pohatann arrived here today with 2,420 soldiers from overseas, mostly of the Thirtieth division. Only 47 recruits were required to get them ashore. Waiting special trains were promptly boarded by the soldiers, who were sent to move to Camp Johnston, where they will undergo sanitary treatment.

Among the units landing are survivors of the famous 120th regiment, formerly the Third regiment, North Carolina national guard, declared by Col. D. E. Scott, now commanding, to be "the finest men in the world."

They were 400 men, the command who gave their lives for their country and the total casualties amounted to 1,900, of which fully 900 were sustained on the first day of the great drive against the Hindenburg line which this regiment played a prominent part in, smashing at Bellecourt.

Col. Sidney W. Minor, for 15 years commanding the old North Carolina regiment, was about three weeks ago placed in command of the Sixtieth brigade as a recognition of his splendid service. Colonel Scott succeeded him as commander of the 120th infantry.

LITTLE BIRD TOLD THEM.

It is reported from Atlantic City, N. J. that a blue carrier pigeon was instrumental in saving the life of Ensign Finch, who was adrift in a flying boat without fuel off the south Jersey coast. While William Lyall, of Toronto, was sitting in his room at the hotel Sunday night an exhausted carrier pigeon fluttered through an open window. Judge Buffington, of the United States court of appeals, of Pennsylvania, and his cousin Lieutenant Matthew Taylor, who were at the hotel, found a small piece of paper no larger than a special delivery stamp stamped to its leg bearing the message: "Down 10 miles west of submarine chasers at 4:15 p. m., no gas. Ensign Finch." The news was flashed to Cape May naval base and at 1 o'clock Monday morning Lieutenant Taylor was informed that Ensign Finch and his machine were safe.

MUCH INTEREST IN JUVENILE L.A.W.

Copies of Act of Last General Assembly Ready for Distribution Now—Rural Sections are Also Provided For—Purpose of Act is not to Punish But to Save from Punishing Later.

Mr. R. F. Beasley, State Public Welfare Commissioner is finding much interest in North Carolina in the matter of juvenile courts authorized by the last session of the General Assembly. Mr. Beasley has ready for distribution copies of the juvenile court law and he will shortly have copies of the compulsory attendance school law, child labor law and the law governing county superintendents of public welfare bound together and available to those interested.

"The juvenile court act of 1919 places every child in North Carolina under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court," says Mr. Beasley in a foreword to the pamphlet on the juvenile court act. "The act embodies the best principles known today and is legislation somewhat in advance of that of many States in that it provides a juvenile court for rural as well as urban populations. The juvenile court principle is not as yet widely understood in our State as its treatment need has been in the larger cities, and has not yet been greatly extended to the less populous regions.

"While the act given herein is an embodiment of the correct principles of the juvenile courts, its success will depend upon how earnestly the judges seek to understand and apply them, how far governing bodies will go in giving the court officials proper support, and no less to what degree the people generally enter into the spirit and purpose of the legislation and demand its fulfillment. It should never be forgotten that the purpose of the court is not to punish, but to save from the necessity of punishment later on in the child's life, to act as a remedial, corrective, disciplinary and educative agency, and to take the place of the parent or natural guardian in every case where the child has not been properly cared for by these."

"The clerk of the superior court in each county is ex officio the judge of the juvenile court. In cities of ten thousand population a special court must be provided unless the city wishes to join in with the county court.

"The county superintendent of public welfare is the chief probation officer of the county, and has oversight of all probation work in the county. This official is to be appointed by the county board of education and the county board of commissioners jointly, not later than July 15, 1919, as provided for in chapter 170 of the Laws of 1917, as amended by the Legislature of 1919, making the appointment and pay of this official mandatory. The county superintendent of public welfare is not only the chief probation officer of the county, but the chief school attendance officer.

"Social workers, women's clubs, public officials, church organizations and all other agencies interested in the upbringing of the state, as well as all public spirited citizens generally, should get behind the juvenile court in their localities and see that it performs the function for which it was designed.

"All persons so interested may secure copies of this act, together with other acts of a like nature enacted by the State Board of Charities applying to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh."

SCHOOL CLOSING.

Zion School in Dallas Township will close with exercises on April 19th. Exercises will begin strictly at 10 a. m. Program subject to changes.

Invocation.

Rec. A Story Book, Thelma Lazenby Music.

Dialogue, The Spelling Class, Rec. Her First School, Genieve Friday.

Dialogue, Lost Trousers, Rec. Moe Cow Moo, Lula Plunk.

Dialogue, Jenny's Secret, Monologue, Mrs. Caudle on Shirt Buttons, Music.

Dialogue, Theatre Tickets, Rec. Betty's Reason, Thelma Lazenby.

Dialogue, All that Glitters is Not Gold, Music.

Dialogue, Little Jim, Irene Friday.

Dialogue, From Away Down East, Music.

Rec. Papa and the Boy—Mae Richard.

Dialogue, Train to Mauro, Recess—1:30 P. M.

Dialogue, Lost Child, Music.

Pantomime—Star Spangle Banner, Reading—Flying Jim's Last Leap, Play "Captured or 'Old Maid's Triumph"

The public is cordially invited to come and bring well filled baskets.

Mary Kincaid, Teacher.

BLUE RIDGE DEVELOPMENT.

The Blue Ridge Power Company, of Spartanburg, S. C., has planned the construction of a \$1,000,000 power plant in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains about 8 miles from Hendersonville and about 25 miles from Asheville. The work has already begun and there are two small villages of temporary quarters for the men. The dam when completed will be 275 feet long, 121 feet high, 31 feet thick at the bottom and 3 1/2 feet thick at the top. It will be constructed with a curve so as to give additional strength. It will back the water three miles up stream and the present level of the Southern Railway trestle will be four feet below the water when the dam is filled. A mile of grading will be necessary in order to raise the road to a proper level. A residential section is also planned to be built around this acre 350-acre lake which will be formed by the dam.

"A prohibitionist" says the bar-room preacher of personal liberty, "is the nut sander of the calendar."

HENRY R-3 NEWS.

March 11.—The people of this section are very busy planting corn. Mr. John G. Stamey received a telegram from his son Private Gerard Stamey stating that he had landed and would reach home Sunday. Private Stamey has been in France about 12 months and he stayed on the firing line some five or six months, and went over the top several times.

Soldier Carmic Boyle returned to his home in North Brook Sunday after serving with the A. E. F. in France.

Miss Lancel Gantt visited Miss Lena Parker Sunday. Soldier Ambrose Boyles returned to his home in Cleveland county this week.

The Rev. Wood will preach at St. Peter's M. E. church the third Sunday in April at three p. m.

Mr. U. S. Martin is very ill at the present. We hope he will soon be out again.

The Boys Are Coming Home.

They're coming home, they're coming home; let welcome proudly ring. Fling out Old Glory and rejoice and cheer and shout and sing. They've seen the horrid sights of war where there in fury, and now America has the land these soldiers want to see.

The old world is historic; it is the little ground where Caesar and Napoleon their fame and glory found; but greater the race never fought than in the present fight in which our gallant boys took part against the German might. United with their allies, the English, Belgians, French, and helped by noble Italy, they took the blood trench for rights of man, they gained the fray and glory they have won and now the whole world honors them for deeds they have done.

They are coming home, the scarred by war to see their friends again they left as fathers baby boys, but now they are stalwart men. They've shown the world that valor lives.

Our boys so strong and true; they're coming home with laurels won, all honor is their due; they've made the world a better place for all of us to live. A welcome hand to one and all don't hesitate to give.

Two Joy Kids.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

Has Been Definitely Determined That Former German Emperor Should Be Brought to Trial.

The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means of bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. Continuing the dispatch says: "This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparation for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an inter-allied commission assess remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921. Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the way of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last 24 hours, and the period of extreme tension over inaction and failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made towards a permanent settlement.

"The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was an agreement on the general responsibility of the German emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal, for admission to a tribunal, but the American view is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partially in accord with the American view.

It was owing to these divergent viewpoints that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution of the former emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

The text as finally approved on reparation specifies that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for loss and damage to allied and associated nations, and their citizens, caused by the unjustifiable aggression. But, in view of the inability of the enemy countries to fully recompense these losses, the clause states as inter-allied commission will assess the losses on just basis for 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921 with an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to pay the entire cost of the commission and staff during the 30 years of operation. The first payment is to be credited against Germany's obligation to pay for the maintenance of the allied troops in occupied regions, and the second priority is for the payment of food relief furnished to Germany.

President Poincare, of France, has commuted to 10 years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emile Cottin, who, in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on February 19, last, shot and severely wounded him. The commutation of sentence was on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau himself.

It was reported from New York that Mrs. Anna Michael, of Brooklyn wrote Mayor Hylan asking permission to pitch tents for her family on unused city-owned lots, as an increase of \$10 in rent is "beyond their means" and she is unable to find another apartment with lower rent.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Casualties in the dental corps of the army tabulated by Surgeon General Ireland, discloses that sixty officers were killed in action. Forty-seven other officers of the corps died of disease.

In Wake Superior court Judge O. H. Allen and Solicitor Norris had some unpleasantness and said things to each other. Apologies were made later and the court continues to run smoothly.

Huffman Hall, one of the principal buildings of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., was destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. Most of the students succeeded in saving their effects. The loss was estimated at \$150,000.

Six physicians and four druggists were arrested by internal revenue officers in New York, charged with violation of the warrent act. Fifty drug addicts were taken in the raid, and habit forming drugs valued at \$25,000 were seized.

The airplane of the Shortt brothers, London, one of the entries for the \$10,000 race across the Atlantic, will start from Ireland for Newfoundland April 16, weather permitting. The airplane is expected to make the journey in 20 hours.

Berlin reports that the first entente food ships that reached Germany had to leave in ballast on their return trips because in all Germany there could not be collected enough freight to load them. Neither was it possible to recoup the vessels completely.

More than 2,000,000 tons of shipping were added to the British navy during the war, at a cost of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, according to a statement by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction at the admiralty.

General Pershing's headquarters band, composed of 150 picked musicians from the American expeditionary force, will tour the principal cities of the eastern States as a feature of the publicity campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan drive. It was announced that the band is expected to reach the United States about April 15.

Tuesday, says a dispatch from Berlin, Germany, the organized and unorganized bank employees of Greater Berlin adopted a resolution calling for a strike of bank workers unless the board of management make some arrangements for the purpose of maintaining a wage schedule. In case the demands are refused the strike will begin Thursday.

In the United States district court of Texas, Judge W. R. Smith decided that Japanese who have served as soldiers in the United States army cannot become American citizens under the law existing at the time of their entry and other formalities of naturalization. Two Japanese who were enlisted in the army at Fort Bliss applied for citizenship. Judge Smith held that this law was in conflict with a former law requiring the applicants for citizenship must be "free, white persons,