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Has Duplicate Pilot Control, Carries 2,000 Gallons of Gasoline, Measures 120 Feet.

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The plane was designed for the air service by Walter H. Barling. It was constructed by the Wittmann aircraft corporation of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. While it is generally rated as a tri-plane, the "mid-plane" is so narrow as to prompt the expression "two and a half plans." The gasoline capacity is 2,000 gallons and oil 181 gallons and a minimum operating crew of four will be required.

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The ship is scheduled to have a 12 hour full speed flight capacity and will carry seven guns, sweeping the whole field of approach of enemy machines. Controls of the six motors are centralized for operation through a single control stick, added features being means of shutting down the engines on one side without reducing the drive of the others to aid in negotiating "power turns."

Many Want to Emigrate.

Rome.—The commissariat of emigration is besieged by workmen, artisans, and peasants from all the provinces who wish to be included in the new quota beginning July 7 for emigration to America. Commendatore de Michaelis, the general commissioner, is personally supervising the selection of the emigrants and frequently conferring with Premier Mussolini, who takes personal interest, in order to insure that the best types of Italians will go to America.

It is desired by the authorities to demonstrate to the American government and people that if Italian emigration, instead of being limited to 42,000 yearly, as now, were regulated to the selection of workmen according to the needs of American employers, both countries would benefit without injury to the American workmen, as the Italian emigrants would not take their places, but simply fill vacancies.

Buffalo Flames Stifle Nineteen.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nineteen firemen were overcome in a fire that started in the basement of the Hans Kelly Dry Goods Company.

The blaze of unknown origin was discovered in the waste paper store room and the fumes rising from the tightly packed bales for a while completely baffled the efforts of the firemen. Gas masks were of no avail as man after man was carried out into the air. Some were shouting and fighting like maniacs, others were limp and unconscious, while many staggered up to the sidewalk to collapse in a heap and be bundled into the waiting ambulances.

Chief Murphy himself superintended the work and fresh men were sent down in two minute shifts. It was some time before the fire was brought under control.

HURRICANE CARRIES FARM BUILDINGS THROUGH AIR.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One death and a rapidly mounting toll of property damage were reported in a hurricane, which swept central Saskatchewan, carrying farm buildings hundreds of yards through the air and demolishing store fronts and telephone lines.

Victor Cassidy, 15, was killed when a bunk house on a farm near Rosetown was blown 20 yards through the air. The boy fell out and was dashed to death on the ground. Ten miles north of Rosetown, a shack, in which Mr. and Mrs. Neffe Woods were sleeping, was swept for a mile and a half across the prairie. The woman escaped with a shaking up, but Woods was reported to have been seriously injured.

ONLY 150 HEAR PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT SAYS ONLY TWO PER CENT CAN SING STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

But "Glad to Speak Because of Consciousness of So Many Workers."

Washington.—A code for civilian usage of the American flag and for proper behavior in its presence was advocated by President Harding in addressing the American legion's flag conference which has in attendance delegates representing a number of organizations. The President also expressed a hope that the various organizations represented would insist "upon some suitable provision" to have every American learn to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," declaring that he would like to save the spirit of America show itself in song.

"While you are adopting a code whereby the citizenship of America may show due reverence to the flag," the President said in an address to the conference, "I would like you to go a step further and insist upon Americans being able to sing the Star Spangled Banner."

"I have noted audiences singing—I should say trying to sing—the American national song, but outside of about two per cent they are only mumbling or pretending to sing. I would like to have the spirit of America show itself in song. I hope you will insist upon some suitable provision to that end in your code."

While advocating the exercise of proper reverence for the flag, the President said it should not be forgotten that American citizens have another obligation—to maintain in America unimpaired the things for which the flag stands.

Scarcely 150 persons attended the opening session of the conference and Mr. Harding in beginning his brief address mentioned that the audience was "rather more limited in numbers than the President is accustomed to address," but he added he was glad to speak because of a "consciousness that it is a group of working men."

Cotton Conference Postponed.

Washington.—The British delegation to the International Cotton Conference held here, informed officials of the department of agriculture that the Liverpool Cotton Association would not act upon the agreement reached by the conference until its delegates had returned and explicated their views. The meeting of the conference for June 18 has been postponed.

Government officials pointed out there had been no hitch in the negotiations and they felt confident that agreement would be ratified.

After a conference between the British and government officials the following statement was issued:

"With reference to the proposals of the department of agriculture and the American cotton trade in connection with the United States cotton standards act which the European delegates recommended to their respective associations and exchanges, the following cablegram has been received from the Liverpool Cotton Association:

"Board of directors will recommend to the general meeting of members of the association to be held on Friday, June 15, that owing to vital interest involved no decision be arrived at until delegates have returned."

"It has therefore been decided that these delegates shall immediately return to Europe and place their views on this subject before the members of their own exchange."

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THOUSANDS SUFFER IN PERSIAN QUAKE.

Berlin.—Eight villages were wiped out, 3,000 persons killed and 100,000 made destitute by an earthquake in the district of Korassan, Persia, an attaché of the Persian embassy here announced.

Scores of villages partly destroyed and the population is suffering severe hardships. Most of the livestock of the district perished and the people are without food.

The government is unable to render assistance and is hoping that European nations will offer aid.

The loss will run into millions of dollars.

THE SENATE MUST APPROVE

AMERICA WOULD USE TREATY MAKING RIGHTS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Proposal is Outgrowth of Long Study of International Situation by U. S. Government.

Washington.—Modification of the effect of American prohibition enforcement regulations as they apply to sealed liquors in transit through American territory or in ships' stores has been offered to various maritime powers by the state department as a solution for present inconveniences occasioned foreign shipping. The project, contemplated exercise of the treaty making power to amend existing statutes, which means that senate ratification would have to be obtained to make the modification effective.

The offer also is contingent upon a reciprocal agreement in treaty form by the powers involved which would give the United States the right of search up to 12 miles off shore in carrying on the war against rum smugglers operating under foreign flags.

The American proposal is the outgrowth of prolonged study of the involved legal and international situation that has arisen both from the rum smuggling operations and from the recent decision of the supreme court upon which the present rigid treasury regulations excluding all beverage liquors from American territorial jurisdiction are based. It was presented in answer to numerous complaints made by the maritime governments against inconveniences to their shipping resulting from the regulations. It also follows the refusal of Great Britain last year to agree to a treaty permitting the same extension of the right of search against smugglers which is now proposed, coupled with the offered modification of ship liquor and liquor in transit rules.

Comment on the new American proposal was withheld in diplomatic circles. There was no indication available there or at the state department as to the probable attitude of the nine governments which have made the new ship liquor regulations the subject of diplomatic conversations. Since the project does not contemplate a joint treaty but wholly separate pacts the possibility presents itself that some of the maritime powers might enter into such relationships as proposed where others found it inadvisable to do so. In the event, providing senate ratification was obtained for the treaties negotiated, a solution for these two vexing international aspects of American prohibition enforcement would have been found so far as the treaty party nations were concerned at least.

This, however, does not contemplate any action to alleviate the ship liquor situation prior to ratification of the treaties by both parties. It therefore offers no method of overcoming the obstacles to international commerce imposed by the treasury regulations for several months at least as the American senate will not reconvene before December unless called in special session.

Thompson Named to Ships Board.

Washington.—Frederick I. Thompson, of Mobile, Ala., has been appointed by President Harding for another term of office as a member of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Thompson's term, expired several days ago and his new commission was delivered to him. His appointment was forecast several weeks ago at the White House when the President through a spokesman let it be known that he was greatly gratified by the decision of Mr. Thompson to remain on the board as a representative of the Gulf region.

PRIME MINISTER SHOT TO DEATH

STAMBOULISKY OF BULGARIA KILLED IN FIGHT WITH PEASANTS.

DIES AT HIS BIRTH PLACE

Was Premier From Time Peasant Government Was Formed Until Its Recent Overthrow.

Sofia. — Alexander Stamboulsky, premier of Bulgaria from the time the peasant government was formed under his leadership in 1918 until he was overthrown by the Bulgarian army, was killed in the village of Vetren near his native town of Slavovitz. He was shot in the course of an attempt by a party of peasants to rescue him from guards who had captured him after a three days' pursuit.

Stamboulsky was brought from the village of Golak, where he was captured. He announced that he had important documents at his Slavovitz home and was permitted to set out for Slavovitz in an automobile surrounded by guards. On the outskirts of the village a party of peasants blocked the road.

Under the fire of the peasants, the guards abandoned Stamboulsky and the peasants proceeded to escort him toward the village. Enroute a band of soldiers attacked the peasants with rifle fire. It was during the short, stiff fighting which followed that Stamboulsky was shot—virtually on the threshold of his birthplace.

Stamboulsky, as a captive, was expected to be brought to Sofia. When the train arrived at the station the streets around Alexander square were choked with citizens eager to get a glimpse of him. Shortly afterwards they learned of his fate.

It was a peasant who arrested the former premier at Golak. Stamboulsky went to a tile-making establishment and ordered a large amount of tile, paying 300 leva to find the bargain. Recognizing him in spite of his disguise the merchant suspected the purpose of the transaction was to develop friendly contact so that he could communicate with the mayor of Slavovitz, thereby getting in touch with his adherents. The merchant summoned assistance and told Stamboulsky he was under detention.

Stamboulsky then decided to place himself in the hands of the new authorities and wrote a letter to the chief of police a Vetren offering to surrender. The official arrived several hours later with a detachment of soldiers.

Code For Usage of American Flag.

Washington. — A code covering proper civilian usage of the American flag and conduct in its presence was adopted at the concluding session of the conference of national organizations called by the American legion, and a permanent committee was authorized to disseminate it throughout the country.

Resolutions adopted recommended that each of the more than 60 organizations represented promote the study of the words and music of the "Star Spangled Banner" and its teaching in all schools and in juvenile organizations as suggested to the conference by President Harding.

State legislatures also were asked to enact uniform laws requiring display of the flag in and over all schools, parks and playgrounds, and over other public buildings.

Considerable discussion over what was described as the unpatriotic attitude of a number of teachers and text books in public schools resulted in adoption of another resolution demanding that "all persons employed in a public capacity, whose compensation is paid from public funds be required to pledge allegiance and support to the constitution and respect for the flag of the United States." Opposition was recorded to proposals to change the official dimension of the flag.

Buy 17 Virginia Piggy Stores.

Norfolk, Va.—Purchase of seventeen Piggly Wiggly stores in Tidewater Virginia, by the D. Pender Stores Corporation, was announced by D. Pender, president of the corporation, upon his return from Memphis. Mr. Pender said the deal was made with Clarence Spaulders, head of the Piggly Wiggly concern and involved \$150,000. The stores are in Norfolk, Newport News, Hampton and Portsmouth.

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