

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

DISPATCHES OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS GATHERED FROM OVER THE WORLD.

FOR THE BUSY READER

The Occurrences Of Seven Days Given In An Epitomized Form For Quick Reading

Foreign—

Marie Beitzer, daughter of a Russian nobleman, was sentenced to death by a Moscow district court for "active operations against the labor class." She stood her trial stoically, was easy-mannered and answered smilingly the questions which the judges put to her.

A violent earthquake is reported in the region of Erzerum, says a Constantinople dispatch. Several villages have been destroyed and about 50 lives lost.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the southern government of China, is seriously ill with brain fever but there is no confirmation of his death, which has been reported.

Former Emperor William, of Germany, has not left Doorn, Holland, it was ascertained. Reports of his departure are believed to refer to Princess Hermine, who left for Silesia to see her children, who had changed schools. She will remain at Oels with the former crown prince for a few days.

The Empress of Asia on her last trip to Vancouver, B. C., brought 5,500 bales of silk of estimated value of \$5,000,000. There were also large consignments of furs from northern Manchuria and southern Siberia, as well as from China and Japan. The furs were consigned to London and New York.

The German government, in a note to the soviet government, expressed regret that the Berlin police had exceeded their prerogatives in making the recent raid on the Russian soviet trade mission at Berlin. The note, however, is not expected to end the controversy, as the Russian government is reported to be making demands for satisfaction which are regarded as incompatible with Germany's national honor.

Premier Poincare, who has led France through crisis after crisis and fought bitterly for his policies, both at home and abroad, will have a breathing space from now until June 1. He will then resign from office as the result of the victory of the left wing.

One hundred houses and the railway station at Antofagasta, Chile, were destroyed, and many people were killed and injured when two cart-loads of powder exploded in the center of the town.

Unless the lockout of miners in the Ruhr and Rhineland, resulting from the refusal of the workers to accept a lengthened working day, is settled quickly, the workers face starvation, it is indicated at Essen, Germany.

After eight years of alcoholic dryness, the province of Alberta has decided to become wet again. The law has been put into effect.

Washington—

Posthumous promotion of soldiers would be granted under a resolution introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia. He explained that higher commissions had been issued for many soldiers but that they had been killed before they were actually commissioned. He contended the rolls should show the names of the soldiers with the ranks which they would have received had they lived.

Restoration of the Robert E. Lee mansion in Arlington cemetery as practicable to its condition prior to the civil war was proposed in a resolution by Representative Cramton, Republican, Michigan.

President Coolidge won by a nose when the senate attempted to pass the Bursum pension bill over his veto and fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority of just one vote.

C. A. Reed, the expert of the department of agriculture in charge of nut cultural investigations, will attend the meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' association in Albany on June 4 and 5 and Senator Harris was advised that Mr. Reed would arrange to spend a day at Statesboro to give information about pecan growing. J. W. Davis and other growers at Statesboro requested Senator Harris to arrange for an expert to visit them.

The senate oil committee tentatively closed its hearings on the naval oil leases, which have contributed many colorful chapters to American legislative history since they began last October.

The immigration bill, providing Japanese exclusion after July and sharp cuts in the quotas of other nations, received final congressional approval when the house and senate adopted the report of their conferees by overwhelming majorities.

By unanimous vote, the senate committee investigating the indictment in Montana of Senator Wheeler (Dem.) of that state, has decided to close its inquiry without further testimony. The chairman was directed to draft a report immediately and submit it for committee approval.

Contending flatly that the country owes no bonus to the veterans of the world war, President Coolidge vetoed the soldier bonus bill and sent it back to congress. The big surprise in the message was the vigorous attack on the principle of a soldier bonus, regardless of any immediate financial disadvantages.

Extension of the intra-coastal canal system from New Orleans to the Appalachicola river, Florida, with a channel to Columbus, Ga., would be provided under a bill introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia.

President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the wedding of Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Wallace, to Dr. Charles Bruggman, first secretary of the Swiss legation in Paris. The wedding took place at the New York Presbyterian church.

By a vote of 4 to 1, the senate investigating committee held that the charges in the indictment returned against Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, by a federal grand jury in his own state, were unsupported by the facts.

Domestic—

Pollution of harbors and navigable waters by bilge discharged from oil burning vessels was discussed at the annual meeting of the National Association of Fishery Commissioners which opened at Baltimore, Md.

Buoyant in spirits and "very much improved" physically, the Rev. W. A. ("Billy") Sunday arrived at Rochester, Minn., for medical treatment at the Mayo clinic.

Six bills aimed at the Ku Klux Klan were introduced in the Louisiana senate, at Baton Rouge, La., while a concurrent resolution memorializing congress to deny the organization use of the mails was offered in the house.

Storm-lashed waters around Attu Island prevented the three United States Army cruisers encircling the globe from leaving Cordova, Alaska, for Parahashiru Island, Japan, and moderate weather enabled the aviators to continue inspection of their machines, according to a wireless message.

Judges are too lenient and criminal processes are too dilatory, Secretary of State Hughes, declared in an address before the National Institute of Social Sciences at New York.

Water of all rivers and streams in the Piedmont and Shenandoah valley sections of Virginia continued slowly began to recede, and no additional damage is anticipated from the most general flood this state has experienced in a decade.

The United States circuit court of appeals, Richmond, Va., declared illegal the sale of property involved in the receivership of the Empire Transportation and Oil Corporation.

The Beacon Manufacturing company of New Bedford, Mass., has awarded contract for construction of its new cotton mill at Swanton, 10 miles east of Asheville, N. C. to Morton C. Tuttle Co., Boston.

Members of the United States railroad labor board unanimously voted to issue an order, directing representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and of the railroad managers to attend a hearing on their wage dispute in Chicago, June 3, unless a settlement should be reached before that date.

A man said to be Perry N. Bell, son of a Washington, Ga., minister, was held in jail at Ozark, Ala., in connection with the shooting to death of Deputy Sheriff J. E. McGowan, of Dale county.

Eight Broadway cabarets, including the most prominent resorts in the "white light" district, were closed for a year under the padlock provisions of the prohibition law.

Refusal of the Methodist church to take part in war will be recommended to the Methodist Episcopal general conference when it meets in Springfield, Mass., by the standing committee on the state of the church, that committee voted, 75 to 37.

With the confession of Harry Jackson, alias Lesser, alias, Edham, that he drugged and robbed Mrs. Howard Johnson, wife of a playwright, the New York police are trying to identify Jackson as a leader of the gang responsible for the murder of Louise Lawson.

Surrogate James A. Foley recently was elected successor of the late Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall. Only two of the 70 members of Tammany's executive committee voted against him.

Six thousand delegates to the Southern Baptist convention, assembled at an opening laymen's meeting in the Auditorium at Atlanta, Ga., heard nationally prominent speakers flay the fundamentalist-modernist controversy and urge entry of the United States to the league of nations in order that she may participate in an international combine to control commercial, spiritual and political world progress.

King Tutankhamen as an advertiser of note was described by Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, in an address at Philadelphia recently before the convention of the second district Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Another serious break in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan, centered in the Indiana stronghold of the organization, has come to a head with a denunciation of the national body and suits against national officers by David C. Stephenson, a grand dragon, and lead



1—Senior class of Harvard university begging the freshman class to contribute for the senior outing—an annual event. 2—U. S. navy's new long distance scout plane, which can make a non-stop flight of 2,400 miles. 3—Lieutenant D'Oisy, French aviator, who is flying from Paris to Tokyo, and perhaps around the world.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Poincare's Downfall Makes for Settlement of the Troubles of Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PREMIER Poincare is out, or will be on June 1, because of the defeat of his national bloc in the French parliamentary elections. Some radical, possibly M. Herriot of Lyons, will form the new cabinet, and the policy of France toward the settlement of the reparations dispute with Germany will be so changed that definite solution of the problem seems in sight. That is, if the German factions that won dominance in the recent elections will adhere honestly to the Dawes plan. In that case the new French government will display a more conciliatory spirit toward Germany and may evacuate the Ruhr entirely.

In Germany the people's party, to which Chancellor Stresemann belongs, has formally endorsed the Dawes report and approved its acceptance. But it also agreed that the nationalists should name the new chancellor, on condition that the foreign office portfolio be given to a people's party man. The nationalists, together with the monarchists, oppose the Dawes plan. They, of course, rejoiced over the defeat of Poincare, but it may deprive them of their chief asset—the French occupation of the Ruhr. It is believed in Berlin that Herr Hergt will be the next chancellor.

The French chamber does not meet until June 3. President Millerand will then name the new premier, who may be Briand or Painleve, if Herriot is not selected. It is likely that Millerand himself will then resign. All those who have opposed Poincare's policies, including the British government, were happy over Poincare's downfall, but it is a source of anxiety for the small nations of central Europe, that have been depending on French support. This is especially true of Rumania, which is in daily fear of war with Russia over Bessarabia. The French radical Socialists, who will have about 124 members in the new chamber, favor recognizing soviet Russia regardless of the latter's attitude concerning the French debt. This prospect is worrying Germany because of her break with Moscow over the raid on the Russian trade delegation's headquarters.

German monarchists and nationalists, led by General Ludendorff, held a great celebration of "German Day" in Halle and incidentally battled with the communists there, using tanks and cannon in storming the Red garrison. There were many casualties and the communists were utterly routed. Immediately after this occurrence there were reports that the former kaiser and his wife had left Holland for Silesia. This story was not confirmed.

Japan's government also was overthrown by the popular vote, the liberal opposition winning 277 of the 464 seats in the new house. Premier Kiyoura and his cabinet, however, will not quit office until after the state celebration early in June of Prince Regent Hirohito's wedding.

President Coolidge successfully negotiated one hurdle last week, but there were other and higher ones in front of him. His veto of the Bursum bill increasing the pensions of Civil war veterans and widows was sustained by the senate by a margin of just one vote. Voting to override the veto were 32 Republicans, 19 Democrats and two Farmer-Labor, while sustaining the veto were 12 Republicans and 12 Democrats. At first the veto was beaten, but Senator Harrell of Oklahoma changed from one side to the other and the day was saved for the President. Senator Bursum said he would immediately draft a new measure which he believed would pass at this session, the increases provided being smaller. The President's disapproval was based on economy.

Veto of the soldiers' bonus bill came Thursday, and it was predicted that both the senate and house would override it, though perhaps by narrow mar-

gins. The President in his message condemned the measure severely as against the interests of the whole people, and asserted that it would frustrate the tax relief that the country desires.

As for the immigration bill, with its Japanese exclusion provision, the intention of the President is not known at this writing. The leaders of both parties in the house were called to the White House for a conference in the hope that postponement of the exclusion might be arranged, although congress had rejected that arrangement.

Farm relief legislation is causing the Republicans considerable worry, for they fear that if some bill to help the farmers is not passed at this session the Northwest will be lost to them next November. The McNary-Hangen bill is the first on the list, but it is opposed by many members of both parties and by some members of the cabinet, though Secretary of Agriculture Wallace favors it. This measure provides for creation of a \$200,000,000 export corporation and for elaborate machinery under which the domestic price of grain and other products of the farm would be raised artificially and maintained at a higher level than if the domestic price were dependent on world price for the exportable surplus.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, under indictment on the charge of having accepted money to appear before a government department, was "wholly exonerated" of the accusation by the senate committee appointed to investigate the case. The committee's report says Wheeler did not agree to appear before any government official in behalf of Golden Campbell, did not do so, and did not get paid for doing so. Senator Spencer alone dissented, bringing in a minority report finding that the Department of Justice was justified in having Mr. Wheeler indicted. In this connection it should be recorded that Attorney General Stone has abandoned the governmental spy system and announced that in the future the work of the bureau of investigation will be strictly in the line of aiding the lawyers of the department in preparing their cases. All the "dollar-a-year men", among whom were many notables, have been "fired."

Congressman John W. Langley of Kentucky, tried in Covington on a charge of conspiracy in connection with liquor withdrawals, was found guilty, denied a new trial and sentenced to two years in prison. He announced that he would take an appeal and that he would not resign his seat in the house. Two of Langley's co-defendants pleaded guilty and a third was convicted, and all received the same sentence.

Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter of the Federal court in Chicago last Thursday ruled that President Coolidge's pardon of Philip Grossman of Chicago was void, and ordered United States Marshal Levy to seize Grossman at once and put him in the house of correction. This was a simple liquor selling case at first, and Grossman was sentenced to a year in the bridewell by Judge Landis for contempt of court. Politicians went to his aid and C. W. Middlekauf, the government prosecutor, recommended a pardon. The whole case received an airing before the senate committee investigating Harry Daugherty. Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter held that the President has no power to pardon in contempt cases, declaring: "Such extension of the executive power would deal a death blow to the power of the judiciary, and would make the executive branch the ultimate source of justice."

Senator Underwood's supporters for the Democratic presidential nomination are planning to carry the fight on the Ku Klux Klan to the floor of the national convention. Governor Brandon of Alabama, who is to make the speech putting Underwood before the convention, will introduce the subject, and if the resolutions committee does not adopt a satisfactory plank the Underwood men will present a minority report calling for a reaffirmation of the Democratic plank of 1856. This read: "That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its

prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government built upon, entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace."

Democrats who do not wish to antagonize the Klan in such strongholds as Indiana nor to lose the strength that such men as Al Smith might give their ticket have thought up a new combination. This is to nominate Ralston for the presidency; to persuade Senator Copeland of New York to resign and take second place on the ticket, and then to run Governor Smith for the senate.

George Brennan of Illinois, chief of the anti-McAdoo leaders, has challenged McAdoo to consent to the abrogation of the time-honored two-thirds rule, and McAdoo's manager has replied that if Brennan will make the proposal in the convention the Californian will not oppose it. So it may be the next Democratic nominee will be selected by a mere majority vote of the convention.

Major Martin and his mechanic, Sergeant Harvey, of the world circling squadron of aviators, are safe and on their way to the United States. Early in the week word was received from Martin that they were at Port Moller on the Alaska peninsula, having reached that place after a week's wandering across the snow. Their plane crashed against a mountain in the fog soon after they left Chignik and was totally wrecked. The other three planes have continued on the trip and Major Martin, still nominally in command of the expedition, will rejoin them probably in Europe for the completion of the flight.

Lieutenant D'Oisy, the French aviator who is flying around the world from west to east, has reached Indo-China, and Stuart MacLaren, the Englishman, is in India.

Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of Russia and Zinovieff, president of the third international, should "get together." The former has declared repeatedly that the Russian government is refraining from propaganda in other countries, but the latter, in a statement of what the Communists have accomplished in the past year, makes these claims:

Russian money and propaganda and leadership are entirely responsible for the great Communist gains in Germany, where the Communist vote was increased sevenfold at the recent election. He says this is Moscow's biggest victory in years.

The soviets paved the way for a labor government in England. "Prime Minister MacDonald is a pure opportunist," adds M. Zinovieff, but labor maintains its step towards communism in England.

The Communist party claims vast gains in India and China, and is now one of the big parties in Japan, "thanks to the soviet government."

The naval oil commission named by the President has condemned the practice of exchanging oil for tank construction, as provided in the leases which Secretaries Denby and Fall made to Doheny and Sinclair. The commission says: "The oil that now remains under governmental control, or that can be brought under such control, must be treasured not for its market value, especially in these days of low prices, but for its emergency value at some future date."

"Considerable funds will be needed to provide adequate tankage, considerable more to purchase oil to fill those tanks, and still more funds to test and develop possible additional reserves. Without money the existing reserves can neither be adequately protected nor fully utilized.

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