

GERMAN OFFICERS ASSUME CONTROL

GUARDS THROWN AROUND TOWN OF KREUZBURG TO GUARD AGAINST ATTACK.

PEOPLE EXCITED AND ANGRY

As German Police in Hands of Poles Are Shot, Germany Will Retaliate by Shooting Polish Prisoners.

Kreuzburg, Upper Silesia.—German police officers have assumed control of the Kreuzburg district; 2,000 armed men have been issued and guards thrown about the town to defend it against a threatened attack by Poles who are camped in front of Rosenberg. The Polish army is estimated at 5,000 with several scores of machine guns.

The inter-allied officials are helpless, the French troops having been withdrawn two days ago for service at Bydgosz. The inter-allied representatives are serving French civilians, a British nurse and an Italian civilian. Their position is not a pleasant one; the inter-allied are highly excited and are angry with the French for having withdrawn their troops at a critical time.

The Polish attitude increased the German leaders, who notified the inter-allied commission that the Germans would hold no conversations with the rebels and would not agree to an exchange of prisoners, but if the Poles carried their threats to shoot German police the Germans would be forced to retaliate against Polish prisoners.

Would Amend Emergency Tariff.

Washington.—Further consideration of the emergency tariff bill by the senate was marked by the introduction of two additional amendments. Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, proposed that the duty on sugar be increased to 30 cents, while Senator Jones, democrat, New Mexico, moved for a tariff of 15 per cent of value on all imported sugar.

Wasn't Draft Dodger.

Washington.—Announcement was made by the war department that the name of Stanley Harrison French, of Brooklyn, had been removed from the draft dodger list just issued for that district. French reached the rank of lieutenant commander in the U. S. navy.

High Cost of Transportation.

Washington.—The high cost of transportation constitutes "the most pressing question in the United States at this moment, and the greatest obstacle in the way of a return to normal conditions and the restoration of business," Senator Capper, republican, Kansas, declared.

Write the Cat's Away.

New York.—There was a police parade in New York. As the parade marched steadily along, only a flock of 17,000 cats, led by a cat named "Catt," containing 17,000 cats of various breeds from the front of 4th Avenue.

Baptized at Age of 101 Years.

London.—Mrs. Ann Sissons, 101, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, has just been baptized and confirmed by the bishop of Sheffield. Last summer she made three airplane flights.

Washington—Uncle Joe's Cannon.

Washington.—Uncle Joe's Cannon, soldier of the American record for service in congress, celebrated his 85th birthday by smoking his job.

Dr. Simon Baron III.

New York.—Dr. Simon Baron, 52, father of Bernard M. Baron, former head of the War Industries board, was critically ill at his home here. He was stricken a week ago with a severe heart attack.

Belgium Are Making Upgrade.

Washington.—The railroads are slowly making the upgrade. There is a report which will be filed with the Interstate Commerce commission next week, that show an improvement in the condition of the railroads.

Mayor May Form Cabinet.

Beijing.—President Chiang Kai-shek, who has just returned from his visit to the United States, is reported to be planning to form a new cabinet. The Mayor asked that he be given time to consider the offer.

AMERICA NOW HAS REPRESENTATION

HUGHES INSTRUCTS WALLACE AND BOYDEN TO SIT WITH COUNCIL OF ALLIES.

DISCUSSING UPPER SILESIA

American Ambassador's Appearance at the Foreign Office Was Cause of Warm Appreciation.

Paris.—American representation at the Allied conference was resumed when Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador took his seat at a session of the council of ambassadors here.

Mr. Wallace received his instructions from Secretary of State Hughes to represent the United States government at the ambassadorial conferences.

The American ambassador's appearance at the foreign office, where the council happened to be meeting, was the occasion of warm expressions of appreciation on the part of Jules Cambon, of France, president of the council, and other members.

Collector Robbed of \$20,000.

Detroit.—Twelve men, armed with sawed-off shotguns, held up a Detroit United railway conductor and escaped with \$20,000 in cash.

Musicians in Session.

St. Paul, Minn.—More than 400 delegates are here for the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

Mexican Fatally Injured.

Mexico.—Pedro Lopez, a Mexican transportation officer, was probably killed when a train derailed.

Forest Fire Still Rages.

Ocala, Fla.—Fire still was raging in the Ocala National Forest Reserve, east of the Ocklawaha river. The fire has been burning a week. Much game has been destroyed.

Senator Newberry Resumes Seat.

Washington.—Senator Newberry returned to his seat in the senate following amendment by the Supreme Court of his conviction in Michigan of violation of the Federal corrupt practices act.

Much Suffering in Siberia.

Tokyo.—Conditions in the interior of Siberia are pitiable, with nearly all the people there in need of clothing, food and medicine, according to E. O. Lively, formerly of the American Red Cross.

To Hold Army Contingents.

Paris.—The army contingents of 1919, called to the colors in connection with the preparation for the possible occupation of the Ruhr valley, will in no case be sent home before July.

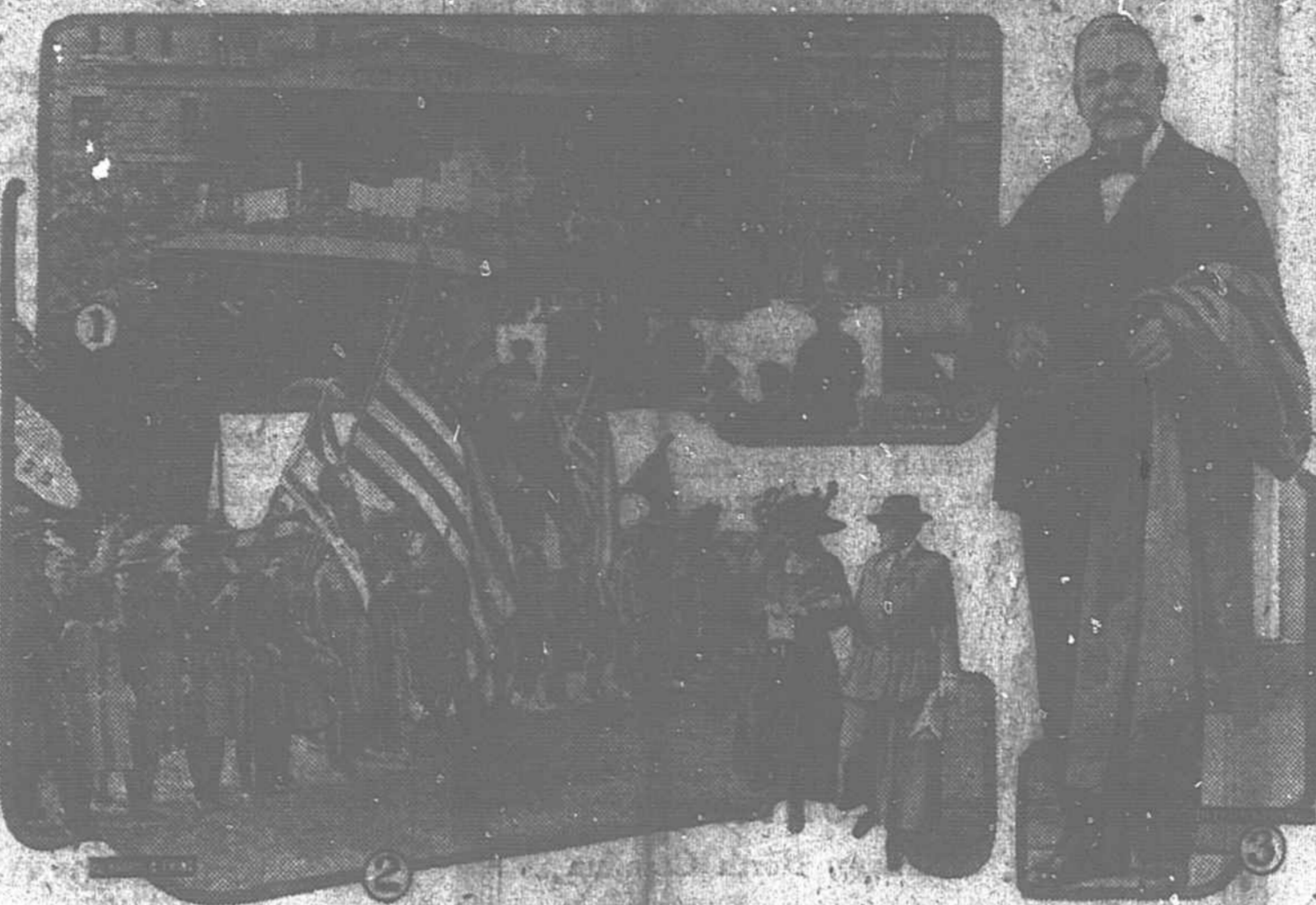
Bad Report on Winter Wheat.

Washington.—A winter wheat crop of 829,237,000 bushels was forecast by the Department of Agriculture, based on its estimate on the condition of the crop May 1, which averaged 85.5 per cent of a normal and the revised area to be harvested which is about 38,721,000 acres.

May Abandon Obsolete Forts.

Washington.—More than sixty obsolete forts and military posts of no further military value have been recommended to congress by Secretary Weeks for abandonment.

North Carolina: Bacon Island and Fort Macon.



1—Socialists of Chicago entering the Coliseum for their big May day meeting while police watched them. 2—Mrs. Calvyn Coolidge reviewing 21 troops of girl scouts in Potomac park, Washington. 3—Representative S. E. Winslow of Massachusetts, the largest member of congress.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Reparations Ultimatum and Protocol Handed to Germany by the Allies.

RUHR WILL BE OCCUPIED

Fehrenbach Cabinet Resigns After America Rejects Offer—Poles In- vade Upper Silesia Plebiscite Zone—Panama Scorns the Warning of Secretary Hughes.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Two things operated to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr district by the allied forces last week. One was the

holding of the cabinet meeting to frame a new offer, and the Wednesday Chancellor Fehrenbach, Foreign Minister Simons and the cabinet gave up and resigned. At this writing it is understood Doctor Stresemann, leader of the people's party, will be chancellor, and Dr. Mayer, Bauhin, German ambassador to France, will be foreign minister. The collapse of the German cabinet had no effect on the plans of the allies.

The United States doubtless will take no part in the military occupation of the Ruhr district, but it may soon be a party to the enforcement of the reparations terms. The supreme council has invited President Harding to name representatives in the council, and the reparations commission, and there is reason to believe the invitation will be accepted. The administration, it is said in Washington, desires to participate in the work of the commission to promote American interest in a permanent settlement.

Straggled by reports that the allied plebiscite commission had recommended the occupation of the Ruhr district by the allied forces last week. One was the

"Panama feels sure that the American government will cease its endeavor in recommending acceptance of a decision upon which public opinion already has entered its last word and which has become an adjudged matter. Panama refused the White declaration with the same right and for almost the same reasons that the United States government declined in 1911 to accept the decision of the king of the Netherlands in a boundary litigation with Great Britain."

President Harding won the first part of his fight for a big navy, the naval committee of the senate having reported the navy bill with provisions for funds not only for completing the 1916 building program but also for a personnel 20,000 in excess of the 100,000 proposed by the house. Besides this, the committee refused to incorporate in the measure the proposal of Senator Borah authorizing and requesting the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to a disarmament conference in Washington. Borah will make a fight for his amendment on the floor of the senate and Senator Cum-

mins will introduce.

The senate committee increased the house total of \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000, or the same figure in the bill as it failed in the senate last March.

The senate passed the Dillingham immigration bill, which limits immigration to 3 per cent annually of persons of various nationalities in the United States in 1910. Only Reed of Missouri voted in the negative. The measure went to conference and it was expected the house would accept the senate bill and that it would be signed by the President. It becomes effective within fifteen days after enactment and remains in force until June 30, 1922. The measure would permit the landing in America of about 350,000 immigrants in the next twelve months.

In the Republican presidential preference primaries last year North Carolina went for Efram Johnson. In the Republican national convention Delegate David H. Blair refused to abide by these nominations and voted for Warren G. Harding. A few days ago President Harding nominated Mr. Blair for the important office of commissioner of internal revenue and the nomination came before the senate in executive session. There was a strong debate, the opposition being led by Senator Johnson, who told of Blair's activities in the convention and asserted that "a man who will violate his own state's laws is unfit to administer the nation's laws." A second objection made by Johnson was connected with tax returns. He said: "Mr. Blair's father-in-law is one of the richest men in North Carolina, and he sought, by forming a partnership with his family, to lessen the amount of his income tax." The nomination was referred back to the senate finance committee, which, on Saturday, began a thorough investigation of Johnson's charges.

Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan is set free from all charges of violation of the federal corrupt practices act. The United States Supreme court set aside the conviction of Newberry and 16 other defendants, the majority opinion holding that the law under which they were convicted is unconstitutional. All the justices agreed that the conviction should be reversed, but three of them held that congress, under the provisions of the original Constitution, has the power to regulate primaries.

The board of directors of the United States Steel corporation has announced a cut in wages of one laborer of about 20 per cent, effective on May 15, and an equitable adjustment of all other rates, including salaries. Chairman Gary also announced that the board had been unable to find a practicable basis for the entire abandonment of the 12-hour day. In the immediate future, this average wage will be cut by the order about \$1.40 per day and the reduction in the corporation's pay roll will be not less than \$100,000,000 annually. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the wage cut as unjustifiable.

Conservation and Perpetuation of Inland Waters for Wild-Fowl.

By E. W. NELSON, Chief of U. S. Biological Survey.

Reports received during the last few months by the biological survey agree that the alarming decrease of migratory wild fowl which preceded the treaty and the act of congress for the protection of migratory birds has changed to a marked increase. Thus the first important step toward insuring the perpetuation of our wild fowl and of wild-fowl hunting has been achieved. Another step of almost equally vital importance, if we are to hold what we have gained, remains to be taken. This consists of the conservation and perpetuation of a sufficient number of small inland lakes, as well as inland and coastal swamp and marsh areas, to provide our migratory wild fowl places for feeding and resting and rearing their young.

The mistaken idea is prevalent that the drainage of almost any area is a benefit to the community. I believe that a careful survey of water and marsh areas will result in the great majority of cases in definitely determining the superior value to the state of such water areas in their natural conditions as against the value of the lands which would be left after they had been drained.

The biological survey is deeply interested in the proper conservation of water areas, since the rapidly increasing drainage of swamps and marshes throughout the country indicates that, unless an effort is made to conserve a considerable number of the best of these for the future, our wild-fowl resorts and feeding places will be practically eliminated from most of the states.

The First Thing to Do With a State Legislature Is to Abolish It.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Emporia, Kan.

Take 175 men of all walks of life; in Kansas a majority of them farmers. Give 75 per cent of them a seventh-grade education and 15 per cent college degrees and let the rest struggle from the third grade to the high school. Round them up in a strange town, under strange influences, all of the bunch strangers to each other. Put them in two rooms, where one-third never does get acquainted with the other two-thirds. Organize them into committees, and in the backs of the heads of about forty of them inject a mean, nasty, selfish, yet sparkling ambition to hold a state job and move to town. Then say: "Sleep down on them from the outside, about things involving millions of dollars and the good fortunes of a million people. Then let the outer circles of the strange place in the strange town be filled with greedy wolves seeking special privileges of various sorts. And on top of all this give them ninety days in which to solve these questions.

What infernal nonsense to expect good results. What a damnable scheme that is to guarantee misgovernment. If the devil himself planned it, he couldn't have done better.

It was designed for another age, and it worked well in the country that was fifty years ago. But it does not work now. It only plays h—l. The first thing to do with a state legislature is to abolish it.

All National Parks Should Be Made Safe From Commercialization.

By REPRESENTATIVE A. W. BARKLEY of Kentucky

When the bill amending the water power act so as to exempt national parks was under consideration the question arose whether a limitation should be made applying to national parks now in existence or also to future parks that might be created. As the bill passed the senate and it was reported to the house it limited its effects to existing national parks only, so that hereafter if more national parks shall be created, or those already in existence shall be enlarged, we must fight out on every individual bill creating a new national park or enlarging one already in existence the question whether the water-power in the national park shall be used for commercial purposes.

It was my thought that we ought to make this provision apply to all parks that exist now as well as those that may be created in the future; but if the house feels that such an amendment would endanger the passage of this bill and thinks it is better to get what we can under this bill than to try to get more, I have no disposition to offer an amendment.

I do desire, however, to register my objection to the provision that limits it to existing national parks instead of including all that may hereafter be created.

America Always the Most Propaganda- Ridden Country in the World.

By Former SENATOR A. J. BEVERIDGE of Indiana

America has always been the most propaganda-ridden country in the world. Every foreign country, to the exact extent that its interests were affected, and only to that extent, has sought to use the United States for its own advantage.

Swarms of foreign propagandists are creeping all over America. They are delivering lectures, preaching sermons, giving interviews, writing articles, cajoling those deemed influential with American public sentiment.

They infect American journalism, are invading American universities, have captured a section of that small but potent group called American society, and, worst of all, our common schools are being made culture beds of non-American ideas.

Any political association with any foreign government is as foolish as it is unpatriotic. The moment we interfere, or even are asked to interfere, in foreign political broils or questions, we become a racial malcontent. Infinitely more important than any international solidarity is American solidarity.