

WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told
in Brief Paragraphs for
Quick Reading.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SNAPSHOTS

Gleanings of Interest From Wash-
ington—Late Happenings in the Realm
of Sports—Foreign and Do-
mestic Occurrences.

PEACE BULLETINS

Representative Frear and his asso-
ciates on the subcommittee of the
House Committee on War Expendi-
tures will make a month's tour in-
vestigating charges affecting John D.
Ryan and aircraft production.
All army flying fields on the Hetap-
stead Plains on Long Island are to be
abandoned.
Herbert Hoover has been sent to
Budapest to try to induce the Ruman-
ians to withdraw from Hungary.
Dr. Ellis finds all Syrians eager for
independence under the United States
as mandatory.
Premier Nitti sees no cause for
alarm in the outlook for Italy, which
country, he declares, is looking eagerly
for a mutually beneficial trade with
the United States.
The British government has made a
direct proposal to the United States to
assume the task of maintaining order
in the Caucasus region, from which
the British will be forced to withdraw
in the next two weeks. It is estimated
the job will require the services of
\$0,000 American troops.
Denmark is reported to have formally
recognized the German government
of President Ebert.
General von Falkenhayn submits
himself to the allies for trial instead
of the ex-Kaiser.
Archduke Joseph, who took over
control of the Hungarian government,
has been invested temporarily with
supreme powers in the government.
The entente mission in Budapest de-
legated governmental authority to Arch-
duke Joseph, when the Peldi govern-
ment resigned.
Herbert Hoover, head of the inter-
allied relief commission, has stopped
all relief supplies on their way to
Budapest until the Rumanians retire.

WASHINGTON

Advocates of the Plumb plan for the
management of railroads issued a
statement of principles which should
be followed in testing any solution of
the railroad problem, indicating a hope
to educate the public to favor their
program.
Attorney General Palmer asks all
former state food administrators to
revive their county organizations and
aid the government in the collection
of evidence of hoarding and other viola-
tions of the food control law. At the
same time the Federal Reserve
Board declared against proposed de-
flation of the currency at this time.
Senate leaders are determined to
defeat ratification of the Colombian
treaty unless there be attached to it
a reservation which will guarantee
complete protection to American oil
interests in Colombia.
Organized labor informed Congress
it would shortly reveal "a systematized
plundering of virtually all of the pub-
lic transportation highways of the
United States" as a part of its pro-
gram to force government ownership
of the railroads of the country.
President Wilson accepted the chal-
lenge of Congress that he deal directly
with the railroad labor crisis under
the powers granted him in the war
emergency railroad control act.
Walker D. Hines, director general
of the railroads, was authorized by
the President to open negotiations
with the railroad shop employees look-
ing toward a meritorious settlement of
the shopmen's demands for wage in-
creases aggregating more than \$165,-
000,000 annually.

GENERAL

Aviators found they could use mag-
netic compasses by mounting them on
horsehair cushions, counteracting vi-
bration.
All foodstuffs held by the war de-
partment in Holland have been sold
to the Belgian government on an ad-
vantageous basis, according to a cable
from Judge Edwin H. Parker, chair-
man of the liquidation commission in
Europe. The price, it was stated,
would probably be about \$10,000,000.
Representatives of 24 corn and
wheat growing states attended a meet-
ing in Washington to discuss the high
cost of living.
A nation-wide plan for industrial
training by 20,000 industrial corpora-
tions throughout the country, which
are to pay workers a sufficient living
wage during their apprenticeship, was
inaugurated by Colonel Arthur Woods,
former police commissioner of New York
and now assistant to the secretary of
war.
Transportation service on the lines
of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. was
resumed almost equal to its normal
condition following an agreement
reached in conference to settle the em-
ployees' wage and hour demands by
arbitration.

Reports that President Wilson
would take up the high cost of living
as well as the peace treaty in his ad-
dress on his tour to the Pacific coast
were current in Washington.
Captain Lowell H. Smith delivered a
letter by aero to Admiral Rodman
as San Diego from Mayor Rolfe of
San Francisco. He travelled 610 miles
at the rate of 120 miles an hour.
North Dakota announced purchase
of a flour mill and has decided to erect
four more, in addition to terminal ele-
vators. It is planned to reduce the
high cost of living.
Nine saloon keepers and eight bar-
tenders with businesses in the central
section of Philadelphia were arrested
by Deputy Marshal Edward McCaffrey
for selling beer containing more than
one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol. The
proprietors were held under \$1,000 bail
and the bartenders under \$500 bail for
the September term of the United
States district court.
A Hillsboro (N. D.) jeweler has
made a tiny engine, run by compressed
air, which is only three-quarters of an
inch long and weighs two and one-half
grains.
Miss Mary Anderson, former union
employee in a shoe factory, was ap-
pointed head of "woman in industry"
service of the department of labor.
Seventy-one American companies
now own and operate 358 steamships
of 1,729,000 tonnage which before the
war operated no steam vessels.
Secretary Daniels reviews the Pacific
fleet under Rear Admiral Rodman, off
San Diego Bay, California.
Mayor Hylan proposes that a great
system of bus lines be inaugurated in
New York and that surface cars be
ousted entirely and the rails torn out
of the streets.
The New York, New Haven and
Hartford Railroad suspends 102 pas-
senger trains and its present time
table as the shopmen's strike spreads
to New England.

SPORTING

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Battling
Levinsky knocked out Jim Tulley, ama-
teur light heavyweight champion, in
less than two minutes. The fight had
scarcely started when Levinsky hit his
opponent a wicked jab in the jaw,
sending him to the floor for the count.
In the opinion of baseball sharps,
Roger Peckinpaugh of the Yankees is
the best shortstop in the major leagues.
Coupled with his remarkable batting
power, his fielding makes him one of
the greatest ball players in the profes-
sion. Next to Peck in the American
league comes Buck Weaver of the
White Sox, followed by Scott of the
Red Sox and Chapman of the Clevel-
ands.
Ty Cobb says he never derived any
benefit from spring training trips and
advocates the abolishment of the
southern camps.
The Naval Academy field and track
team will be coached next season by
Louis H. Mang, formerly of the Mo-
hawk Athletic Club of New York city
and now head master in physical train-
ing at the academy.
Another player has been converted
to the batting style affected by Heinie
Groh, that of squarely facing the pitch-
er while waiting for the ball to be de-
livered to him. The latest to adopt
the style made famous by the Reds'
third sacker is Jack Smith of the Car-
dinals, who is meeting with fair suc-
cess in pursuing these tactics.
Veratons won the Alabama stakes
of \$10,000 for three-year-old fillies at
one mile and a quarter at the Saratoga
race track.
Ichiva Kumagae, tennis champion
of Japan, defeated R. Lindley Murray,
of Niagara Falls, N. Y., American na-
tional champion, in five sets in the
fourth round of the Newport Casino
tournament. The score was 3-6, 7-5,
3-6, 6-4, 6-3.
In defiance of "organized baseball"
the Yankee management allowed Carl
Mays to pitch in the second game of
a double header in New York and he
made a dramatic debut by striking out
the first three batters and winning his
game, 8-2. The Browns won the first
game, 6-2.

FOREIGN

German marks reached their lowest
point in history on Thursday, being
quoted in Switzerland at 33 centimes,
instead of at the peace price of 125
centimes. The depreciation is said to
be due to the proposal to stamp all
bank notes and eliminate regulation
of foreign bills of exchange.
Fifty persons were killed in distur-
bances near Chemnitz, Saxony. Troops
were overpowered and their horses
slaughtered and the meat distributed
to the mob.
General strike at Basle ended in a
complete failure. Communist leaders
who hoped to spread the strike over
the country and establish a Soviet
were defeated.
One hundred thousand race patrons
were compelled to use emergency con-
veyances to reach Grunewald race
track, where the German Derby was
held, owing to a car strike.
British Food Controller Roberts an-
nounced the government decided to re-
sume supply and distribution of bacon
ham and lard and to supervise prices
Ruggerio Leonavillo, noted opera-
tic composer, is dead.
Premier Hara of Japan told a polit-
ical delegation that "should the dis-
turbances in China continue, Japan
may be compelled to adopt suitable
measures for safeguarding Japanese
interests."
Great Britain will not appoint an
ambassador to Mexico until Carranza's
attitude toward British interests just-
ifies recognition of his government.

CALLS ON CITIZEN VIGILANCE AIDS

Nationwide Plan Devised by Gov-
ernment to Curb Undue Food
Surpluses.

SET TRAPS FOR HOARDERS.

Federal Attorney in Every Section to
Show No Mercy to Gougers—Fair
Price Bodies All Over U. S.
to Collect Evidence.

Washington.—Cooperation by citi-
zens of every walk of life is urged
by Attorney General Palmer as a
natural adjunct to the administra-
tion's campaign against altitudinous
prices for the necessities of life.

A scheme of prodigious scope and
apparent unity which the attorney
general advocates includes the orga-
nization of "fair price committees"
in every community who will discuss
profits and seek means of restricting
undue and unfair surpluses in costs,
both in the primary and secondary
markets. These fair price commit-
tees. It also is suggested, will co-
operate with the federal prosecuting
officers throughout the land and report
with substantiating evidence all in-
stances of violation of existing laws
against hoarding, restraint of free
markets and similar offenses.

With this general object in view Mr.
Palmer has dispatched the following
telegrams to all state food adminis-
trators throughout the United States:
"In order to secure accurate infor-
mation relative to charges of pro-
fitteering by dealers in necessary com-
modities it is the desire of the govern-
ment to ascertain whether or not such
dealers are making more than a fair
margin of profit. Will you assist in
your state by requesting those persons
who have been county food adminis-
trators under your jurisdiction to ap-
point fair price committees, including
one retailer of groceries, one of dry
goods, a representative of the produc-
ers, of organized labor, of housewives,
two or three representatives of the
public generally, also a wholesaler
when practicable?
"Please request them to pursue ap-
proximately the same inquiries with
reference to food products and the
ordinary necessities of dry goods and
clothing that were pursued by your
fair price committees under the food
administration act. This committee
will be an extra legal body without
power to summon witnesses or fix
prices. It is requested, however, to
ascertain the cost prices, determine
a fair margin of profit and if retail
prices are in excess of what the com-
mittee regards a fair price to have
published its list of fair prices, re-
porting to you for review.
"Any evidence of hoarding or other
violations of the food control act
which may be developed in the work
of such committees should be turned
over to the United States Attorney,
who will be instructed to employ all
his resources as well as those of the
bureau of investigation to co-operate
with you and your committee in seek-
ing out and punishing all violators
of the law.
"There is a pressing necessity for
the restoration of normal conditions
and it is believed that through the
same organization which you had as
federal food administrator you and
your county administrators together
with their appointees can render a
valuable service to the country at
this time, and your co-operation and
their, without compensation will be
greatly appreciated.
"The widest publicity of this move-
ment and the results obtained by the
county committees it is believed will
be an important factor in its success.
Please wire whether the government
can count upon your active co-opera-
tion."

MARNE BRIDGE IS BEGUN.

General Howze Lays First Stone With
Impressive Ceremony.
Chateau-Thierry.—Major General
Robert L. Howze laid the first stone
of the new bridge which is to be con-
structed over the Marne river, funds
for which were raised by the Ameri-
can Society for the Relief of Devastat-
ed France.
The old bridge was blown up by the
American Third Division the night of
May 31-June 1, 1919, to stop the Ger-
man thrust toward Paris.
AVION SWOOPS UNDER ARCH.
Frenchman Flies Through Arc de
Triomphe Easily.
Paris.—Lieutenant Godefroy, a
French aviator, performed the feat of
passing under the Arc de Triomphe in
an airplane flight. The aviator had
been training several months in pre-
paration for the feat. His practice
work was done at Villacoublay, where
an arch of the same dimensions as the
Arc de Triomphe had been erected.
Godefroy flew a machine with a wing
spread of eight yards.

MAJ. GEN. LEJEUNE.
Led His "Devil Dogs" Up
Fifth Avenue, New York.



New York.—Twenty-five thousand
regulars and marines of the Second
Division, heroes of Chateau-Thierry
and Belleau Wood, marched up Fifth
avenue from Washington square to
One Hundred and Tenth street. Major
General John A. Lejeune was in
command.

WORLD IS GLAMORING FOR AMERICAN GOODS

Thousands of Foreign Buyers
Bidding for All Lines of
Products.

New York.—Europe's greatest need
of American foodstuffs and manufac-
tures has resulted in a new record
for American exports. The ocean is
literally spanned with ships carrying
American products and goods.

When the armistice was signed Gov-
ernment owned vessels were charging
\$100 a ton for carrying cargo to Eng-
land and \$65 to France. Today the
rates are \$20 a ton to British ports
and \$24 a ton to French ports.

Thousands of foreign buyers are
bidding for food and manufactured
products, and the exportation goes on
without any hitch. A new record was
reached in June, when, according to
official figures, exports amounted to
\$918,212,671. It is believed that the
figures for July exceed the June
figures.

"Americans who are protesting
against high prices should comprehend
the foreign demand for food and shoes
and wearing apparel and other things
made for the needs and comforts of
humanity," a representative of a large
freighting concern said. "American
business men have always been keen
about foreign customers. Before the
war American-made stuff was sold
abroad cheaper than in domestic
markets. There have always been so-
called 'export prices' that are lower
than prices made to domestic con-
sumers.
"The differential is still controlling.
I should say that shoes which are be-
ing exported by the million dollars'
worth are sold to foreigners 20 per
cent cheaper than to American jobbers
and retailers."

WARNS BRITAIN OF DANGER.

Must Increase Production and Cut
Expenditure.

London.—"If we continue spending
at the rate we are now it will lead
straight to national bankruptcy," was
the strong warning J. Austen Cham-
berlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer,
gave the House of Commons.
"If we cannot increase production,"
he continued, "we shall go straight to
national bankruptcy. Neither in-
creased production nor reduced ex-
penditure alone will be sufficient. We
have got to do both if we are to pull
through and turn the corner."

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PITTSBURGH.—Murray Livingston,
city ordinance officer, in a drive to
curb profiteering among farmers who
sell foodstuffs in this city at abnor-
mal prices arrested 32 farmers, charg-
ing them with misdemeanor. The ar-
rests were made at markets in dif-
ferent parts of the city.
NEW YORK.—With the settlement
of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike
union officials turn their attention to
Manhattan for the strengthening of
the organization here.
PARIS.—One hundred thousand
refugees from the evacuated parts of
Siberia have passed through Omsk.
NEW YORK.—John Edward Ad-
dicks, capitalist, gas magnate and
three times candidate for United
States senator from Delaware, died in
a private sanitarium here of heart dis-
ease.
BUDAPEST.—While troops are main-
taining order in Budapest the Bolshe-
viki are reported to have seized con-
trol in southwestern Hungary and are
said to be slaughtering the population.
WASHINGTON.—Official Washing-
ton is confident that the railway wage
question would be settled by peaceful
arbitration rather than through the
medium of strikes.

WILSON ASKS DRASTIC LAWS TO CUT LIVING COST

Seven Suggestions Made by Pres-
ident for Legislation to Solve
High Prices Problem.

URGES THE PEACE TREATY.

Licensing of Corporations and Curb
on Security Issues Proposed—Ap-
peals to Producers, Middlemen,
and Retailers to Deal Fairly.

Washington.—President Wilson ap-
peared before Congress and outlined
plans for dealing with the problem
of the cost of living.

He told the legislators that the pres-
ent high prices were not justified by
any shortage of supplies, present or
prospective, but were in many cases
an artificial creation, many of the
retailers being to blame.

While declaring with emphasis that
it was idle to look for permanent re-
lief until peace was actually obtained
and guaranteed, he suggested the fol-
lowing legislation to supplement exist-
ing statutes in curbing hoarding and
profitteering:

1. Extension of the Food Control
act to peace time and widening of its
scope to cover all necessities.
2. Licensing of all corporations en-
gaged in interstate commerce to in-
sure competitive selling and prevent
"unconscionable profits."
3. Passage of a law to regulate
cold storage, limiting the time of
storage, and requiring goods to bear
the date of receipt and the price at
the time they went into storage.
4. Provision for a penalty for viola-
tion of the profiteering clauses of
the Food Control act.
5. A law requiring that all goods
destined for interstate commerce be
marked where possible with the price
at which they left the producer.
6. Enactment of the proposed law
for the control of security issues.
7. Additional appropriations for
government agencies which will in-
form the public of the prices at which
retailers buy.

He informed Congress that the ad-
ministrative branch of the government
would take these steps to cope with
the situation:

1. Limit wheat shipments and cred-
its to lower the price of flour here.
2. Sell surplus stocks of food and
clothing now in the hands of the gov-
ernment without profit.
3. Draw surplus stocks out of stor-
age and put them upon the market by
legal action wherever necessary.
4. Prosecute combinations of produc-
ers and traders formed for the con-
trol of supplies and prices.
5. Employ publicity, through the de-
partments of commerce, agriculture
and labor and the Federal Trade Com-
mission, to acquaint the public with
supplies not available because of
hoarding and methods of price fixing.

In his address the President de-
clared that the world faced a supreme
crisis in which America must prove
her mettle and save Europe by her
action in peace just as she had saved
Europe by her action in arms.

"The world," said he, "has just de-
stroyed the arbitrary force of a mili-
tary junta. It will live under no other.
All that is arbitrary and coercive
is in the discard. Those who seek to
employ it only prepare their own de-
struction."

Almost in the next breath the Pres-
ident declared his belief that "the
more extreme leaders of organized la-
bor will presently yield to a spher
second thought and, like the great
mass of their associates, think and
act like true Americans."

"They will see," the President went
on, "that strikes undertaken at this
critical time are certain to make mat-
ters worse, not better—worse for them
and everybody else."

While the President was frequently
applauded during his address, the loud-
est demonstration followed this refer-
ence to the threat of railway strikes.

The President appealed to producers,
middlemen and merchants to deal fair-
ly with the people and concluded with
a strong appeal to employees and
workmen to avoid temper and passion
and unite to deal soberly with a sit-
uation wherein, as he had previously
pictured it, "politically, economically,
socially, the world is on the operating
table."

Johnson Against New Army.

Washington.—The War Department's
plan for universal military training is
"peace conscription," Senator Hiram
Johnson of California asserted in
commenting on the proposal of General
March, chief of staff.

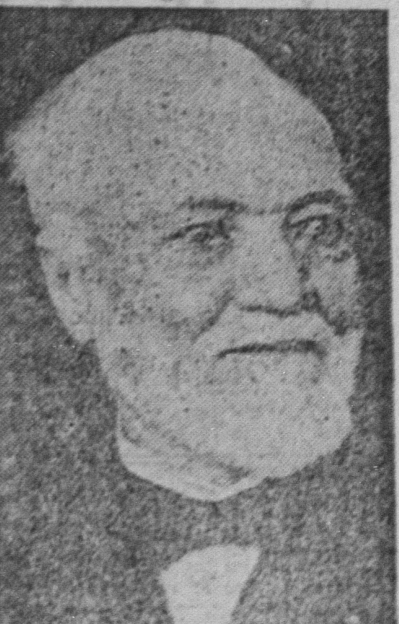
FIFTY KILLED IN GERMAN RIOT.

Mob Slaughters Troops' Horses to Ob-
tain Food.

Berlin.—Fifty persons have been
killed in riots near Chemnitz, a rail-
road station 38 miles southwest of
Dresden.

Troops were overpowered and dis-
armed by a mob. The soldiers' horses
were slaughtered and the flesh dis-
tributed to the crowd. Many wounded
persons are in the Chemnitz hospital.
Additional troops were sent to quiet
the disorders.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Noted Ironmaster Expires
In His Eighty-fourth Year.



Lenox, Mass.—Andrew Carnegie
died at his summer home here, the
cause of his death being bronchial
pneumonia. Andrew Carnegie was
born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scot-
land, Nov. 25, 1835. He came with
his family to the United States in
1848, settling in Pittsburgh, where he
amassed his fortune in manufacturing.

SIGN OF U. S.-MEXICAN BORDER ACTION SEEN

Officers Reported in Washington
to Have Orders to Be in
Readiness to Move.

Washington.—Rumor has persisted
in army circles for several days that
something is doing which looks toward
possible operations on the Mexican
border. The story is afloat that im-
portant officers have been compelled
to adjust personal and family plans
to the requirement that they be in
readiness for a possible early move
on the Rio Grande. A variation of this
is that General Pershing has been di-
rected to hold himself in readiness to
command another expedition in the
south.

Senator King (Utah), author of the
resolution under which the foreign re-
lations committee is to investigate
Mexico, said that he had heard these
stories, but had been unable to con-
firm them.

The general program which Senator
King will urge includes these fea-
tures:

A thorough investigation to uncover
the true situation in Mexico, followed
by:

A peremptory demand by this gov-
ernment for the immediate adoption
and enforcement by Mexico of meas-
ures for the protection of American
citizens and interests in Mexico, all
confiscated or looted property to be
returned at once.

Negotiation of a treaty providing
for Mexican liquidation of the bill as
determined by such a commission.
In event of failure on Mexico's part
a prompt blockade of Mexican ports
and administration of the customs until
the damages are liquidated.

"It is impossible to estimate the
amount of damages that Americans
will claim," said Senator King. "Fully
ten thousand Americans from Utah
and Arizona have been driven out of
Mexico and have damage claims. Some
run up to \$150,000 or even \$200,000.
These are entirely aside from in-
demnities for lives lost. They likewise
do not include the damages sustained
by mining, railroad, oil, sugar and
other big plantation concerns, and the
like. The aggregate of damage claims
will be from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,
000 and perhaps still larger."

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

A sharp note was sent last week to
the Rumanian government by the
peace conference accusing it of in-
tentional defiance and a desire to
separate from the Allies and ask-
ing Rumania to state her position at
once.

Turks are already massing on the Ar-
menian border ready for a big mas-
sacre when the British troops with-
draw. General Bridges, the British
commander, is in Paris urging their
replacement by Americans, and Gen-
eral Harbord has left at the head of
a mission to investigate and deter-
mine what action to take.

Several commissioners having to do
with reconstruction and other work
in connection with the German dele-
gation went to the Paris offices of
the Eastern Railway, Paris, to work
out with French commissioners the
railroad schedules for the transpor-
tation of a large number of German
workmen who will be assigned to
rehabilitation operations in the
northern and eastern departments of
France.

Troops and police stationed at Posen,
Prussia, mutinied and attacked sev-
eral officers, said a dispatch to the
Vorwaerts.