

SEEK TO HASTEN SEDITION BILL

Administration Leaders Hope for Disposal Before Adjournment.

Washington, April 9.—In an effort to hasten disposal of the sedition bill, punishing disloyal utterances and those intended to impede the army draft and liberty loan, voting on amendments was begun today by the senate and administration leaders hoped to pass the measure before adjournment. Another effort for a final vote today, with limited debate, was made by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, in charge of the legislation, but Senator Reed, of Missouri, objected. By a vote of 33 to 21 the senate rejected an amendment by Senator France, of Maryland, proposing that nothing in the bill should impair the liberty or right of individuals to publish or speak "what is true, with good motives and justifiable ends." Senator Overman opposed the amendment, saying it might impair the bill's enforcement.

Ineligible to Office.

An amendment providing that no person who commits any offense under the bill shall be eligible to hold public office and that any other person holding office shall be discharged upon proof of guilt was introduced by Senator Penrose.

Speedy enactment of the sedition bill was urged in a letter received today by Senator Overman from J. O. Carr, United States attorney at Wilmington, N. C.

"We have the largest percentage of Germans in this town of any place in the state," the letter said, "and many of our people are getting almost as restless as they were during the negro riot of 1893. Candidly, I fear violence, and it is only necessary for something to start."

"People are beginning to have mass meetings, and there is talk of mass

meetings to stop pro-German talk. It is reported to me that a small meeting, in discussing this matter last night, said: 'To hell with the United States attorney's office. The federal laws passed since the war only justify arrest for disorderly conduct, and we can handle the situation if necessary' or words to that effect. I have cautioned the people about violating the law until I feel that there is a general impression here that my office is incompetent to check pro-German propaganda."

"Diluted Lie Still a Lie," Holds French Premier

Paris, April 9.—The office of Premier Clemenceau has issued the following statement: "A diluted lie is still a lie. Count Czernin told a lie when he said that some time before the German offensive began Premier Clemenceau caused him to be asked if he was ready to open negotiations and upon what basis. "As to the passage in the manuscript note of Count Revertata, where he says he acted for Austria to obtain from France peace proposals, the solicitor's text is authentic, and Count Czernin has not dared to dispute it.

"To hide his confusion, he tries to maintain that the conversation was resumed at the request of M. Clemenceau. Unfortunately for him, there is a fact which reduces his allegation to nothing—namely, that Clemenceau was apprised of the matter on Nov. 18, 1917 (that is to say, the day after he took over ministry of war), communication from the intermediary dated Nov. 10 and intended for his predecessors. For Count Czernin's contention to be true, M. Clemenceau would have had to take the initiative in question before he was premier. Thus Count Czernin is categorically contradicted by facts."

AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES GUESTS BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, April 9.—Members of the delegation of the American Federation of Labor, headed by James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, on arriving in London will be the guests of the British government.

FALL OF HELSINGFORS NOW EXPECTED SHORTLY

Finnish Capital and Red Guard Cause Considered Lost by Arrival of Germans.

London, April 9.—With the arrival of the Germans in Finland, the red guard cause is lost, and the fall of Helsingfors is expected in the near future, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday. The Germans demanded the disarmament of the forts, as well as of the Russian warships in Finnish waters, before Friday, he reports, and the Russian commissioners agreed to comply.

The Germans have distributed by airplane a proclamation declaring that any damage to the fleet or to shipping in the ports or to the land defenses would be severely punished. They likewise demanded that the bolts and sights of the guns on the ships and in the land batteries be loaded on barges and anchored in the outer harbor of Helsingfors before April 11, the crews of the Russian ships to return to Russia, with the exception that thirty on the submarines, dreadnoughts, twenty men on the cruisers, five on the destroyers and thirty on the submarines.

The Germans base their demands on an article of the treaty, a note attached to which allowed the Russian fleet to remain in Finland until the ice melted.

The Germans, the correspondent adds, have detained four members of the Russian delegations, "owing to military considerations."

AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIALS IN ITALY Received Warmly by Gen. Diaz, Commander-in-Chief, and Premier Orlando.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, April 8.—(By the As-

sociated Press.)—H. P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, accompanied by Col. Robert P. Perkins, head of the American Red Cross mission to Italy, and Maj. Ivy Lee, of the American Red Cross, arrived at headquarters this morning. The Americans were received by Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief and later by Premier Orlando. Tomorrow they will visit the Duke of Aosta, commander on the Piave front, and inspect the military and relief work in progress along the fighting line.

Both Premier Orlando and Gen. Diaz expressed the highest appreciation of what Americans are doing. They said it amounted to much more than material relief for the wives and children of soldiers, although this had been highly beneficial. The chief good, they explained, had come from the further strengthening of the friendly ties between Italy and the United States, with the resultant moral as well as material assistance.

CLOSED FOR VIOLATING FOOD REGULATIONS

(Special to The News.)

Nashville, April 9.—As the result of an inquiry and hearing conducted by Dr. H. A. Morgan, federal food administrator for Tennessee, and John W. Sneed, of the milling division of the United States food administration, on last Friday the flour and wheat milling business of J. E. Hill, of the Beach Valley mill at Adams, has been suspended until midnight of April 30.

The order was issued Monday night. It was charged that Hill, who operates a flour mill at Adams, had in violation of the rules of the food administration sold flour without at the same time requiring the purchase of an equal amount of substitutes or satisfying himself that the substitutes had been purchased; that he had sold quantities in excess of the amount allotted; that he had in violation of the rules delivered to farmers on exchange from one to three barrels of wheat flour. The hearing before Dr. Morgan Friday was the second time Hill had been summoned before the food administrator.

PARLIAMENT TO FACE QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

(Continued from Page One.)

were relying on the idea that the allies had no united command and expected to divide the French and British armies.

At one time of the battle, the situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the third and fifth armies. The situation was retrieved by the magnificent conduct of the troops which retired, but were not routed.

Forecast Most Remarkable.

The forecast regarding probable enemy attacks made by Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the imperial staff, was characterized by the premier as the most remarkable ever made.

In opening the battle, he continued, the Germans had an exceptional advantage in the weather, which was dirty and misty. They had organized their troops to produce a greater number of divisions and had the advantage of the initiative, with the consequent knowledge as to the width, strength and dimensions of the attack.

There were large concentrations of German troops at various points of the line. Owing to the ease with which troops could be moved at night he explained the element of surprise could not be eliminated.

No army was ever before transferred across the channel as quickly as were the troops sent to relieve the situation, the premier asserted. He referred to the appointment of Gen. Foch to supreme command of the allied strategy and said it was the most important decision which had been taken regarding the coming battle.

The premier said the fighting strength of the Americans would be brought to bear immediately, although it was impossible to put into France at the moment the number of trained American as a separate army that had been expected. The Americans would be brigaded with allied troops.

War May Continue Eight Months.

Referring to the Turkish campaign, Mr. Lloyd George said two Turkish armies had been destroyed, in Palestine and Mesopotamia, German battalions had been sent to help the Turks in Palestine, thereby relieving the western front.

The premier said the fight might

continue for seven or eight months. For the British army and navy he stated, almost 6,000,000 men had been raised already.

By U. S. Intervention.

The issue of the great battle might well be determined, Mr. Lloyd George declared, by the dramatic intervention of President Wilson and his troops in placing the American troops at the disposal of the allies. It was impossible to over-estimate the president's offer, as the battle might very well be the decisive struggle of the war. He added that the German attack had stirred up the resolution and determination of America beyond anything that had yet been heard.

Impossible to Exclude Ireland.

When an emergency had arisen which made it necessary to put men of 50 and over into the fight for liberty, Mr. Lloyd George declared, it was not possible to exclude Ireland from conscription. Ireland was represented and which had committed the country to the war without a dissenting vote.

UPROAR IN HOUSE.

The character of the quarrel in which the country was engaged the premier said, was as much Irish as English.

When Mr. Lloyd George referred to Ireland, Mr. O'Donnell, nationalist member from Dublin, shouted: "We won't have conscription in Ireland."

An uproar followed.

London, April 9.—Parliament re-assembles today after the Easter recess with two questions of great importance upon its agenda. The first is the new military service bill which raises the age limit eight years and makes those born after a fixed date in the spring of 1907 liable to bear arms. The second is another and what promises to be a strong attempt to deal with the ancient and always contentious problem of government for Ireland.

The deepest attention is commanded by the conscription bill because it vitally affects the interests and destinies of hundreds of thousands of men and families in that portion of the United Kingdom east of the Irish sea.

Extend Age Limit to 50.

Premier Lloyd George will make the opening speech and will expound the military situation which confronts the nation. Sir Auckland Geddes, director of recruiting, will outline the details of the manpower bill. The country appears to be unusually united in its willingness to accept the recruiting measure. And this is with full realization that the extension of the age limit to 50 will bring hardship and often financial shipwreck to many small business men and families.

Questions probably will be asked about the present position of the Versailles war council. Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was the British representative on the council, was given the command of the fifth army against which the Germans made their principal gains recently in place of Gen. Gough, who commanded it in the first days of the battle. No announcement of Rawlinson's successor has been made. This gives rise to the belief that Gen. Foch, since his appointment as commander-in-chief of the western front, has superseded the Versailles council in having the direction of military operations.

The Irish legislation is a matter for the future. The cabinet program before the recess had assigned April 16 for the introduction of the bill, which likely will follow discussion of the military act.

Not Pledged to Action.

If forecasts by several newspapers of the character of the reports of the Irish convention are true the cabinet is not strictly pledged to take any action on the report. These newspapers say the report does not consist of recommendations for government in Ireland but is merely a narrative of the proceedings of the convention.

Several of the morning newspapers say there is reason to believe that Premier Lloyd George intends to fore-shadow in his speech today the introduction shortly of a home rule measure which would set up an Irish parliament in Dublin with due safeguards for the Protestant minority and a compromise on the much discussed customs question. According to one paper the new bill also is expected to include military service and an executive responsibility to the Irish parliament but with no control over naval, army and foreign affairs.

It was proposed, said Mr. Lloyd George, that the king might terminate any certificates of exemption from military service by a proclamation, declaring that a national emergency had arisen.

After the premier had delivered his address former Premier Asquith said that if, as he believed, the gravest peril which ever has menaced the empire was now confronting it, there was no sacrifice parliament was not prepared to make. He appealed to the premier to give a little more time for consideration of the bill.

Nationalists Alarmed.

The report of the Irish convention was adopted by a majority only, and therefore the government would take the responsibility, the premier said, for such proposals for self-government as were just and could be carried out without violent controversies.

The proportion of men between 42 and 50 available for fighting, said the premier, was estimated at 7 per cent. The recruiting tribunals would be reconstituted and the grounds for exemption and limits of the right to appeal would be standardized. Clergymen would be required to perform non-combatant service. No one under 18 years of age would be retained in any industry.

It would be some weeks before enrollment in Ireland began, the premier continued. One nationalist cried out: "It will never begin."

Michael Flavin, nationalist member from Kerry, said: "You come across and try to take us. It is a declaration of war against Ireland."

Mr. Lloyd George said he repudiated the suggestion that the hill forces had been dissipated by subsidiary military enterprises. Had it not been for the French and British troops sent to Italy, the Austrian army would have been free for a certain point. The government had reduced the force on the Saloniki front by two divisions. In Egypt and Palestine there were only three white divisions, and in Mesopotamia there was only one, the others being mixed British and Indian. India had been menaced through Persia, but the destruction of the two Turkish armies had prevented that menace.

Mr. Lloyd George told the nationalists that conscription and self-government would not go together, but that each must be taken on its merits.

WILBUR N. NELSON GOES FROM ASSISTANT TO CHIEF.

(Special to The News.)

Nashville, April 9.—Wilbur N. Nelson, of Nashville, was elected state geologist this afternoon by the state geological commission. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt university, and was formerly assistant to State Geologist Ashley.

ARTFUL DODGER HAS NO CHANCE

Put a few drops on that old touchy corn then lift it out without pain

Ouch! Ugh! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called frezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right out without pain. A delightful surprise awaits all who try this.

He says frezone is a sticky substance which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissues or skin. A quarter of an ounce of frezone, which will cost very little at any drug store, is said to be sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.—(Adv.)

YOUR DUTY TO BE ATTRACTIVE

Have Pretty, Dark Hair.

"La Creole" Hair Dressing is the original hair color restorer, and not a dye. Applying it to your hair and scalp revives the color glands of nature. It is the only hair color restorer that will gradually darken all your gray or faded hair in this way. No matter how gray, prematurely gray, faded or lusterless your hair might be, "La Creole" Hair Dressing will make it beautifully dark, soft and lustrous. Easily applied by simply combing or brushing through the hair. Don't be misled into buying some cheap preparation.

"LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING

for gray or faded hair. Sold and guaranteed by all good drug stores everywhere, or sent direct for \$1.20 by Van Vleet-Mausfeld Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.—(Adv.)

A BEAUTY SKIN BLEACH



Black and White Ointment—Removes Freckles, Tan, Wrinkles, Heals Blisters, Bumps and Pimples.

Bleaches Dark or Sallow Skin, Making it Soft, Fair, Bright. By Mail, 25 Cents.

Apply Black and White Ointment (for white or colored folks) as directed on package, to face, neck, arms or hands. This bleaches dark, sallow or blotchy skin, clearing the skin of wrinkles, bumps, pimples, blackheads, freckles, tan or freckles—giving you a clear, soft, fair, light, bright complexion. Black and White Ointment is exquisitely perfumed—is soft, but not sticky, and is superior to all other skin preparations, as it heals as well as bleaches. Sold on a money back guarantee, only 25c (fatigue or coin) sent by mail, or if you send \$1 for four boxes of Black and White Ointment, a 25c cake of Black and White Soap included free. Address Fough Chemical Co., Dept. 61, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents Make an Easy Living representing us. Write for special deal. Black and White Ointment sold everywhere.—(Adv.)

LEMONS WHITEN THE COMPLEXION

Any woman can make up this creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost of a quarter cent of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.—(Adv.)

ECKMANS Calceberb

INVALUABLE FOR COLDS If taken in time this calcium compound lessens the risk of chronic throat and lung trouble. All the renowned state lotions are combined in this calcium compound. No harmful drugs. Try three days. 50 cents a box, including war tax. For sale by all druggists. Eckmans Laboratory, Philadelphia.

"Save Animal Fats. Use Vegetable Fat. Substitution will do more for food conservation than the strictest economy."

U. S. Food Administration

YOU have probably been told of the world's shortage in fats—animal fats particularly. Has the force of this condition come home to you?

Our fighting men need fats for their energy. Our Government needs fats for munitions. Millions of devitalized women and children abroad need fats for life itself—does this appeal fall on deaf ears?

Does so much as an ounce of lard or butter steal its way into your cooking? If so, there is not the slightest necessity or excuse for it.

Do you realize that this country produces vast quantities of pure, nutritious cooking fats derived from vegetable sources?

From these fats we make Cottolene.

When you use vegetable fats in place of lard and butter, you are doing a patriotic duty. You are sacrificing nothing in wholesomeness, economy and good eating. You are simply making an easy change in the way you cook—for your own good and the good of your country.

"Every pound of vegetable fat used in place of butter or lard is as sure of service as a bullet."

Get on the firing line in your own kitchen today with Cottolene.

THE W. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Cottolene

Patriotic Shortening

