

Grace Seizes Organization Hyde Faction May Appeal to Court, However

Charleston, May 5.—The city Democratic convention was held today, with good order prevailing. A Grace vote of 160 against 133 for the Hyde faction carried all elections, under protest, however, from the Hyde faction, the protests on all votes taken being filed by Arthur R. Young as spokesman for the Hyde following. It is probable that court proceedings will be filed by the Hyde factions, seeking to have the convention held today declared illegal. The convention did not adjourn, but receded to meet again upon call, as provided by the rules of the party.

A. Marion Stone, a Grace man, was elected president of the convention, both temporary and permanent, and W. Turner Logan was elected chairman of the new executive committee, with H. F. Barkerding vice chairman, this office being created by amendment to the constitution. The date of the primary was fixed for August 12. Resolutions were unanimously passed, indorsing President Wilson's course during the war and at the peace conference, and other resolutions were likewise unanimously passed favoring an eight hour day for labor and double pay for overtime. The constitution and rules were not much altered from the preceding ones. Arrangements were made for candidates to speak in school auditoriums, if this could be done, otherwise in halls. The privacy of balloting at club meetings was provided for. Provision was made for enlisted men to cast their ballots in primary elections.

Majority and minority reports were submitted by the committee of credentials and the committee on constitution and rules, the Grace faction in each case carrying by vote the majority reports, which as to one sustained the action of the executive committee on protests and other other points, and as to the other adopted the report of the majority in the committee on constitution and rules.

Frank R. Frost, who opened the meeting as executive committee chairman, was given unanimous thanks for his services, when he retired in favor of A. Marion Stone, temporary president. C. M. Brinker was elected vice president, W. F. Knapaux, secretary, and N. Sottile, treasurer. Hyde candidates for these offices were: H. E. Raines, A. J. Moore, L. M. Shimmel and A. T. Smythe. W. Turner Logan, elected city chairman, was opposed by J. R. Owens, Jr.

At 2 o'clock the convention had just arrived at the point of appointing a credentials committee, temporary officers being elected a few minutes before. There was only one vote by roll call taken, that on the election of temporary president, and this was rechecked, showing a voting strength of Grace faction 160, Hyde faction 133, according to the prima facie roll reported to the convention by the executive committee.

Mr. Young then filed a protest, taking the ground that only uncontested delegates should vote. Voting thereafter was admitted on the basis of 160 to 133, so far as totals were concerned, and after each vote a protest was filed by Mr. Young, excepting where unanimous procedure occurred. The convention receded about 4.15 o'clock.

Limbs for Greeks Red Cross Establishes Artificial Limb Factory at Athens

Athens, March 29 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Balkan Commission of the American Red Cross has brought to Athens an American superintendent and assistants with supplies in the rough for making artificial limbs and are instructing Greek workmen in the art.

The American workmen have taken temporary charge of the school for the mutilated of the Greek army until a Greek superintendent and Greek workmen can be trained to take over the plant. The artificial legs will be fitted and given to Greek soldiers. It is the intention of the Greek government to see that every soldier who needs one is provided with an American artificial leg.

An artificial limb weighing only four pounds are now being supplied to hundreds of mutilated soldiers who formerly had crude peg legs and cumbersome twenty pound artificial limbs of another pattern. The joy of these men at being able once more to move around easily is daily expressed in the American Red Cross workshops by dancing about on their new limbs with expressions of gratitude which, if it were not so pitiful, would be amusing.

As a corollary part of this work, the American Red Cross also is supporting a school for the reeducation of the mutilated. At this school the disabled are being taught useful trades of all kinds including tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, metal working, basketry, and stenography and typing. For this latter work, a large number of American typewriters with Greek characters are needed.

Burned in Apartments Disastrous and Fatal Fire in Columbus, O.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6.—There are seven known dead, with a probability that the number will reach ten or twelve, and a score injured, some fatally, a stbe result of a fire in apartment buildings here last night. Several persons are missing who are believed to be in the ruins of the building.

Paris, May 6.—No actual compromise of the Adriatic problem has been arranged with the Italian delegates to the peace conference, now returning to Paris as far as was known here last night. The fact that they are returning, however, is regarded as an encouraging.

Down With Royalty Busts of Kaiser and Crown Prince Removed from German Schools

Coblentz, April 6.—According to German newspapers published in the unoccupied districts beyond the American bridgehead many schoolmasters during the revolution removed the busts of the Emperor and the Crown Prince which decorated their class rooms. Some time afterward the busts were restored to their places but recently the Ministry of Education has ordered them down again. There was also a proposal to change the names of all streets in Germany named in honor of royalties. This has been met by the press with some hilarity and suggestions that there were more important topics for discussion just now than that of the names of the streets.

Rate Question in Court Railroad and Telephone Cases Up For Judicial Decision

Washington, May 5.—Authority of the director general of railroads and the postmaster general to increase intrastate railroad, telegraph and telephone rates throughout the country was argued today in the supreme court in connection with appeals from proceedings originating in a number of States. Hearings on the railroad case was finished today but arguments in the wire rate cases will not be concluded until tomorrow.

The appeal in the railroad case came from North Dakota while the telegraph and telephone rate cases arose from proceedings in South Dakota, Kansas, Massachusetts and Illinois.

Briefs as amici curiae were filed in the two cases on behalf of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities commissioners representing about 35 States and separately by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, the city of Detroit and the Protective Telephone Association of Baltimore.

The proceedings attracted wide attention and attorney generals from many States were in the court room. Arguments for the railroad administration were made in the railroad case by John Barton Payne and Charles Donnelly while Frank E. Packard of Bismarck, N. D., and W. V. Tanner of Olympia, Wash., former attorney general of Washington, appeared for the North Dakota authorities. In the telephone cases arguments were opened by Solicitor General King, who was followed by W. H. Hitchcock of Boston, assistant attorney general of Massachusetts.

Arguments in both cases today centered principally on the contention of the States that the government's action in fixing intrastate rates was an interference with the State police powers. Solicitor General King and Mr. Payne denied this contention but asserted that Section 10 of the railroad control act, as well as the joint resolution by which the government took over supervision of the wires clearly gave the president this authority.

The solicitor general argued that in increasing telephone and telegraph rates the postmaster general was acting on behalf of the public as the corporations which own the wires through government control had ceased to operate them, and acted solely as the government's agents. He accused the States bringing the proceedings with attempting to interfere with government operations of these facilities and asked for the dismissal of the wire cases on the ground that they were suits brought against the government without its consent.

"If the government did not fix the rates, who would?" asked Justice McReynolds during the course of Solicitor General King's argument. "I suppose the States would," the solicitor general replied. "Well, if the States fix the rates so that there should be a loss who would pay it?" the justice asked. "The government would," Mr. King replied. "That's what I have been trying to find out," Justice McReynolds said. Mr. Hitchcock argued that the police powers provided for in the wire resolution applied to the States in a broad sense as congress intended to include the right of the States to regulate intrastate rates. He accused the postmaster general of exceeding his powers in interfering with telephone rates and with unlawfully invading the State powers. The Massachusetts attorney denied that the States were attempting to interfere with the government's operations of the telephone system.

Union Labor Stronger Marked Increase in Membership in Canada

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Statistics collected by the Federal Department of Labor in its quest for reconstruction information show a marked increase during the past year in the strength of union labor in Canada, according to an official announcement. The labor census in 1917 showed 1,974 local branches with a membership of 204,630. Totals for 1918 are 2,274 branch unions with a membership of 248,857.

It was announced also that 261,422 members of Canadian locals are affiliated with 1,897 branches of international organizations.

Treaty With Austria This Matter Will Be Considered During Next Two Weeks

Paris, May 6.—An order has been issued to the specialists on Austro-Hungarian subjects to rush their reports so that the treaty with Austria can be considered during the fifteen days allowed the Germans for discussing the terms of peace to be submitted to them.

Big War Caused By Imagination Von Jagow Gives Explanation in Book

Paris, May 5 (French Wireless Service).—The imaginary invasion of German territory by the French was the pretext for the declaration of war on France, says Gottlieb von Jagow, former German foreign minister, in a book which he has just published entitled "The Universal War, Its Causes and Beginning." The alleged French incursions were reported to the German staff by subordinate officers, von Jagow says, and the staff communicated the information to the government without attempting to ascertain the facts.

The former foreign minister asserts that before the war he was convinced of the necessity of an accord with Great Britain and expresses regret that Germany unfavorably received offers of an alliance made in 1899. When the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Berlin communicated to him the text of the ultimatum to Serbia, von Jagow says he thought its terms were too rigorous. He declares he expressed some astonishment that Berlin had not been informed earlier of the steps taken at Vienna.

Theodore Wolff, in The Tageblatt, commenting on Jagow's version of the interview he had with the Austrian ambassador, concerning the ultimatum to Serbia, says that, after reading it, he is more at loss than ever to understand why the proposal made by Sir Edward Grey to call a conference of ambassadors to examine the conditions to be enforced on Serbia was rejected so categorically by Germany.

Modern Health Crusade Three Million School Children Enlisted in Movement

New York, May 5.—With their lives pledged to the pursuit of good health, more than 3,000,000 school children throughout America have been enrolled in the Modern Health Crusade, a disease-prevention movement which is being developed in the public schools of the country under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and the Junior Red Cross. It was announced today by Charles M. DeForest, crusader executive at the former organization's headquarters here.

"There are now crusaders in every State in the union," Mr. DeForest said. "The health creed of the crusade has become a part of the school program in thousands of schools, both rural and urban. It has also caused innovations in the curricula of parochial and private schools."

Among the larger cities where the movement has been adopted in all or part of the elementary schools, he said, are Baltimore, Birmingham, Cleveland, Dallas, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland (Ore), Seattle and Washington, D. C. While primarily intended for elementary grades the crusade has been taken up by a number of high schools and in some State the system is being taught also to student teachers in normal schools.

Enlistment in the movement involves something like passing a physical examination, as the recruit must for at least two weeks follow a daily health program. The child who lives up to 75 per cent of the crusader's health rules for two, five, ten and fifteen weeks becomes successively a page, squire, knight and knight banner in health chivalry. In health tournaments participated in by whole classes and schools the crusaders go "a jousting for germs."

The health "chores," performance of which each child is put on his honor to record on a special card over his own signature, are as follows:

"I washed my hands before each meal today; I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my finger nails today; I tried today to keep fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of my mouth and nose; I drank a glass of water before each meal and before going to bed, and drank no tea, coffee or other injurious drinks today; I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening today; I took ten or more slow deep breaths of fresh air today; I played outdoors, or with windows open, more than thirty minutes today; I was in bed ten hours or more last night and kept my windows open; I tried today to sit up and stand up straight, to eat slowly, and to attend to toilet and each need of my body at its regular time; I tried today to keep neat and cheerful constantly and to be helpful to others; I took a full bath on each day of the week that is checked."

The success of the movement, according to its leaders, is due to the interest in health aroused in the children by introducing the elements of play and romance in the practice of hygiene, and by definite program with tangible rewards. So eagerly have the children in certain sections of the country taken to the daily "chore" idea that a toothbrush shortage is reported in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma.

Growth of the movement is indicated by membership figures from States leading in the crusade movement, as follows: Texas, 210,000; Minnesota, 250,000; Iowa, 220,000; Oklahoma, 175,000; Oregon, 55,000; Idaho, 21,557; Utah, 32,000; Kansas, 100,000; Arkansas 28,000; Alabama, 55,000; Wisconsin, 197,000; Pennsylvania, 150,000; Maryland, 45,000; South Carolina, 27,600; District of Columbia, 15,000; Rhode Island, 28,000; and New Hampshire, 5,000.

The Health Crusade Movement is not confined to America alone; notwithstanding the war the idea has spread to foreign countries and enlistments have been reported from China, Korea, Canada, Cuba and France, Mr. De Forest said.

The oat crop will be short this year. The acreage is less than last year and the yield per acre will not be heavy.

Cotton Market Advance Opens Steady at Net Decline of One to Eleven Points

New York, May 5.—The cotton market was comparatively quiet today. Fresh business was probably restricted by the fact that tomorrow will be a holiday in the American futures markets. It seemed also that scattering accounts had been pretty well evened up before the close last week, fluctuations were narrower for some time with further realizing absorbed by covering and trade buying. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 9 to 19 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1 to 11 points and sold off slightly right after the call in response to somewhat disappointing Liverpool cables and a favorable weather map. Houses with Liverpool connections were good buyers here, however, while there was a considerable amount of domestic trade sources accompanied by reports of continued firmness in the goods market. This demand soon took care of the early offerings and active months sold some 16 to 24 points net higher during the early afternoon.

The close was 10 or 12 points off from the best, under realizations. The trade seemed to be looking for a more favorable weekly report from the weather bureau on Wednesday, but the more optimistic view of new crop possibilities was modified to some extent by the report of a southern authority indicating a reduction of 14.6 per cent in acreage compared with the reports of between 11 and 12 per cent, published late last week.

Will Lead His Great Band at Redpath Chautauqua

Bohumir Kryl, one of the world's greatest bandmasters and widely recognized as the world's greatest cornet-



BOHUMIR KRYL, 1st, will personally direct his great band on the fifth day, afternoon and night, of the Redpath Chautauqua.

San Juan Harbor Government Engineers Endorse Program of Improvement

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 12.—Work will be commenced within a few months to make San Juan harbor the most important port in the Caribbean in the opinion of Governor Yager who has recently returned from Washington. Governor Yager obtained the promise of the government engineers to proceed with the dredging as soon as possible.

Assurance has already been obtained from leaders in the Insular Legislature that the necessary legislation will be passed whereby the Insular government will agree to refund to the federal government \$15,100,000 at the rate of \$100,000 a year after the harbor improvements are completed.

Gold for Belgium Train Carries 220 Million Marks to Brussels.

Brussels, April 4.—The official train from Germany which transported to Brussels 220 million marks in gold, carried also 100 million marks in thousand-mark banknotes. Most of these are to be exchanged against their equivalent in banknotes of 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1 mark denominations out of the seven milliards of mark of German money stored in the vaults of the Belgian National Bank.

The exchange is made in response to a demand from the Reichsbank, which lacks banknotes of small amounts.

The train which arrived with the German gold was escorted by 100 soldiers, and a machine gun was posted on each wagon till the train reached the Belgian frontier.

Berlin Grows Impatient May Recall Delegates if Delay Continues

London, May 5 (By The Associated Press)—A German wireless dispatch received here this evening says: "If the delay continues at Versailles it is contemplated that Berlin will recall the German delegates in which case they would only be sent to Versailles again when the allied governments are ready to negotiate."

Greece's Debt to America Red Cross Accomplishes Great Good by Relief Work

Xanthi, Greece, March 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Greece is indebted to the United States for many things, but she probably will remember longest the aid given by the American Red Cross to the 50,000 or more refugees who have been coming back from Bulgaria and Asia Minor over every road and mountain pass. Unable through its own agencies to care for this immense number of homeless and destitute people, the Greek government left the task to America's big relief organization. King Alexander, Premier Venizelos and the Greek government have already testified their gratitude for this assistance which was made possible through the generosity of the American people.

Twenty-four hours after the signing of the armistice, the Red Cross established relief stations at every point in Bulgaria, Turkey and Macedonia over which these innocent victims of the war were likely to come. It dispatched trainload after trainload of supplies to the areas in which suffering was known to be worst.

The stream of refugees has not yet ceased, and the work of the Red Cross continues. There has been a serious development of typhus among the refugees quartered in Kavalla, Drama and this city.

Edward Walker, of Luray, Va., a young officer in the American Red Cross, gave his life in fighting the disease. Three American nurses have also been stricken but are recovering in Greek hospitals.

Some of the experiences of the Americans in relieving the great misery among the refugees have been tragic. A woman Red Cross worker thus describes a typical day spent by Lieutenant Abner Cobb, of Denver, Colo., at his lonely Red Cross relief station at Xanthi:

"With the assistance of two Greek boys he fed from 800 to 1,000 people, administered to the sick, and gave out rations of bread and soup and rice, and that day had been able to add 'bully beef' to his rations.

"There were 48 cars on the side tracks loaded to the limit, forty to sixty persons to the car. These refugees carried with them in the cars their donkeys, pigs, chickens, sheep, goats and personal effects. From a few of the cars, cows poked their heads. In this environment one baby has been born.

"Lieutenant Cobb number the cars when they come in and count the inmates, chalking their number up on the outside of the cars. His kitchen is on the tracks. He selects four persons from each car to come after the food, bringing with them their own receptacles. In that way they are cared for swiftly and without confusion. After everything is served, he goes through the train to see that no one has been overlooked.

"On this train was the Governor of Zichni and his wife, both pitifully wasted. He had been deported eighteen months before to Bulgaria, together with 97 others from his town. Thirty-seven of his party died of ill-treatment in Bulgaria." The same observer, writing regarding a visit to the American Red Cross station at Kavalla, says:

"Today there are fewer than 10,000 inhabitants in Kavalla. When the Bulgars evacuated the town they looted it systematically, stripped the stores and banks, took all the food and swept the homes bare, taking not only all the furnishings but all the window glass, door and window fixtures, electric light wires, door knobs, etc.

"In the Struma valley, noted for more than 2,000 years as the home of a peculiarly deadly form of malarial fever, the road runs to Drama where the American Red Cross has another relief station. The plague is raging throughout the valley. There has been an unusual number of deaths as there is a lack not only of doctors but of medicines."

German Sugar Famine Beet Sugar Factories Shut Down by Disorders

Berlin, April 4.—The sugar famine from which Germany is now suffering is a mystery perplexing German housewives, as su owing to the beet-root industry, is being a common staple even during the war. Because of the sugar shortage, the nation's supply of marmalade seems to be completely exhausted.

Political and industrial disturbances are blamed for the restricted output of beet sugar. The factories have been shut down altogether or are running on short hours. Large quantities of sugar are said to have disappeared mysteriously or to have been confiscated by local soldiers and workmen's councils.

Memorial Day Services.

Memorial Day services will be held by Dick Anderson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sunday, May 11 at Trinity Methodist Church at 5.30 o'clock. The Confederate Veterans, the Sumter Light Infantry Reserves and the High School Battalion have been invited to attend. Seats will also be reserved for veterans of the world war and the public is hereby cordially invited and is expected to attend. The address of the afternoon will be delivered by Dr. Rice and a special choir with an attractive musical programme has been provided. The programme will be announced later.

At 4.45 the graves of Confederate soldiers in the Confederate plot at the cemetery will be decorated. All members of the local chapter U. D. C. and any other U. D. C. members in the city are requested to be present with flowers and laurel wreaths. The Children of the Confederacy are also asked to attend and any one who desires may be present at this part of the ceremony.

Two Airmen Killed Ensign Hugh J. Adams and Chief Machinist's Mate Harold Correy Meet Death

New York, May 5.—Ensign Hugh J. Adams of Pittsburgh and Chief Machinist's Mate Harold Correy of Seranton, Pa., were instantly killed at the Rockaway Beach Navy air station to-day when the machine in which they were flying dived into a big hydrogen gas tank. The two men were crushed to death beneath the engine of the plane which crashed through the cockpit in which they were sitting.

The flight, part of the regular daily maneuvers at the air station had been in progress only five minutes when the accident occurred. The machine, the HS 1, a small navy hydroplane, rose from the water and circled over the land at a height of about 400 feet. When it was over the hydrogen tank the engine went dead and the plane started to nose dive. Ensign Adams attempted to right it but had not sufficient altitude, and the machine crashed into the roof of the tank bursting through the steel stop. The tank which is part of the navy balloon equipment was empty.

Ensign Adams was one of the oldest fliers in the navy and Correy, although he did not hold a licence, was rated as a pilot.

Not Seeking Independence Porto Rico Not Prepared for Self-Government

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 12 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—That Porto Rico is not prepared for either statehood or independence was the opinion expressed by Senators Barbosa and Giorgetti in the course of a debate in the senate yesterday. Senator Barbosa said also that the island is unprepared for immediate self-government.

The debate was opened by an invitation of Senator Giorgetti to Senator Barbosa to dissolve both political parties in the island.

"I invite Dr. Barbosa to dissolve the Republican party," said Senator Giorgetti, "and I will do all I can to dissolve the Unionist Party because we are wasting time. It must be understood that both statehood and independence are a long way off. Do you think we are prepared for either statehood or independence," he asked.

"We are not, replied Dr. Barbosa. "A country which has the number of illiterates Porto Rico has, whose masses are without means of education and whose economic condition is deplorable, is not prepared to be either a republic or a State. We have to prepare our country and provide the means for its being politically, economically and educationally in a condition to enjoy its sovereignty. We are in the position today of a student of medicine who has had two years of his course, who is diligent and ambitious and who wants to graduate as soon as he can, but whose professor has to say, 'continue your studies, you are not yet ready; when you get in your fourth or fifth years your labor will be rewarded.' Gentlemen, you know perfectly well that we are not economically prepared to be either a State or a republic."

"In this I agree with Dr. Barbosa," said Senator Giorgetti, "we are not prepared economically for statehood or to be an independent republic."

Senator Giorgetti asked Dr. Barbosa if he thought Porto Rico was prepared to govern itself. Dr. Barbosa replied that at the present moment it was not, because self-government signified government of and by the people and for the people, while today it would result in government by a part of the people only, because without preparation the people would be governed by the fortunate few.

Strike of Unemployed Idle Belgium Workmen Hold Demonstration

Brussels, April 1.—During the German occupation a certain amount was doled out by the Comite National to the unemployed Belgians to keep from starvation and incidentally to prevent them from working for the Germans. Since the armistice it has been continued because there is no work available.

Today a long parade formed near the Place Rogier and proceeded up and down the most important boulevards. They were some of the unemployed. They were striking for more pay. It has become a most expensive luxury to be idle in Belgium and so this morning there took place in Brussels a "strike of the unemployed."

There are seven hundred and fifty thousand unemployed in Belgium.

Transfer Owners and Drivers.

According to the Internal Revenue Law passed February 25th, 1919, there is assessed a war tax of \$10 a year on all passenger automobiles run for hire. Five dollars of this amount is now past due.

There will be a deputy collector of United States Internal Revenue at the law office of George Shore, Jr., corner Law Range and Main Street this week Friday and Saturday, May 9th and 10th, to collect this tax.

All persons running a transfer for hire, no matter how little, is subject to this tax, and any person so operating a transfer failing to pay this tax on the days stated, subjects his property liable to seizure and sale at public auction to pay the tax.

Herbert A. Horn, Deputy Collector United States Internal Revenue.

The fisherman who regard catching fish as a sport are complaining that the use of seines, nets and traps is rapidly depleting the streams and unless the laws are enforced there will soon be an end of fishing as a sport.