FOODSTUFF RAIDS BY GOVERNMENT

Punch Behind Campaign Against H. C. L.

WILL PUNISH ALL GOUGERS

Palmer Asks Legislation Providing Heavy Fines And Imprisonment For The Unscrupulous Profiteers.

Washington.—Indications of the real punch behind the government's campaign to reduce the high cost of living are given in unmistakable fashion in many cities. While Attorney-General Palmer was telling the Senate Agriculture Committee that he intended to prosecute every dealer guilty of selling at higher prices than those listed by fair-price committees of each county, word came from Chicago, St. Louis and Birmingham of seizures of great quantities of foodstuffs by federal officials, who recently were instructed to proceed under the food-control act to stop hoarding.

In Chicago 1,282 tubs of butter, worth $50,000, was seized; in St. Louis 284,180 pounds of coffee, which has been showing rapid advances in price, and in Birmingham 100 barrels of sugar.

Mr. Palmer told the Senate Committee that he believed the great majority of farmers and food dealers were not profiteering, but that the suggested amendment to the food control act, extending it to clothing, and providing a criminal penalty of $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both, was necessary to make effective the campaign against those who are dishonestly gouging the public.

There was a division of opinion among the senators as to the advisability of the legislation, several declaring that the amendment gave the Department of Justice too drastice powers over commerce, while others questioned the constitutionality of extending the life of the food control act beyond the declaration of peace, as has been suggested.

"Given this penalty, we can break the backbone of this profiteering in 60 days," Mr. Palmer retorted crisply, "and then you won't have to worry about constitutionality."

While the more drastic methods of prosecutions will be used by the Department of Justice to punish and stop flagrant cases of profiteering, it was made clear today that the still effective licensing provisions of the Food Control Act would be invoked to reach dealers against whom no indictment could be found in federal courts. Officials of the Food Administration notified the department that 11 cents a pound was a fair price for sugar, and this information was transmitted to district attorneys, with the significant statement that where higher prices were being charged, there evidently was profiteering.

The Department of Agriculture asked $600,000 from Congress for establishing information centers in various cities, which would collect and disseminate information concerning prices.

FORD GETS SIX CENTS DAMAGE.

Asked $1,000,000 From Chicago Tribune For Alleged Libel.

Mount Clemens, Mich.—A jury awarded Henry Ford six cents damages against the Chicago Tribune for calling him an anarchist.

Orvy Hulett, foreman of the jury, said that the jurors took "nine ballots that I can remember," the first one, according to Leonard Measel, another juror, standing 8 to 4 in favor of awarding Mr. Ford some damages.

"Does the award of 6 cents about express the feelings of the jury as to the case," a reporter asked Mr. Hulett.

"It just about does. That expresses our judgment."

Attorney Alfred J. Murphy for Mr. Ford said:

"The important issue in this case has been determined favorably to the plaintiff. He has been vindicated.

"Money damages were entirely subordinate and not sought by Mr. Ford. He stands not only vindicated, but his attitude as an American citizen has been justified after a trial which raised every issue against him which ingenuity and research could present. His friends are entirely satisfied."

NAMED ON SMYRNA COMMISSION.

Rear-Admiral Bristol Will Represent United States.

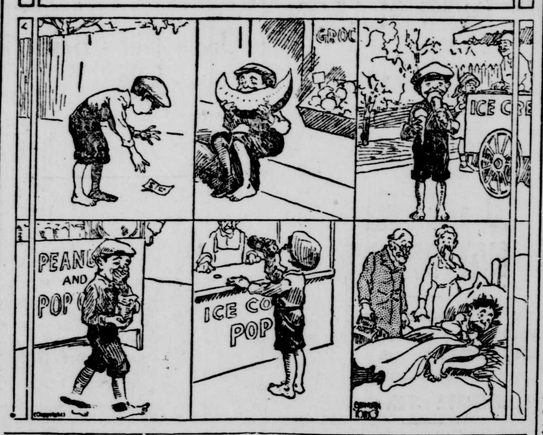
Paris.—Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the United States naval forces in Turkey, it was learned, has been designated as the American member of the Inter-allied commission appointed to investigate incidents connected with the occupation of Smyrna by Greek and other Allied forces. Representatives of the other great powers are Brigadier-General Hare, for Great Britain; General Punouzt, for France, and General Alfredo Dallolio, for Italy.

THE WHEAT GUARANTEE TO STAY

President Tells Farmers Government Will Not Act.

Washington.—President Wilson told representatives of the National Federatio nof State Farm Bureaus that there was no disposition on the part of the Government to reduce the Federal guaranteed price of wheat. He said the Government was working to reduce the cost of living along the lines indicated in his recent address to Congress.

The End of a Perfect Day



ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO CARRANZA

Murders Must Cease or Policy Will Be Changed

OUTRAGES MUST STOP

Staying Of Catron Was Last Straw—Reply Says Foreigners In Most Cases Are To Blame For Outrages.

Washington. — The first definite move toward the long expected change in policy in dealing with Mexico has been made.

Carranza has been warned that if the murders and outrages of Americans continue the United States "may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico."

With the announcement at the State Department, however, came no authoritative indication of how far the American Government is preparing to go to enforce what lacks only the diplomatic technicalities of an ultimatum.

The Government announced its action by publishing an exchange of notes with Mexico City, and prefaced its official statement with the explanation that the diplomatic representations referred to had been taken "in view of the long series of murders and outrages of American citizens in Mexico, culminating in the murder of Peter Catron in San Luis Potosi last month, and the perpetration of other acts in disregard of American lives and property."

ANDREW CARNEGIE LAID TO REST

Only 21 Persons Accompany Body To Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Taneytown, N. Y.—The body of Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, was laid to rest on a hillside in historic Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, overlooking the Hudson.

Only 21 persons—members of the dead ironmaster's family and a few close friends—accompanied the body to Sleepy Hollow. Funeral services were held at Shadow Brook, the Carnegie estate at Lenox, Mass. Immediately after the services the body was conveyed in an automobile hearse to Hillside, where it was placed in a private car on the New York Central Railroad for White Plains. Thence it was conveyed by automobile to Sleepy Hollow.

GREY TO SAIL IN SEPTEMBER.

Sir William Tyrrell Coming As Ambassador's Secretary.

London. — Viscount Grey, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will leave for the United States to assume his post as temporary ambassador, probably early in September. He will be accompanied by Sir William G. Tyrrell.

A large staff also will go with the Ambassador to take routine affairs out of his hands, thus permitting Lord Grey to devote his time to large questions.

WILL NOT SACRIFICE SHIPS.

Shipping Board Makes No Effort To Force Sales.

Washington.—Ships held by the United States Shipping Board will not be sold at bargain prices, John Barton Payne, newly appointed chairman of the board, said, adding that no efforts were being made to force their disposal. Smaller vessels will be disposed of first, Mr. Payne said, and the establishment and operation of shipping lines in the interests of commerce will be the first consideration.

VISCOUNT GREY TO U. S.

Former British Foreign Minister Expected To Accept Post.

London.—Viscount Grey, of Fallodon, who retired as head of the British foreign office in 1916, it is understood, is likely to accept the post of British Ambassador to the United States.

A TREE'S FALL DESTROYS HOME.

Aged Bellaire (Ohio) Couple Pinned Under Wreckage.

Bellaire, Ohio.—While Mr. and Mrs. Grant Yeater, an aged couple, sat in their home on Cherry Hill a huge tree fell, crushing their home to splinters. They were pinned under the tree, but escaped without fatal injury. Everything the couple owns was destroyed, the crash smashing china and breaking up furniture. The tree, which was 50 feet high, was an old landmark.

THE FARMERS GIVE WARNING

Senators Join in Statement to the Country

EXPENSES MUCH GREATER

Agitation Likely To Cut Production—Assertion Is Made That Farmers Also Are Victims Of H. C. L.

Washington.—To what extent the American farmer is profiteering at the expense of the long-suffering consumer; to what extent this producer is responsible for prevailing economic conditions, and to what extent the Government may safely legislate against his interests are questions which will press for an answer before the cost of living problem is finally worked out.

All this has been anticipated, if not by the individual farmer himself, at least by those Senators who represent him in Washington. And in their solicitude for the welfare of the great body of agriculturists, they have united in a warning to Congress, to the President and to all others concerned against any movement that will hamstring the farmer or reduce his earnings below the present margins.

This warning was forthcoming in the form of a rather extended statement, signed by a score or more of Senators, called into conference by the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate. These legislators, fearful lest the present agitation work against the very source of all food supplies in the country and fearful lest the reaction tend to cut down the volume of foodstuffs produced, have volunteered the assurance that the farmer is not getting more than is coming to him and in some instances is getting far less than he is entitled to.

It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that the farmer, although he is more prosperous than he has ever been before, is buying more automobiles, building finer houses and has money in the bank, is not responsible for all or the major part of the ills to which the consumer is heir just now. He is getting a somewhat extravagant price for his products, but he is paying heavily for his labor, for his fertilizer, for his farm machinery, for his fencing and for every other thing that he must buy. Many of the farmers even contend that they are the victims of the cost of living level, not the originators of it.

Whatever may be the real facts about the matter, the men who till the soil, battle with insects and plant diseases and gamble upon the weather, can be sure of one thing. They have powerful friends in Congress. They were powerful enough, for instance, to pass a daylight saving repealer twice in a single session, a measure which helped nobody in the country but the farmers. They probably will be powerful enough to kill any part of any program against which the farmers as a class array themselves. In their statement the friends of the farmer in the Senate took the urban population of the country into their confidence asking that no injustice be done the country people. They said, among other things:

"The people of the farms are deeply concerned in the unrest manifest now in the serious protests against the high price of the necessities of life. While entirely sympathetic with the hardships which present prices cause the people of the city, the farmers individually and through their organizations are no less concerned with their own economic situation and with the question of the production of the raw materials of food and clothing. There is danger that city interests, by reason of their predominance in number and organization, may take unwise steps without understanding the almost self-evident result of such unreasoning acts as might ruin the farmer and seriously reduce farm production in the immediate future.

PERSHING TO GO TO ITALY.

Will Visit Battlefields And Award U. S. Medals To Officers.

Paris.—General John J. Pershing, after his visit to Belgium as the guest of King Albert, will visit the Italian battlefields. Present plans call for his departure from here for Rome next Saturday. He will arrive at Rome two days later and will spend two days inspecting the scenes of the great Austrian offensives against the Italian lines.

U. S. LIKELY TO BE LEFT ALONE

To Settle Her Peace Accounts With Germany

"MERELY PERSONAL AFFAIR"

Britain Already Has Ratified Treaty And France, Italy And Japan Expected To Act By September 15.

London.—America appears likely to be left to settle her peace accounts personally with Germany.

England has ratified the peace treaty and is ready for business. France is expected to complete her ratification job by mid-September. Dispatches from Italy indicate that Italy will not delay official approval of the document much longer and Japan is expected to act at any time now.

Thus, statesmen pointed out, the delay in the United States Senate is not of great importance as peace will be in effect when three of the Allies ratify the treaty. After that it will be "merely a personal affair between the United States and Germany."

Nothing is delaying French action on the treaty now, it is said, except that Parliament is enjoying its summer vacation. The Chamber will be back at work August 26 and the Senate September 4.

Immediately upon reconvening, both branches of the French Parliament will take up the treaty for discussion. Both the Senate and Chamber Special Commissions on the treaty have studied it, and reported the document to their respective Houses with recommendations for favorable action. It is not believed that ratification, therefore, will be delayed beyond September 15. Both the Italian and Japanese Governments are expected to approve the document by that time, if not before.

Deputy Stoppato, member of the Italian Parliamentary Commission, which is studying the treaty, has let it be known that there will be no excessive delay in Italy's action—that the treaty will be signed as presented although Italy does not sympathize with the proposed trial of the former Kaiser.

MANY MILES OF MOVIES MADE.

Baker Would Sell Pictures Of Army Life To Public.

Washington.—One hundred and sixty miles of motion-picture negatives and more than 47,000 still pictures of army activities were produced during the war, Secretary Baker informed Congress in requesting passage of legislation authorizing the War Department to sell duplicates of the negatives.

Mr. Baker also recommended legislation to authorize the department to print in book form, for sale to the public, photographs of the war. He estimated the pictures would make 12 volumes each and that the cost price would be $1.50 a volume, exclusive of the selling cost.

TRANSPORT SHERIDAN ADRIFT.

Sheridan Loses Propeller And Vessel Goes To Aid.

Los Angeles, Cal. — The United States Army Transport Sheridan, en route from Honolulu to San Francisco, is adrift about 1,700 miles out from San Francisco, having lost a propeller, according to a radio message picked up by the U. S. S. New Mexico in port here.

The message said only a 12 days' supply of coal was on board and asked that a vessel be sent to tow the Sheridan to San Francisco.

THE OIL LEASING BILL FAVORED.

Senate Committee Unanimously Reports Measure.

Washington.—Favorable report on the bill for the leasing of government-owned oil, coal, phosphate and sodium lands for the purpose of stimulating production was ordered by the Senate Public Lands Committee. The vote was unanimous.

The bill virtually is the same as that passed by both Houses of the last Congress, but which failed because the Senate did not adopt the conference report.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA EXPECTED.

Cousin Of King Of Italy May Make Tour Of United States.

Rome.—The Duke of Aosta, eldest cousin of King Victor Emmanuel and commander of the Italian Third Army during the war, probably will soon make a visit to the United States. From the United States he will go to China and Japan.

THE NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

Vice-Minister Shidehera To Succeed Viscount Ishii.

San Francisco, Cal.—K. Shidehera, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese cabinet, has been appointed Japanese ambassador at Washington to succeed Viscount Ishii, according to cable advices received from Tokyo by the Japanese-American.

TRAIN HELD UP BY ROBBERS.

Three Members Of Crew Robbed By Two Masked Men.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Three members of the crew of a Lehigh Valley troop train were held up by two masked men between Niagara Falls and Buffalo and robbed of all their cash. Conductor P. D. Hart, of Chicago, gave up $120. The train was returning from the West and except for the crew the coaches were empty.

New Curb on the Drug Traffic

Rules to Make More Effective Provisions of Harrison Law Being Framed.

COURT DECISIONS HELP OUT

Assist the Internal Revenue Bureau in Defining Its Power Clearly—Leave No Loopholes for Quacks or Unscrupulous Physicians.

Washington.—The bureau of internal revenue is framing new regulations to make more effective the provisions of the Harrison narcotic law as amended February 24, 1919. The regulations will describe more fully the details of registration and stamping of drug packages and will tend to enable the bureau to keep closer track of physicians who are prescribing drugs.

Court Decisions Help.

Recent decisions by the United States Supreme court have helped the bureau by defining its power clearly. The recent decision in the case of Bascom C. Thompson is the first to expound the legal rights of a physician in prescribing drugs. It declared a physician cannot prescribe drugs simply to relieve the cravings of an addict, and that prescriptions for that purpose can be issued only on a special blank furnished by the commissioner of internal revenue.

The bureau has been hampered in its pursuit of illegitimate traffic in drugs through the ignorance or indifference of the public to the extent to which drug habits have grown and the evils attendant thereon. Even in medical circles there are still old-fashioned doctors who do not appreciate the evils of the habit or the ease with which it is contracted.

The Harrison law has a moral object in view as well as the collection of revenue. Its constitutionality has been upheld by the Supreme court as no invasion of the police powers of the states, as it is a revenue act. The new regulations will emphasize the necessity for a physician to give his personal attention to curing a patient of the drug habit. Confinement for the patient will be insisted upon, without which, in the opinion of leading physicians, no patient can be cured effectively.

Leave No Loopholes.

The regulations will be issued soon. Every effort will be made not to interfere with the recognized medical necessity for the use of drugs, without at the same time leaving any loophole by which quacks or unscrupulous physicians may dispense drugs purely for the satisfaction of addicts and for gain to themselves.

Numerous cases have been brought to the attention of the bureau where physicians have prescribed drugs in alleged attempts to cure addicts, and have dispensed them by mail or express. This practice is a violation of the spirit of the law and is only a blind to cover illegitimate traffic.

The bureau intends to curb all activities which enable a physician to take undue advantage of his licensed power.

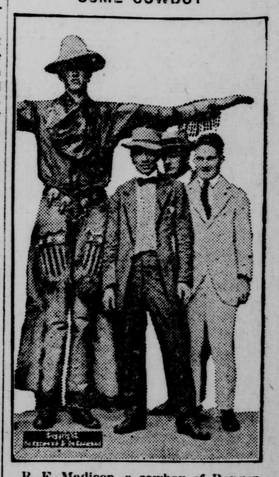
BACK FROM WAR, WIFE GONE

Hence Lieut. James G. Payne Brings Action for Divorce in New York.

New York—Returning from long service in submarine infested waters on March 27, 1918, James G. Payne, who was a lieutenant aboard the cruiser Denver, doing convoy duty, hurried to his home at West 127th St. to greet his wife and their children. He found his old apartment deserted and upon making inquiries of the neighbors discovered his wife had moved with the children. She sent word she wouldn't live with him any longer.

Mr. Payne, who now has an electrical business at 542 Fifth avenue, has begun an action for a separation, and in his complaint, filed in the supreme court, told of how his wife, Oenia C. Payne, had moved during his absence. He said Mrs. Payne had taken all the household effects, including his own belongings.

SOME COWBOY



R. E. Madison, a cowboy of Ranger, Tex., is seven feet six inches in height. He is twenty-two years of age.

BELGIUM SPEEDING UP

Making Rapid Strides in Work of Reconstruction.

Program Will Be Completed Successfully, According to Henry H. Morgan.

Brussels.—Henry H. Morgan, American high trade commissioner in Belgium, has established a commercial organization here to aid in the reconstruction of Belgian industries. He announces that this organization is at the disposal of all merchants and manufacturers in Belgium and America.

To a press correspondent Mr. Morgan said that, in view of what the Belgians already have accomplished, he did not feel discouraged over industrial conditions in this country. "On the contrary," he said, "I feel certain that they will carry their reconstruction program through to a successful conclusion. I notice an intense cultivation of the soil, which will result in the next crop being nearly equal to prewar crops.

"Virtually all the glass factories in the country now are in operation, and 30 per cent of the textile looms now are busy spinning raw cotton arriving from the United States.

"It is estimated that the loan of 500,000,000 francs which American bankers have agreed to extend to Belgium will go a long way toward reconstruction. It also will have a beneficial effect upon the purchase price of the franc, which at the present time is very low. Repayment of this loan is not to commence until 1930. It is only by rapidly building her mills that Belgium can hope to pay back this loan in the production of her manufactured goods."

Mr. Morgan said it was estimated that the Germans had carried away one-third of the Belgian live stock. Experts of the United States department of agriculture have arrived from America to aid the Belgian ministry of agriculture in shipping breeding stock to Belgium.

"It is my understanding," added Mr. Morgan, "that preparations now are under way for sending a fleet of 30 vessels, each carrying live stock."

WEST POINT GRADUATES TO STUDY UNDER PERSHING



Two hundred and twenty-seven lieutenants, recent graduates of West Point, have reported to General Pershing in France for study of the strategy of war. They will visit the battlefields of Europe under the guidance of military experts.

BATTLE WITH SHARKS

Hawaiian Sportsmen Risk Their Lives at Game.

Dead Horses Make Best Bait, and Sport Has Been Commercialized.

Honolulu.—Using the carcass of a horse for bait, a Honolulu sportsman went fishing recently in a powerboat and returned with a fish weighing 2,500 pounds and measuring almost 20 feet from tip to tip, the largest shark killed in Hawaiian waters for many years.

Shark fishing, or rather, hunting, as it is conducted in Hawaii, is a thrilling sport, not entirely lacking in danger to the hunter.

In fact, a death battle with a harpooned shark, according to big-game hunters, is about as safe as a midnight combat with a hungry tiger.

Sharks, in their death throes, have been known to attack the boat and with their powerful rows of serrated teeth rip great sections from the sides.

The shark hunter first obtains a dead horse, and if it has been dead a week so much the better.

The powerboat tows the carcass outside the harbor and the hunt is on. Sharks, attracted by the odor of the bait, gather in large numbers and soon begin striking at the carcass, ripping huge chunks of flesh from it.

At this stage the hunter endeavors to work his boat near enough to permit a shot with the harpoon.

Once securely harpooned, a big shark will fight for hours before succumbing.

Recently in Hawaii shark hunting has been placed on a commercial basis, and the development of a big industry is forecast.

Shark fins are deemed a great delicacy by orientals, and dried shark meat has found a ready market.

The canning of shark meat is being considered. The livers yield a valuable oil.

ROMANS LIVING IN CAVES

High Rents Cause Return to Prehistoric Dwelling Places in Italian Capital.

Rome.—"Cavemen," relics of prehistoric days of human housing, live in Rome side by side with institutions of art and learning."

The caves are under the very shadow of the British Art school and the Italian College of Modern Arts. Within a short distance is the national stadium. On the other side of them is the Porta del Popolo, through which before the days of railways all pilgrims to Rome passed.

The reversion of Romans to the caves is not retrogression. It is evasion of high rents. All efforts of the police to eject the tenants from the caves have failed. The "cavemen" move out but return as soon as the police depart.

FRENCH HAD 100-MILE GUN

Chief Engineer of Navy Had Cannon Ready at Time of Armistice Signing.

Paris.—While giving evidence before a committee of the chamber of deputies investigating the Briey question M. L. Bourgeois, chief engineer of the navy department, said that at the time Paris was being bombarded by German long-range guns he had designed a cannon with a range of 100 miles, which could be put in position in an hour.

M. Bourgeois stated that before that time he had urged upon Albert Thomas, then undersecretary of state for war and munitions, the importance of bombarding the Briey iron works and had been asked to design a long-range cannon.

His plans, however, were sent from one committee to another and the order to manufacture it was not given until February, 1918. The gun was ready for action at the time the armistice was signed, he said.

Cha-Chas Are Poor Mixers

Marines Say Tribe In Virgin Islands Plainly Indicate They Want to Be Left Alone.

Washington.—United States marines who have hobnobbed with Filipino headhunters, and have long been friendly with the Chamorros of Guam, met their Waterloo when they tried to establish the entente cordiale with the Cha-Chas of the Virgin islands.

According to the marines the Cha-Chas are "poor mixers." They live on the west side of the harbor of Charlotte-Amalie, decline to mingle or intermarry with the negroes, and resent any outside interference with their affairs. They are the hardest drinkers and best workers on the island, their industry bringing them a good living as fishermen and weavers of straw hats. The tribe is said to have come originally from the Dutch and French Leeward islands.

So far the marines have taken only long distance observations of the Cha-Chas. For while the tribe is not hostile, its members plainly indicate that they want to be left alone.

ALLOWED TO SNAP MIKADO

Public May Photograph Emperor Only When Driving in Carriage, However.

Tokyo.—Permission has just been granted to take photographs of the imperial family as the members appear in public driving in a carriage, but not when they are on horseback or afoot. This is interpreted here as a great concession to the spirit of democracy.

In the earlier days of Japan it was popularly supposed that any one gazing on the sacred emperor would be struck blind. As late as 1915, on the occasion of the coronation at Kyoto, photographs of the emperor and empress exhibited in shop windows had the faces obscured by pieces of paper.

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