400,000 DIVORCES IN PRESENT YEAR

Something Must Be Done Says Justice Hoffman

HE WANTS FAMILY COURT

Marriage As An Institution, He Declares, Is Endangered In America Critizes Certain Young Lawyers.

Boston, Mass.—The establishment of "family courts" to meet the menace to the marriage relation presented by the divorce evil was recommended by Chief Justice Charles W. Hoffman, of the Court of Domestic Relations, at Cincinnati, O., in an address before the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, in session here in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

"Marriage as an institution is endangered in America today through the divorce evil, and the only way to save it is by the establishment of family courts in which social evidence, as distinguished from legal, will be considered," Judge Hoffman said.

"There will be more than 400,000 divorce cases filed before the courts of land this year and something must be done to save our family life, the greatest civilizing force we have," he continued. "The family court should be an extension of the principle upon which juvenile courts are founded.

"It will be possible under this system to correlate the work of the juvenile and divorce divisions of the court and obtain reliable scientific data. This is the final purpose of the family court, and it will be through the facts developed that the requisite knowledge and information necessary for the regulation of marriage and divorce will be acquired. No scientific law has ever been made on the subject of divorce. Divorces are granted for certain causes, but no effort is made to classify basic causes."

Elihu Root, former secretary of state, speaking before the judicial section of the Bar Association, said he favored wiping out the "business of attempting to bring about justice by statute," and that he believed it best "to leave it to the judge to do justice."

"A few meager rules embodying the fundamental principles are all that is necessary," he added. "One of the great troubles with legislation today is that it does not permit the judges to do justice."

Young and inexperienced lawyers in the legislatures who, "because they did not like the views of a certain justice or because a matter did not turn out the way they thought it should, proceed as soon as they get a chance in the legislature to bring about the change they think ought to be made," were largely responsible for the condition, he thought.

"The real reason for criticism of the courts is not that the people have lost faith in the courts and confidence in our judges, but that they have come to where they want less and less to be bound by law."

FOCH FIXES OCCUPIED AREA.

Again Assigns Americans To Coblenz Bridgehead.

Coblenz.—Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief, has decided upon the extent of the territory in the Rhineland to be held permanently by American forces. Its area will be twice as large as that which has been under American jurisdiction since the last combat division left for home.

By Marshal Foch's decision, which was reached in Paris, the Americans again are to take over all the Coblenz bridgehead proper, or exactly the same territory on the east bank of the Rhine as the Americans have occupied since December last.

R. R. POSTAL CLERKS DEFIANT.

$500 Bonus Or Resignations, Ultimatum From Chicago.

Chicago.—Chicago postal clerks sent word to E. J. Ryan, national president of the Terminal Railway Clerks' Association, at Washington, that unless they were granted a $500 bonus for this year wholesale "resignations" would become effective October 1.

The local branch of the Railway Clerks' Association is composed of 350 members, and it was said the walkouts would not be confined to Chicago, but would interrupt service in the entire sixth division of the association, comprising Illinois and Iowa.

CAPITAL COPS TO FIGHT ORDER.

Will Insist On Right To Membership In Union.

Washington.—Washington policemen declared they will fight the order of the District of Columbia Commissioners, that officers must resign from a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or leave the force. Court action may be started to prevent the commissioners putting their order into effect.

GENERAL PERSHING REWARDED.

Senate Confirms Permanent Rank Of General Upon Him.

Washington.—Amid applause from Senators and spectators the Senate in open executive session unanimously confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of general of the Regular Army as a reward for his services as commander of the American Expeditionary Force. As a mark of special honor a rising vote was taken.

ARMY OF 1,250,000

Army Of 1,250,000—America Should Never Again Be Caught Unprepared, The General Declares.

Washington.—Germany never would have provoked the United States into entering the world war if the interest on the war expenditures of the War Department alone had been used for preparedness in time of peace, the House Military Committee was told by General March, Chief of Staff. The General appeared at hearings on the War Department plans for a permanent military policy.

The interest on the $14,000,000,000 spent by the War Department, the General said, would finance the future military program advocated by the Department, which calls for a system of universal military training and a regular army of 576,000 men.

World-wide unrest prompted the Department to propose a large army, General March said, explaining that the regular army would be the skeleton organization for a field army of 1,250,000 men.

"It would be a practical-sized force for invasion in a moderate-sized war," declared General March. It also would provide a first line of defense from attack and behind which we could train in a big war.

"In the last war we were fortunate to have a ring of iron that our Allies built around the enemy, and behind which we could train. The War Department never wants to be caught in that situation again."

To carry out the War Department plans expenditure of $663,000,000 would be necessary the first year, but the maximum annual cost would not exceed $900,000,000, General March said.

CONFERENCE DATE IS SELECTED.

Labor And Capital Will Meet In Washington October 5 To 10.

Washington.—The conference between labor, capital and agricultural interests, called by President Wilson for discussion of the present economic situation, will be held in Washington between October 5 and 10, at the White House.

The President wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representatives of the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers, and to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking that they submit nominations for delegates representing each group. After receiving this list, the President will then select a list of his own and combine the two.

Forty or 45 delegates will be chosen.

THE OIL LEASING BILL PASSED.

Senate Finally Acts After Days Of Debate.

Washington.—Without a record vote, the Senate passed the bill to make possible the leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate and sodium.

In passing the measure, the Senate approved amendments offered by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, which would provide that under the Clayton Anti-trust act oil companies may not charge different prices in various parts of the country.

PAN-GERMANS FOR MONARCHY.

Vienna Lawyer Says Austria Would Welcome Hohenzollern.

Amsterdam.—The leaders of the Pan-German League at a gathering in Berlin Sunday expressed their desire for a return of the monarchy, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

M. Bozin, a lawyer of Vienna, declared in his speech that the Hapsburgs had disappeared forever. He asserted that the Austrians desire rule by a Hohenzollern and that when a revolution came they would support a true Prussian.

IMPORT OF DYES PERMITTED.

U. S. Manufacturers May Get Six-Month Supply From Germany.

Washington.—Importation of a six months' supply of dyes from Germany for American manufacturers will be allowed under a ruling announced by the War Trade Board. Manufacturers have been requested to file statements with the board showing the total quantities of dyes needed for the six months' period beginning October 1.

PACKER PLEADS GUILTY.

Cuhahy Brother Company Pays A Heavy Fine.

Milwaukee.—Cudahy Brothers Company, packers, pleaded guilty in the District Court to 23 violations of the cold-storage law and was fined the maximum amount on each charge, totaling $2,300.

THE SUGAR SHORTAGE TO LAST.

Equalization Board Sees Little Hope Of Ending It.

Washington.—There is little hope of relieving the sugar shortage for some time, officials of the Sugar Equalization Board notified Senator Hitchcock in response to a request for information.

LANSING ANSWERS RANDALL.

Replies To Protest About "American Monte Carlo."

Washington.—Complaint that effort was being made to create "an American Monte Carlo" at Tia Juana, Mexico, near San Diego, Cal., made to the State Department by Representative Randall, California, was answered by Secretary Lansing, with the declaration that if the situation in the Mexican city became acute "no doubt measures for meeting it will have to be considered."

CARRANZISTAS FIRED ON FLIERS

Mexican Consul Takes Steps for Punishment of Guilty

NO IMMEDIATE REPRISALS

Asserts Purpose Was Merely To Cause Americans To Fly Higher And Cease Frightening Horses.

Laredo, Texas.—Possibility of an immediate retaliatory action by United States military forces in conection with the attack on an American Army airplane, has been eliminated, it was indicated here by the admission of Mexican authorities that attack was made by Carranza soldiers.

Capt. David W. McNabb was slightly injured, but Lieut. Von De P. Johnson, who was flying with him, escaped injury.

While official information was lacking, the impression was gained in army circles that this admission has removed the situation from the hands of the military so far as emergency action is concerned and placed in directly up to Washington for diplomatic action.

To Punish Those Guilty.

Mexican Consul Garcia is announcing that Mexican soldiers on their initiative had fired upon the airplane, said a complete report had been made to Mexico City, with a request for instructions as to punishment for those guilty.

One point in difference between Mexican and American reports was the location of the airplane when the opening volley was fired into it. Consul Garcia declared an investigation showed it was one kilometer inside the Mexican border, while unofficial American reports insist the plane was in United States territory at the time.

Scared Mexican Horses.

Mexican cavalry troops fired on the American Army airplane near Laredo, because it was flying so low that it frightened the horses, according to an official statement received by the Mexican consul in San Antonio from Consul Garcia at Laredo.

It was the purpose of the Mexican troopers merely to cause the American aviators to fly higher and cease scaring the horses, the statement said. The communication did not indicate the altitude of the airplane at the time the Mexican troopers fired into it, except that it was flying "very low."

These reports, it was said, showed that the American aviators were in Texas territory at all times except for a few seconds when they attempted to ascend rapidly to escape the bullets and circle away.

A report from the aviators, according to unofficial information, stated they saw a group of Mexicans near the Rio Grande and descended to a low altitude to investigate, and that as they passed the point, the Mexicans suddenly rose and opened fire on them.

KILLS EMPLOYER AND HERSELF.

Stenographer And Manufacturer Die In Chicago.

Chicago.—Breaking through a door in a woman's apartment, following pistol shots, police found the bodies of Marie Meyers, 35, and Charles W. Richards, wealthy manufacturer, side by side. A revolver in the hand of the dead woman, who was Richards' stenogfapher, indicated she had killed her employer and committed suicide.

BIG SQUADRON MOVES ON REDS.

British Ships On Way To Approaches To Petrograd.

Copenhagen.—A large British squadron has passed Koenigsburg, East Prussian, bound eastward, the Berlin correspondent of the local newspaper Berlingske Tidende reports. The warships were believed to be reinforcements for an approaching general offensive against the Bolsheviki in Northern Russia.

HOUSE TO RETURN TO PARIS.

Will Resume Place In American Peace Delegation.

Washington.—Col. E. M. House, who is in London conferring with officials there on the organization of the league of nations, will return to Paris to resume his work as a member of the American peace delegation as soon as his present mission is completed, according to an announcement by the State Department.

ULSTERITES WANT HEARING.

Loyal Orangemen Write Senate Committee For Chance.

New York.—The Loyal Orange Institution announced that inasmuch as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had heard the "Friends of Irish Freedom" in its consideration of the peace treaty an early hearing has been asked for the "Friends of Ulster's Self-Determination and Associated Organizations."

FIRST AIR FUNERAL HELD.

Coffin Containing Boy Carried By Plane To Cemetery.

Toronto, Ont.—Canada's first aerial funeral was held here when the tiny coffin holding the five-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Allen was carried to Mount Pleasant Cemetery in a military biplane. Harold Smith, a war pilot of the Royal Air Force, was at the helm.

EMBRACES WIFE AND BOTH ARE KILLED.

Chicago.—"I'll stay with you, Mary." With these words William F. Tanner, a cashier in the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here, closed his eyes, embraced his wife, whose foot was caught in a railroad frog and was killed with her when a limited train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad crashed into them.

John Miller, a flagman, in attempting to rescue the couple lost his left leg and sustained a fracture of the right arm.

Three little children are orphans today because of the fateful decision of Tanner to die with his wife.

GERMANY GETS AN ULTIMATUM

Further Occupation if Constitution is Not Changed

TEUTONS GIVEN 14 DAYS

It Provides For Austrian Merger—Dr. Renner Takes Austrian Treaty To Vienna.

Paris.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decided to send a note in forceful terms to the German Government pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the new German constitution providing for the representation of Austria in the German Reichsrath.

The council demands the suppression of the article within a fortnight, declaring that otherwise the Allies will be compelled to undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

The article objected to is article 61 of the German Constitution as in conflict with article 80 of the German peace treaty forbidding German interference in Austrian affairs.

The text of the note to Germany was handed to the German delegation at Versailles this afternoon and will be made public tomorrow.

Treaty Explicit On Point.

Article 80 of the Versailles treaty reads:

"Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a treaty between that State and the principal allied and associated powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the council of the League of Nations."

The text of the paragraph in the German Constitution referred to has not been received in this country. It appears, however, that the clause applied to all territories of German speaking peoples in Europe and therefore to German Austria, with the effect of providing that Austria might have a certain number of representatives in the German Parliament, proportionate to the Austrian population

Austria Gets Treaty.

Paris. — Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, left here for Vienna with the peace treaty, which was just handed to the Austrians. He indicated that he would probably ask for an extension of time, as the Austrian General Assembly would meet on Saturday and Sunday to discuss the terms.

The Supreme Council, it is announced, will extend the time if Austria so requests.

The treaty was presented to the Austrian delegates by Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the Peace Conference. He also handed them the Allied reply to the Austrian counter-proposals and a covering letter reiterating that Austria had precipitated the war by an ultimatum unacceptable to Serbia. It was set forth, however, that the Allies were willing to assist Austria to adapt herself to her new situation and to admit her in the near future to the league of nations.

The treaty was presented in French, English and Italian texts.

The Supreme Council discussed the failure of Roumania to make written responses to the council's notes. It is likely the council will send an admiral in the near future with an emphatic note demanding an immediate response by Roumania to the council's communications.

The peace treaty to be offered Bulgaria, says the Temps, contains an article by which Bulgaria will bind itself to accept future decision by the powers with regard to Thrace and the Aegean Sea.

The Aegean seaport, access to which the Allies have decided to give Bulgaria under the peace treaty, is Dedeagatch, together with the railway leading to that port.

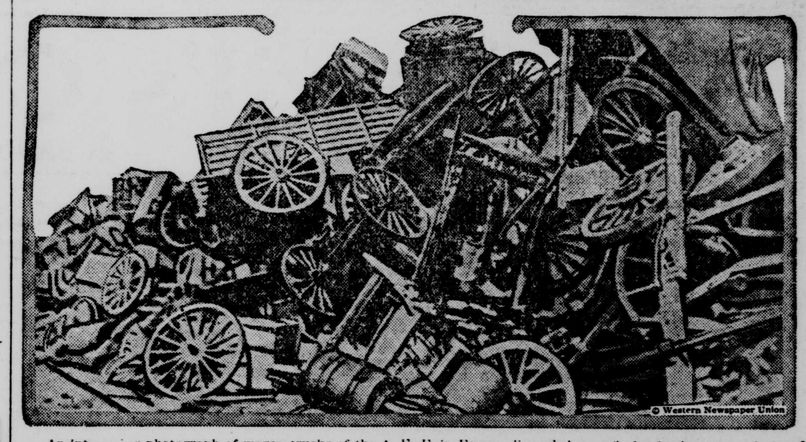
Floating mooring buoys have been made of concrete by an English inventor.

HOOVER MAKES DENIAL.

Paris.—Herbert Hoover, director general of Inter-Allied Relief, who arrived here from London, denied reports circulating in Paris that he is to head the International Economic Council. Mr. Hoover is to return to London next Thursday and will sail Saturday for New York and thence to California.

The sides of a new vacuum washer for laundry purposes are corrugated so it can be used as a washboard.

A. E. F. WAGON TRUCKS JUNKED IN FRANCE



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An interesting photograph of wagon trucks of the A. E. F. in France discarded as unit for further use and placed in the hands of the "liquidation commission." A minimum value is placed on the stuff, and it is advertised for sale by the commission.

SCOTS DO HONOR TO YANKEE DEAD

Glasgow Islay Association Issues Photographic Album of Tuscania Graves.

OFFERED TO NEXT OF KIN

Labor of Love to Show Relatives How Last Resting Places of Heroes Are Cared For—Otranto Graves on Same Island.

Glasgow, Scotland.—Next of kin of the United States soldiers who went down with the Tuscania may now secure the "Photographic Album of the American Soldiers' Graves in Islay," which has been forwarded for distribution to the American Red Cross, bureau of communications, Washington, D. C. This album is dedicated "to the memory of the brave men who perished through the torpedoing of the S. S. Tuscania on the 5th of February, 1918—'Their name liveth evermore'" A statement by Dugald Clark, B. D., honorary president, and other officers of the Glasgow Islay association, thus in part explains the album:

"Sympathetic hearts and loving aands were not wanting to pay due honor to the gallant dead. Large crowds gathered from all parts of the island to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the fallen; and after solemn services the bodies were reverently laid to rest in four different and specially selected cemeteries at Port Charlotte, Kilnaughton, Kinabus and Killeyan. In numerous homes in America Islay will now be a household word and to many of our kinsmen across the seas it will be the scene of loving pilgrimages in the coming years. But there will be many who, though the name of Islay will touch the deepest chords in their hearts, will never be able to visit it and see the place where their beloved rest. It may afford them some comfort and satisfaction, however, to possess photographs of the graves which will in some measure visualize to their minds the beautiful spots where their dear ones lie sleeping. With this end in view the Glasgow Islay association, composed of natives of Islay resident in the Second City of the Empire, prepares this album and we offer it now with every mark of profound sorrow and respectful sympathy for acceptance by the next of kin of the bereaved whose remains mingle with the dust of our beloved island."

The frontispiece of the album is a drawing in color of the monument, designed by Robert J. Walker of Glasgow, which the American Red Cross will erect at Mull, Islay. There are seven reproductions of photographs of the American graves in the four cemeteries. Numbered lists and diagrams make it easy to locate each of the 169 graves; 12, however, contain "unknown dead." The burial plots are in beautiful order and the association is pledged to their upkeep.

The monument at Mull will also serve as a memorial to the American soldiers who perished in the Otranto disaster and are buried at Kilchoman, Islay. The transport Otranto and the transport Kashmir, both carrying American troops to France, collided off Islay October 6, 1918, in a gale and thick weather. The Otranto drifted ashore and was wrecked with the loss of 366 American soldiers.

This rocky island off the southwest coast of Scotland was thus the scene of the only considerable disasters in the transportation of the millions of American soldiers to France. Its American graves make it sacred ground. The work of the Glasgow Islay association has been a labor of love.

"Hitch in Side" Was Nine Broken Ribs

St. Louis.—Thomas Morgan, 54, walked into the city dispensary and asked doctors to take a look at his side. "I've got a hitch there and it's making me nervous," he told the doctors.

They found he had nine fractured ribs and internal hurts and ordered him sent to the hospital.

"A wagon ran over me in East St. Louis," Morgan said, "but I didn't pay any attention to a little thing like that. Today my side got to hurting me considerable and I thought I had a little touch of rheumatism that needed fixing up."

Plot World Revolt

Documents Found in Germany Reveal Complete Plans.

Secret Spartacan Circular Urges Agitation Among the Noske Home Guards.

Berlin.—A complete and carefully drawn plan to overthrow the present government and further world revolution is contained in a secret Spartacan circular to its agents and district chiefs.

The document, which was secured by the "general bureau for the study of bolshevism," begins by regretting that the government signed the peace treaty, thereby delaying the inevitable crisis.

The document speculates on various possible developments and then sets forth a concrete plan, the first step of which would be to hasten an internal German crisis by tampering with the home guards of Gustav Noske, minister of defense, which are declared to be less reliable than formerly.

The circular urges Spartacan organizations to agitate among the soldiers by leaflets and verbally.

The railroad men, the document says, can be counted as won for revolution.

The postal workers are depressed, according to the circular, which goes on to say that the program with regard to the peasants is complete. The winning over of the peasants is declared to be important, for without their sympathy or with their enmity revolution would be difficult, if not impossible.

Delay in provoking the revolution is rather welcomed, "as it will enable further education of the proletariat; but every moment and every situation must be utilized toward the final goal."

Want Original Tune.

New Haven, Conn.—To obtain a new air for the Yale song "Bright College Years," which is now sung to "The Watch On the Rhine," the class of 1899, through Murray Dodge, its secretary, has offered $1,000 as a prize. The prudential committee of the corporation received the notice and selection of a tune is to rest with the alumni advisory board.

TURKISH BATH WEAPON

Greeks "Parboiled" and Then Sent Out Into Cold.

Charges of Frightful Atrocities by Turkish Officials Made by Doctor White.

Charges that Turkish officials decimated the Greek population along the Black sea coast, 250,000 men, women and children living between Sinope and Ordou, without the shedding of blood but by "parboiling" the victims in Turkish baths and turning them half-clad out to die of pneumonia or other ills in the snow of an Anatolian winter, are made in a letter from Dr. George E. White, representative of the American committee for relief in the near East.

Sinope was the birthplace of the philosopher Diogenes, Doctor White recalls, and Ordou is just beyond Cape Jason, which is still preserved in memory of the Argonauts and the Golden Fleece.

The letter, written to Prof. J. P. Xenides, secretary of the Greek relief committee here, described the new method of ridding the land of its inhabitants which, it is said, was somewhat different from that employed by the Turks against the Armenians.

The worst of the crimes laid to the Turks, according to Doctor White, were committed in the winters of 1916 and 1917, when orders were issued for the deportation of the Greeks along the Black sea coast. The people, he wrote, were crowded into the steam rooms of the baths in Chorum under the pretense of "sanitary regulations," and after being tortured for hours were turned out of doors into snow almost knee-deep, and without lodging or food.

Their garments, which had been taken from them for fumigation, were lost, ruined or stolen. Most of the victims, ill-clad and shivering, contracted tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases and "died in swarms" on the way to exile, the letter declared.

Doctor White said that in the province of Bafra, where there were more than 29,000 village Greeks, now less than 13,000 survive and every Greek settlement has been burned. The number of orphans, including some Armenian and Turkish children, in the entire district, it was said, aggregated 60,000. Since the armistice, the doctor wrote, many of the deportees have been returning to their ruined homes.

An Egg Oddity.

Pottsville, Pa.—The most curious egg ever seen in this section was exhibited by Deputy Clerk of the Courts Charles Hawk and Deputy Recorder Unger. It is six inches in diameter and when opened was found to contain two yolks and two shells, a perfect egg being found within the outer shell. The egg was laid by a Plymouth Rock hen owned by William Baker, a farmer near Tower City.

OLD SHELLS HURT CHILDREN

Many Are Wounded in Palestine by Accidental Explosions.

Jerusalem.—Many children are injured each day in Palestine by shells and explosives which were scattered throughout the country during the open warfare between the Turks and the allies.

The battle fields cover such a large area that careful salvaging has been impossible, and the result is that children, farmers, or peasant women are frequently mangled by explosions.

A large number of the cases treated in the American Red Cross surgical hospital here have been bomb cases, according to the physician in charge. The hospital was operated for seven months, treating a total of 668 patients. In the various clinics and dispensaries operated by the Red Cross in connection with the hospital, 24,000 men, 46,000 women and 70,000 children were treated in 11 months' time. The hospital has now been turned over to the city health department.

Husband Kept a Prisoner Four Years by His Wife

For four years William Carrol of Portland, Ore., was kept prisoner by his wife. A lodge, hearing of his case, investigated and obtained his freedom. But that wasn't enough to satisfy him; he got a divorce.

Carrol admitted that, owing to his imprisonment, he did not know the United States was at war with Germany until five months after war was declared.

His wife, he said, believed him incompetent, after an accident which temporarily invalided him, and was aided by their son in keeping him prisoner. He was adjudged competent at a sanity hearing prior to the divorce trial.

Natal is expected to break its sugar producing record this year with an output exceeding 240,000 tons.

JAPS BUY PERU LAND, REPORT

Acquisition of 800,000 Acres Seen as the Forerunner to a Colonization Scheme.

Lima.—It is reported that Dr. Augusto Durand, a prominent land owner and proprietor of the newspaper La Prensa, has sold approximately 800,000 acres of land near Huanuco, on the Amazon watershed to a Japanese syndicate. Three hndred thousand additional acres are in negotiation. The land lies in the sub-tropical belt and is suitable for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and similar products. This land purchase is considered the forerunner of a big Japanese colonization scheme.

Handshake Is Costly.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Alleging he has been injured for life as a result of a handshake, John A. Tennyson of this city, filed suit in the circuit court for $5,000 damages against Riley Briggs, a former Wheeling policeman. The declarations allege that in grasping his hand, Briggs fractured a bone, leaving Tennyson a cripple for life.

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