Happenings of the World Tersely Told

Personal

John Fox, Jr., well-known novelist, died at his home at Big Stone Gap, Va., after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Frank L. Boyle of Fortuney, Neb., was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks at Atlantic City, N. J., defeating Albert T. Rougby of Brooklyn. The convention will be held at Chicago next year.

Sporting

A world's record for two-year-old trotters was broken in North Randall, O., when Mr. Hayden, a boy gelding, was timed 2:09¼ in a half-mile dash during the grand circuit races.

Jack Dempsey is making hays as the latest champion of the heavyweight prize fighters. He won the championship at Toledo, O., before 30,000 spectators. Jess Willard quit in his corner after three rounds, during which he was knocked down seven times and punched into a bloody mess around the face. He was thrown from the ring and never had a chance.

Peace Notes

"The source is responsible for the Versailles treaty. This will be the key note of President Wilson's reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial German chancellor, it was learned semiofficially at Paris.

The council of five at Paris appointed an interallied commission to investigate the recent troubles in Finland and other Adriatic ports between Russian and other allied soldiers of the forces of occupation.

Austria must pay $340,000,000 in gold, the treaty reparational clauses, now completed, provide, according to the Paris Intransigeant.

Washington

A Congress dispatch says Fiorello Marchesi von Hindenburg, former chief of the German staff, has written Marshal Foch, supposing for his support of efforts to prevent the installation of the former German emperor.

Washington

Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces, including all enumerations and allowances published to July 2, were given in an official report at Washington as 297,147.

Secretary Glass was asked in a resolution adopted by the senate the end of at Washington what in the amended legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was being taken to "reduce the present infinite."

The Czecho-Slovak republic received a credit from the treasury of $62,000,000 out of $2,000,000, making a total of $12,350,000 advanced to the new government. Advances to the allies have reached a total of $9,413,752,000 and a total of $350,000,000 authorized for congress.

Passage by the house at Washington of a prohibition enforcement bill banning beverages containing half of one per cent alcohol content is expected to carry by leaders.

An earthquake of moderate intensity, lasting 40 minutes and 45 seconds, has been in the Americas, was recorded by the Georgetown university seismograph at Washington.

The government at Washington now has under way a nationwide effort to prove its contention that it is illegal to make or sell beer containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

Foreign

A Copenhagen dispatch says an American major is military commander of Riga, the big Russian Baltic seaport now bitterly fought about during the war. Major Ben H. Wells, U. S. A. an English officer is provisional governor.

The London Daily Mail announces the opening of a prohibition campaign throughout the British Empire. It will be aided by the Anti-Saloon League of America, the paper says.

Anarchistic riots are continuing in Berlin and throughout Germany. Fifty at an attempted revolution in Munich, and 30 at the capital. Similar reports are received from Hamburg, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

A general strike in protest against the high cost of living has been declared in Berlin, according to advices from Amsterdam. The strike will affect all industries, the dispatches say. Many shops were destroyed.

General Pershing, it was announced at Washington, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States."

Fifteen or more persons are reported to have drowned when an excursion steamer on Lake Madison, about forty miles northwest of Saint Paul, Minn., struck a sand and overturned.

Harvest hands' wages were jumped to $5 an hour when 50 men at that price were asked for 12 miles south of South Comer, Kan.

The U. S. S. George Washington, formerly the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, docked at Hoboken at two o'clock yesterday.

New clashes between the" French and Italians at Fiume are reported to have occurred, and the general cry for demobilization so far reported number six killed and twenty wounded.

The American coast guard vessel Ossera arrived at Wilmington, Calif., Sunday and left Monday under the protection of the Dutch neutrality regulations.

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Marriages between American soldiers and French girls started at the amazing rate since a Paris dispatch. At one time these numbered an average 30 a day. Already more than 10,000 have taken place and the total may run up to 15,000.

A proclamation has been issued from Berlin ousting the entente from the Spa organizations and all Irish volunteers in Tipperary associations.

The federal reserve at Berlin has approved ratification of the peace treaty with the allied and associated powers.

A Stockholm dispatch says the Bolsheviki are planning for a massive drive this year. Finnic gold is not the only source of their hope for success. The Spanish main doesn't lie handy to the Russian Kind exactly, but a single deckhouse in the Wisconsin pineries will help. Via Petrograd.

SCENE AT REVIVED LEIPSIC FAIR

This pose, for the first time since the war, the famous annual Leipsic fair was held. The photograph shows the throngs viewing the exhibits in Peter street.

WOULD NOT FIGHT THOUGH A HERO

Conscientious Objector Now Under Guard Is Loved by His Fellows.

BRAVERY ON BATTLE FRONT

Attended the Wounded and Saved the Fighting Men Within the Battle Ragged—His Fellows Declare He Deserves the D. S. C.

New York.—Richard Stratton is under guard at Camp Dix as a conscientious objector who refused to bear arms in France.

But companions who fought by his side in the 79th division vow that Stratton is one of the bravest men in the entire division.

Stratton is a member of Company D, 312th infantry. He lives in Ingleside, a small town, some miles north of Pittsburgh. He is twenty-seven years old, stands 6 feet 3 in his stockings, and is built on massive lines.

He is a Quaker. He is opposed to the business—terrible of course—and in the organization when Stratton is sent overseas. He is the son of a wealthy builder, the best accumulation lawyer, a Gaughs Phi, and has many other things. "Dick" Fiorheim has no warmer friends than his companions at Camp Dix, who now are awaiting discharge from the army.

When word at Camp Dix by a report that the 79th had, Stratton was the perfection of modesty, reticence, and other kindred virtues. Only by a most rigorous third degree was it possible to obtain from him the facts.

Stratton was drafted while he was studying to be a minister. He was assigned near Baltimore. For the greater part of his 27 years he has followed his trade of carpenter. He was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, and there refused for service. He failed with the rest of the men and went with them to camp. He has not gone the regiment sailed for France.

"I Object to All Wars."

"I drilled with a rifle over there for two days," Stratton said, "and then I decided to have the courage of my convictions and not handle a rifle any longer. And from that day to this I have been under guard. I feel that I am technically under guard, but I am not a prisoner.

"I do not claim any exemption on any religious creed. I was born and reared a Roman Catholic, but I do not claim to be a member of that church now. I attended services of the church at home because my father and mother wished me to, but I have not gone to church since entering the army.

"I do believe in God and I believe in the Bible. That book contains ten commandments, one of which forbids the killing of your fellowmen.

"And then a lot of people get together and say 'To hell with the Ten Commandments' and go out and kill their fellowmen. I think a war is wrong, and I will not help carry on a war.

"I would not fight, but I think I have been useful. I think I am doing as much as I could do anything worth talking about."

Deeds of most extraordinary bravery are recorded in Stratton's daily life in the trenches, it is said. Only at an attempt to obtain from him the facts of these deeds was he swamped with reticence. Officers and men, both white and black, of various regiments have been swamped with requests for information. Officers of the Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Germany, Italy and Russia have asked.

Their Exceeding Ingenuity.

A mother's pride in the resourcefulness of two small sons who amuse themselves with anything from clothes pins to cooking utensils when new toys lose its interest, changed to dismay when she learned that they were helping their mothers to some of the most expensive supplies in the pantry.

"My mother, we've had fallen artistic," shouted one youngster one morning when the mother, in the height of the housecleaning rush, was in her bedroom.

"Fishes? Where did you get them?" asked the adoring parent.

"In your pantry," promptly answered the youngster, describing the "darling little fishes." Mother investigated and found that the "darlings" were an assortment of fancy paper used for luncheon.—Worcester Evening Post.

Kaiser Never Smiled.

The ex-Kaiser was probably the most photographed man in the world, and that the pessimists were safe in betting on the record of the trial. Now it is up to the authorities, and I do not doubt that they will succeed where I have failed. But before one of the great divine rights of kingship will be restored to the Hohenzollerns.

"You see, I was afraid I might get the guard into trouble. I had made up my mind that I wanted to get away. The guard had orders to shoot to kill. I had warned him that I was going to make a break, and if he was a good guard I probably wouldn't get away. He fired at me twice, and each time he came pretty near getting me. When I decided to turn back I was not sure whether I was free or dead. I could have gone a great deal farther, and would probably have been glad to get away entirely without much difficulty.

"But the army regulations are that the guard must shoot to kill, and I am glad he was a good guard. I would have done the same thing myself.

"He Deserves the D. S. C."

His fellow soldiers declare that Stratton deserves the Distinguished Service Cross and a dozen of them are putting in their hours under fire. When they talk in the mess hall they speak in terms of admiration, his attitude toward the war is forgotten. He is a fine soldier, the best accumulation lawyer, a Gaughs Phi, and has many other things. "Dick" Fiorheim has no warmer friends than his companions at Camp Dix, who now are awaiting discharge from the army.

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SPHAGNUM MOSS HEALS WOUNDS

American Professor Taught Its Use to Armies Fighting in Europe.

ADOPTED BY THE RED CROSS

Is Far Superior in Many Ways to Absorbent Cotton as a Dressing—Used for Centuries in Scotland and Ireland.

New Haven.—In an interview with Prof. Alexander W. Duff, professor of botany in the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale university, who has just returned home after having been in charge for eight months of the work of collecting sphagnum moss in Europe for use in surgical dressings, the professor pointed out concerning the use of this moss in the treatment of wounds in war, Prof. Nichols was botanical expert in charge of the work, and Prof. Duff did more than any other individual in collecting the moss and getting it into the American medical profession for use in the war.

In Europe this moss has been used for centuries, but it was not known before in this country. In Connecticut and other states it grows in great abundance, and the material for a great deal more than a half million sphagnum dressings for the Italian army and something over 20,000 a month for the American army has been sent to Europe. In 1915, the British war office forbade any sphagnum absorbent cotton bandages and a year later England was using 20,000 sphagnum dressings a week and the number was increased to 100,000 a month. The Canadian Red Cross used 200,000 of these dressings per month.

Sphagnum moss is a water moss and grows in bogs and swamps. It is found in Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada, and in the northwestern Washington, although it is found in greatest abundance in New Jersey. In bogs the sphagnum grows in large patches, sometimes covering acres of bogs where cranberries grow. The moss is gathered when it is dry, and is then pressed into bales. It is then ready for shipment to the factories, where it is cleaned and dried. The moss is then run through machines which tear it into fine shreds, and it is then ready for the dressings. The dressings are made of cheesecloth, and the moss is put in the cloth in layers, each layer being separated from the other by cheesecloth. The dressings are then sterilized before being used.

BOY SCOUTS TO DIG RIVERS

Wisconsin Lads Are Planning for Flood Prevention Parties, Not Grid.

Prairie du Chien, Wis.—Wisconsin boy scouts are planning for a massive drive this year. Finnic gold is not the only source of their hope for success. The Spanish main doesn't lie handy to the Russian Kind exactly, but a single deckhouse in the Wisconsin pineries will help. Via Petrograd.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE U. S. SENATE

PEACE TREATY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT PLACED BEFORE THE SENATE

By President Wilson in an Address in Which He Appealed to the Country for Its Part in the Negotiations at Versailles.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—The peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant was placed before the Senate by President Wilson in an address he which he accounted to the country for his part in the negotiations at Versailles. The League, declared the President, was born of the conviction of great civil statesmen that an international council must be formed to avert a world necessity to end the old order and guarantee permanent peace. Throughout the conference he said, he had looked constantly to America for leadership, and added that while the treaty might not be exactly as the American delegation would have written it, so vital principals had been sacrificed by the necessary compromises. The Senate already divided in a bitter fight over the League proposal, received the President with cheers and listened to his words in grave silence.

When he concluded there was another outburst of cheering as he had passed from the chamber and gone to the executive offices where he met the members of the cabinet and the diplomats who had accompanied him to Europe.

The text of the address follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I have the honor to report that the task which you entrusted to me when you last honored me with your confidence has been completed so far as it can be completed by the labors of any hand but your own. The treaty of peace with Germany has been framed and is ready to be executed as soon as it is accepted by the governments whose representatives have been assembled at Paris to draft it. I have brought a copy of it with me. It is my duty and pleasure to submit it to you for your consideration.

"I shall not undertake to discuss the treaty with you item by item. Its provisions will be explained to you in detail by the experts who have been associated with the delegation. I will only say that I have been in close touch with the work of the experts and have had the privilege of watching the gradual development of the treaty in the minds of its framers, and I am perfectly clear that it is the best and only possible method of dealing with the many questions involved. It is a severe document for Germany, but I can testify that it was not framed in a spirit of revenge. Its severity is due entirely to the unwillingness of the framers of it to depend upon the force of the United States to carry out the terms of a treaty of peace which did not exact the payment of the full cost of the war from the power responsible for it. The United States has not stood alone in refusing to depend upon that force. Forces will be necessary to execute the treaty, but they are not primarily intended for that purpose. They are intended to enable the governments associated against Germany to act upon the common purpose they have avowed in the face of any violation of the treaty.

"The United States has been a partner in this war not only in fact but in spirit. She has been the mediator in the end because she was the friend of both sides. Her continued friendship for both sides will be necessary in the days of settlement. She must play the part of friend and counselor in the future as she has played it in the past. She will be expected to play it generously and without thought of self-interest, and I am confident she will consent.

"The terms of the treaty have been communicated to the representatives of the German government, and the time has been fixed for their reply. That reply will be received in ample time to enable me to report to you before the fourth of March, and I shall hope to be able to report that the German government has accepted the terms of peace. Unless that is done the war will not have ended, for the armistice will lapse, and the armies of the United States and of the other powers associated against Germany will be free to resume operations against her. I am sanguine that the treaty will be accepted.

"I have said that I have been in close touch with the work of the conference, and I can say with confidence that the treaty as it stands is the result of the most careful and candid consideration of the essential facts and circumstances by the most experienced men engaged in the service of the governments represented at the conference. It is the result of a spirit of real accommodation exhibited by the representatives of all the governments associated against Germany. Every part of it has been the subject of the most searching examination and discussion, and many of the suggestions which I myself had originally made have been altered or removed in response to the criticisms and objections of other governments which I was bound to treat with respect. I am willing to say that I am glad that many of my suggestions were not accepted, because the treaty as it now stands is the result of a common judgment to which I was glad to defer.

"The treaty must be read as a whole. Its many parts are closely related. Change in one may affect the whole structure. Many articles which may look like mere interpretations of other articles are really essential additions to them, framed in the light of actual experience in the application of those articles. Many articles which may look like mere additions are really indispensable conditions of the satisfactory working of the whole. The treaty must be judged by the spirit which actuated its framers, by the principles they had in mind to embody in it, by the international relationships they had in view to establish. It is a solemn instrument of peace, and must be so judged.

"The Covenant of the League of Nations is the most vital part of the whole treaty. Without it the rest would lack moral significance, and the hope of permanent peace would be gone. It is the expression of the conscience of the civilized world, and rightly stands at the front. It was the first thing to be attempted, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it was attempted with success. It has been criticised as a constitution rather than a mere working arrangement of the action of governments in accordance with certain understandings. But it is clear to those who have been responsible for its framing that it must be a definite basis for common action, and that it must be easily workable by the governments associated under it. It must be a vital thing, not merely a piece of paper. It must be capable of development, and must be definitely linked to the duties and obligations assumed by the several governments which are to be its members. It must be their common charter in every matter which affects the relations of any one of them with any other.

"Article X. binds the members of the League to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the other members of the League. It does not guarantee any boundaries; it does not guarantee the continuance of any particular government; it does not guarantee any form of internal policy. It is a simple agreement for self-protection against external aggression, and leaves each member free to accept or reject any request for advice or assistance which may come to it from the council of the League. Its duty to render advice or assistance is not absolute in any case, but only when the circumstances call for it and when the council has the power to give it without serious injury to the other interests of the nation or nations expected to furnish it. Its object is to discourage wars of conquest and to prevent the occupation of territory as the result of external violence. It is a guarantee of the territorial integrity of the members of the League against such violence, and of the political independence of the members of the League as against violence directed from without. It is a binding promise to use force to protect each member against external force, but only such force as the council may think effectual to that end, and only such force as may be consistent with the other obligations of the members of the League. It is not a promise to use force at all times, but only at such times as the council may recommend.

"Article XI. provides that any war or threat of war is the concern of the whole League, and that the whole League must take such action as may be deemed wise to safeguard the peace of nations. If explicitly provides that any member of the League has the right to bring to the attention of the council any circumstance which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends. It is clear that the council will be bound to take cognizance of any such matter brought to its attention, and that it will be its duty to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard the peace.

"Article XII. provides that the members of the League will submit any matter which may lead to a rupture to arbitration or inquiry by the council, and that they will in no case resort to war within three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council. This allows a full year in which to act. The award of the arbitrators must be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council must be made within six months unless a unanimous report is made by the council or a majority report by the members not parties to the dispute. In such cases the members of the League reserve the right to take such action as they may consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. They bind themselves not to go to war with any member which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the report of the council. The council may in any case refer disputes to the assembly, which has the same powers as the council, provided the parties to the dispute consent. The assembly must act within six months, and its report must be made within six months from the time it takes the matter up. It must be concurred in by all the members of the council represented on it and by a majority of the other members of the League. The parties to the dispute are excluded from the voting in both cases. The assembly may also deal with any matter which may threaten the peace of nations.

"Article XIII. provides that the members of the League will submit to arbitration all disputes which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and which are not settled by the council. It specifies as generally suitable for arbitration disputes concerning the interpretation of treaties, questions of international law, questions of fact which may constitute breaches of international obligations, and questions of the reparation to be made for such breaches. It binds the members of the League to carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and agrees that if any member shall resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII., XIII. or XV. it will ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the members of the League, which will immediately subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not. It is the duty of the council in such cases to recommend what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The members of the League agree, moreover, that they will support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, and that they will support any one of their number which may be attacked as the result of any action taken by it in accordance with this article. They also agree that any state which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

"There are certain matters dealt with in the treaty of peace with Germany to which I must call your special attention. The first of these is the provision in regard to the Saar valley. The reparation of the coal mines which have been destroyed in northern France is a matter of vital importance. The territory of the Saar valley was chosen as the means of making that reparation because it was part of Germany, and because the economic connection between the coal mines of the Saar valley and the destroyed mines of France is manifest. The strip of territory between the Saar valley and the French border is inhabited entirely by Germans, and the government of the territory is entrusted to the League of Nations. At the end of fifteen years a plebiscite is to be taken by the population, in order to ascertain whether they desire to be united politically to France or to Germany. In the meantime the mines are to belong to France, and the government is to be administered by a commission appointed by the council of the League of Nations, a majority of which is to be composed of persons not citizens of France or Germany. The inhabitants are to have their own local assemblies, their own religious liberties and their own language. Germany is to be indemnified for the mines transferred to France by the mines in Germany belonging to the state of the territory governed by the commission.

"The left bank of the Rhine is to be occupied by allied troops for fifteen years, and if the present treaty is accepted by Germany, and the conditions governing the occupation are fulfilled, it is to be evacuated at the end of that time. If, however, before the end of the fifteen years Germany refuses to accept additional safeguards which the council of the League of Nations may consider necessary, the whole territory will be reoccupied immediately. Germany is to have representation on the commission governing the Saar valley, and when the coal mines have been restored to full productive capacity, which cannot be later than ten years from the coming into force of the treaty, Germany is to be credited with the value of the output in excess of the annual average production of the mines before the war. The value is to be determined by the reparation commission, and credited in reduction of the claims against Germany for reparation.

"The boundary between Germany and Belgium is to be altered to the advantage of Belgium. Certain districts are to be ceded to Belgium outright, and the inhabitants of certain districts are to be given an opportunity to indicate the state with which they desire to be united. The boundary between Germany and Denmark is to be altered in accordance with the wishes of the populations concerned, expressed by plebiscites. The territory to be ceded by Germany in each case is to be turned over to the government of the country to which it is transferred, without any payment or credit on account of the German public property which is transferred with the territory. The German government is to be responsible for any obligations of the German government which may be outstanding at the time of the transfer of territory.

"Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over German East Africa, over her possessions in the Pacific islands and over Kiaochau. All movable property belonging to the German government in these territories is to be taken over without payment by the government to which the territory is transferred. The movable property of German nationals in these territories may be taken over at a price to be fixed by experts. The decision of the experts as to the property which may be taken over is to be binding. The German government is to bear the expenses of the military occupation of these territories up to the date of the transfer of sovereignty.

"Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions, including all territories, public property, ships of war, rolling stock, submarine cables, wireless stations, docks, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of all kinds, aircraft and materials for the manufacture of aircraft which belong to the German government or to German nationals. The value of all public property transferred is to be credited against Germany on account of reparation. The movable property of German nationals may be taken over at a price to be fixed by experts. The proceeds of the property taken over are to be credited against the German debt