

THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 73. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EX-KAISER'S TRIAL

Lord Sumner to Preside Over Session of the International Court.

TO TRY HIM IN LONDON

One Official Doubts if Extradition of the Hohenzollerns Will Be Permitted By Holland at Any Time.

London, July 7.—John Andrew Hamilton, Lord Sumner, will preside over the five judges representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan at the trial of the former German emperor, according to the Evening News.

Sir Gordon Hewart, solicitor-general of Great Britain, will lead for the prosecution. William Hohenzollern, it is said, will be defended by German counsel, assisted by British lawyers if he wishes.

The newspaper says that the necessary formal objections will doubtless be raised to maintain the rights of Dutch sovereignty, but as the demand for his person can be made in the name of the league of nations, national rights will not be infringed and there is no doubt the Dutch government will be quite willing to get rid of the unwelcome guest.

Free to Leave Holland.

Amsterdam, July 7.—There is nothing to prevent the former German emperor or the former crown prince from leaving Holland at their pleasure, according to a high government authority at the Hague, quoted by the Amsterdam Telegraaf correspondent. If either of them should leave, however, the official quoted said, the surprise of their departure would be "unpleasant both for the Dutch government and the Dutch people."

The Telegraaf correspondent says the Dutch government intends to adhere strictly to a judicial point of view and "to put it mildly," it is very doubtful whether the extradition would be permitted.

Will Be Surrendered.

London, July 7.—The allies, according to the Daily Mail, have received assurances that the Dutch government in the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German emperor for trial.

WAR MEASURES WILL LAST FOR SOME TIME

Those Effective Until End of War Continue Until Exchange of Treaty Ratifications.

Washington, July 3.—In the absence of other statutory limitations, war measures effective until the end of the war will continue in operation until the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between this country and its enemies. This interpretation of several much disputed phrases was given by Attorney General Palmer today as the accepted meaning of the termination of hostilities and the on which administration officials would proceed.

The trading with the enemy act, however, is to continue in force until the date of the proclamation of the exchange of ratification of peace treaties, but the President may declare a prior day if he sees fit. In the opinion of the department of justice, the earliest date may not be set before the end of the war, that is, the exchange of ratification of treaties, the quality clause being interpreted to mean only that the President need wait for the issuance of the proclamation.

"Duration of emergency," one of the phrases used in war commissions in the army and navy, has not been interpreted by department of justice officials and Mr. Palmer declined to hazard off-hand opinion.

Demobilization, the attorney general said, would be completed when the army was reduced to a peace basis. Not necessarily the basis existing before the war, authorized congress for the future. The prohibition is effective until Wilson claims demobilization is completed provided

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW DIED LATE WEDNESDAY

Passed Away at Her Home in Moylan, Pa., at Age of 71—Had Remarkable Career.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, died at her home in Moylan, Pa., near here at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. She was 71 years old.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was a leader in many lines of endeavor, but it is for her work in behalf of woman suffrage that she will be best remembered. For some years she had been honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage association. From 1904 to 1915 she was active president of the same organization, and as such won a national and international reputation by her eloquence, power as a polemicist and disputant, and organizer of victory. Her formal advocacy of the cause dated as far back as 1885, when she was chosen lecturer of the Massachusetts suffrage association.

Dr. Shaw was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Feb. 14, 1847 and came of Scotch ancestry. Her father was forced into bankruptcy by the English corn law, and when the future suffrage leader was an infant of four years the family decided to try their fortunes anew in America. Their first year in the United States was spent in New Bedford, Mass., from which place they removed to Lawrence, Mass., and there stayed seven years.

In 1859 the family removed to northern Michigan, where Dr. Shaw, spent her girlhood living the life of the pioneer. At an early age she evinced a keen and unusual interest in various public movements. Despite the objections of her family she determined to become a public speaker and to enter the ministry.

At the age of 25 she entered Albion college with eighteen dollars as her total stock of money. The president of the college found she had never studied United States history and had her come to his office to talk matters over. They talked for hours, discussing the history of the country, the governments of the world, the philosophical basis of westward movements, and the like, and like, and at the end he wrote a certificate passing her in all the history of the college course.

After two years at the Michigan college she went to Boston in pursuance of her determination to study for the ministry. She entered the Boston University Theological school the only woman in a class of 43. She was graduated, and then for several years was pastor at East Dennis on Cape Cod. In time she became pastor also of the Congregational church near there, and she managed to take courses in medicine in Boston besides.

She was refused ordination by the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on account of her sex. She appealed her case to the general conference at Cincinnati in 1880, and the refusal was confirmed. Later in the same year she was ordained by the Methodist Protestant church, being the first woman to receive ordination by that denomination.

It was in pioneering as a preacher of the gospel that Miss Shaw won her first more than local fame. In 1885 she resigned from the pulpit to become a lecturer for the Massachusetts suffrage association. Her rise to prominence as a worker in the cause was rapid.

As president of the national suffrage organization Dr. Shaw had spoken in every state of the Union, before many state legislatures and before committees of both houses of congress. As a delegate to international conferences she had paid numerous visits to Europe. She was the only woman who ever preached in Gustav Vasa Cathedral, the state church of Sweden, and the first ordained woman to preach in Berlin, Copenhagen, London, Christiania and Amsterdam.

In the early part of the world war Dr. Shaw was chosen as chairman of the committee on women's defense work, selected by the United States Council of National Defense. She had a wide acquaintance with women throughout the country, and, as chairman of this committee, she brought the prestige of her past successes as an organizer and reformer.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF MEAT

Federal Supervision, Says Department of Agriculture, Only Way Open.

THE SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

There is No Need of Conservation But Producers are Losing Money and the Consumer Pays the Price.

Washington, July 7.—Federal supervision of the packing, sale and distribution of meat products was declared by the department of agriculture to be the only solution for the present situation in which meat prices to the consumer are so high that he is denying himself, and in which prices for livestock, especially beef and lambs, are so low that the producer is losing money.

The department emphasized that "save food" signs should now be discarded as to meat, especially beef, and wheat products. Faced by the largest wheat crop on record and with many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army now maturing, the American people, the department asserted, must realize that no necessity for conservation of such foods any longer exists.

Prices Not Justified.

A survey of the meat price situation, the department said, reveals that the excessive retail prices now existing are not justified by wholesale quotations. Prices to the producers have declined since the war, it was said, but prices paid by the consumer have not materially lessened. The only solution the department believes is more strict federal supervision.

The entire meat situation, based on conferences with senators and representatives from livestock regions, was summarized by the department as follows:

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

Europe Gets Surplus Pork.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use, and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

Only One Solution.

"The United States will never have a sufficiently permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the government, working in cooperation with state and municipal authorities whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the federal government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry and when the states and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal."

COL. ROOSEVELT TO RUN.

Mineola, L. I., July 3.—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt has agreed to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for assemblyman from the second assembly district of Nassau county, it was announced here by Edward J. Conlin, chairman of the Oyster Bay Republican town committee.

WILLARD IS BEATEN IN THE THIRD ROUND

Jack Dempsey Now World's Heavyweight Champion Wins Easily.

WILLARD HAD NO CHANCE

Ex-Champion Really Was Whipped in First Round But Battle Was Fought on into the Third Round.

Toledo, July 7.—By virtue of one of the speediest and most one-sided battles which ever decided a big fight event, Jack Dempsey, who may now wish to be known by his full voting name of William Harrison Dempsey, Friday became the world's champion heavyweight boxer.

To all intents and purposes he whipped the huge Jess Willard, favorite in the meagre betting, in one round. Dempsey thought the referee had announced him winner and actually left the ring. But he was called back and the butchery continued for two rounds more when Jess, sitting in his corner, with a bewildered look on his swollen countenance failed to respond to the gong for the fourth round.

"It was no use to continue," said the ex-champion. "My strength went from me in the first round."

He sat there, apparently the most surprised man in the United States at the moment. His right eye was closed and his right cheek swollen and blue with bruises. Blood covered his body and his arms hung so helplessly over the ropes that it seemed as if a child might give him further abuse without arousing his interest.

Dempsey Almost Unhurt.

Dempsey was breathing hard when the fight ended, but it was from exertion and not from punishment. He escaped almost unhurt, but as he had been using his arms like trip hammers on the anatomy of his opponent for nine crowded minutes in a sun that sent the thermometer to 110 degrees his heart was still pumping at high pressure and he appreciated the breathing spell.

In the first few seconds of the contest it looked as if the experts who had been assigned to keep detailed account of all blows struck might come measurably close to doing so, but it was only for a fraction of a moment. After that, the experts did well to count Jack's blow, let alone take note of how each was made. The challenger knocked the big fellow down five times in the first round and had him hanging helplessly on the ropes or draped over his own shoulders most of the time he was not taking advantage of the count.

The crowd thought the fight was over in that round. Willard was down for the fifth time and the count was apparently about to end when the gong sounded. It was a modest gong which could not make itself heard before so many people, and even Dempsey did not get it. He crawled through the ropes and was headed out onto the shoulders of screaming fans when the truth was broke to him, and he was hauled back.

Willard Confident at Start.

Such fighting as the Kansas ranchman produced was placed on exhibition at the outset. He had stood in his corner a picture of confidence. His smile seemed that of one who had a brief and not unpleasant task before him. He certainly was all set to go, for just before time was called he was heard to remark:

"Let's get this thing over."

He measured the attendance, which disappointed estimates by about 50 per cent, with an appraising eye.

Dempsey presented a contrast. None of the confidence of his training camp statements appeared in his bearing. The man across from him outweighed him 40 pounds and looked as big and impregnable as a metropolitan bank building. The mood of the challenger was plainly thoughtful and more than one ring-side gazer whispered: "He's licked right now."

When they were introduced, Jess

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SHORTCOMINGS

The News makes apologies for its ragged appearance and offers as explanation the fact that the editor hereof is not as good linotype operator as some linotype operators we have seen. It has fallen to his lot to run the Mergenthaler this week or let it be idle, and it is too expensive to allow it to be idle. The News' operator, who has been with the paper some four or five years, left Sunday to take a position in another town, and linotype operators are scarce and come high. It happens, however, that the editor of The News can operate the Mergenthaler when necessity arises, otherwise there would be no paper today. We hope to have a man on the job in a few days.

TOBACCO PROSPECTS ARE GOOD IN DARLINGTON

Farmers are Warned that the Crop Should Not Be Marketed Until Ripe.

Darlington, S. C., July 7.—The tobacco prospects in Darlington were never brighter at the opening of the season. The weed was planted in large quantities in every section of the county and in most instances started off with good stands and the rains have come along at regular intervals. There are four large warehouses in Darlington that will open for business on July 15, and the warehouse men are already on the ground and at work.

The prices for the coming season will depend in a large measure, it is said by experts, on whether the tobacco is allowed to ripen. Last year the crop was sold green and unprecedented prices were realized for low grades of tobacco. While this will not be the case this year good prices are promised for good ripe tobacco. In fact, large buyers have written the warehouse men urging them to do everything possible to persuade the farmers not to pull the crop green and to warn them that if it is handled like last year's crop it will not bring a good price.

It is of utmost importance to the farmers that the warning be heeded, as ripe tobacco will mean money to them and the class of tobacco that sold last year for high prices will be unsaleable this year.

STATE LETTER CARRIERS HAVE MEET AT GAFFNEY

R. F. D. Men Hold Convention in Cherokee Capital—Congressman Speaks.

Gaffney, S. C., July 7.—The South Carolina Rural Letter Carriers' association met at Gaffney Friday morning, with Stanley Wilson, president of the Cherokee county association, in the chair. The Rev. J. M. Hamrick, pastor of the Cherokee avenue Baptist church, offered the invocation, after which "America" was sung by the audience, a number of ladies being present who joined in the singing.

The address of welcome on behalf of the city was delivered by W. S. Hall, his speech evoking much applause. F. B. Gaffney, postmaster here, then welcomed the body on behalf of the local association and Ed H. DeCamp, just returned from the state press association, welcomed the body on behalf of the Gaffney press in a speech which was much appreciated. Mr. Hayden, one of the visiting delegates, responded to the words of welcome in a happy speech which showed that he is a well informed man.

In the afternoon, Congressman Stevenson made a splendid speech on the league of nations which delighted the audience. Mr. Stevenson unqualifiedly endorsed the position President Wilson has taken. The session was devoted almost exclusively to business.

Ice Cream Supper.

The News is requested to announce that there will be an ice cream supper at Tabernacle church Saturday evening, July 12, beginning at seven o'clock. Proceeds will go for the benefit of the Sunday school.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE REACHES AMERICA

Successful Landing Made at the Roosevelt Flying Field Sunday Morning.

TRIP ROUGH ON THE CREW

But They Were Happy That the Flight Was Ended and Successful—Start on Return Trip Today.

Mineola, July 7.—Great Britain's super-dirigible, R-34, the first lighter-than-air machine to cross the Atlantic ocean, anchored at Roosevelt flying field at 9:54 a. m., yesterday, (1:54 Greenwich mean time), after an aerial voyage of 108 hours and 12 minutes, which covered 5,634 miles.

Passing through dense banks of clouds, with the sun and sea visible only at rare intervals, the R-34 was forced to cruise 3,690 miles to reach Trinity Bay, N. F., from East Fortune, Scotland, and 1,944 miles from there to Mineola.

When the future Zeppelin arrived here she had only enough petrol to keep her moving 90 minutes longer. Her crew, almost sleepless for four and a half days, were weary almost to the point of exhaustion, but happy at the successful completion of their epoch-making trip. The return voyage will be started Tuesday at eight a. m.

"Atmosphere Was Haunted."

Haggard, unshaven, their eyes bloodshot from the long vigil and lines of care bitten deep into their faces, Maj. G. H. Scott, the commander, and his officers showed the plain effects of the anxious hours through which they lived while they were cruising over the far reaches of Canada and the Bay of Fundy, beset by fog, heavy winds and terrific electrical storms.

"It seemed as though the atmosphere was haunted by more than 5,000 devils," said Lieut. Guy Harris, the meteorological officer.

With the R-34 long overdue at its destination, petrol supply running low and buffeted by strong head winds, Major Scott decided while over the Bay of Fundy to send a wireless call to the American navy department to be prepared to give assistance if it were needed. This was merely a measure of precaution and did not indicate discouragement.

While destroyers and submarine chasers were rushing to her assistance, the R-34 was plugging steadily ahead on the way to Mineola. Once clear of the Bay of Fundy the atmospheric hoodoo which had beset the craft from the time it took the air was gradually left in its wake.

Fortune Favors Dirigible.

The R-34 headed southwest over the Atlantic along the coast of Maine, her nose pointed for Cape Cod, with the United States destroyer Bancroft hanging on her tail, and in constant wireless communication with her. The destroyer stuck close in the wake of the air monster, running under forced draft, until Cape Cod was reached, and then the dirigible cut across lots.

It had been decided on the voyage along the coast that unless a favoring wind came up the R-34 would be forced to land at Montauk point, and a wireless message was sent out making that announcement. With the cape left behind, however, fortune finally favored the dirigible and the wind veered to her favor. Headed straight for Montauk point she ran true, and before tip end of Long Island was reached it was decided to go on to Mineola. With the goal almost in sight the R-34 flew majestically above the island and headed straight down the center of it for Roosevelt field, 100 miles away.

As she cruised over Riverhead the dirigible came within range of the wireless telephone installed at Roosevelt field by the navy radio service and perfect communication was established. During the night the wireless calls from the R-34 were received by the navy radio station in New York.

Major Pritchard Jumps Off.

Over the wireless telephone it was explained to Major Scott that a large part of the crew assembled to assist in landing had been sent to Montauk

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