

**CARRANZA PROTESTS
AMERICAN INVASION**

Mexican Ambassador Presents Formal Protest from Carranza Government. Immediate Withdrawal of Troops is Requested.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Immediate withdrawal of the American troops now on the trail of bandits in northern Mexico was asked today by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, who called at the state department to present a formal protest from the Carranza government. The text of the protest was not made public and officials would not discuss it further than to say that no reply had been made.

At the war department it was said that no additional reports on the operations of the American forces had been received from Major General Dickman, commanding the southern department. The troops now are well into Mexico and army officers hope that before returning they will clean out bandits from the stretch of territory twenty miles south of the border where they are operating.

Whether a reply to the Mexican protest will be sent has not been announced. Such protests have been made hitherto, without drawing a response, officials regarding them as having been submitted largely for the record.

The American forces went into Mexico on a "hot trail" seeking the bandits who held the American army aviators, Lieuts. Davis and Peterson, for ransom and it was indicated today the Mexican protest would not hasten their withdrawal.

Daily advices to the state department are keeping officials here informed as to the state of public opinion in Mexico as reflected in the newspapers of the City of Mexico. Reports received today show a general belief in the capital that failure to solve the petroleum

problem is an important factor in the present strained relations between Mexico and the United States.

The Universal is quoted as saying that official opinion in Mexico demands a complete change in the cabinet.

"Undoubtedly the key to the difficulties lies in Article 27 of the constitution as it affects petroleum," the paper says. "This fact must be faced squarely and patriotically."

The paper then expresses dissatisfaction because the house is wasting time discussing the labor law "which must and will be vetoed because of the wild radicalism it contains," and adds: "Excelsior comments on Ambassador Fletcher's extended stay in Washington and finds a connection between this and Lord Harmsworth's recent announcement that Great Britain would not send any diplomatic representative to Mexico until the latter country changes its policy toward foreign capital or as Excelsior puts it, 'until our government has seen fit to modify its attitude in regard to foreign capital in a word, until congress gives effect to Article 27 of the constitution and settles the petroleum problem.'"

In another article captioned "The Nation Has the Appearance of an Enormous Corpse," Excelsior says, "among the obstacles to better international relations are the articles of the constitution of Queretario so inimical to foreign capital. . . . The pseudo-socialistic attempts of the constitutional convention of 1917 could not fail to bear this bitter fruit."

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**COMMITTEE DECIDE
TO REPORT TREATY**

**LAST HEARING OF WITNESSES
APPEARS TO BE IN SIGHT IS
PRESENT INDICATION.**

SHANTUNG IS CHIEF MATTER

**Criticism is Indulged in of Clause in
Peace Treaty Providing for Inter-
national Labor Organization.**

Washington.—In a determined effort to report the peace treaty before September 1, the senate foreign relations committee suddenly interrupted its public hearings and arranged to go to work on proposed amendments and reservations.

Although one more witness may be heard members think that will be the last hearing before the treaty was reported. It was indicated that the list of others who are to appear later would not be permitted to stand in the way of an early report.

Chairman Lodge declined to say when he thought the committee would act. It is likely that among the first amendments voted on will be one proposing to strike out or modify the articles giving Japan control in Shantung province, China.

The story of the negotiations resulting in the Shantung provision was told to the committee by Prof. E. T. Williams, who was technical adviser to the American peace delegation. He said he had "strongly objected" to the settlement reached, and thought the American delegates should not have assented to it.

During the day there was more debate on the treaty in the senate. Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, criticizing the provisions for an international labor organization.

**HERBERT HOOVER REPORTS
DANGER OF COAL FAMINE**

Paris.—Herbert Hoover, who has just returned to Paris after a busy visit to central Europe and Silesia, has laid before the supreme council the impression made upon him by the journey. His conclusion after a close study of the problems is that unless the very wisest, almost autocratic powers be given in dealing with the coal situation in Silesia, nothing can save Europe from a crisis which will show itself both economically and politically. Bolshevism feeds upon hunger. In Budapest there is a tremendous scarcity of food. Hospitals which contain over 20,000 patients have no antiseptic or dressings. There is no milk for children.

**AMENDMENTS TO LEVER ACT
VOTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION**

Washington.—Without amendment and with practically no opposition, the house voted to amend the Lever food control act to extend its provisions to include clothing, containers of food, feed or fertilizers, fuel oil and implements used in production of necessities, and to penalize profiteers by a \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment.

Proposals to make the act apply to profiteers in house and room rents, adopted by the house in committee of the whole, were stricken out in the final vote.

**PRIVATE OPERATION DEPENDS
LARGELY ON RAILROAD CREDIT**

Washington.—Private operation of railroads can not be restored at existing rates. Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, told the house interstate commerce committee during a discussion in which he contended the railroad problem "is solely a question of railroad credit."

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, another witness, urged early adoption of a national transportation policy, declaring delay only tended to make "all classes uncertain and unsettled."

**NO TRACE OF MISSING
ARMY AVIATORS FOUND.**

San Diego, Calif.—American aviators and troopers aided by Mexican troops, searched in vain for Lieutenants F. B. Waterhouse and C. H. Connelly, army aviators.

The search is being made over a strip of land extending southward from the Mexican border, reaching approximately 130 miles across from the Pacific ocean to the gulf of California. A high mountain range bisects it north and south.

**FORTY GREEK BOY SCOUTS
ARE MASSACRED BY TURKS.**

Athens, Turkish irregulars recently occupied Aiding for two days and hastened to arrest about 40 native Boy Scouts, being determined to wreak vengeance for the services the boys had rendered the Greek troops. They marched them out and asked to denounce their country, but the boys after a brief and tragic silence replied by singing the Greek national anthem and were promptly massacred.

GRAIN GRADING DEMONSTRATION.

**Federal Supervisors to Conduct
"School" at State Fair.**

Clemson College Aug. 23.—An open school in grain grading will be conducted for the benefit of farmers by Federal grain supervisors, according to an announcement by F. L. Harkey, Field Agent in Marketing. In order that farmers, country grain dealers, millers, county agents, and others interested may have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with correct methods of grading grain under Federal standards, Federal Grain Supervisor K. B. Seeds will conduct grain grading demonstrations at the State Fair this fall in connection with the agricultural exhibits which the United States Department of Agriculture will make. A fully equipped grain inspection office will be arranged with exactly the same equipment as is used by licensed grain inspectors in the large markets and in the offices of the Federal grain supervisor.

In order to make a demonstration thoroughly practical, farmers will be invited to bring samples of wheat, shelled corn, and oats in order that it may be shown how grains are determined. At this demonstration grains will be handled in the same way as any actual inspection.

The importance of this demonstration is emphasized by the fact that the United States Grain Corporation is requiring that the Federal grades be applied by country buyers, and, by the further fact that properly applied grades insure a premium.

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