

**GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED**

**BOMBS SENT A JOKE.**

Jackson, Miss., May 6.—Postoffice officials here tonight said packages received through the mails today by Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, Jackson's mayor and a local newspaper editor, were mailed at Durant, Miss., that they were the inventions of persons seeking to make the three men subjects of practical jokes, and that the packages addressed to the mayor and newspaper man are considered harmless and have been delivered to the addressees, the one to the governor having been shot to pieces with a shotgun.

The governor had given the packages to the local postmaster after partially opening it. It was similar in size and appearance to parcels received today by Mayor Walter A. Scott of Jackson and Frederick Sullens, editor of a local newspaper, and was wrapped in brown paper, the inside of which bore the inscription, "Gimbel Bros." New York. Novelty Postoffice heads said the packages resembled those described in newspaper dispatches recently discovered in a New York postoffice, addressed to cabinet members and other prominent men.

According to a postoffice inspector, examination of the package received by the governor disclosed a small copper wire, to which a tag was attached. On this was the instruction "to open, pull this wire."

Three small wooden toys were found; and on the reverse side of the tag were the words, "If you have followed instructions and pulled the wire you are entitled to play with these toys."

While friends of the recipients, it was said, are inclined to think they have been made subjects of practical jokes, local postoffice heads tonight said they would take no chances. It developed tonight that packages similarly wrapped, but larger in size, bearing the name "Gimbel Bros., New York," have been sent persons in other parts of the State. One, it was said, received by a citizen at Edwards, Miss., on examination contained two small oranges.

**ALLIES DISPOSE OF GERMAN COLONIES**

Paris, May 7.—The council of three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies. The mandate for the German Samoan Islands goes to New Zealand, and for the other former German possession south of the Equator to Australia. Japan is to be mandatory of the islands north of the Equator.

The official communication on this subject says:

"The council of three, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd-George yesterday decided as to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows:

"Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

"German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

"German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the union of South Africa.

"The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru—the mandate shall be held by Australia.

"Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

"The German Pacific Islands north of Equator—the mandate shall be held by Japan.

**OFFICIAL WASHINGTON RESERVES ITS COMMENT**

Washington, May 7.—All official Washington was reserving its comment on the peace treaty tonight while carefully scanning the published official summary of its terms.

In congress, where the treaty must run the gauntlet of the senate's ratification, both the leaders who are expected to oppose it and those who are expected to support it were holding back statements while they studied its provisions. Some statements were promised for tomorrow.

Expressions from the executive

departments were obviously lacking since the president and the secretary of State are in Paris from where it was assumed they would make any statement on behalf of that branch of the government.

One expression here general in government circles, however, was that the official summary justified the great majority of the press dispatches from Paris for the last five months. There were few surprises and these related rather to the methods by which some of the objects of the treaty have been approached rather than the objects themselves.

As a monumental production of diplomacy, the treaty takes a place in the state department archives not only for its great length, but for its tremendous scope and the fashion in which the great variety of subjects is treated.

**GERMAN WAR MACHINE ABSOLUTELY KILLED**

Washington, May 9.—Extended study of the military terms of the peace treaty convinces army officials here that the point at which it is proposed to start on limitation or armaments is the absolute extirpation of militarism in Germany. Not a vestige of the vast military framework built up in forty years of preparation for world conquest by Germany is to be left.

Under the treaty any enterprise aiming at a military propaganda is forbidden, and military education cannot be carried on except in the ranks of the army of 100,000. Such an army cannot perpetuate itself in any way or expand through turning trained men back to civil life as an unorganized reserve.

The feature of the military terms—the inhibition upon discharging from the army in any year more than a per cent of its strength—coupled with the twelve-year enlistment period, it is said by American army officers—will prevent a recurrence of the scheme by which Germany was once able to throw off the yoke Napoleon sought to impose when he limited her army to a few thousand men each year. It was apparent, these observers said, that the lesson of that day had been completely learned by the French militarists generally credited with having devised the terms of the present treaty.

**Twelve-Year Enlistments.**

The twelve-year enlistment period required, it was said, was calculated to make the army highly distasteful to the average man. There can be for him no hope of advancement, but only the drudgery of soldier life.

Since the dismantling of the forces on the eastern frontier was not required, it was assumed by some observers here that the treaty contemplated interposing Germany and its limited army as a buffer against the Bolsheviks in Russia. Should Russia find herself and a strong government arise there which could be recognized by the western powers, it was said that undoubtedly the reduction of the eastern defense would be insisted upon.

It is the view here that the provision of the treaty reserving to some Russian government yet to be indicated all the benefits enjoyed by the allied and associated powers, probably would cover such an extension. In the meantime, however, Germany is to be kept on guard along her eastern frontier in self-defense against Bolshevism and at the same time acting as a buffer for the western powers.

The naval terms are, if anything, more drastic than those imposed as to the army, navy officers said. From a sea power claiming a strength second only to that of Great Britain, Germany will be reduced to a naval power virtually without rank in the world. The six battleships she may retain, the largest not to exceed 10,000 tons, would not dare risk action with any two modern dreadnaughts, and every other department of the naval service is scaled down accordingly.

**Death to Air Service.**

In the provision that no capital ship might be replaced until twenty years of active service had been rendered, naval designers saw the death of the science of naval architecture for battle purposes in Germany.

The same extreme severity char-

acterizes the air terms it was pointed out. All that Germany has learned of dirigible balloon building and navigation is to be scrapped. All the experience of the war in airplane manufacture also is to be discarded, and should Germany ever again be free to develop air navigation, she will have to build from the ground up.

**TERMS CONDENSED BY GERMAN PRESS**

Berlin, May 9.—Condemnation of the peace terms is expressed by all the newspapers here, those of the extreme right referring to the conditions as "unfulfillable," and to the treaty as "an instrument of robbery."

The Tages Zeitung says: "One thing is certain: there can be no question of this being a peace of justice. What a peace of justice after the entente pattern and in accordance with French desires looks like is shown by the conditions which leave nothing of Germany but a torn and tattered territory."

The Freiheit says that compared with the policy Germany pursued at Brest Litovsk, the entente peace must be termed "quite moderate," but it is argued that the terms are in sharp contradiction to President Wilson's fourteen points, and that if peace is to be built on this compromise, it assuredly can have no great and lasting foundation.

"A peace of annihilation" is the caption used by Vorwaerts, which says there is a "ruthless desire to lay Germany permanently low by force. If we sign this peace, it is because we are bound by force, but in our hearts we resolutely reject it. Such a peace is an attempt to exterminate a nation, not by force of arms, but by a means more brutal, economic slavery."

The Frankfurt Gazette says: "We are at the grave side of right. The only doubt is whether it also means the grave side of the German nation. Never has murder been committed in more courteous form or with more cynical equanimity. The German reply will have to consider that the draft deviates from Mr. Wilson's 'fourteen points' as far as the east is from the west."

Premier Hirsch, of Prussia, speaking in the Prussian national assembly, characterized the peace terms as representing a purely "mailed fist" peace, which "would mean slavery for the fatherland and fresh bloodshed for Europe."

**THE SECTION OF OPPORTUNITY. (Industrial Index.)**

The South is the section of greatest opportunity. This is true because the South is the last great portion of the country to be developed. This fact would not be of such importance except that the South possesses immense resources of varied kinds. The development of these resources has just been begun, when what has been accomplished and what may be done are compared.

The South has hundreds of thousands of acres of practically untilled lands, that are fertile or may cheaply be made so, that are waiting to return large percentages upon the cost of cultivation. The character of these lands, the prices at which they may be obtained now and the climatic conditions of the South make farming an inviting and paying occupation in this section. Like any other business, it must be conducted properly to succeed, of course.

The South has a wealth of water-power. The conversion of this power into electric energy has so progressed that electricity is available for manufacturing in a number of sections of the Southeast, with all of its desirable and profitable features. The conditions in the Southeast that affect manufacturing are most favorable, this being especially true with regard to climate. The raw materials of many kinds are here, easily available, and in most sections there are ample transportation facilities.

Mercantile and general business conditions are inviting.

A man can find safe and profitable employment in many lines in the Southeast for his money. The man without capital to invest can find here work and the most desirable living conditions.

The South is prosperous and progressive. It is building and expanding. The new people who come to this section will enjoy the beneficial conditions which will enjoy the beneficial prosperous conditions.

**WATCH FOR THE DATE OF THE AUCTION SALE**

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**GARY PROPERTY**

**On Magazine Street Between Poplar and Secession Streets**

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There is but one way to know all that these Clothes offer you—Come in and get into a suit. Note the accuracy and ease of the fit; the swing of the style; the lustre and wearing strength of the all-wool fabrics. Then look at the price mark and tell us: Where would you look for a better "buy" in men's clothes?

**PARKER & REESE**