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ESTABLISHED 1855

DISCUSSING THE LEAGUE

What Took Place Between Senators and Congressmen

CONFERENCE QUITE UNSATISFACTORY

Senators and Representatives Asked the President About Various Matters; But the Replies Served to Leave Them Still in the Dark—Enlightening Story of the White House Dinner.

From the New York Sun.

Washington, February 27.—The revelations of today exhibited in high lights the disappointment, the chagrin and even the sympathetic embarrassment suffered by the members of the foreign relations committee who attended the dinner at the White House on Wednesday night.

At midnight last night and early this morning senators and representatives who had labored to penetrate Mr. Wilson's mind and to understand his policies, were themselves so weary and mind muddled that they were unable to discuss coherently what had taken place.

This afternoon when they had opportunity to get together to compare notes and to check up on another's recollection they were able to present a clear account of the conversation, the result of this symposium is indeed amazing. Senator Brandegee (Conn.), expressing it in a phrase:

"I feel as if I had been wandering with Alice in Wonderland and had had tea with the Mad Hatter. When I awakened this morning I expected the White Rabbit waiting to go to breakfast with me."

Senators and representatives who went to the dinner and heard Mr. Wilson deliver a prose poem eulogizing the British-Wilson league of nations plan, and who tried by persistent questioning to get detailed information about the plan, declare they were ignorant of the proposed league and embarrassed most of all by the pressing question of the men, who, pressing finally became aware of his lack of his precise knowledge concerning all of the 26 articles.

Felt Blushing Embarrassment.

One senator said to the Sun correspondent: "Believe me, I felt the same blushing embarrassment that used to come over me as a small boy when some big friend with a bigger memory forgot the game he was bidden to recite and broke down in the middle of it."

Touching on this matter the impressions of several senators may be found interesting. Senator Knox, (Pa.), remarked to a group of friends:

"The president displayed an amazing lack of familiarity with the proposed league constitution."

Senator Lodge, (Mass.), putting the thought another way, said: "The president seemed actually befuddled about many most important points."

Senator William Alden Smith, (Mich.), confessed: "The president's ignorance of the terms of the covenant was amazing."

Senator Brandegee, (Conn.), said: "With the wide open eyes of an ingenu the president's ignorance of legal, constitutional or common sense questions with glittering generalities."

Even more interesting were totally unexpected admissions the president was induced to make. It is the opinion of a number of senators that unwittingly perhaps he has slain the infant of his dreams by these confessions.

Scraps of Information.

Pressed by men eager for scraps of information, prominent among whom were Senator Brandegee and Representative Henry W. Temple, (Pa.), and of Willard Ragsdale, (S. C.), the president stated with finality that:

1. The league of nations will not prevent war.

2. The United States must surrender vital points of sovereignty.

3. Ireland is to be left to the mercy of England.

4. Chinese and Japanese exclusion go out of American control into the hands of the league.

5. That Monroe doctrine will be extended to the whole world.

6. The present constitution is British made, the French, constitution of the Italian drafts having been rejected.

7. American troops could be compelled to need to participate in purely European wars.

8. The United States could withdraw from the league at any time.

Every senator—Knox, Lodge, Brandegee, McComber, Hitchcock, to name a few who discussed the dinner today—agreed that the president actually made these statements or admissions. The Republicans naturally were exceedingly downcast. Senator Lewis, (Ill.), paced the senate corridors this afternoon, muttering:

"He made a great mistake; oh, dear, I fear he has made a fearful error."

Senator Brandegee admits he started to walk with Alice.

Irish Leader White With Anger. But no one of his admissions has produced sharper anger than his statement in reply to a question by Representative Ragsdale, (South Carolina), that Ireland and the Irish question was to be left by the league solely to the wisdom and judgment of England.

Hearing that the president had made this statement a committee of Irish Americans, all eager advocates of the Irish republic and of Irish independence, hurried to Washington to get the exact facts. This committee was headed by Daniel F. Cohan, a justice of the supreme court of New York.

Justice Cohan promptly satisfied himself that the president had abandoned Ireland, or rather that the British-Wilson league had abandoned her. This discovery made the Irish white with anger. The description is exact and literal. As Justice Cohan discussed the matter he was at times hardly able to speak coherently. One of his companions said:

"Wilson is not now for Ireland and he has never been for Ireland. He has been hypocritical all along the line, but we have caught him in the act. His championship of small nations is a sickening farce. Wait till the Irish in America get the news of this."

Making all allowances it may not be difficult to understand the mood these men are in. The fact that Frank P. Walsh, recently chairman of the war labor board and an ardent Wilsonian, has talked to Cohan, and is now said to be against the league of nations plan, has its own meaning.

Pacific Coast Much Concerned. Western senators declare that Mr. Wilson's admission that the league of nations will take out of the hands of the United States the right to say whether Japanese immigration into these shall be restricted, Chinese and Japanese immigration into the Pacific coast. It is said that several senators could hardly believe their ears when the president voiced this statement.

It was hard to get him in a corner as regards the Monroe doctrine. He met all questions relative to the probability that the league would abrogate this distinctly American policy and safeguarded by replies which stated that there would be no abrogation, but that the Monroe doctrine actually would be extended to the whole world.

When Senator Brandegee sought to argue the point by offering theoretical points the president waved his hands and words general statements in which the words "good of humanity," "American duty to mankind," "idealism," "service" and "disinterested service" filled the ears of his hearers.

The president admitted, it was said that the proposed constitution of the league is British made, saying there had been four drafts offered at the conference, and that after all of them had been examined the British proposal seemed best to cover the ground.

The point as to whether American soldiers could be compelled to fight in European quarrels or Asiatic quarrels if the United States joined the league was settled by him squarely in the affirmative. The senators and representatives pressed this question home until Mr. Wilson could no longer indulge in generalities.

Finally he said membership in the league need not necessarily be permanent; that the United States could withdraw at any time it saw fit.

Discussion in the East Room. The whole discussion took place in the East room of the White House and covered nearly two hours. It would have lasted longer except that some of the guests say they felt embarrassed because of the president's apparent unfamiliarity with the language and meaning of a number of articles of the covenant.

The discussion began with a short address by the president, in which he renewed the appeals and the threats that were contained in his Boston speech—the sentimental duty of the United States, the worthlessness of a peace treaty without a league of nations, the fear of European governments that there may be a crash all around if the league fails.

Then he asked his guests if they had questions to ask him. The response was immediate and pointed. Questions were asked by Senators Knox, Brandegee, Hitchcock, McComber, Lodge, Pittman and others of the senate foreign relations committee, and by Representatives Ragsdale, Temple and others of the house foreign relations committee.

Gradually Senator Brandegee, an exceptionally able cross-examiner, took charge of the inquiry, other senators finding their queries expressed in Brandegee's phrases. He asked the president how many drafts of a proposed constitution for the league had been made and by whom. The president replied that there had been four, one by Great Britain, one by France, one by the United States and one by Italy.

"Which was accepted?" inquired Senator Brandegee.

"The British," replied the president.

"What was done with the rejected drafts?" Brandegee asked.

"They were put aside," Mr. Wilson explained.

"Well, Mr. President," said Senator Brandegee slowly, "we would like to be able to examine those other drafts—to compare them with the accepted draft so as to familiarize ourselves with the differences." "I see no objection to that," said the president.

"Then," pursued the senator from Connecticut, "will it not be possible to have those rejected drafts printed for our information?"

"I should think," agreed the president, "that that would be possible."

Representative Ragsdale then asked Mr. Wilson if in his opinion the league of nations would not destroy the Monroe doctrine.

"Not at all," said the president. "The league would extend the Monroe doctrine to the entire world."

"With your permission, Mr. President," said Senator Brandegee, "let us examine that proposition. Suppose this case: Suppose that Brazil should at some time in the future desire to renew its former relations with Portugal; suppose that she agreed to accept a junior prince of Portugal, if

Portugal happens to be a monarchy, as her ruler; would the United States as a member of the league of nations still retain her right to interfere with this arrangement? Apply that argument to any other Latin American country which in times past was under Spanish domination and which might through a peculiar turn of circumstances be led to resume the ancient arrangement. Would the United States still have the authority to prevent an extension of European authority in this hemisphere?"

"That is inconceivable," said the president.

"It might happen," persisted Brandegee.

"Well, then, it would be very distressing," declared the president.

"Most distressing," said Brandegee, "if it were to happen."

Could Withdraw From League. The conversation shifted and twisted in accordance with the questions that occurred to various senators. It was Brandegee again who requested the president to make clear whether the United States was privileged to withdraw from the league if it saw fit. The president said that was his interpretation.

"You will recall," said the senator, "that a similar proposition arose in this country some years ago after the states had entered a league without specifying the right of any to withdraw and that it took four years of bitter warfare to settle the point that no state could withdraw at will."

The president replied that the cases were not the same at all; that this arrangement was wholly voluntary; that it was based upon mutual understanding and good will; that it was in the interests of humanity; that in all probability it would hold together indefinitely. He would not deny, however, that the possibility of the United States desiring to withdraw might arise. In that case he was sure the United States could exercise that right.

"But," said Brandegee, "we would go into this league as the sponsor and guarantors and protectors of Poland, Armenia and perhaps other small, and helpless nations. Could we then withdraw and leave them helpless and undefended, deserted by the very nation that had promised to defend them?"

Mr. Wilson's reply was so generally couched that not all of the senators who sought to recall it this evening could agree on its phrasing. He repeated, though, that such an event would be very distressing, and again Brandegee agreed that it would be most interesting.

League Ignores Irish Question. Representative Ragsdale, (S. C.), fired the Irish shot.

"Mr. President," he inquired, "what does the league of nations purpose to do as regards Ireland?"

"It was decided," said the president, "to leave the case of Ireland to Great Britain as a domestic matter outside the province of the league of nations."

The topic was not pressed, and the representative of Pennsylvania, returned to the topic of how and why the British draft for a constitution of a league of nations was adopted. Here as reported by various senators the president became elusive, though very suave. All they extracted from him in the renewal of the topic was that the British made draft was virtually the idea put forward by Gen. Smuts of South Africa.

Senator Knox pressed home the question of probable surrender of American sovereignty. The president agreed that surrender on some points (he did not specify them) was to be expected, asserting that no gain could be had unless something was given up.

Mr. Knox, one of the great and ablest lawyers of America, wanted to know what would happen if the constitution of the United States conflicted at some vital point with the constitution of the league of nations. It was then that the president made the positively startling rejoinder that the American constitution would override the league constitution.

Even some of the Democrats who had remained silent, glanced at each other doubtfully or perhaps amazedly. Here was the president saying with one voice that the constitution of the United States must be final and in the next breath asserting that whenever a pinch came an article which conflicted with the constitution of the United States could be disregarded.

Senator Brandegee was reminded of that saying of Macaulay's about John Stewart Mill, that often he essayed to prove a thing was because the facts were against it.

The foregoing embodies the principal facts of the celebrated dinner. They are offered directly from the fresh recollection of half a dozen most eminent senators, all of whom agree on the essentials. It may be guessed, therefore, what a turmoil of opinion Washington is now in.

Wilson Opposes Amendments. "This afternoon when he visited the president's room in the senate wing of the Capitol Mr. Wilson was at pains further to expound certain ideas concerning the league. One of his most emphatic conclusions was that no amendments should be made. It was his idea that after one had spent nights and days with the representatives of 14 governments it would not be easy to start the machinery up again, and that it would be very difficult to obtain amendments unless they dealt with matters of the utmost importance.

Delegates with different points of view, he said, had already agreed on conflicting matters and to open the case for amendments would be to invite further complications. He thought that only one amendment was feasible and that would deal merely with the phrasing of one of the covenants. This was a clause Mr. Wilson's hearers were aware of which not even the British authors knew the meaning. The president again asserted to a company which did not expect the honor of an audience that the constitution of the league does not violate the Monroe doctrine.

It was his belief that the superconclusion strengthened the Monroe doctrine to the extent of applying it to the whole world. He thought that any ambiguity in the league constitution existed only in the minds of people that have discussed it. He could not see that there was a spot or point in the superlaw which conflicted with the constitution of the United States, be-

cause in the peace conference discussion whenever there was a possibility that such conflict might result every care was taken to see that likelihood of conflict was eliminated.

The president made it known that he believes it is very necessary for him to return to Paris at once so as to take part in the settlement of pressing territorial questions. He said he did not know when he could return, but he hoped it would be before August or September.

AMERICANS MARRY FRENCH. Subject is Interestingly Discussed by an Army Nurse.

An American nurse, who admits she's slightly jealous, furnishes perhaps the first really thoroughgoing and expert opinion on the Franco-American marriage situation in France. After a year and a half in France this American girl finds French femininity "delightful," with a knowledge of captivating masculine hearts that would put most American girls completely out of the running. She suggests advisability of presenting President Wilson with a petition to send all American troops home at once, "in preference to American debutantes."

Her letter written to a relative in New York, appears in the New York Evening Sun.

You seem rather incredulous about so many of our American boys having married Frenchwomen. Why, I wonder, I don't see any reason why they should not. The Frenchman is a delightful creature. Even we American and English nurses can see that, much as we should like to times to see otherwise, for we're still human and still feminine, and it goes rather hard with us to see some of the finest of our soldier lads marrying pretty little Alines, Maries, and Ninettes.

We think we could do better mates for them, and some of us think that a few of our boys would be found without even going back to France. But still they are being captivated—we call it "captured" when we talk among ourselves—by the Frenchwomen. Louise told me last night that she had it on positive authority that in the neighborhood of 100,000 American soldiers and sailors had married Frenchwomen over here!

No wonder we are jealous—only don't tell anybody that we are, for maybe I'm the only one of us who is ready to admit it even to herself.

Still as I've just said, I don't blame the boys. These girls are really almost irresistible, and they understand the art of flirtation better when they are born than the average American woman understands it after her fourth divorce. They know how to dress, to bring out the very little as well as the greatest of their charms. And they know how to talk to our soldiers with their eyes and hands and shoulders better than we Americans can talk to them in their own United States.

They speak a universal language—the language of appeal—and they never fail to make themselves understood.

Besides this more or less superficial charm, the Frenchwoman is truly a woman. They make wonderful wives and mothers. I've been here long enough to see that. They make even better wives and mothers than they do ourselves. They're wonderful housekeepers, although, except among the upper classes, they do run to too much furniture in their parlors and too much garlic in their kitchens, to suit my palin tastes. But how nice do understand food-conservation and economy. Mr. Hoover could learn quite a few lessons from them if he cared to study them.

And on top of all this femininity they are fighters. They are the bravest women as a class, I believe I have ever known, and the most consistently patriotic. Their patriotism is so deep, so true, that they never flinch, no matter what a part of them, that they never think of saying anything about it. If you separate a Frenchman and his wife, you would have to tear her from limb from limb and pick her to pieces, she goes all through her, and enters automatically into everything she has done since she has been a Frenchwoman. You know something of what they've done since the summer of 1914 from your reading of the papers and magazines, but that full history can never be written.

So, why shouldn't our boys love them, and marry them? Anyway, whether they should or should not, they're doing it. Can't you do something to persuade the government to have them all brought home? We're thinking about presenting a petition to Mr. Wilson while in France, begging him, in the name of American debutantes, to send our boys home.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. McLaurin Says New York Exchange Is Not Acting Fairly.

At the request of J. Skatow Wamnamaker, ex-Senator John McLaurin has made a statement relative to the amendment preventing the delivery of low grade cotton on contracts.

Wamnamaker told Mr. McLaurin that he understood Mr. Brand had said that all outstanding contracts must be closed by May 1. Senator McLaurin thinks there must be some mistake about that, as neither Congress nor Mr. Brand can pass any law or make any ruling impairing the obligation of a contract.

"In the situation," said Senator McLaurin, "as I understand it, there is a lot of low grade cotton in New York warehouses that is undesirable. It has been used for 30 years for delivery on contract. That is all that is fit for. When the amendment passed, it was understood that it was made a new contract and are now trying to make those holding old contracts pay a premium to get a new contract. As the law has always been a violation of law to deliver this unmerchantable cotton on contracts and it is Mr. Brand's duty to consider the Smith amendment as a legislative interpretation act and not allow any difference whatever between the old and the new contracts."

"The only legitimate function of a cotton exchange is to enable actual consumers of cotton to purchase the future supply of cotton at a fair price. When it degenerates into using low grade cotton to depress prices the time has come for an investigation of the Washington and New York methods used to depress the price of cotton. I hope Senator Hoke Smith will see to it that the price of cotton is not lowered by such a fraudulent method. Those with contracts should stand pat and demand cotton that is merchantable and of good quality, anything else is a fraud."

WINNERS OF THE WAR

Spirit of the American Soldiers Did the Trick

EXPERIENCES OF PASTOR McMILLAN

Bennettsville Preacher Who Resigned His Place and Went to the War, Tells of the Things He Saw at the Front—Says the Fighting Spirit Did More Than Generalship.

Rev. J. A. McMillan, of McColl, made an interesting talk in the crowded Sunday school room of the Thomas Memorial Baptist church last Wednesday night. He has recently returned from France where he was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work among the American soldiers. He said that there had been in the papers a great deal of criticism of the Y. M. C. A. work. There were Y. M. C. A. secretaries, among the many sent, who were not what they should be, but the great majority were good and true men, and your money was well spent. There is a definite movement to discredit the Y. M. C. A. because it is a protestant organization.

The Y. M. C. A. has done a great work, but nothing can take the place of the church as a teacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The boys over there are the same that they are over here, deep down in their hearts, although they have been influenced by the mother and sister and home and church. I did not see but one white man from Marlboro in France—young Stanton from Wesley. He was clean and manly there, as he is at home.

Only one man in five who went to France saw service, though they all were eager to get into the fight. Most of them from around here were in service, for the 30th division was in the thick of it.

Did you know, said Mr. McMillan, that the Thirtieth had 110 per cent casualties? Out of every hundred there were ten more killed or wounded than they had in the division.

Mr. McMillan explained this paradoxical statement by saying that it was on account of men being replaced. The division was made over as they were wounded and killed.

The most disappointed of all were those who were almost at the front when the war stopped. Mr. McMillan was with one such crowd, who were in sight of the battle when the armistice was signed; and they did not restrain their profanity.

The people over there are not like our people. They do not like us, except in a general way, and we don't like them. The British and American soldiers can't get along together without fighting with their fists. It is because they both brag so much. The Americans make fun of little England, and say they can walk across it in half a day. When the British show them the River Thames the Americans say, "Why we call that a creek!" When shown their biggest buildings, five stories high, the American makes fun of it, and tells about the skyscrapers at home. Then the British soldier says something not nice about America, and the American hits him in the face.

The American and French got along fine. Although the Americans make fun of the little Seine and other things French the Frenchman does not resent. He just lets the American go on bragging and they look arms and have a good time together.

Mr. McMillan said he thought Gen. Foch's ability as a strategist had been overestimated. He says Hindenburg made powerful masses drives, but had to stop; that when Foch started, he kept hitting one lick after another, and never stopped. This was not French strategy. He had to keep on to get up with the American soldiers. When they started, they couldn't be stopped. They disobeyed all orders to halt or retreat or dig in. Foch had to move the rest of the army up to keep in touch with them. It was the hardheaded, dare-devil foolhardiness of the American soldiers that drove the Germans back.

Mr. McMillan discussed camouflage, an art which women were familiar with, but which men just got into in the war. All the ships and trucks were painted to look like the enemy. Great canopies were hidden by bushes. You could stand in the midst of a great army and think you were alone in a forest. The soldiers were hid.

Bennettsville Negro Got Two. In Paris, said Mr. McMillan, I met John Cook, a colored brick mason from Bennettsville, and we had a glorious time. "John, what are you doing here?"

He said, "I'm wounded," and told with great glee about the bullet in his shoulder.

I asked, "John, have you killed a German?"

He said, "Yes, I killed two. I was out in the Argonne with my lieutenant and a bullet came out of a bunch of bushes and killed the lieutenant. I jumped behind a tree and commenced shooting at them bushes. The man in the bushes, he soon got shootin' but I kept on and shot a hundred times. Then we went up to the bushes, and I look like every one of them bullets had hit him. He sho wuz dead."

"And then one day, I was walking among the bushes in the Argonne, and me and a great big German met up right face to face. I sho wuz skeered. He was skeered too, for he threw up his hands and holler 'Kamerad.' Then I joog him with my bayonet."

The boys over there have learned to despise camouflage, said Mr. McMillan, and to tear it away with their hands. They will be the same way when they get home. They will have no patience with hypocrisy. They are trained to expose camouflage, and they can't help but tear the false face from a so-called Christian.

They are coming back searching for truth. The church will get them if it is true.

The church has no rival. I used to criticize picture shows and Sunday automobile driving for keeping people away from church. Now I know better. The picture show has its place. It cannot

give that which the church alone can give. The church does not have to go into the entertaining business. It can feed the souls of men, and if it breaks the bread of life before them, they will come and eat. They are hungry.

I can't blame men for staying on the outside when they are only playing at what ought to be serious. If we had been no more loyal to our country than we were to our God, the Germans would be in Paris tonight. Suppose, when the roll was called at the front, a soldier had sent word to Gen. Pershing, "the weather is too inclement for me to be there this morning!" Yet we send word to our Lord on Sundays and Wednesdays that the weather is not suitable for us to be there.

I have seen a truck train a mile long moving to the front on a rainy, pitch-dark night, without lights. Men lay on the front fenders for hours so as to spy a few feet ahead of the wheel and direct the drivers. When we have that kind of devotion in the church we can bring in the men from over there and over here, and win the victory.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN FLEET. Important Question that has Several Sides to It.

Some months ago, when the question as to the final disposal of the surrendered German fleet was much under discussion, and the wildest guesses were everywhere being put forward as "inside information," this paper was able to give the facts of the case as they briefly, those facts were that the British ministry had not even considered the matter, and that, as a consequence, it was impossible for President Wilson to have supported as he has done, the British view that they ought to be sunk. It was pointed out, however, that certain British admiralty officials undoubtedly held the view that to sink the fleet "would be the easiest way of settling the matter."

Now the position of the question today is greatly altered. No decision has yet been actually reached, but the British and American naval authorities have reported in favor of the "destruction of the larger German warships," and it is quite evident to those in touch with the situation, that the "scrap situation" is gaining ground. Many considerations, some of them the result of information not available two months, tend to favor such a settlement. In the first place, it is estimated that it would take nearly three years to break up the ships, and that long before that time the world's supply of raw material would be so adequate as to render the supply obtained from this source of no special importance. Then it is pointed out that if the ships were divided between the Allies on the basis of losses in the war, or on any other basis, they might prove themselves an expensive and, ultimately, a valueless acquisition. The question of spare parts alone presents almost insuperable difficulties. Many of the ships, moreover, are really obsolete as war vessels, whilst their enormous coal consumption and the difficulty of adapting them for carrying cargo, makes it almost impossible to use them as merchant vessels. Even the possibility of sinking them for breakwater purposes has been definitely proved impracticable by experiments at Scapa Flow.

In the light of these facts, the suggestion that the vessels shall be taken out of the high seas and there "continently sunk," does not appear so extravagant as it did at one time; when the thought to be, high seas often were described as being, namely, "the last resort in invention and efficiency." Such a solution, moreover, has one other thing in a peculiar way, typified the German determination to dominate the world.

"Our future," declared the former Kaiser, on a memorable occasion, "is on the sea." The last four and a half years, if they have demonstrated anything, have demonstrated that the world was saved by the Allied control of the seas, and that nowhere was this more certainly dreading before the war, and more clearly understood during the war than in Germany. Germany's future, as William Hohenzollern understood it, was on the sea, because of control of the seas by a German fleet meant the German domination of the world. To take, therefore, this sorry collection of "fallen greatness," so typical of the whole German idea, out to sea, and there sink it in a convenient place, would be a valuable object lesson. It would be the curtest and most forcible intimation possible that the world had done with such methods.—Christian Science Monitor.

More Dangerous Than Them All.—"I have destroyed more lives than all of the wars of the world.

"I destroy more than six hundred thousand lives in the United States each year.

"I steal in the United States alone more than a billion dollars each year.

"I am cruel. I snatch babes from mother's breasts.

"I am more powerful than the combined navies of the world.

"I have burdened mankind since the dawn of history.

"I spread misery and desolation. Innocent children are my special prey.

"I bring pain and death; yet few seek to escape me.

"I am relentless; the rich and poor alike I seek. Weak and strong, old and young are my victims.

"I cause commerce to stand still; I depopulate cities and destroy nations.

"I am preventable disease."

—Removal of pork and pork products from the export conservation list was announced Wednesday night by the war trade board, effective tomorrow. At the same time the board rescinded the regulation by which all applications for licenses to export these commodities to European destinations were required to bear a certificate from the food administration showing the ability to further stabilize the price of live hogs, and that it would probably be issued simultaneously.

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NEW STATE GAME LAWS

There Has Been a Complete Revision of Hunting Regulations

LICENSES ARE NOW REQUIRED

Open Season for Partridge Shooting is from November 15 to February 15 of Each Hunting Season, and No Individual is Allowed to Kill More Than Fifteen Partridges in a Day.