

PAN-AMERICAN EDUCATION.

A Movement for Closer Union of the United States and South American Countries.

New York, May 4.—Establishment of an international education alliance to bind closer together the United States and the nations of South and Central America is one of the objects of a project backed by Mayor John F. Hylan of this city and President Mario G. Menocal of Cuba.

The plan contemplates the teaching of Spanish in the schools of New York and ultimately throughout the nation and the teaching of English in the schools of Cuba and of Central and South American countries.

Mayor Hylan, in making public details of the plan, said it contemplated a Pan-American Educational Convention to be held in Havana next fall to which President Menocal has invited the heads of universities in North, South and Central America.

Interchange of students between the universities of North America with those of Latin-America, so that young men may take post graduate courses and learn the Spanish language and customs of the countries is another feature, it was stated. It is hoped to secure the cooperation of the State department in arranging courses of study for young Americans in Latin-American countries to fit them for the diplomatic and consular services.

Among the university presidents deeply interested in the project is Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Providence, R. I. He wrote Dr. Gabriel Causado de Roque, Rector of the University of Havana and received this reply:

"Havana University will gladly join a Pan-American Educational Alliance, which will work for a closer union of all the American republics. We should welcome graduates from the universities of the United States who desire to specialize in the Spanish language and Spanish-American literature and history. In Havana these young men could prepare for business or diplomatic work in South American countries. They could obtain advantages that cannot be obtained except by living and studying in a Spanish speaking country."

STEEL AND IRON FOR WAR.

Government to Take Entire Supply.

Washington, May 3.—Every ton of steel and pig iron in the country virtually has been commandeered by the government for war purposes, and any surplus remaining after war needs are met will be distributed to non-war industries under strict government supervision.

This was learned officially today after publication in New York of minutes of a meeting there last Friday attended by the chief steel men of the country and J. Leonard Replogle, director of steel for the war industries board. At the meeting Mr. Replogle told the steel men they would be required to devote the entire capacity to war orders.

Eight thousand tons of pig iron were taken today from a large mill engaged in less essential work and shipped to a steel mill doing war work, which was about to close down because of pig iron shortage. The passenger automobile industry, one of the largest consumers of steel of the so-called less essential industries will be among the first to feel the effects of the new policy. Representatives of 75 per cent of auto manufacturers of the United States are to meet next Monday with a government committee.

The official announcement is that the government's and allies' steel requirements will necessitate a 75 per cent. greater restriction. Voluntary agreement to this program will be asked.

This year's production if manufacturers were permitted to carry out the program they announced to the government, would be more than 2,000,000 cars. This is declared to be sufficient steel to build 9,000,000 dead-weight tons of ships.

PREMIER ON HOME RULE.

Lloyd George Replies to Irish Workers' Memorial.

London, May 2.—Premier Lloyd George in a letter expressing sympathy for the memorial of 50,000 Irish workers on the banks of the River Tyne, favoring immediate self-government for Ireland, wrote:

"The difficulties have not been rendered easier of settlement by the challenge to supremacy of the United Kingdom's Parliament in that sphere, which always has been regarded as properly belonging to it by all advocates of home rule, which recently was issued by the Nationalist party and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in concert with the leaders of the Sinn Fein."

Most of us wouldn't mind being so poor if it wasn't so monotonous.—Greensboro News.

FATE.

A Vigorous Young Soldier Killed and a Decrepit old Beggar Beside Him Escapes.

Paris, April 3.—Radiating strength, vigor and health, filled with exuberance through the sheer joy of living, a young soldier was walking in the beautiful bright spring sunshine yesterday afternoon.

On a street corner was an old man with shaggy hair, a few rags covering his emaciated body, holding out a greasy hat in an unwashed hand, the picture of uselessness. The youth dropped a copper into the old beggar's hat.

Then, suddenly, without warning, one of those abominable German shells burst with an ear-piercing shriek and the young soldier was instantly killed.

The beggar escaped untouched. He is holding out his hat to passers-by on the same spot today.

GEN. SEMENOFF.

A Russian General Who Opposes the Bolshevik and Executes Traitors.

Harbin, Manchuria, April 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The name of General Semenov, the Cossack leader who opposed the rule of the Bolshevik government in Siberia was feared and respected throughout that country until his force recently was driven into Manchuria. He ruled with a stern hand, according to the many stories that are circulating through Siberia.

Boisterous and disorderly Bolshevik parties returning from the front to their homes in Siberia became suddenly quiet when their trains entered the sector of the trans-Siberian railway line controlled by General Semenov.

According to these stories, Semenov's methods were not gentle. About a month ago, the Bolshevik authorities in Irkutsk sent a delegation to Semenov offering him a large sum of money and a high position in their ranks if he would cease fighting against them, and join their ranks. They requested a written reply.

General Semenov is said to have ordered his Cossacks to strip the delegates and give them twenty-five lashes with the knout. When this had been done he told the delegates to return to Irkutsk and show his reply, at the same time threatening to serve all Bolshevik who fell into his hands in the same manner.

On another occasion a train load of reservists going to their homes through Semenov's section were all shouting what they would do to the officers when they go to their homes, when Semenov and two of his men boarded the train. The Cossack general made himself known whereupon the reservists sprang to attention and saluted, and begged to serve under him. Semenov ordered them to stand at the salute until he ordered them to do otherwise. When he left the train they gave him three ringing cheers.

About the middle of January, the Bolshevik government at Petrograd despatched the acting Minister of Marine to Vladivostok to purchase certain supplies. This acting minister had been a sailor on one of the war vessels. According to stories which came from Siberia, he and his staff insulted passengers, fired revolvers through the windows and demanded that telegrams should be sent ahead for all troop trains to be sidetracked so as to allow his train a clear road.

The train was stopped at Douria station, the Minister and his staff were ordered to go on the platform where Semenov questioned him and then ordered him before a drum-head court martial. The court pronounced him a traitor to his country, and Semenov, in pronouncing the death sentence, stated that all traitors who fell into his hands would be treated the same way. The execution took place on the station platform, one of Semenov's officers shooting the Minister through the heart.

The troops under Semenov are under strict discipline.

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST.

Eighty-six Names of Whom Three Were Killed in Action.

Washington, May 4.—The casualty list is 86 names. Killed in action, 3; died of wounds, 5; died of accident, 4; died of disease, 3; died of other causes, 1; wounded severely, 14; wounded slightly, 59; missing in action, 1. The list included Private Eddie B. Henderson, of Douglas Ga. slightly wounded.

London, May 3.—Exploration of some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas by air is planned by members of the Royal Geographical Society. A committee which was appointed to consider the project has just made its report, finding the project feasible and recommending steps for its accomplishment immediately after the war. It is proposed that the first flight shall be across the main range at a height of 17,000 feet.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

The Government to Spend \$400,000 to Protect the Health of Soldiers in Southern Cantonments.

Washington, May 4.—The public health service has just begun the most extensive anti-malaria campaign ever undertaken in the United States with a view to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Southern cantonments. Congress has authorized this crusade and provided the funds and it is expected that \$400,000 will have been spent by Uncle Sam in this work by July 1, 1919. This is exclusive of the government's part in the cooperative health work now being carried on in the vicinity of these cantonments by the public health service, the American Red Cross and the local health authorities.

Because malaria is conveyed only by the bite of a certain mosquito which flies only a short distance from its breeding place, the eradication of the mosquito will be undertaken in zones two miles wide around each camp likely to have malaria. Breeding and hiding places will be ditched, drained, and cleared, undrainable still water in which the mosquitoes breed will be oiled and minnows will be installed to eat the mosquito larvae off the top of the water. Even dynamite will be resorted to in this nation-wide health campaign, to eliminate dangerous breeding places, and work supplemented by screening and by use of quinine for preventive and curative purposes.

Cooperation of the State and local authorities and of the people in each place is expected. Posters will be put in the postoffices, railroad stations and other places in the South. Previous operations of the federal health service against the mosquitoes have been enthusiastically received by the people in each place affected, because of the results in the reduction of malaria and eradication of the mosquitoes. For years the public health service has studied the most practicable means for preventing malaria and demonstrations have been conducted in many places in the South.

In the building of the Panama Canal one of the great difficulties encountered was the presence of swarms of mosquitoes, which conveyed yellow fever and malaria to the workmen. The engineer largely responsible for the success in the campaign against yellow fever mosquitoes in the canal zone will supervise this anti-malaria campaign and associated with him will be an officer of the public health service widely recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the United States on mosquito-borne diseases. Under them will be experienced officers of that service and sanitary engineers, along with a large force of laborers and large equipment.

Malaria is one of the most serious diseases in certain sections of the country. During certain seasons more than ninety per cent. of all calls made by physicians in many districts in the United States are for malaria. It is one of the greatest health problems now, not only so far as the soldiers are concerned but also because of the necessity to produce a maximum of food and other supplies related to the war. The efficiency of the laborer in the South, according to public health service officials, has been markedly reduced by the disease. These experts say that the anti-malaria campaign will reduce malaria generally and stimulate similar work by local health authorities.

German Methods Condemned by a German Socialist.

New York, May 4.—"You are conducting in Livonia and Esthonia a regime of force which will cause a deep enmity toward everything that is German," said Deputy George Ledebour, leader of the German Independent Socialists during a discussion of the Brest-Litovsk treaty in the German Reichstag on March 19, according to German newspapers. "We reject the treaty" he said. "The King of Prussia should become Duke of Courland. According to what principles is the good men to reign there?"

Ledenbour said that Russian soldiers in Livonia and Esthonia were being hanged by the Germans.

A Bureau of Welcome for Americans in Rome

Rome, April 26.—A bureau of welcome and information for American officers and soldiers visiting or passing through here has been organized by the American women residents. This bureau furnishes advice about hotels, about guides, maintains a reading and writing room, and also undertakes to answer letters of inquiry written by relatives in the United States. Among the members is Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American ambassador.

"Tar and —" will soon become as familiar an odor as "Ham an —" if this sedition talk is not stopped.—Fort Smith Times-Record.

GERMANY'S SELFISHNESS.

The German Government Endeavored to Prevent Information Being Given Regarding Their Plan of Agricultural Cooperation.

Rome, April 26 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—That the German Imperial government prevented American farmers from learning about and profiting from the German plan of agriculture cooperation has just been revealed here in connection with the charge that the Germans sought even after the war had been in progress three years to obtain control of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The effort to hide the workings of Landschaft system, which David Lubin, United States delegate to the Institute, has declared to be the foundation of German success both in war and peace, is described in the reports of the American Commission which in 1913 visited all the countries of Europe for the purpose of obtaining farming information looking to the establishment of the rural credit system and other aids to the farmer.

The entire representation of the visitors, from all the countries of the world, consisted of 120 members, about one-half of whom came from the United States and Canada. The commission was well received in Italy, Austria, and other countries, apparently well received in Germany, but recent events have explained the backwardness of the Germans in making clear explanations to questions asked.

The commission was met by Dr. Nikola Kaumanns, representing the German government. He had previously been the German Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture to the United States. It is now claimed he had specific orders to prevent the Americans, in particular, from getting the farm information they were so eagerly seeking.

The effort of Dr. Kaumanns to prevent the Americans from obtaining information was at the time considered merely a hostile attitude of a personal nature. But considered in the light of more recent actions, it is now regarded here as part of the operation of the German system.

Buying Liberty Bonds Teaches Thrift.

"An interesting sidelight on the much-discussed effect of Liberty Loans on business is brought out by interviews with bankers and other financial men," recently said Mr. D. C. Durland, president of the Mitchell Motors Company, Inc., of Racine, Wis. "It is my business to keep in touch with such situations and I find that almost invariably, the purchase of Liberty Bonds is accompanied by an increase in savings bank deposits as well as an increase in nearly all retail lines.

"Apparently people who buy Liberty bonds, especially on time payments, learn how easy it is to put aside a little each week and stretch a point to add to their bank deposits as well. Then, too, all the money raised by these loans is coming back to the people in the form of salaries, bonuses and profits through the enormous purchases made by the government for its war needs.

"People are speeding up," added Mr. Durland. "They are working more, earning more and saving more. And it is universally agreed that the motor car is doing a large share in making this possible. Saving time in transporting people from place to place as they go about business; rejuvenating tired nerves and office-bound muscles; relieving the merchandise transportation situation, and in many more ways the motor car is doing its bit."

Surgical Dressings Made From Old Maps.

Los Angeles, May 3.—Old map tracings are ending their career in that capacity here and are entering a new lease of life as surgical dressings. Somebody discovered, a few days ago, that there was a scarcity of linen gauze, and happened to mention the fact to Thomas W. Bulpin, chief engineer of the Los Angeles Railways. Mr. Bulpin and his deputies checked over the tracings in their office, and found more than sixty pounds of tracings on linen, which latter when washed to eliminate starch and ink yielded 648 square yards of the finest linen.

All that is necessary, the Red Cross here said, to make this linen fit for use, is to wash and sterilize it, and no finer grade exists than that used as a foundation for such tracings.

Mr. Bulpin wrote to every architect and civil engineer in the city, and suggested that they go over their offices and turn in any old tracings to be salvaged. The Red Cross believes that much valuable linen will thus be made available.

The same plan, applied in other cities, it was pointed out, would probably bring to the Red Cross thousands of yards of fine gauze now worse than useless, as it merely crowds files or moulds on shelves.

PROVIDENCE PATRIOTIC MEET.

Prof. Rector Speaks at Providence School Privateer.

On last Friday night at Providence school, Privateer township, Misses Aline and Elizabeth Hay, teachers, a very pleasant patriotic meeting and entertainment was held at which Prof. Victor Rector of the University of South Carolina delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture entitled "Practical Education" which was much enjoyed by the nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen present.

During the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Moore sang two delightful songs entitled "Keep The Home Fires Burning" and an old time Southern negro melody.

Refreshments were served by the school children and ladies of Privateer township. Twenty-five dollars worth of thrift stamps were sold, and the balance of the necessary money raised to buy a fifty dollar Liberty Loan bond for Providence school to help win the war.

Providence schools is noted for its patriotic endeavors to help win the

war, there having been several largely attended meetings at this school this session in the interest of war activities and stirring patriotism and organizing the men, women, boys and girls of that school district for support of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan bonds, etc. Privateer township is famous for patriotism, progressiveness, and hospitality and for advanced school facilities.

The Misses Hay have proven very energetic and patriotic young ladies, and splendid teachers, interesting themselves in community welfare work, and supporting the County Council of Defense in many ways.


A big patriotic commencement picnic will be held to close this session's work of that progressive school, at Pocalla Springs the latter part of this month, and there will be several distinguished speakers, among them, it is hoped, Congressman A. F. Lever.

Brunson Doubles Her Quota.

Brunson, May 3.—Brunson's subscriptions to third Liberty loan today totaled \$22,500, which more than doubles her quota. Indications are that Hampton county will exceed her allotment.



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