

Colored School Day

Sumter County Colored School's Field Day a Success

Notwithstanding the many interruptions of the year, the Field Day was in every way a success. Thirty-one schools of Sumter county, led by Kendall Institute of the city, formed in line in front of Shiloh Baptist church, April 25th and marched to the Court House and after taking their places listened most attentively to the rendering of a most interesting programme. There were not less than 3,000 present.

After singing by the schools, Rev. M. M. Jackson, of Ebenezer school led in prayer, after which Mr. A. P. Spears, principal of Stone Hill school, introduced Dr. J. H. Haynesworth, the county superintendent. Dr. Haynesworth, who assured us of his continued interest and as proof of his presence with us each year. He spoke of the good work being done in the county under the supervision of Dr. Bragg Anthony and expressed himself as being satisfied and felt that she was in every way competent and asked the cooperation of all to help in the struggle. He introduced Rev. J. P. Marlow who delivered a most excellent practical address on practicing the virtues of truthful industry, reliability and morality as being the proper foundation on which to build one's life time structure and as being the necessary essentials for true manhood and womanhood.

Mr. R. W. Westberry in his most characteristic way entertained and then introduced Mr. Hurst, the Sheriff, who so kindly spoke to us in the absence of Mr. E. I. Reardon. Mr. Hurst emphasized reverence to God and urged the men to protect their homes to keep the law, not to hide or cover up those who in any way broke the law but to help the commonwealth in giving justice to all through a proper trial of the offenders. He also urged negro men to have respect for their women. After such splendid instruction and advice the school formed in line, led by the same school, marched up Hampton avenue to Washington, then back to the church, where after some little time the immense crowd was greeted and the program carried out. The salutatory was delivered by Ella Tisdale of Stone Hill of the class of 1918 in a very beautiful way in a little poem composed by Dr. Bragg Anthony for the occasion. The valedictory by Sophia Ballard of Privateer school was delivered in an excellent manner, also a little poem by the same author written for the occasion. After which the following members of the class promoted were instructively addressed by Prof. C. A. Lawson, principal of Lincoln City schools.

- Ella Tisdale, Stone Hill.
Henrietta Glisson, Beulah No. 2.
Toumey.
Vermelle Haynesworth, Beulah No. 2.
Mary Ella Montgomery, Beulah No. 2.
Toumey.
Sophia Ballard, Privateer.
Gordina Cantey, Privateer.
Elizabeth Harvin, Privateer.
Rosa Willis, Shot Pouch.
Hattie Tension, Shot Pouch.
Martha Tension, Shot Pouch.

- The prizes are awarded as follows:
judges brought in the decision too late.
The prizes are awarded as follows:
The school having the largest number in the parade—Clark's, Oswego.
Teacher, Mrs. Estelle Cordes. Prize given by Knight Bros.
The school having the best kindergarten work—Congruity. Teacher, Miss Maggie Sanders. Prize given by Miss Mammie Glover.
The school having best educational stitches—Tram Road school. Teacher, Rev. J. W. Gregg. Prize given by Burns & Son.
The school having best models of garments—Privateer. Teacher, Miss Elizabeth Brogdon. Prize given by Miss Louise Lowery.
The school having the best exhibit—Stone Hill. Teachers, Mr. A. P. Spears, Miss Pauline Samson, Miss Eloise LaVan. Prize given by Mr. McVed.

- The school doing work in all six grades—Privateer. Prize given by Mrs. Emma Andrews.
The school making the best blow line measuring 11 yards—Ebenezer. Prize given by Mr. R. W. Westberry.
The individual of the promoted class having the best work—Stone Hill, Charley Porter. Prize given by Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president State College, Orangeburg.
The individual having the neatest cook book—Privateer school, Gardina Cantey. Prize given by Dr. Gardina Birnie.
The school having best manual training work—Beulah No. 2. Teacher, Miss Carrie Dezier. Prize given by Dr. Heaton.
To the two little girls playing piano solos present were awards given by the Ladies' Shop and Levy & Moses.
The school having the largest quantity of work—Shot Pouch. Teacher, Mrs. Maggie Glover.
Sellers Town school, Teacher Mrs. Anna Murray raised \$15 added to the \$25 given by Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of Jeans and State funds, added on a domestic science room, have a home makers club, a kitchen outfit and the club was in uniform at Field Day.

Five new schools have worked this year. Four have made improvement at their schools. Two new school houses built, one in District 2, one in District 5. One supervisor has been trained in the county. Mrs. Diana Brunson is now supervisor of Dillon county. Two teachers are being trained in home demonstration work. Nine hundred models made during this year. Seven teachers have done the graded work themselves. Eleven have done 1st and 2nd grades. Eleven pupils finished the 6 grades industrial work of the county. Three hundred and fifteen visits made by the supervisor up to March 1st. Amount of money raised \$680.00.
Thanking all who have helped us and cooperated with us.
L. Bragg Anthony, M. D., County Supervisor

Wilson Made Clear His Position to Orlando

Statement by Italian That President Went Over His Head To Make Known His Views Not True

Rome, April 29 (By the Associated Press)—Premier Orlando, in his address in the chamber of deputies today admitted that he received on April 14 the American memorandum dealing with the Adriatic question and added that until that time he had always been assured that the American delegation had not reached any definite conclusion regarding Italy.

Paris, April 29 (By the Associated Press)—The memorandum delivered to Premier Orlando on April 14, dealing with the Adriatic situation, contained the salient points of the text of the statement issued by President Wilson April 23.

In the memorandum, the president said, he felt bound to square every conclusion reached by him as accurately as possible with his 14 points and principles laid down in subsequent addresses, which were formally adopted with a single reservation by the powers associated against Germany as basis for peace with Germany and that he did not feel at liberty to suggest a new basis for peace with Germany and another for peace with Austria.

After pointing out the complete dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire had given a new aspect to the settlements which must be effected regarding the eastern boundaries of Italy, the president said he was quite willing that Italy be accorded along the whole of her northern boundary in contact with Austrian territory all that was accorded by the pact of London but that it was clear that the London pact no longer was applicable to a settlement of Italy's eastern boundaries.

After conceding that the greater part of Istria and the ports of Trieste and Pola should be ceded to Italy, the president said Fiume was not Italian but by all circumstances of its development was an international port, serving the countries east and north of the Gulf of Fiume, and could not be subordinated to any one sovereignty.

The memorandum said there was common agreement that the Island of Lissa should be ceded to Italy with port Volpa and that the fortifications built by the Austrians on the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic should be dismantled.

Regarding the interests of the Italian population in the territory which is to be incorporated in Jugoslavia the memorandum said they would be abundantly safeguarded by the league of nations.

British Endorse Monroe Doctrine

Delegation to Peace Conference Issues Declaration of Covenant of League

Paris, April 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British delegation issued today a series of commentaries on the covenant of the league of nations expressing their definite views and making some changes from the official analysis issued on Sunday. With regard to the section dealing with the Monroe Doctrine the commentaries said:

"Article 21 makes it clear that the covenant is not intended to abrogate or weaken any other agreements so long as they are consistent with its own terms, into which members may have entered or may hereafter enter for the assurance of peace. Such agreements would include special treaties for compulsory arbitration and military covenants that are genuinely defensive.

"The Monroe Doctrine and similar understandings are put in the same category. They have shown themselves in history to be, not instruments of national ambition, but guarantees of peace. The origin of the Monroe Doctrine is well known. It was proclaimed in 1823 to prevent America from becoming a theater for intrigues of European absolutism. At first a principle of American foreign policy, it has become an international understanding and it is not illegitimate for the people of the United States to say that the covenant should recognize that fact.

"In its essence it is consistent with the spirit of the covenant and indeed the principles of the league as expressed in article 1 to represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of this doctrine: while, should any dispute arise between the American and European powers the league is there to settle it."

It is particularly noted that the commentaries state that the Monroe Doctrine "has become an international understanding."

May Meet in Washington

Paris, April 29.—A proposal is on foot to hold the first meeting of the League of Nations in Washington this year. Should the assembly meet first in Washington, it is said President Wilson will doubtless be asked to become the first president of the league.

Washington, April 29.—The State department was advised today of a severe earthquake yesterday at San Salvador. There were forty deaths, many injured and heavy property damage.

Yokohama, April 29.—The loss in the great fire that occurred yesterday is estimated at nearly seven and one-half million dollars. Thousands are homeless. Two persons were killed and thirty injured. Sixty blocks were burned. It was the most disastrous fire in the city's history.

Memorial Address.

(By J. Sprole Lyons, Jr., Chaplain 118th Infantry).

Under the sod of Flanders fields where today the crimson poppy blooms and on the sides of those hills beyond the Somme, whose rare beauty four years of the hatred of the Hun has failed to more than mar, rest the remains of Carolina lads who gave their all. There they await that final bugle blast which shall call them from their sleep to pass in review before the Grand Commander of the universe to receive from Him their eternal decorations and to hear from His lips "well done thou good and faithful servant."

In all their service they were never heard to murmur or complain when duty called. When comrades and pal and sometimes brother were falling by their side, willingly, ye eagerly, they embraced the task which they all but knew must be their last. Why? They believed in the righteousness of their cause. Why? Patriotism was the very air they breathed. Why? Often for days and nights their only meat and drink, that from which they drew their strength to endure and their courage to persevere, was the loyalty which surged through their beings to the rhythm of the beat of their hearts.

Our South Carolina men were the finished product of military science. They were equipped for every phase of the fighting man's career. They were given and were able to receive the very best instruction which military experts could impart. Yes and they had received and were able to appropriate and guard as their choicest treasure that finest religious instruction which is given to mankind, that which a man receives as a boy at his mother's knee. "Mother" always had her appropriate place in the thoughts before the battle and her name was most often in the hearts and on the lips of the dying. Eloquent testimony adorns the pages of the history of the war that these men, and fighters, met their duty bravely, intelligently and with an irresistible energy and when the books of the universe are balanced, they will bear their testimony that, with the same intelligence, preparation and bravery, they met their death.

On the third of July, 1918, the 118th Infantry marched, late in the afternoon, into the little French town of Wylder, on the Belgian border. It was one short day's march from the front. As we entered the town we had the unique experience of seeing a town near the front gaily bedecked with flags and a curious flag hanging from the town hall. It had twelve and one-half stripes and twenty stars. The mayor explained its significance. When the villagers heard that English-speaking troops were to be billeted in the town for the first time and that the men belonged to the first American unit to enter Belgium, they decided to decorate their town in our honor. When they brought out their flags, it was discovered that they had the flags of all the allies except the United States. The mayor called the ladies together and asked them to make an American flag. All their red, white and blue cloth was brought to the town hall and the flag, when finished, had twelve and one-half stripes because the cloth gave out, and twenty stars because no one in that town knew the number of stars in the American flag.

When we had our first casualties in Belgium and were preparing to bury the fallen, there was but one American flag to be found in the whole 39th Division. All the others had been turned in when we exchanged our American for British equipment. I went back to Wylder, explained our predicament to the mayor and asked him if he would donate the flag of Wylder to the 118th Infantry to be used as a burial flag. He readily agreed to do so and called together the ladies who had made the flag. The president and vice president of the organization signed their names in the lower left hand corner and that flag was the burial flag of the 118th Infantry during its campaigns in Belgium and before the Hindenburg line.

To my mind it is altogether appropriate that such a flag should be used as a burial flag in the A. E. F. for it illustrates the spirit of the men in our expeditionary forces. Those women of Wylder knew what they wanted to do, they wanted to make an American flag. They had the right spirit and a willingness to work but they were ignorant of the details of their task so they simply did the best they could with the information and materials at hand. Not one man in a thousand in the expeditionary forces knew that details of that for which he was fighting, but he knew that it was a cause worth fighting for and he did the best he could even to the enduring of hardships and the laying down of his life, if necessary. He did this all the more willingly because he knew that there were those at home who would take up the task where he laid it down and carry it through to a glorious completion. Could those men stand beside me today, I know the message they would bring to us. It would not be a message pleading for our sympathy or our tears. Our sympathy does go out to loved ones left behind and we shed an unconscious tear, it is the involuntary tribute we pay to their greatness and their nobility. But their message would be this simple appeal, "Make sure the things we died to secure, we gave our lives. We gave them willingly. See to it that we have not given them in vain."

Someone has truly said that death to one who has lived rightly is not a death but a liberation. It is not the soul which dies but it is sin and suffering, that which causes anxiety and sorrow, all that is ugly and repulsive that dies away from the soul. The soul, freed from these fetters, bounds into a glorious existence where is found that peace and contentment and happiness which man craves from the cradle to the grave and finds not, in its fulness, this side the grave. It is a comfort of priceless value to know that such was the death of our men who gave their lives on the battlefield. And such being the death of our men as individuals, we must see to it that their collective death shall

have a similar meaning for the world. As their dying was but the passing from their lives of all that was unlovely, their death must mean the passing from the world of the conditions which brought about their death and against which they fought, conditions wherein it is possible for a mere man, masquerading in the garb of divine right, to impose his will upon and to the detriment of others. There must no longer be conditions whereby the accidents of geographical location, or a portion of the goods of the world shall decree for some an unequal chance in life.

I have seen a man bound by the shackles of vice and sin and habit, going, as it were, heading into the open pit of perdition. I have seen that man, with a vision of the principles and ideals for which our men died, take those principles into his life and I have seen him come forth into a newness of living, a resurrected man, ushered into the real joy of life and service. I have seen a pool where was death and stagnation and over it hung the miasma of fever. I have seen that same pool when the lily has pushed forth her stalk and first put out the wondrous bud and then the full blown flower, glorious life out of seeming hopeless death. Those of us who went to France saw nations which had been bound by the shackles of vitiating habits and practices and lowness of vision. Only those who have visited Europe in peace time know how truly I speak. We saw those nations pass through their trial by fire. The toll of life has been paid and it is for us who remain to answer the question, "Shall there come out of that scene of death and desolation a resurrected world, one whose sorrows and the causes of sorrows have been buried a world come into the fulness of the joy of healthful living and mutual service?" Nothing short of this is the minimum of our duty as it is also our privilege as we take up the unfinished tasks of our fallen heroes. To attain this is the only appropriate memorial, in this generation, to the memory of those on our roll of honor, for to do this means to realize and to perpetuate the principles and the ideals for which they died. Such a memorial to their greatness is a monument as it should be. For its foundation it will have the four corners of the earth; into its structure will go the blended lives of all nations and its peak will reach to the very heavens themselves, bringing them down to us in spirit and carrying us up to them in body. The proceeds of our Victory Loan will be so largely used for this purpose that it might with equal propriety be called "The Memorial Loan."

Since my return I have heard discussions about the erection of memorials to our men buried on the other side. That is all right but it is an impossibility for us, with our hands, to erect to their memory a suitable and appropriate memorial. Nor is it necessary, they have erected their own memorials; they are in the hearts of their fellowmen. All the marbles of Carrara, fashioned by the chisel of Angelo into the mimicry of breathing life, could never convey to the senses an impression half so appropriate, half so eloquent, as that which these men, by their living and dying, have stamped on the hearts of their fellowmen. Yes, and when those marbles and the halls in which they stand shall have crumbled into dust and passed into the limbo of the forgotten, these memorials to our men, whose stones are lives and their mortar blood and love, will be retained in all their pristine freshness and purity wherever liberty, heroism and devotion to an ideal are cherished by mankind.

And the Recording Angel took down the Book of Heroes. Opening where he had left off inscribing the names of those who wore the Gray, he wrote the names of their sons and grandsons, men who were one time clad in khaki and are now garbed in robes of eternal glory.

Asquith May Be The Next Likely to Succeed Earl of Reading as Ambassador

London, April 29.—Herbert H. Asquith, former premier, is likely to succeed the Earl of Reading as ambassador to the United States, according to the Evening News today. The newspaper says it understands that Mr. Asquith was informally offered the post a few months ago and declined but not in such a way as to preclude an offer later.

The Evening News states its belief that all the cabinet ministers strongly favor Mr. Asquith's appointment and that he may consider it his duty to accept.

Lodge About Faces

Republican Leader Sends Out Hurry Call to Followers to Keep Their Mouth Shut

Washington, April 29.—Telegrams were sent to all Republican senators today by Senator Lodge, Republican floor leader, asking that public expressions of opinion on the league of nations covenant be withheld until the Republican conference had decided what attitude should be adopted.

World's Greatest Warship

Superdreadnaught Tennessee Launched To-Day at New York Navy Yard

New York, April 30.—The world's most powerful battleship, the superdreadnaught Tennessee, was successfully launched this morning at the New York navy yard.

Tokio, April 30.—General Tanaka, minister of war, in an official statement today denies the existence of anything calculated to menace the friendly relations between American and Japanese troops in Siberia.

Missionary Conference Meeting For Sumter District Held at St. Matthews

The Woman's Missionary Conference of the Methodist Church for Sumter district met in St. Matthews, S. C., opening Friday night and closing Sunday night. A number of delegates from the various charges of the district were present and the work was carried on with much vim and enthusiasm.

A number of talks were given in behalf of the great centenary movement of Methodist church. It was an especial treat to those present to have Mrs. John Rice, the newly elected president of the State conference and Mrs. Perry, of Tennessee, on hand. They with their clear and forceful speeches were a great inspiration to all. In addition to these, a number of shorter addresses were made by various members of the conference. The delightful music also added much to the occasion.

The first session of the conference was opened Friday evening with a devotional exercise by Rev. J. T. Peeler, assisted by Rev. Daniel Iverson of the Presbyterian church. Miss Jessie Curtis, district secretary, then took the chair. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. G. Stabler for the adults and Miss Della Cain for the juniors, responded to by Miss Leila Corbett. Mrs. Rice was then introduced and delivered the address of the evening.

The second session of the conference convened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Devotional exercises being conducted by Miss Curtis. Quotations from the bible on prayer were read by various persons in the audience. Mrs. Rice then gave an inspiring talk on "Praying."

Next came organization. Miss Curtis gave report of the work in the district for 1918. In spite of the work being retarded by the influenza epidemic, advancement has been made over the previous year. Echoes from the State meeting held in Bishopville, were given by Mrs. Glaze. A motion was made and carried that a telegram be sent to Mrs. Wait, former president, to let her know that the conference was thinking of her. Mrs. Rice gave a report from the general council meeting. "The task before us is a great one. It is the biggest thing in the world today." Presentation of literature was given by Mrs. Glaze. "We cannot do the Lord's work without classes. We can not organize the uninspired, we can not inspire the uninformed."

Miss Hoover, deaconess of Orangeburg, gave an account of her work there. She is doing a splendid work. "Our work in the centenary" was presented by Mrs. Rice. After the quiet hour, led by Mrs. Rice, conference adjourned until afternoon.

Third session of the conference convened at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. G. E. Edwards, "Faith" being the theme of thought. Reports from various societies were given by delegates. Report on young people's work was given by Mrs. Edwards, then an interesting paper was read by Mrs. F. W. Andrews. A discussion on missionary work in our societies was led by Mrs. S. J. Summers. This was a very helpful talk.

The following resolutions on extension work were read by Mrs. Lav. Realizing the importance of immediate and efficient efforts in the extension of our work it be resolved

- (1) That we put our goal for the year the organization of an adult auxiliary in every church and where the young people and children are not already organized, to organize a young people and juvenile societies.
(2) That we recommend an exchange of visitors between auxiliaries.
(3) That we heartily cooperate with our conference and auxiliary superintendent of publicity in giving information to the public concerning our work.

Mrs. E. D. Law, Chairman. Mrs. H. T. Strange. Mrs. J. L. Green.

Social service was discussed by Mrs. Rice. After accepting an invitation from Mrs. C. M. Houser to meet in Kershaw in 1920, conference adjourned.

All the delegates were then given an enjoyable auto ride, after which they returned to the church where delightful refreshments were served and music furnished by Mrs. Kellar.

Mrs. Perry occupied the pulpit Sunday A. M., being introduced by presiding elder, Rev. D. M. McLeod. The address of Mrs. Perry was a telling appeal for the cause. The meeting closed with a sermon by Rev. D. M. McLeod Sunday night.

All delegates returned to their homes feeling that they were better fitted to do the great work which they represent, the following being their slogan:

- Everybody coming.
Wheels all humming.
Everybody working.
Nobody shirking.
Everybody praying.
Everybody praying.
Do it.
Mrs. M. M. Brown.

Programme of Versailles Conference

Versailles, April 30.—The first session of the peace congress will be devoted to the verification of the credentials of the delegates. The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the Germans at the second session.

Copenhagen, April 29 (By the Associated Press)—There have been noisy anti-American demonstrations in Fiume. American officers were hooted in the streets, according to a report received by war of Germany. British and French troops, the report said, maintained order with difficulty.

Paris, April 30.—A formula for the solution of the Kiao Chau problem, which it is hoped will remove any possibility of a definite break and prove mutually acceptable to China and Japan has been reached by the powers, it was stated in authoritative quarters today.

Senators Wife Injured By Bomb

Infernal Machine Sent to Mrs. Hardwick Through the Mail

Atlanta, April 29.—Mrs. Maude P. Hardwick, wife of Former United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, was painfully injured and her negro maid suffered the loss of both hands in the explosion here today of an infernal machine sent through the mails to the home of the former Georgia senator. He was at his law office at the time.

The package which came in a paper wrapper bore a New York City postmark and had been mailed to Senator Hardwick's former home at Sandersville, Ga. Postoffice officials there had forwarded it to his apartment here on Peachtree Street. The package was about six inches long and some three inches wide. Mrs. Hardwick, the senator said, decided that it was a sample of pencils and told the maid to open it.

What the police believe to have been nitric acid was exploded by contact with some other acid as the maid, Ethel Williams, unwrapped the parcel. A number of metal slugs added to the effect of the explosion which literally blew the maid's hands off. Mrs. Hardwick was burned about the face and upper part of the body. A piece of metal made a severe cut across her metal lips and loosened some teeth.

Mrs. Hardwick and the maid were in the kitchen of the apartment at the time of the explosion and a kitchen cabinet was wrecked and other pieces of furniture damaged. A rain-storm at the time caused neighbors to surmise that lightning had struck the building.

Both the former senator and local police and federal officials expressed the belief that the explosion was the work of anarchists operating in New York. The senator could assign no particular cause for the attempt on his life. The package bearing the typewritten address, "Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, Sandersville, Ga." was marked "Sample" and had a wrapper bearing a return address of "Gimbel Bros., 32nd and Broadway, New York." It was the word "Sample" that caused Mrs. Hardwick to think it was some merchandise and to have opened it in her husband's absence.

After leaving the United States senate, Mr. Hardwick came to Atlanta and engaged in law practice. On leaving his home at Sandersville, he did not know what his office address would be so he gave the postmaster the number of the apartment he had taken here. For that reason the package was not sent to his office but to his home.

Police described the infernal machine as being composed of a piece of wood about six inches long, three inches wide and probably an inch thick. A hole had been made in the wood and the acid container, which they believed was glass, was placed in this. It was so arranged, they said, that untying the wrapper loosened a coil spring which allowed the larger quantity of acid to come in contact with some other acid and the explosion followed. The piece of wood and pieces of the wrapper were found. The wood was burned black in places. The small metal lugs appeared to have been wrapped around the wood.

Attention was called to the fact that an infernal machine received yesterday through the mails at the office of Mayor Ole Hansen in Seattle also came from New York and bore the return address of "Novelty Department, Gimbel Bros., New York City." The police were inclined to connect the two attempts to destroy life and said that the wrappers of a New York firm were used to avert any possible suspicion before opening the packages. The bomb sent to Seattle did not explode.

New York, April 29.—Isaac Gimbel, president of Gimbel Bros., said tonight that he attached no importance to the fact that the bombs mailed in New York to Senator Hardwick and Mayor Ole Hansen of Seattle were wrapped in paper bearing the name of his company.

"Our store," said Mr. Gimbel, "sends out thousands of packages every day wrapped in paper bearing our name. A person who made two purchases would get two wrappers. One who made a dozen purchases would get a dozen wrappers." Mr. Gimbel said no investigation had been started at the store to trace the bomb wrappers, asserting that such an investigation would be futile unless clues other than the wrapper could be furnished.

German Newspapers To be Represented

Reporters Will Have Free Hand to Send News to Germany

Versailles, April 30.—Fifteen German newspaper men accompanied the German representatives to the peace conference. No censorship will be imposed upon their dispatches to Germany, but they will not be allowed to communicate with allied diplomats or newspaper men.

War in Albania

Turbulent Tribesmen Revolt Against Would Be Italian Rulers

Saloniki, April 30.—The revolt in Albania against Italian troops of occupation is spreading, according to advices to the Greek newspaper Hellos. The commander of the rebels is said to have a force of four thousand.

Athens, April 30.—A proclamation has been issued in the Dodecanese Islands declaring that the islands will become united with Greece. Italy has laid claim to the islands, basing its sovereignty on the rights secured following the Turco-Italian war of 1911-12.