

PEACE OFFER IS IGNORED BY U. S.

Possibilities of a Conference Discussed in the Senate's Semi-Weekly Session.

ANOTHER PLAN IS COMING

Senator Lewis of Illinois Warns Americans Against "New Professions of Peace and False Propaganda" of Germans.

Washington, July 27.—Possibilities of a peace offensive were discussed in the senate at the semi-weekly session. All senators who spoke declared the crushing defeat of Germany was necessary before peace negotiations could be considered.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, warned Americans against "new professions of peace and false propaganda" from Germany.

"We are not allured by it or deceived by it," said he, declaring that Germany's intent, was to cause a demand in this country and among the allies for peace and enable Germany to secure a firmer grasp upon Russia and the East for preparation of a huge army to strike America later.

The German peace offer, Senator Lewis suggested, ought to have been indignantly repudiated by Emperor William, because it conflicts with his boasts.

Senator Sherman of Illinois (Rep.) declared peace could come only by a victory that would sweep the Kaiser and his counselors out of power.

Senator Lewis declared America had no intention in the plan for joint allied operations in Russia except to block Germany's plans to Prussianize the far East.

That another peace offer from Germany is en route through Italian sources also was stated by Lewis.

"There is information in this community," said Senator Lewis, "that suggestions have been made through Italy and soon will be made known through proper diplomatic sources. Germany's proposition now is that she will tender Belgium, Roumania and Serbia concessions, with agreement for freedom of the seas, for self-government, and that she be allowed to deal as she pleases with other territory taken in what she terms her defense against Russia. Her object is to attain the East and hold it and seemingly concede the demands for which America, Great Britain and France have been fighting and spread the opinion that by continuing the war men are dying uselessly."

"The United States would be the first to pay the penalty," he said, "of yielding to the artful suggestions from Germany to cause Americans to protest against further conduct of the war."

RAIL SHOPMEN GET RAISE

Director General McAdoo Grants Pay Increase to 68 Cents an Hour to Mechanics.

Washington, July 26.—Wages of railroad shopmen were increased to 68 cents an hour by Director General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments.

The new rates, retroactive to January 1, are from 5 to 13 cents an hour higher wages under the advance allowed two months ago, but somewhat less than labor organizations sought.

Beginning August 1 eight hours will be a standard working day. Overtime, Sunday and holiday work will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the usual rate. Back pay will be given as soon as it can be calculated.

The advances apply to about 500,000 men in all sections, despite local differences heretofore.

ENVOYS VIEW HUGE SHIPYARD

Latin-American Representatives See Answer to Challenge of Hun U-Boat.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Latin-American diplomats, guests of the shipping board at an inspection of the Hoz Island shipyard, were told by Chairman Buckley that the great merchant marine now building by the United States would bring prosperity to America's neighbors.

"You may send back to your own peoples the word that these ships will not be used exclusively for this nation's aggrandizement in peace," he said, "any more than they are used for such aggrandizement in war."

"Our duty now is to build a bridge of ships to our fighting front in France. Our expectation is that a large part of this bridge will be used to connect us more closely with our neighbors when the war is over."

Swiss Famine Is Averted.

Washington, July 26.—Complete success in the movement of a large quantity of food supplies to relieve threatened famine in Switzerland was reported. These supplies have been landed from convoyed merchantmen.

House Members in Europe.

Washington, July 29.—Thirteen members of the house naval affairs committee have arrived safely overseas, secretary Daniels announced. Headed by Chairman Padgett they will inspect naval operations abroad.

"THE END OF A PERFECT DAY"



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

HUGE U. S. WAR BUDGET BALL GAMES GO ON

CONGRESS SETS HIGH RECORD FOR EXPENDITURES.

Total Appropriations Almost Reach Thirty Billion—May Not Use It All.

Washington, July 25.—With total appropriations only a little short of \$30,000,000,000 and more to be authorized later, the second session of the Sixty-fifth congress will stand as a record session in point of cash authorizations. Succeeding congresses, leaders believe, will be called on for even greater expenditures as long as America maintains its vast military establishment in Europe.

A report compiled by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the house appropriation committee, shows in detail the amounts authorized by congress, the bulk of which is for prosecuting the war. In exact figures congress has authorized in its second session a total of \$29,791,241,773, and requests from various government departments for additional amounts for needs not anticipated when original estimates were made are being sent in frequently.

Mr. Sherley estimates that while this amount has been authorized the expenditures in the next fiscal year will not reach that sum.

JAP TROOPS TO AID RUSS

Tokyo to Furnish Bulk of Forces—Banker to Be United States' Role.

Washington, July 27.—Complete agreement has been reached by the United States and Japan and the entente allies upon a plan of intervention in Russia to assist the Russian people and to expel the Hun.

President Wilson has received the reply of the Japanese government accepting the American proposals. The agreement includes the following provisions:

Japan will furnish the major portion of the military forces.

The United States and the entente allies also will be represented by military forces.

The United States undertakes to furnish economic assistance to Russia on a vast scale.

The troops of Japan and all allied nations will be withdrawn from Russia, including Siberia, upon the conclusion of peace.

GIRL PRAISED FOR KILLING

Telegraph Operator Who Shot Fellow Worker Commended by Official of Railroad.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—Miss Bernice Jennings, seventeen, telegraph operator for the Frisco railroad, who shot and killed James McGraw, eighteen, another operator at Eureka, Mo., has received a letter of commendation from one of the road officials.

"You did your duty," the letter says, Miss Jennings has been transferred from Eureka and will be given another station after a "merited vacation."

Officials of the road stated that a clean-up of towns from St. Louis to Springfield will be asked. Girl operators are being disturbed and annoyed nightly, he said.

Intern Gen. de Castelnauf's Son.

Berne, July 27.—Among the last convoy of French prisoners arriving from Germany for internment at Interlaken was Lieut. De Castelnauf, son of Gen. De Castelnauf, former chief of the French general staff. Three of the general's sons have been killed in the war.

Graft Charged to Packers.

New York, July 29.—Twenty-one packers and employees were indicted by the federal grand jury, charged with complicity in a scheme which is alleged to have defrauded the government of more than \$1,000,000.

Get \$30,000 in Bold Theft.

Chicago, July 29.—Masked robbers held up the jewelry store of Louis Sandack, locked Sandack and a clerk in a rear room, forced open the safe, and escaped with \$30,000 in money and gems, fleeing in an automobile.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER RULES ON BASEBALL.

Leagues Are Given Much Time in Which to Wind Up Their Affairs.

Washington, July 29.—Secretary of War Baker decided that the "work or fight" decision shall not apply to baseball players until September 1.

The ruling of Secretary Baker means that professional baseball players within draft age will have until September 1 to take up essential occupations or enter the army. The baseball managers asked that the date be fixed at October 15, but the ruling cuts off five weeks of the major league's season.

Major leagues requested permission to finish the season and play a world's series, but Baker's contention was that the owners could adjust themselves to a war basis before that time.

In his decision Baker pays baseball a tribute by saying, "I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation destroyed, if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service."

The order stopping baseball is aimed at "fans," who, without their customary afternoon amusement, are expected to turn to some productive occupation.

Members of the national commission express satisfaction with the edict and say a world's series will be played either before September 1 or immediately thereafter. Present playing schedules will be altered.

CHECK FLOUR PROFITEERING

Fair Prices for Milling Points Are Fixed by United States Food Administration.

Washington, July 25.—Fair prices to govern the sale of flour and milling products at every milling point in the United States have been worked out with a view to stopping all profiteering in such products. It was announced by the food administration. The prices which generally will govern the prices throughout the crop year of 1918-1919 were worked out on a basis price for seaboard points. Local prices represent the freight deduction from the seaboard prices. Jobbers' prices are required to be not more than 25 to 50 cents a barrel over the delivered cost and the retailers' prices not more than \$1.20 a barrel over his cost price.

SOVIET SEES WAR BY ALLIES

Bolshevik Government to Act on Landing of Troops in Arctic, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Amsterdam, July 27.—The Russian bolshevik government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the entente powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as tantamount to a declaration of war. The bolshevik government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it will take counter-measures accordingly.

SAN DIEGO CASUALTIES OUT

Dead and Missing From United States Cruiser Sunk at Fire Island, Six.

Washington, July 26.—The number of dead and missing from the cruiser San Diego, sunk last Friday off Fire Island, New York, has now been reduced to six, Secretary Daniels said.

Aviator Is Killed by Fall.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 29.—J. Lawrence Dunham, pilot of Brockville, Ont., was killed and James Ralph Doodittle, who has been living at the University club in this city, was probably fatally injured while flying here.

To Aid Coal Production.

Washington, July 29.—The United States fuel administration announced the appointment of Roy A. Rainey of New York and David D. Bush of Chicago to the production bureau to take charge of priorities.

WILSON WOULD STOP LYNCHINGS

President Appeals to All Americans to End "Disgraceful Evil."

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE

Chief Executive Declares That Men Who Countenance Mob Rule Are Emulating Example of Germany.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson placed lynchers squarely on the side of Germany.

In a stirring denunciation of mob rule and a plea to all Americans "to make an end of this disgraceful evil," he declared that any man who even so much as countenanced mob action is a betrayer of American democracy and adopts the "standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

The president's statement, addressed to "My fellow countrymen," was inspired by the numerous lynchings of which suspected pro-Germans were the victims. It is understood, however, that the lynching of Robert B. Praeger at Collinsville, Ill., last April, was responsible, more than any other for the president's appeal today.

The text of the president's statement follows: "My fellow countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, indeed, and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesman or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away.

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively, merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and a protection to the peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

To Stop Shipping Steel.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Prohibition of all steel shipments to foreign countries is the first step planned by the Emergency Fleet corporation to make possible the completion of 10,000,000 tons of ships yearly from our yards.

Stettinius to Tour Front.

Paris, July 27.—Edward R. Stettinius, second assistant secretary of war of the United States, who is now in Paris, will take part in the inter-allied munition council. Afterward he will make a tour of the American front.

REPROVES MOB LAW

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO NATION TO PUT AN END TO EVIL.

URGES ALL PEOPLE TO ASSIST

Uphold Law and Democracy at Home Is Earnestly Requested—Says Lynchers Aid the Hun.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Forcefully denouncing an apparent growth of "mob spirit" in the United States, President Wilson issued a proclamation late last week appealing to the country "to make an end of this disgraceful evil."

The president's proclamation follows:

"I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it. I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice.

"No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action, while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchings of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example.

"I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above the level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise. We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own.

"I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesman or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?

"Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away. I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively, merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end to this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

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"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

Believe Decisive Clash Near.

Washington, July 29.—Military officials here are of the opinion that the decisive battle of the war may be fought out in the Alsne-Mann salient before long. In that event it seems more than likely to observe here that the fourth anniversary of the conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North Sea.

German Shock Troops Suffer Worst.

London, July 29.—The allies are definitely on the upgrade and the Germans show distinct signs of recognizing the situation. The morale of the German ranks appears to have suffered seriously from the setback and this condition is accentuated by the knowledge that the enormous losses of the past fortnight have fallen on the flower of the German armies, namely, their storm troops, which have been combed out from all fronts and which admittedly are irreplaceable.



THE WHITE SPARROW.

"Why, how do you do?" said the brown sparrow.

"How do you know who I am?" chirped the white sparrow.

"I know you," said Mr. Brown Sparrow. "I never forget my relations. Neither do I ever forget my famous relations. Oh, no, that would never do."

"Am I a famous relation?" asked Mr. White Sparrow.

"Certainly," said Mr. Brown Sparrow.

"How do you know I'm famous?" asked Mr. White Sparrow.

"Well, for one thing," said Mr. Brown Sparrow, "you are always said to bring good luck."

"Oh, that's a pleasant thing to hear," said Mr. White Sparrow. "Who has said such a kind thing about me?"

"Many people have," said Mr. Brown Sparrow.

"Do you know I can't remember ever having seen you before," remarked the white sparrow, after a moment's pause from chirping.

"Dear me, that is sad; but still I understand," said Mr. Brown Sparrow.

"Won't you tell me where we have met? Was it down South, up North, out West or off East?"

"Dear me, how we have traveled," said Mr. Brown Sparrow.

"Oh," said Mr. White Sparrow, "I didn't say I had been to all these points of the country, but I wondered if you had thought you had met me in any of these directions. I might have been in one of them, you know."

"Now, Cousin, Cousin, you mustn't talk like that. You must pretend to know me."

"I am pretending to know you," said Mr. White Sparrow. "for I am talking with you and being most friendly, I'm not at all snobbish."

"No, I see that," said Mr. Brown Sparrow. "Still I would like to have you recognize me as your cousin."

"I will, if you wish it," said Mr. White Sparrow, politely.

"Good," said Mr. Brown Sparrow. "But I would be even better pleased," he said hopefully, "if you would be

glad for your own sake to consider me your cousin."

"To be sure I would," said the white sparrow. "You have been most polite and kind to me. You have welcomed me and given me a pleasant time. I am very grateful to you, and I like your company."

"But won't you tell me, before anyone else joins us, how you knew I was your cousin. Some people have taken me for a very tiny dove. At least they haven't quite known what to consider me. They have thought I was like a dove and yet they have thought I was like a sparrow. And they really haven't known what to decide."

"I knew you were my cousin, because I knew you were a sparrow. And the white sparrow is a relation of the plain sparrow, even though they are so different."

"Then I am really a cousin of the plain sparrow?" said the white sparrow.

"There are so few of us that we never get a chance to learn much."

"You see only once in awhile does one of my own family come into the world. That is, we're what is considered a very rare species of the sparrow family. But I didn't know that you were a sparrow, too, until you told me, for I know so very little."

"You don't have to know much," said Mr. Brown Sparrow, "for you are so rare and wonderful. It's fine to have a great cousin, a cousin that only comes around once in a great while as a special treat, and who makes everyone look at him as though he were a king."

"Ah, it is nice to be treated so well," said Mr. White Sparrow.

"I am glad to treat you well for I am proud of you," said Mr. Brown Sparrow.

"And you said that I brought luck with me?" asked Mr. White Sparrow.

"That's what they say of you, my dear, honorable cousin. It's a fine thing to say. But now I must ask if you will allow me to give a reception for you in the park this afternoon, and ask the other birds to come? I would like to be able to introduce my cousin, the famous white sparrow, to the other birds."

"I'd be delighted to have a reception given for me," said Mr. White Sparrow.

So the reception took place that afternoon, and how proud was Mr. Brown Sparrow when he introduced Mr. White Sparrow as "My rare and wonderful cousin."

And many people saw the white sparrow and said, "Oh, that is an unusual sight. There is a white sparrow!"



"How Do You Do?"