

NEGROES BURN FLAG

CHICAGO SCENE OF ANOTHER RIOT FOLLOWING ACT.

TWO KILLED, MANY INJURED

Desecration of Old Glory Said to Have Taken Place at Meeting for "Back to Africa Movement."

Chicago, Ill.—Two white men were killed and a negro policeman and several negroes were wounded in a riot in the heart of the South Side "black belt," following the reported burning of an American flag by a band of negroes who were said to have paraded in the interests of a "back to Africa movement."

The trouble occurred at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, near the scene of last year's race riots, in which more than thirty whites and blacks were killed and hundreds injured.

Several hundred policemen were rushed to the district and succeeded in restoring order before the disturbance spread. More than 1,000 negroes gathered, but no general riot occurred.

The burning of the flag was reported to have taken place when the parade of blacks disbanded preparatory to entering a hall where a meeting had been called by an organization which was reported to advocate the movement of negroes back to Africa.

According to the statements of spectators, the parading negroes disbanded and gathered in a circle around an American flag which they set on fire. After it had burned a little they stamped on it, and then several drew revolvers and began firing at it.

Police declared that they probably never would know the exact number of persons wounded. Several were carried off by friends. It was said, for the parading negroes disappeared rapidly after the first shots.

AFTER COAL BARONS.

Palmer Orders Round Up of Those Profiteering in Fuel.

Washington, D. C.—A drive on profiteers in bituminous coal has been ordered by Attorney General Palmer. Orders were issued to all federal district attorneys to give special attention to charges of such profiteering and to seek indictment where investigation warranted.

"The Department of Justice," said Mr. Palmer's instructions, "is receiving a number of letters in which complaint is made that bituminous coal prices at the mines now range from \$7 to \$11 a ton, with a further increase imminent. Production cost figures gathered by the Federal Trade commission from 1,589 bituminous coal operators show that during January, 1920, their cost per ton averaged \$2.32 at the mines. Since then there has been an increase in the cost of labor, enhancing the production cost to \$2.79 per ton."

Death From Plague in Texas.

Galveston, Texas.—The death of a 17-year-old youth here after a brief illness "probably was due to bubonic plague," according to a diagnosis made public by Dr. M. E. Boyd, professor of bacteriology at the State Medical college. At a conference that diagnosis was concurred in by federal, state, county and city health officers. An immediate effort for the extermination of rats and mice was decided upon. Surgeon General Cummings at Washington has been asked to dispatch health service experts here to help prevent possible spread of the disease.

Indianapolis Gets Encampment.

Columbus, O.—Indianapolis will be the scene of this year's Grand Army of the Republic annual encampment, instead of Atlantic City which was selected last fall when the encampment was held in Columbus. This decision was reached at a meeting of the national executive committee here.

The fact that sufficient funds could not be secured from New Jersey legislature is said to have been one of the main reasons for changing the place of gathering. The encampment will be held the week of September 19, instead of September 25, as originally set.

Convicts to Harvest Wheat Crop.

Topeka, Kas.—State officials have announced that plans have been made for harvest parole of state convicts. They will be sent direct to farmers upon request and their employer will be required to report daily. The money earned by convicts is to be turned over directly to their dependents. Life terms will not be exempted from the list. It was said, but only men of approved behavior records will be paroled.

Ex-Kaiser Seriously Ill.

Berlin.—The Nunen Badsche Land-sweiger learns from a trustworthy source that the former German emperor is critically ill.

Predicts Farmers Strike.

Chicago, Ill.—A "strike" of farmers that will astound the world is predicted by E. H. Grubb, internationally known as a "potato king" of Colorado, and perhaps the final word on potato culture.

He is consulting agriculturists of a Sacramento valley irrigation company in California, a breeder of blooded stock and recognized the world over as an expert in agriculture. His warning comes in a letter to A. C. Thomas, member of the Chicago Press club.

REPUBLICANS TO START EARLY

No Time to Be Lost in Getting Campaign Under Way—Women to Serve On Executive Committee.

Chicago, Ill.—Campaign managers for Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who was made the presidential nominee by the republican national convention, declared no time would be lost in getting things under way. Harry M. Dougherty, director of Senator Harding's pre-convention campaign, requested the national committee to take "prompt, snappy and energetic action" in placing the merits of the republican issues before the voters of the country. Party managers plan to start the campaign soon after the democratic convention is held.

Will H. Hays, re-elected chairman by the new national committee, will at once name members of the new executive committee, of whom seven will be women. A vice chairman of the executive committee, who will be a woman, will be selected at the time the committee is announced.

About the time party managers begin their real activities, the senate committee investigating campaign funds will resume hearings, holding its first sessions in Chicago, July 7. While the committee has been authorized to extend its investigations, Senator Kenyon, its chairman, said no plans had yet been made to inquire into campaign funds up to election day.

The republican presidential nominee will become the center of the campaign of the National Woman's party to bring about ratification of the suffrage constitutional amendment, according to a statement issued by suffrage leaders. A large delegation of women from many states, it was announced, will wait upon Senator Harding and ask him to insist upon republican action to secure the 36th state for ratification.

WOOD REFUTES CHARGES.

Utterances Made by Murray Butler Branded as Malicious Lies.

Chicago, Ill.—Major General Leonard Wood, in a signed statement characterized as "a vicious and malicious falsehood," a declaration by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York that a "motley group of stock gamblers, oil and mining promoters, munition makers and other like persons" backed the general's campaign for the republican presidential nomination.

General Wood said that he regretted to make the statement, but it was necessary to "brand a fakir and to denounce a lie." Declaring that the men who managed his campaign were of "extraordinary high character," the general said that the attack upon them "is infamous," and that Mr. Butler's action was an "attempt to ingratiate himself with certain elements which exercised a determining influence at the convention."

Another Date for Slayers Death.

Lincoln, Neb.—The supreme court denied the application of Allen Vincent Grammer, sentenced to death for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lulu Vogt, in Howard county, for a trial by jury as to his insanity. In addition to denying the application which came as an appeal from Howard county, the court refused to suspend the sentence as prayed for. This means that unless the courts further intervene, Grammer and his companion, Cole, will die in the electric chair July 9.

Gompers to Oppose Harding.

Montreal.—Samuel Gompers, who was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor, intends to take the stump in the national political campaign against Senator Harding, the republican presidential nominee. It was learned here. Senator Harding is on labor's "blacklist" and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, the republican vice presidential nominee, is said to be equally as objectionable to labor because of the Boston policemen's strike.

Five Killed When Irish Battle.

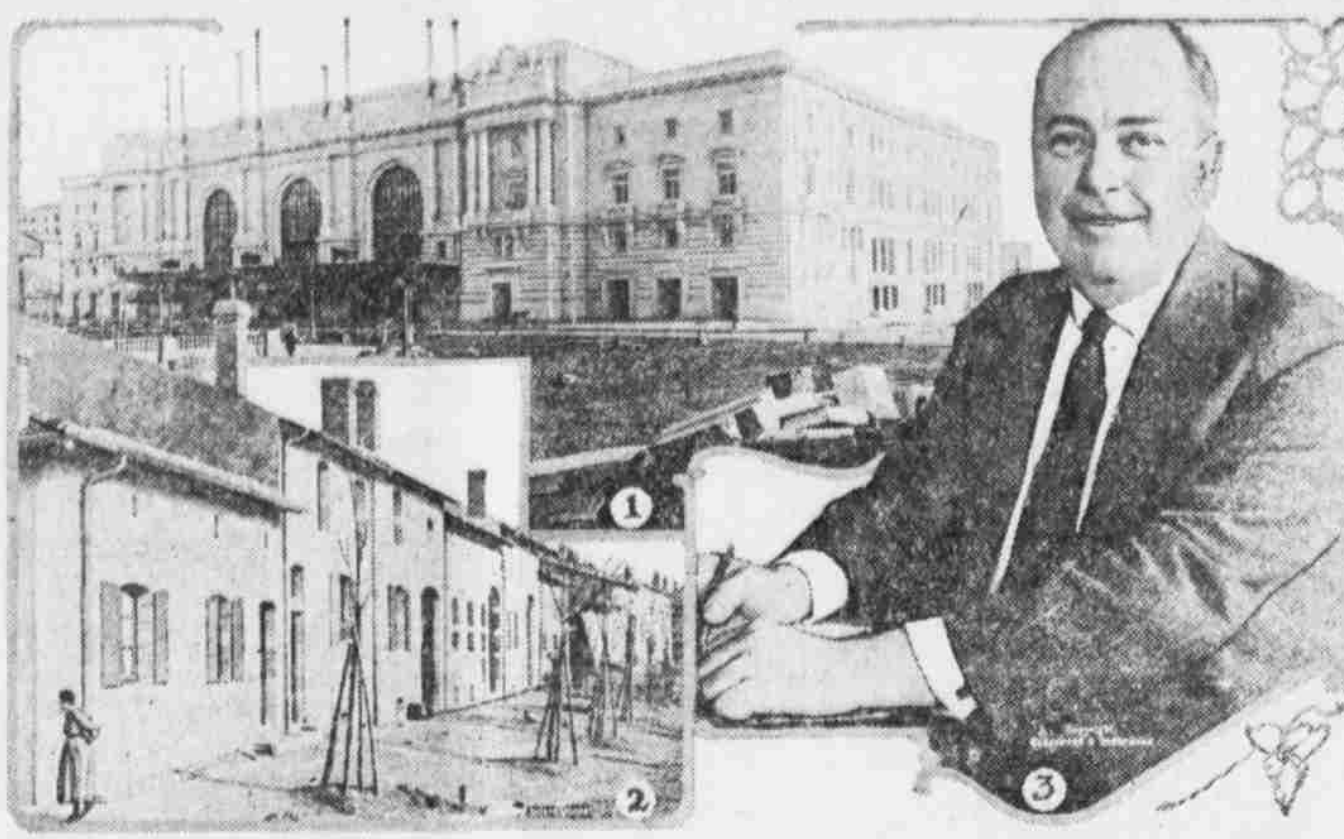
Londonderry, Ireland.—Five persons were killed, 10 others seriously wounded and about 100 others were less seriously injured during a period of rioting in this city June 19. The fighting was accompanied by several attempts at incendiarism, one of which resulted in the burning of a large store. The rioting was a continuation of disorders between nationalists and unionists which suddenly broke out the day before.

Another Stock Scandal.

Des Moines, Ia.—The filing of a suit in district court to recover \$75,000 and eight shares of stock in the Bankers' Mortgage Co. from C. S. Meserve, director and at times vice-president and secretary of the Bankers' Security Co. has brought to light another alleged stock promotion scandal here.

Cancer Toll 100,000 Yearly.

New York.—Cancer caused 100,000 deaths in 1919 in the United States, and 500,000 Americans are afflicted with the disease. Dr. Frederick Dugate of Boston declared in an address to the convention of the Allied Medical Association of America here, Dugate said it had been decided that cancer is due to certain constitutional or blood conditions that are developed by exciting causes, and that cure depends upon removal of the exciting causes and treatment of the basic blood condition.



1—View of the San Francisco Auditorium, where the Democratic national convention will be held. 2—Vitrimont, the first reconstructed town in France, rebuilt by Americans. 3—William A. Colston, director of the new finance bureau of the interstate commerce commission.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

No Startling Features in Aftermath of the Republican Convention.

BUTLER INCIDENT SURPRISES

National Interest Soon to Center in San Francisco—Leading Candidates and Their Strength—Bolshevism in Crisis—League of Nations Weakening.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The aftermath of the Republican national convention has been somewhat routine as aftermaths of that sort go. The usual congratulations have been extended to the winners with evidences of good sportsmanship and pledges of party fealty on the part of the near winners. Inasmuch as victory fell to the right or conservative wing of the party some disgruntlement was to be expected from the left or progressive wing, but so far, this has not been manifested to an unusual degree. Progressive candidates and leaders prominent in the convention, have with a few exceptions, maintained silence, and the assumption is that they are in seclusion, receiving first aid treatment for their wounds. Talk of a bolt is not nearly so voluminous as it was following the convention of 1916, and is not receiving serious consideration. This is not merely opinion, but a fact gleaned from the news of the day. Several eminent Progressives, notably Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Senator Leasure of Wisconsin, climbed into the band wagon within 24 hours after the convention.

As a rule losers are treated sympathetically and charitably, but this fight has developed the unusual spectacle of one of the minor contenders venting his spleen upon the campaign and supporters of one of the big figures among the defeated. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia university, who evidently assumed that because the New York delegation supported him in the convention he was the boss of that state, has attacked the forces of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood as hoodlums and stock gamblers who attempted to buy the presidency. He refrains from any attack on General Wood personally and indeed adopts a patronizing attitude toward that gentleman. General Wood and his principal campaign contributor, Col. William Cooper Procter, a man not associated in the public mind with stock gamblers, but rather as an affluent and somewhat prosaic manufacturer of a soap that floats, have come back characteristically and vitriolically. The burden of their reply is to the effect that Mr. Butler is a fakir who would not be able to recognize the truth if he had it under a magnifying glass. In the use of forceful and searing words it must be acknowledged that they have the better of the argument. The incident is the only discordant note that has so far developed in the band wagon and the only thing out of the ordinary in convention aftermaths. The bulk of opinion as expressed in dispatches and editorials is that college presidents may be men of much high "learning" and high ideals, but frequently very short on political wisdom.

Palpant national interest now shifts to the Democratic conclave at San Francisco. All indications are that while there will be less external heat than at Chicago, internal forces, fires and ambitions will provide quite as much combustion. Among those reasonably certain to be placed in nomination are William G. McAdoo of New York; James M. Cox, governor of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general of the United States, Pennsylvania; Robert L. Owen, senator from Oklahoma; Edward I. Edwards, governor of New Jersey; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, senator from Nebraska; Hoke Smith, senator from Georgia, and John W. Davis, Virginia, ambassador to Great Britain. Vice President

Marshall, may in spite of his repeated refusals to go before the convention as a candidate for the presidency, be put in nomination by his friends. William J. Bryan is also a possibility although he has not made any positive statement as to his attitude toward the nomination.

A theory which has considerable support is that McAdoo, Palmer and Cox will deadlock the San Francisco convention much as did Wood, Lovden and Johnson the one at Chicago, and that Marshall will loom as "the Harding of democracy." He has the good will of both pro and anti-administration forces in the party and his own state—Indiana—is expected to support him in the convention just as Ohio supported Harding.

Many who believe that the election will hinge on industrial and economic problems, regard Cox as the logical man. They also believe that the fact of his coming from the same "pivotal" state as Harding will be an advantage. Their chief claim for his strength is his record while governor of Ohio as an advanced proponent of labor and social legislation. McAdoo's supporters rely upon his record as administrator of the treasury department and the railroads and his other varied activities during the war, and minimize the effects of the title "Crown Prince" which detractors have placed upon him as the son-in-law and political heir of the president. Palmer, while not so strong with labor as some of the other candidates and who is also looked upon with suspicion by some of the prohibitionists, is probably, next to McAdoo, regarded most favorably by the administration. He relies considerably upon his record as custodian during the war of alien property and later as attorney general.

That it will be an interesting convention is certain. And they do say that an effort will be made to get a wet, or at least moist, plank into the platform, which assures that Mr. Bryan will be heard from.

Most of the talk of a third party in the campaign is centered in the announcement of the "Committee of Forty-eight" of an intention to meet in Chicago July 10 to nominate candidates for president and vice president and formulate a platform. Inasmuch as this committee is made up of individuals who must be classed as the extreme left wing of all parties, fervent radicals so to speak, it must rely for its support upon the discontented elements of other parties. It remains to be seen whether this would draw more largely from one of the old parties than the other. In a questionnaire sent out by the committee which netted 21,000 replies, it is stated that Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin was far ahead as a choice for the presidential nomination.

Bolshevism in Russia appears to be marshaling its forces for one grand push to prevent going to smash under the disintegrating forces at home. The military machine organized by Trotsky, the erstwhile reporter on a Jewish newspaper in New York, is said to number 1,500,000 men. It has swept Kolchak, Semenov and Denikin, good fighters and strategists, from its path. Poland alone is its only barrier against western Europe and the Poles are at death grips with it in the Pripet district and along the Beresina river. Trotsky's success has been due to the impressment of the military brains of the czaristic regime into his cause. They were offered the alternative of giving their aid or suffering extinction.

The Poles have withdrawn from the Kiev region under the pressure of 33 red divisions. In the Caucasus bolshevik agents are organizing resistance to the influence of England and France. An expert in assassination has been sent to counsel and intrigue with the Persians. In India the bolshevik poison has been working for many months. In London Krassin, the bolshevik emissary, is negotiating for peace and trade. Poland's peace terms, offered weeks ago, have not borne fruit. Russia appears to be the key of the world situation but the nations do not know how to use it.

On the other side of the picture comes the news that anti-bolshevik forces under General Wrangel have achieved important successes on the Crimean front and are moving northward from the Crimea and Sea of Azov

in three strong parallel columns. But more important is the information that all Russia is ready to revolt against the tyranny of the bolsheviks, their rotten government and the breaking of promises by Lenin. The ignorant peasantry and workingmen, easy to fool and slow to awake, are coming to a realization that the idealistic principles of their present rulers which promised them a heaven on earth, are taking them to the opposite destination and that they are oppressed by militarism and dictatorship worse than the despotism against which they revolted. These conditions will inevitably create an explosion. It seems probable that the world's use of the Russian key will be determined by the Russian people themselves.

Japan proclaims sincerity in being willing to negotiate with China for the return to that nation of the Shantung peninsula. The peace treaty gave the German rights in Shantung to Japan. A note to China from Japan says she is willing to accomplish restoration and is anxious to enter negotiations to that end. China is requested to expedite the organization of a police force for the Shantung railroad to permit the withdrawal of Japanese troops. This attitude of Japan in view of all that has been said about the Shantung question is surprising and international circles are wondering if some hitch will not appear in the direct negotiations.

Inability of the council of the League of Nations which recently closed a session in London to afford relief to the Persian situation causes grave fears in certain English circles that the league will suffer an early demise. The council was convened on the request of Persia to deal with bolshevik aggression at Enzeli. After a session of three days the council was forced to admit that it could do nothing. It was the first case under article X by which the powers are pledged to united action in defending the territory of league members against aggression. In effect the council's advice to Persia was to open direct negotiations for settlement with the soviet government. In the house of commons Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, stated that Great Britain would not increase its military commitments in Mesopotamia and Persia but would on the contrary reduce them to decrease expenditures.

The recent resignation of four European cabinets—the Italian, Polish, Hungarian and Austrian—is significant of the difficulty being experienced in adapting politics and economic conditions to the peace terms. The reichstag elections in Germany have produced a cabinet snarl which will be hard to unravel. Indications are that these crises will continue as the political situation in none of the countries has crystallized to a sufficient extent to furnish effective working majorities behind the cabinets.

According to predictions by leaders among ex-service men, the convention of the American Legion scheduled to take place in Cleveland, O., September 27, 28 and 29, while nonpolitical in character, will rival in national interest the Republican and Democratic conventions. It is to be a grand rally of war veterans in which issues vital to the United States and all its people are to be considered. The assertion is made that there will be no "pussy-footing" on critical problems by the direct representatives of more than 2,000,000 fighting men and other millions who share their views.

No news of important disorders in Mexico has come to hand of late and observers of that situation express the view that the revolution has produced a real period of quiet. This no doubt is largely due to the fact that the Mexican people are tired out for the time being and if they do not propose to have permanently settled conditions are satisfied to let matters rest until the various factions can gain a second wind. But there is more optimism in reports than at any time during the past seven years. People are said to be returning to work and only in Chihuahua where Villa is operating is there any great amount of unrest. The present government is pledged to get Villa dead or alive.

McADOO OUT OF RACE

STATES HE WILL NOT BE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENCY.

LOOKS FOR DEMOCRATS TO WIN

Eleven Candidates Including Nebraska Senator, Still in Field.—No Surprise at Washington.

New York.—William G. McAdoo, in a telegram to Jettie Shouse of Washington made public here, announced that he cannot permit his name to come before the democratic national convention at San Francisco next week and adds that "this decision is irrevocable, as the path of duty to me seems clear and unmistakable."

Mr. McAdoo declared he must have a reasonable opportunity to rehabilitate his fortune and, having been out of office less than eighteen months he has not yet been able to accomplish this.

A presidential campaign, Mr. McAdoo explained imposes upon the candidate unavoidable expenses, which, he said, he was unable to assume and which he did not want his friends to assume.

Mr. McAdoo in his telegram expressed the opinion that the republican convention and platform assured a democratic victory if the latter party adopts "a straight forward, unequivocal, unevasive, honest and liberal platform, and puts forward candidates who will command public confidence." Reports from Washington say Mr. McAdoo's action did not surprise administration officials.

The elimination of Mr. McAdoo narrows the field to eleven contestants, so far as is now known. They are: Attorney General Palmer, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, Governor Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Secretary Meredith of the Agricultural Department, Senator R. L. Owens of Oklahoma, James Gerard, former ambassador, Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, J. W. Davis of West Virginia, ambassador to Great Britain, Hon. S. Cummins of Connecticut, chairman of the democratic national committee, and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

VOTE U. S. RUN ROADS.

Government Ownership Endorsed by Labor Federation.

Montreal.—The American Federation of Labor's endorsement of government ownership of the railroads at its annual convention here was declared by labor leaders to have been the first genuine defeat Samuel Gompers, its veteran president, has suffered in years. The final vote was 29,059 for government ownership and 8,349 against.

The federation called upon congress to curb profiteering, endorsed President Samuel Gompers' nonpartisan political program, approved the Irish republic and requested withdrawal of armed forces from Ireland, defeated a beer- and wine proposal, declared war on the Kansas court of industrial relations and anti-strike legislation now before the legislature in Colorado and Nebraska.

The convention by unanimous vote elected Samuel Gompers president for the thirty-ninth time and the aged official accepted the honor. Gompers' wife, father and daughter died in the last year, and he is in his seventy-first year.

Anthrax in Nebraska Herds.

Beatrice, Neb.—Anthrax has appeared at the farm of Frank Grabowski, five miles southwest of Beatrice, where it has wiped out \$2,000 worth of stock during the past week. This is believed to be the first appearance of the disease in this locality of the state for 30 years. Mr. Grabowski lost 70 head of hogs from the disease, and it then attacked his horses, cattle and chickens. Animals afflicted with the scourge died soon after being taken sick.

Accepts Wilson's Challenge.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's challenge to submit the peace treaty to a referendum of the American people was accepted by Senator Harding, the republican presidential candidate. "I am sure," said Senator Harding, "the republican party will gladly welcome the referendum on the question of the foreign relationship of this republic and the republican attitude of preserved nationality will be overwhelmingly endorsed."

Charges Against Dempsey Dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—An indictment charging William Harrison ("Jack") Dempsey, world's champion heavy-weight pugilist, and Jack Kearns, his manager, with conspiracy to evade the selective draft act, was dismissed in the federal court here.

Fear Acute Coal Shortage.

Washington, D. C.—A coal shortage next winter which may curtail production of iron and steel and seriously affect other industries is foreseen by the federal reserve board in its review of business, industrial and financial conditions of the month of May. The situation already is acute in some districts, according to the board, and production in many lines is being held down. Production of coal is being curtailed chiefly as a result of the shortage, the reserve board reports.