

Three Klan Riots In Massachusetts Arouse Governor

Investigation ordered of Disturbances
That Sent Several To Hospitals

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1.—Three Klan riots in two days in Massachusetts have put several men in hospitals, resulted in the arrest of a score and roused Governor Channing H. Cox to order a thorough investigation and declare he will go to the bottom of the Klan disturbances in this State.

In rapid succession, between Tuesday night and Thursday morning, three towns saw hundreds of their citizens engaging in pitched battles, with the officials virtually powerless to halt the fighting. Bitter feeling has been aroused, and careful guard is being kept against a possible recurrence of the trouble in all three places.

Lancaster and Spencer were the scenes of battles Tuesday night in some of the most serious incidents, which half a hundred were injured and thousands of dollars worth of property damage was done.

In the former town, 300 Klansmen gathered on a farm. They were surrounded by a crowd of from 500 to 800 men and boys, who for nine hours kept them besieged in the field. Showers of stones greeted them when they attempted to leave the farm, and two automobiles which tried to make a dash for it were forced to turn back to the stone wall of enclosure. Shots were exchanged and later five were taken to a hospital. One man suffered half a dozen wounds and another was injured in the head by a charge of rock salt.

Another had four wounds believed caused by charges of rock salt. Many were injured by the hundreds of missiles hurled through the air. Chairman of Selectmen Jeered Allen G. Butttrick, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, appealed to both factions to halt the fighting, but was jeered and booed by both sides, and the pitched battle continued. State policemen finally rescued the Klansmen, rescuing Father Danigan escorting them from the field through a gale of jeers and hoots. However, the scene of the battle was not clear until 7 o'clock in the morning, after desultory fighting since 10 o'clock the night before. Some hours after dawn, the police received reinforcements, which made it possible for them to break up the siege. Several of the Klansmen's automobiles were badly damaged.

The battle at Lancaster was the result of intensely bitter feeling that has been engendered there by the Klan. While this siege and battle was going on, another took place at Spencer, several miles away. Here the Klansmen, about 300 strong, were suffering to finish their ceremonies, but when they started to depart, they were met with a hail of stones from 500 or more who had collected about the field where they met. For a time the small police force was powerless, but finally the crowd was broken up. Five young men were arrested, charged with rioting, and were held in \$100 bail. Wednesday these men were arraigned and sentenced to three months in jail, but Silver Jubilee Celebration of the International Catholic Truth Society was held in which the patronage of Cardinal Hayes and the guild same night, but there was no disturbance.

Twelve Arrests Made
However, on Thursday morning perhaps the most serious of the with clashes took place at Groveland, near Haverhill. Here between 3,000 and 5,000 Klansmen held an initiation ceremony, at the conclusion of which they clashed with a crowd of onlookers. Three men were sent to the hospital with gunshot wounds, and twenty-one were arrested. Those arrested were tried yesterday and one man was sentenced to thirty days in jail and eight were fined \$10.00 each. All appealed.

Governor Cox ordered a special investigation of the Lancaster affair, where authorities are seeking the identity of the man who used firearms. Two members of the attacking crowd were struck with rock salt from the gun, and the presumption is that it was fired by a Klansman. It is expected a vigorous investigation of the Groveland battle also will be made.

Available have been hurried to the towns affected, from Holden, Oxford, Brookfield, and Lunenburg, and local police are keeping an alert watch to nip any new disturbances. At least one policeman, Peter Soria was injured in the Lancaster battle. He was hit on the head by a stone.

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Fr. Walsh Resumes Foreign Service School Direction

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Father Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., formerly director of the Papal relief missions in Russia and Germany, will return to Georgetown University here in October as regent of the School of Foreign Service. This fact was made known when changes in the faculty at Georgetown were communicated to the president by the Rev. Lawrence J. Kelly, S. J., pro-vice-rector of the Maryland-New York province of the Jesuit order.

Father Walsh, who has become nationally known because of his work in Russia and Germany, is a pioneer in foreign service education. He was one of the founders of the school at Georgetown and was its first regent. The school now has 500 students.

Father Walsh is transferred to the Jesuit Seminary at Stockbridge, Mass., where he will resume some teaching at his own request, filling the chair of literature. Father Walsh has served as dean of the college, and for the last year had been chairman of the Georgetown Endowment Association, with which he had had marked success.

Dr. William P. Cresson of Glen Head, Mass., is appointed Professor of the Foreign Service school, succeeding the late Baron Serge Korff, Dr. Cresson, who is an Episcopalian, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and several European universities, and is an author of several works. He served as secretary of American legations at London, Lisbon, Lima and Bogota, and retired from the diplomatic service in 1917.

Father Peter V. Masterson, S. J., also returns, as Professor of History. Father John C. Reville, S. J., formerly editor of "America," takes the chair of literature. Father Danigan, replacing Father Danigan, who has been ordered to New York for a year of special duty, to become Professor of Rhetoric, and Father Charles de Herp, known for his lectures on Spiritism, becomes Professor of Spanish.

Dr. Eugene Rudolph Whitmore, a prominent Washington physician and graduate of universities in America, London, Vienna and Berlin, becomes Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology in the Medical School.

No announcement has been made as yet of a successor for Father John B. Creedan, S. J., as president of Georgetown.

Catholic Truth Society Preparing For Silver Jubilee

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

New York, August 1.—Arrangements are now being made for the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the International Catholic Truth Society, which will be held under the patronage of Cardinal Hayes and the guild same night, but there was no disturbance.

The International Catholic Truth Society was founded in 1899 by the Rev. William F. McGinis, D.D., LL.D., in Brooklyn, N. Y. During the past twenty-five years it has labored to spread a knowledge of the doctrines, sacraments, practices, history of the Catholic Church, and has defended when it has been attacked, misrepresented, or calumniated. The means employed have been the secular press of the United States, millions of pamphlets widely spread and sold at cost, or distributed gratis when the need has been urgent, and through the remailing of Catholic magazines, books and papers to poor and isolated Catholics in all parts of the English speaking world.

Since its foundation in 1899 the Society has corrected and revised many text-books and encyclopedias issued by non-Catholic publishers.

FIX WAR COST AT 80 BILLIONS GOLD

Three Times Cost of United States Government From 1791 to 1913.

New York.—The cost of the World War was \$90,000,000,000 gold, according to calculations made by the Bankers Trust company, in which all expenditures were reduced to a gold basis. Figured in the currencies of all the belligerent nations—currencies affected in varying degrees by inflation caused by the issuance of paper money and expanded bank credits in financing the war—the cost converted into dollars at par of the various currencies was \$208,000,000,000.

"To arrive at a uniform basis of statement, we have divided the figures of each nation for each year of the war by the wholesale price index number of that nation," says the Bankers Trust. "Thus we have obtained a statement for each nation in terms of 1913 prices. The sum of these figures, \$80,000,000,000, may be called the gold cost of the war."

The Bankers Trust company has just published a book covering the financing of the war, in which it has given the title of "Enter Ally Dobbs." What \$80,000,000,000 gold really means is suggested by comparing the valuation of \$20,000,000,000, roughly put on all the railroads of the United States.

"Eighty billion dollars would represent all of the railway mileage of the world and there would still be over \$20,000,000,000 to spare for some other use enough to build and equip another railway system as great as that of the United States."

British National Wealth.
In 1914 English economists estimated the wealth of the people of Great Britain to be about \$700,000,000,000. All of the property of every kind in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the railways, the docks, the shipping traversing every sea, the coal, tin and iron mines, in short, all tangible property of every sort and kind, is represented by this \$70,000,000,000, and yet the war cost \$10,000,000,000 more than this, and \$10,000,000,000 is equivalent to the entire tangible wealth of Australia and New Zealand.

Another comparison—the prewar combined wealth of France and Italy was just under \$30,000,000,000. The war caused the proportionate consumption of goods of a value in gold equivalent to that of the property of every kind of these two great nations of nearly 40,000,000 people—an amount equivalent to the "ammunitions of centuries" wasted in four and one-half years of strife.

It is hard to realize, but it is a fact that \$80,000,000,000 is 80 per cent more than the total cost of government in Great Britain for the two and a quarter centuries which elapsed from the foundation of 1688 to the beginning of the present war. It cost to meet the expenses of Great Britain for two and a quarter centuries, in round figures, \$30,000,000,000.

Other Big Wars.
During this long period of 225 years there were eight major wars, fought at great expense—expense so great that the thinking people of the times were appalled thereby. There were the Wars of William III, costing around \$50,000,000; the Wars of Anne, costing over \$250,000,000; the Spanish fight of Search and the War of the Austrian Succession piled up another \$200,000,000 or more. The Seven Years' war cost over \$350,000,000. Then came the American war, costing over \$500,000,000, and finally the Great French wars, lasting from 1792 to 1815, costing around \$6,000,000,000. Later on, in the '50s, the Crimean war cost some \$350,000,000 and finally the Boer war, which lasted from 1899 to 1903, cost nearly \$1,500,000,000. Besides these major wars there were many costly military expeditions, the growing cost of civil government and the ever-present burden of the public debt, and yet this total expenditure of his long period was only about five-eighths of the gold cost of the great war.

Coming home for a final comparison, we find that the expenses of the United States government from its foundation in 1791 through the year 1913, a period of a century and a quarter, were \$24,500,000,000—less than one-third of the gold cost of the great war, and yet, during his long period, we fought England in 1812, Mexico in the '40s, the very destructive Civil war in the '60s, also at various times many Indian campaigns, to say nothing of the Spanish war in the '90s.

The expenses of civil government were steadily growing. Our pension roll called for heavy expenditures. To the current expenses of government we could add the Louisiana Purchase, the acquisition of Alaska, the purchase of the Virgin Islands, what we paid Spain for the Philippines and the cost of constructing the Panama canal and even then the figure would be far under a fifth of the total gold cost of the great war.

Oldest Juniper Tree
Logan, Utah.—A giant Juniper tree discovered recently in Logan canyon near here is estimated by Dr. Henry Cowles of the University of Chicago to be between 3,500 and 4,000 years old, perhaps the oldest living thing except the sequoia trees of California. The tree is 2 1/4 feet in circumference.

1,000,000 SUFFER FROM HAY FEVER

Development of Suburbs Helps Increase Disease.

New York.—The records of the American Hay Fever association indicate that the victims of hay fever in the United States are more than 1,000,000, and that the number is steadily increasing, both apparently and actually. This is set forth by William Scheppergrell, A. M., M. D., president of the American Hay Fever association, and chief surgeon of the hay fever and asthma clinic, Charity hospital, New Orleans, in a paper on the subject for the United States public health service.

The apparent increase is attributed to the fact that many cases of hay fever, especially those occurring outside of the most common fall season and formerly classified as summer colds, rhinitis, recurrent catarrh, etc., are now more generally recognized as hay fever. The increase is also real, as the increase in facilities of transportation, by means of automobiles and trolley cars, has resulted in an increase in the development of suburban settlements, practically all of which are more or less directly exposed to pollen infestation. In view of the importance of hay fever, as regards both the large number affected and the length and severity of the symptoms, Doctor Scheppergrell says the treatment of this disease demands a most careful consideration.

Care in Choosing Homes.
In the selection of homes hay fever subjects should choose localities distant from wood-infested areas," continues the paper. "The pollen of the grasses and of the summer hay fever weeds generally does not ordinarily travel very far and a mile is usually a safe distance. The pollen of the ragweeds and other fall hay fever weeds, however, is very buoyant and in windy weather may travel five miles or more."

"The effects of tree pollens should also be borne in mind by persons subject to hay fever in view of the large number of persons in the United States afflicted with hay fever, the subjects of trees and plants from a hay fever standpoint should be given due consideration by the modern landscape architect."

"During their attacks of hay fever patients should avoid localities infested with weeds generally, and especially with those weeds to the pollen of which they are sensitive. Should their neighborhood be infested with weeds, and an ordinance be in force prohibiting such condition, it should, in the interest of public health, be reported to the board of health."

"Electric fans should be avoided during the hay fever season, as the chilling of the surface of the skin tends to react on the mucous membrane of the nose, and in this way to increase the nasal irritation. In addition to this the current of air from the fans disturbs the dust, which contains its proportion of pollen during the hay fever season, the inhalation of which increases the discomfort of the patient."

"Hay fever subjects are frequently surprised that their symptoms are aggravated in theaters, where they expect protection from atmospheric pollen. The reason is that modern amusement halls operating in summer are practically all supplied with typhoon fans. These draw in the pollen-laden air in enormous quantities and force it into the auditorium, where the effect is quickly felt by those sensitive to these pollens. Such places of amusement should, therefore, be avoided by immunized hay fever subjects during the season of their attacks."

Exercise is Beneficial.
"A reasonable amount of exercise is beneficial, but this should be taken without increased exposure to the hay fever pollen. Swimming, especially in salt water, is an excellent form of exercise."

"A cold shower after a warm bath is an excellent means of toning the skin and stimulating the nervous system in hay fever cases. The regular practice of this makes the patient less sensitive to changes of temperature and to air currents which tend to increase the nasal irritation in these cases. The cold showers should be followed by vigorous rubbing and are beneficial in all cases except when the patient fails to react from the shower and when they are contraindicated on account of high blood pressure or other reasons."

"Before making a change in residence with a view of obtaining benefit in hay fever, especially if the change is to be permanent, the patient should consult a physician familiar with the etiology of hay fever. Unless this is the case, not only may the result be disappointing, but the conditions may even be aggravated."

"Railroad trips during the hay fever season should, if possible, be avoided by hay fever patients, as they usually cause severe attacks."

Use of Private Airplanes

Made Easier in England

London.—Private airplane flying is to be simplified in Great Britain by the abolishment of the irksome regulations requiring that a plane may be passed as airworthy every day and must land only at a recognized air-drome. A plane now will be certified as airworthy in the first place, and then it is up to the owner to keep it in condition.

SAO PAULO, CITY OF MODERN IDEAS

Prosperous and Beautiful Capital of Richest of Brazil's 20 States.

Washington.—Sao Paulo, Brazil, scene of a rebel uprising, is the source of the morning aroma from millions of steaming coffee cups all over the world, remarks a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Sao Paulo, the city, is the prosperous and beautiful capital of the richest of Brazil's 20 states. The city has half a million people. The state of Sao Paulo is larger than all New England and Pennsylvania combined. It comprises only one-thirty-second part of Brazil's vast area, but contains one-eighth of the country's population.

"To the visitor it seems as if the state had two major products, coffee and statistics! Its aggregate acreage of coffee trees exceeds the combined areas of Delaware and Rhode Island. There are more than seven million coffee trees in the state for every man, woman and child in the United States. At 30 cents a pound, the world pays Sao Paulo about \$54,000,000 annually for her 1,135,000,000 pounds of coffee produced. As a specialized wholesale grocery her coffee business is only to be compared with Cuba's sugar crop."

"Geography, religion and romance are strangely blended in Sao Paulo's coffee. Solomon, for all his wisdom, overlooked a potential source of great wealth, for coffee is generally believed to have originated in Abyssinia, where Solomon's descendants reign to this day. It was not introduced into Brazil until 1723."

"A Portuguese sailor was the Captain John Smith of Sao Paulo. He married the South American Pocahontas, daughter of the chieftain Tiberica. That was about 1500. Then came Jesuit missionaries, who are credited founders of the state, and when they celebrated their first mass on the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul they named the country for that apostle."

Corn and Potato Move North.
"Curiously enough, coffee rules in Brazil, while two indigenous South American crops, corn and the Irish potato, are mainstays in North America."

"Sao Paulo, the city, is purposefully modern, so much so that some of the social and engineering projects were put into effect there while they were still 'paper programs' in North America."

"For years now, when a new school house is built in Sao Paulo, the school physicians have passed upon the lighting, the kinds of seats to be used and other hygienic details. Indeed, they must even approve the type and its spacing in textbooks before they are adopted."

"An unusual sight of the city is the snake farm. The snakehouses, looking like beehives, cover a large tract. The snakes are the sources of serum used to treat sufferers from the bites of rattlesnakes, the deadly jaracacs, and other venomous reptiles."

"The railroad from Sao Paulo to Santos, the world's foremost coffee port, is famous among engineers the world over. There is a drop of 2,600 feet in seven miles over one section. Steel cables, stationary engines and especially-equipped locomotives are required for the 25-mile run between the two cities. There are 13 tunnels, but the trains emerge from each to disclose some surprising new panorama of wooded mountain, valley of banana or coffee trees, torrential stream or gorge of dizzy depth."

"The road is said to be one of the best-paying in the world. Since the dividends are limited by law, its earnings have gone into sumptuous stations, fine rolling stock and perfected equipment until one visitor remarked that all remaining to be done was the gliding of the tops of the telegraph poles."

Peculiar Geography.
"The steep railroad climb from Santos to Sao Paulo gives a hint to the peculiar geography of the state. For nearly 400 miles along its coast is a low belt, narrow in the north and widening to about eighty miles in the south. Here the weather is hot and moist and the crops are bananas, coconuts, vanilla beans and cacao. This lowland is marked by a line of hills, back of which is an undulating plateau, cooler and dryer, where the coffee finds ideal growing conditions."

"Sao Paulo is notable for its varied architecture, ranging from chalet types, Moorish palaces and buildings of the French Renaissance period to modern office structures. Its outlying streets are as plentifully planted with trees and as well interspersed with flower-planted parks as Washington, D. C."

"The port of Santos is given over principally to shipping, but lacks the beautiful beach, where the sand is packed so hard that automobiles may drive to the water's edge."

"The city has a remarkable theater, with a telescopic roof. By means of an electric mechanism this roof may be removed in ten minutes and the building converted into an open-air auditorium. The orchestra chairs are removable, so that shortly after the curtain falls a ballroom is available for dancing."

Orangemen's 'Twelfth' Marked By Much Less Bitterness In Ulster

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Members of Lodges in Cavan and Monaghan Pay Tribute To Fairness Of Catholic Neighbors
Dublin, July 21.—There were two satisfactory features of this year's celebration of the Twelfth of July by the Orangemen in the North of Ireland. One was the absence of the disorderly scenes which have often marked the celebration in the past; and the other was the tribute paid by Orangemen in the Twenty-six southern counties to the liberty and toleration they enjoy.

The members of the Orange Lodges in the counties of Cavan and Monaghan were especially outspoken in their praise of their Catholic neighbors.

At the Monaghan meeting a resolution was passed recognizing the determination of Southern Ireland to bring peace and prosperity to the country. At the same meeting Mr. M. E. Knight, County Grand Master of the Monaghan Orangemen, said that the rights and liberties of minorities were being respected in the twenty-six Southern counties and Orangemen had nothing to fear so long as they met in a law abiding manner. The government, he added, had given practical proof of its desire for fair-play Orangemen, he went on, should not be slow to appreciate this. He believed the spirit displayed towards them had already borne fruit.

A Contrast In Courtesy
At the same meeting the Rev. Mr. Magee stated that a Protestant Church deputation had been badly received by the Belfast government but courteously received by the Southern government.

At the Orange demonstrations in the six Northern counties the oratory was somewhat more restricted than usual, though a few speakers still indulged in criticisms of the southern government. Thus, at the Enniskillen meeting, Captain H. Dixon, a member of the Six-County Parliament, complained that Protestants in the South were not adequately represented in the Southern legislature. The truth is that in the south, Parliamentary elections and local government elections are conducted on the principles of Proportional Representation in order to insure that the minority is fairly represented. In the Six Counties, on the other hand, proportional representation in both Parliamentary and Local Government elections has been abolished, notwithstanding the protests of the Catholic minority there. About half the members of the Free State Senate are Protestants and a good proportion of the members of the Lower House are also Protestants; while in the Six County Parliament the Catholics have no spokesman.

Fairness in Naming Judges
In the South, four out of the nine High Court Judges recently appointed are Protestants; in the North, only one of the five high Court Judges is a Catholic.

These comparisons are the more convincing when it is remembered that in the South, Protestants constitute only ten per cent of the populace, while Catholics form 34 per cent of the populace in the North.

Another unfair complaint was made at an Orange meeting. The Rev. T. C. Hammond M. A., of Dublin, speaking at the demonstration in Belfast, criticized the action of the Southern Government in changing the composition of the National Education Board and the Intermediate Education Board. Protestant members had, he said, been dismissed and Catholics appointed in their places. There is no ground whatever for saying that Protestants have been dismissed to make room for Catholics. No such complaint has been made by any Protestant bishop or educational authority in the Twenty-Six Southern counties. The two educational Boards have, it is time, been dissolved and replaced by a more efficient system of control. But these abolished Boards consisted of Catholics as well as Protestants, and included several Catholic bishops. The new system of control had been urged for years by Protestants and Catholics alike and is generally welcomed on the ground that it is more effective and progressive.

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