

### GLASS DESCRIBES THE CURRENCY BILL

Chairman of the House Committee Outlines the Measure

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The administration currency bill was made public tonight by Representative Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It will be introduced in the House and Senate after President Wilson has delivered in person his address to Congress on Monday.

An outline of the measure prepared by Mr. Glass describes it as "a basis for legislative action," states that it will be gone over in detail for alterations, and sets out that its purpose is to accomplish three principal objects:

Provision of a means for re-discounting commercial paper of specified types.

A basis for elastic notes properly secured.

Machinery for doing foreign banking business.

The measure's essentials remain as they have been outlined from time to time since the President began a study of the subject with House and Senate leaders, Secretary McAdoo and other advisers, providing 12 or more Federal reserve banks which will retain the present Federal reserve banks.

The government would control the Federal reserve banks entirely through a Federal reserve board of seven members in which the banks would have no representation. The board would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency, as members ex-officio; four other members would be chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The National bank note circulation would remain undisturbed and no proposal is made in the bill for retiring approximately 700,000,000 2 per cent. bonds. An amendment or separate bill to refund those bonds into 3 per cent. bonds may be introduced later.

In addition to the 700,000,000 existing National bank notes not more than \$500,000,000 in what are to be known as Federal reserve treasury notes might be issued at the discretion of the Federal reserve board in place of making advances to the Federal reserve banks, which would do no business with the public, deal only with member banks and reserve deposits only from United States banks. While the notes would on their face, purport to be the obligations of the United States, they would be required to be secured by the Federal reserve banks, would be a first and paramount lien on all the assets of the banks, and would be redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department in the city of Washington or any Federal reserve bank.

Emergency provisions are made against counterfeit notes as a part of bank reserves, and the system is guarded against inflation by lodging power with the Federal reserve board to exact any interest charge upon treasury notes in order to secure their prompt redemption. The notes are not made legal tender, but would be receivable by the government and every bank of the system at par without exchange.

### MEDICAL SOCIETY ADJOURNS

Morehead City Concluded by With Election of Officers—Dr. A. D. Parrott is President

(Special Star Telegram.) Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C., June 19.—The annual session of the Medical Society of North Carolina came to a close today, and the members who remained after the meeting betook themselves to the surf and to catching fish.

The last official act of the meeting was the election of officers and the following were named:

President, Dr. A. D. Parrott, of Kingston; vice president, Dr. John R. Irwin, Raleigh; chairman of the convention arrangements, Dr. Albert Anderson, Raleigh.

A resolution was passed upon the death of Dr. S. Young, of Concord, which occurred suddenly Wednesday. The new board of directors was organized by electing Dr. M. L. Stevens, of Asheville, president, and Dr. K. S. Bonner, of Morehead City, as secretary, and the most wide-awake doctors in the State.

Another matter of business transacted was the election of two members of the board of health, Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Jacksonville, and Dr. A. A. Kent, of Lenoir, being elected. It was a great disappointment that Governor Craig could not be present to fill his place on the programme Tuesday night. Dr. Stuart McGuire and Dr. J. Allison Hodges, both of Richmond, Va., two invited guests, read very interesting papers. Dr. McGuire's paper was on the subject of "Hypothyroidism," and he gave a splendid presentation of a condition occupying the border line between medicine and surgery.

Dr. Hodges gave a masterly paper on the conservation of nerve and mental health. Some of the errors of modern educational methods were presented in a new light.

Dr. Hodges, of Raleigh, superintendent of the State School for the Blind, another invited guest, gave a very interesting talk on the cause of blindness. Dr. Ira M. Hardy, of the State School for the Feeble-minded at Kingston, read a paper on the series of lantern slides, illustrating different forms of feeble-mindedness.

Slides were also exhibited showing the buildings now being erected for the State School for the Feeble-minded at Raleigh. The school is planned by the authorities of the school. His lecture was very instructive and well illustrated. No one could fail to be interested in the subject. The State has appropriated sufficient money to complete only three buildings, but Dr. Hardy is confident that with this beginning and with the school soon to be started, that this worthy institution will receive the cordial support of the people of the State.

At Wednesday's meeting some very important resolutions were passed relating to the society's internal workings, with a view to better business management. The resolutions adopted a plan of what is known as "medical defence" by which, it is understood, that the society will employ a committee to represent the organized profession of two parties: First, to defend in the courts all malicious prosecutions of the society's members; second, to look after the interests of the members of the society; and third, to defend the law of the State and thus relieve individual members and county societies of the odium and expense of attending to these matters.

The scientific papers presented on Wednesday were of very high order. The subjects of unusual interest were presented by very able and practical men. The papers on the subject of insanity is not indicated by what a man thinks, but rather by what he does. A man may have delusions, but unless these delusions lead to some insane act, he would not be regarded as insane.

Dr. A. J. Crowell, of Charlotte, and Dr. C. O. Abernathy, of Raleigh, read very interesting papers on their specialties. The section on gynecology presented papers of a very high order, practical and up-to-date.

A special feature of the conjoint meeting was the address by the State Board of Health was the discussion of the new vital statistics law by which every birth, and every death with the cause of the same, will be recorded. This is regarded as the most important health law ever enacted in the State, as only by this means can actual records be obtained.

### LATEST CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL

Would Give President Authority to Suspend Rates in Law

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An amendment to the Underwood tariff bill adopted today by the majority members of the Senate Finance committee would give the President of the United States authority to suspend certain of the proposed law, and to proclaim special rates against nations which discriminate against products of the United States.

The amendment is appended to the clause giving the President authority to negotiate reciprocity agreements with other nations, and in some respects resembles the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law eliminated in the House bill. In substance the amendment would provide that when any nation discriminates against the products of the United States or imposes restrictions upon United States exports, or does not, in the opinion of the President, reciprocate in trade relations, the President may by proclamation suspend certain rates and put in effect other rates.

Only specified articles, it is understood, are to be included under the terms of this amendment, and the retaliatory rates are specified also. Among the articles included in the list upon which the President might suspend rates are fish, wheat, wheat flour, coffee, tea, earthenware, wines and malt liquors, silk dress goods, leather goods, jewelry, sugars and molasses.

The duties prescribed by the bill would be dutiable at one cent a pound, wheat at ten cents a bushel, flour at ten cents a barrel, and sugar at one cent a pound. On other items the penalty would be a doubled rate, while on sugars which probably never would be affected, the rate would be only a fraction of a cent per pound. The amendment, of course, is subject to ratification of the Democratic Senatorial caucus, which will begin work on the bill tomorrow.

Besides adding this amendment, the majority members stripped the administration's provisions of the Underwood bill of many of their features, including the inquiry into the status of which American agents in cases of disputed import valuations. They also struck out the provision requiring registration of non-resident agents and agents in American consulates, the provision to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to determine the existence of non-existent foreign markets, the anti-dumping clause, which provided excess duties on imports undervalued in this country, and the five per cent tariff on imports of American goods.

The committee, however, inserted an amendment providing for the appointment of a commission to be composed of members of the Senate, the House and the Ways and Means committee, to make a thorough study of the whole tariff administration question and report recommendations for its reorganization. The action of the committee strikes from the bill all the provisions which aroused protest from foreign nations.

The committee declined to approve the amendment suggested by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, which would give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to prohibit imports irrespective of foreign markets, a scheme designed primarily to protect the government against loss of revenue under an ad valorem tariff through undervaluations.

This, the committee thought not practical. It adopted, however, a suggestion from the same sources making it unlawful to take up cases in the customs court on a contingent fee basis.

After re-opening consideration of the print-paper schedule today the committee re-considered its former action and struck out its amendment, adding the countervailing provision of the Canadian reciprocity laws. As the bill goes to the caucus the Underwood provision remains undisturbed, print-paper valued at not more than two and a half cents a pound, going to the unrestricted free list.

### APPLICATION OF WEBB LAW

Act Forbidding Interstate Shipments of Liquor Into Dry States Not a Criminal Statute, Says McReynolds

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Webb law forbidding interstate shipments of liquor into "dry" States is not a criminal statute, and violations of it cannot be prosecuted in United States courts. Attorney General McReynolds so declared in instructions sent today to every United States attorney in the country. The law merely prohibits such interstate traffic, and contains no penalty for infractions.

"Its purpose," said the Attorney General, "is to permit State laws to operate in respect of intoxicating liquors moving in interstate commerce." The law simply deprives shippers of any privileges they might claim on the ground of interstate commerce, and permits the application of State prohibition laws to interstate commerce in liquors.

Washington, June 19.—This is the first time that the Department of Justice has construed the Webb law, which was declared unconstitutional by former President Taft and former Attorney General Wickham. President Taft vetoed the bill on the ground that it violated the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution by delegating the regulation of interstate commerce to the States. The bill was passed over his veto.

Attorney General McReynolds' interpretation is said to mean that the Federal government is not called upon to enforce a law for the violation of which no penalty is imposed, and that the interstate commerce forbidden by the law is "outlaw" commerce, in regard to which the States are free to apply their statutes. The Attorney General also stated that the bill does not violate the Constitution, and it is believed that this question ultimately may reach the United States Supreme Court.

Galveston, Tex., June 19.—The Textile Pharmaceutical Association today went on record as favoring the repeal of the Federal law prohibiting shipment of liquor into "dry" territory, insofar as to permit druggists to receive and sell alcohol and liquors strictly for medicinal purposes.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—"Drys" won in the Illinois Legislature today when the Senate passed two bills restricting saloons in cities. Both bills will now pass the House. One measure prohibits saloons within four miles of the University of Illinois. The other enactment makes it possible for the State to designate a territory containing not more than 5,000 registered voters to vote "wet" or "dry." A second vote on the same proposition cannot be taken for three years.

### JAPANESE ENVOYS

Being Entertained at Washington—Visit White House—Washington, June 19.—A call upon President Wilson, a luncheon conference with Secretary Bryan, and a visit to the White House, were the highlights of the day for the four Japanese envoys from Japan, here on a mission of visit to the White House, which they left today for New York. They will return to their homes on the Pacific coast. Dr. Soyeda and Mr. Kamiya will remain in Washington for several days before going to New York. They have not announced the date of their return to Tokio.

London, June 19.—Wallace F. Johnson, of Philadelphia, today beat the German car, F. W. Raho, by three sets to two in the fourth round of the open singles in the London Lawn tennis championship tournament.

### TUBBS NEW PAGE IN THE STORY OF SUGAR

The Nation-Wide Campaign of the Free Sugar Advocates

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate committee in pursuit of "the lobby" turned over a new leaf in the story of sugar today, and heard the details of the nation-wide and long continued campaign the advocates of free sugar made to remove the duty on that article.

Frank C. Lowry, sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, secretary and organizer of the "Committee of Wholesale Grocers" examined—Manager of the Associated Press on the Stand.

Washington, June 19.—The Senate committee in pursuit of "the lobby" turned over a new leaf in the story of sugar today, and heard the details of the nation-wide and long continued campaign the advocates of free sugar made to remove the duty on that article.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board of directors, had not been summoned to appear tonight, and his subpoena may not be served until the inquiry is taken up again.

Lowry testified that he had conducted his fight solely for the Federal company, and that other refiners had no part in it. He thought the sugar had amounted to about \$25,000 in four years. Exclusive of his salary, his commission as sales agent amounted to about \$8,000 in that period. He got nothing for his tariff work, he said. After many questions by Senator Cummins, the witness agreed that although the sugar refiners did not seem to favor free sugar, they would benefit only in a less degree than the Federal by a reduction in the tariff.

Senator Nelson was especially interested in the Committee of Wholesale Grocers, and wanted to know just how it was formed.

"There was no formal meeting," said Lowry. "I wrote to 25 or 30 wholesale grocers and suggested that we form such a committee. They were just dumfries, then," suggested Senator Nelson. "I don't think they were very dumb," replied Lowry.

"What authority had you to select a committee for the wholesale grocers of the United States?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I did not," said the witness. "I selected a committee for the people of the United States," said Lowry.

"The best sugar men have been spending a large part of their time trying to confuse the issue. It was a wild idea that they might be successful in their efforts and therefore desired that the Ways and Means committee be impressed with the fact that the country as a whole was watching their

### PROBERS BACK AT CAPITAL

Senate Mine Investigating Committee Returns to Washington After Hard Week in the Coal Regions

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Three tired United States Senators came back to Washington today after a week of strenuous investigation in the coal strike district of West Virginia. Senators Swanson, Kenyon and Martine returned to the Senate to take up their legislative duties.

During a week in Charleston the committee examined nearly a hundred witnesses, worked 10 or 12 hours a day, often sitting until after midnight, and took about 1,000,000 words of testimony. The committee will resume hearings in Washington in a few days, and will then go to the coal fields of the West Virginia coal operators that the miners' union is in league with operators in the competitive fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to ruin the West Virginia industry.

When the committee resumes the coal operators will press their complaints against the operators. They will be asked to be allowed to place in the record written statements by Senator Martine, who has been in the coal fields, and by Senator Swanson, who has been in the coal fields, and by the sub-committee and probably will be presented to the full committee on education and labor.

Married Woman With Whom Her Sympathized Received the Salute

Richmond, Va., June 19.—Because, through sympathy, she kissed a married woman, a member of his congregation, the Rev. David Francis, pastor of the Third Christian church, of this city, was relieved of his charge by the official board, after an investigation into the charges.

The board agreed not to publish its findings in detail after exacting a promise from Mr. Francis not to attempt to occupy a pulpit in the Christian church again.

Mr. Francis does not deny that he kissed the woman, but does deny that the kiss was anything more than a friendly one to the pastor her troubles, appeared at his boarding house last week, and when she commenced to cry he comforted her with a touch of his lips upon her cheek.

The deposed pastor came to Richmond from Nova Scotia last October, and the board of trustees of the church, which is a member of the National Association of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, said would be a contribution of a million dollars in form, and that he had wired urging every member of the resolutions committee at the Baltimore convention to put a free sugar plank in the Democratic platform. The witness was on the stand for four hours, and when he left he promised to produce any correspondence in his files relating to the organization of the Grocers' committee, or his free sugar campaign. Many of the circulars sent out by him on the letter head of that organization were read in the record by Senator Cummins.

Lowry testified that he had conducted his fight solely for the Federal company, and that other refiners had no part in it. He thought the sugar had amounted to about \$25,000 in four years. Exclusive of his salary, his commission as sales agent amounted to about \$8,000 in that period. He got nothing for his tariff work, he said. After many questions by Senator Cummins, the witness agreed that although the sugar refiners did not seem to favor free sugar, they would benefit only in a less degree than the Federal by a reduction in the tariff.

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### TORNADO STRIKES TALLAHASSEE, FLA

Capitol Building Unroofed and Many Other Structures Damaged

Tallahassee, Fla., June 19.—A tornado verging onto a cyclone swept over this city late yesterday, unroofing the State capitol and many stores, ruining the stocks of merchants, tearing trees out by the roots and twisting telegraph, telephone and electric light poles off at the base, plunging the city into darkness and cutting off communication with the outside world for hours. The paper stocks of the State printer at the capitol was ruined.

The funnel of rain, mud and hail swept across the county, killing and maiming livestock, damaging the cotton and corn crops and razing buildings. So far no loss of life has been reported, but it is feared that many negroes have been injured or killed in the ruins of their shacks on the farms. The historic trees in the park were twisted off at the roots and nearly every store in town was flooded with rain and hail. Many small houses were demolished.

The storm lasted 15 minutes and succeeded a deadly calm, hot, oppressive day.

Mobile, Ala., June 19.—Considerable damage was done along the Mobile water front last night by a storm which lasted but a few minutes, during which the wind reached a high velocity. The Norwegian vessel Hagerup was torn from her moorings, the schooner M. J. Taylor broke her lines and crashed into another schooner, and the river steamer Charles May, a source of construction, was blown across the river and damaged. A portion of the roof of the new municipal sheds was blown off. The temperature dropped 10 degrees in 15 minutes.

Reports Conflicting

Battle Fought Near Rodriguez—American Prisoners

Laredo, Texas, June 19.—Conflicting reports were received here tonight of a battle fought in the town of Rodriguez, Mexico, 40 miles south of the border, between the Federal army and of Gen. Teitez, said to number about 2,000 men. The Mexican Consul Lozano, of this city, has advised that the attacking party, a small band of rebels, were put to flight, and that Gen. Teitez has resumed his march to Nuevo Laredo to reinforce the garrison there.

Notwithstanding their disavowal of the charges, H. H. Rippeau, an Englishman, and Charles May, a Frenchman, were taken prisoners by the constitutionalists today on the charge that they are in the employ of the Mexican government, were still under detention at Columbia tonight. John Bautista, a Mexican, who was also arrested, was released. The Mexican consul has reported the matter to the State Department.

GENERAL REUNION

Commencement Programme Being Carried Out at Harvard

Cambridge, Mass., June 19.—All the Harvard class reunions, which occupied the week were merged in a general reunion today in honor of the 653 men who received degrees from Harvard last year.

SCHOONER RIVERSIDE SINKS

Reported by Wireless—No Explanation of the Loss

San Francisco, June 19.—Wireless messages received today from the liner Admiral Farragut report the sinking of the steam lumber schooner Riverside off Cape Mendocino, on a dangerous stretch of the northern California coast. The crew of 36 was taken off by the boats of the Farragut, and a tug from Eureka, Cal., summoned by wireless. No explanation of the loss was given, but it is supposed she struck a reef and floated into deep water before going down.

THIRD ATTEMPT UNSUCCESSFUL

Giant Cruiser Resists All Efforts at Launching

Hamburg, Germany, June 19.—A third attempt was made today to launch the German battleship cruiser Derfflinger, but without success. She was christened last Saturday and refused to move from the stocks. A second attempt yesterday to launch her failed.