

The Weather

Local showers and thunderstorms Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers near the coast. River stage at Fayetteville at 8 o'clock yesterday 2.2 feet.

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PRESIDENT VETOS BILL TO ESTABLISH A BUDGET SYSTEM

One Of Its Provisions As Not Being Strictly Constitutional.

DECLARES HIS SYMPATHY FOR OBJECT OF MEASURE

Returns It With Regret And Hopes Defect Will Be Remedied.

HIS VETO HOLDS GOOD.

Washington, June 4.—President Wilson tonight vetoed the bill establishing a national budget system and an unsuccessful attempt was made in the house to pass the measure over his veto.

The vote was 178 to 163, or nine less than the required two-thirds majority. Thirty-five democrats joined with the republicans in voting to pass the measure.

The bill passed at midnight and when the motion to over-ride was defeated leaders were undecided what would be their next move. Supporters of the measure were expected, however, to urge that it be amended to meet the President's objections and re-passed tomorrow.

Washington, June 4.—President Wilson tonight vetoed the bill to establish a budget system of government departments.

The President said that under the bill Congress would have authority to remove the comptroller general from office and that this authority should be reserved to the executive department.

Notifying Congress that he was returning the bill without his signature, President Wilson in his veto message said:

Regrets Situation

"I do this with the greatest regret. I am in entire sympathy with the objects of this bill and would gladly approve it, but for the fact that I regard some of the provisions contained in section 203 as unconstitutional. This is the provision to the effect that the comptroller general and the assistant comptroller general, who are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the senate, may be removed at any time by a concurrent resolution of Congress after notice and hearing, when in their judgment, the comptroller general or assistant comptroller general is incapacitated or inefficient or has been guilty of neglect of duty, or of malfeasance of office or of any felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, and that their cause except either by impeachment or a concurrent resolution of Congress.

Removal of Officers

"The effect of this is to prevent the removal of these officers for any cause except either by impeachment or a concurrent resolution of Congress. I have no objection to the power to appoint officers of this kind carries with it, as an incident, the power to remove them. I am convinced that Congress is without constitutional power to limit the appointing power and its incident power of removal derived from the constitution.

Removal of Officers

"The section referred to not only removes these officers but undertakes to remove the Congress by a concurrent resolution to remove an officer appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, without the exercise of this power by the Congress. There is certainly no expressed authority to see that authority for the exercise of this power by the Congress. This power is implied in any executive grant of power. On the other hand, I think its exercise is clearly prevented by section two of article three. That section, by providing that certain enumerated officers and all others whose appointments are not provided for shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, prohibited Congress from exercising its power of removal in the case of any officer appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, or even in the case of an officer appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, if the removal is to be effected by a concurrent resolution of Congress. I am therefore unable to approve the bill as it stands. I hope the Congress may find the time before adjournment to remedy this defect."

VALERA AT CHICAGO

Chicago, June 4.—Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish republic, today announced in Chicago from New York that he would attempt to obtain a plank in the republican platform in favor of the recognition of the United States of the Irish republic.

"I hope to see this plank introduced to the platform of both parties," Mr. Valera said. "After this convention I will get to San Francisco to help the democrats to adopt it."

FOUNDED BILL ADOPTED

Washington, June 5.—The conference report on the bill increasing the pay of federal employees beginning July 1 was adopted early this morning by the Senate. It now goes to the President.

Tar Heel Democrats Nominate Today

Raleigh, June 4.—The state-wide primary in North Carolina tomorrow will undertake to nominate democratic candidates for United States senator, governor, lieutenant-governor, state auditor, state treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of labor and printing, commissioner of insurance, two associate justices of the supreme court, five congressmen, three judges, and county and state legislative offices in the hundred counties of the state.

A second primary will probably be necessary to determine the nomination in several of the contests.

The spirit of the campaign thus far points to an unusually heavy vote and with the state and county tickets to be counted the results may not be known definitely for several days.

The republican candidates for office, recommended in the state convention, have already been certified as nominated without opposition except in the case of two congressional races and the presidency.

A preferential vote will be cast between Hiram Johnson and Major General Leonard Wood for the republican presidential nomination, but its effect will be only moral since the republican national convention will be in session long before the state board of elections canvasses the returns.

MERCHANT MARINE BILL WINS PASSAGE

Gets Through Congress After Stormy Voyage—Now Goes To The President.

Washington, June 4.—After a tempestuous voyage, the bill establishing conditions under which the great government owned merchant fleet eventually is to be sold to Americans if possible, to foreigners if not—finally was passed tonight by Congress.

It will be sent to President Wilson tomorrow.

It was reported out this week and the senate promptly approved the conference report. The house, however, held that the conferees had exceeded their authority in writing in legislation and sent it back.

The conferees today struck out the section to which the house objected and the senate again approved the conference report. Not so the house, however, the measure again going back to conference as the result of a parliamentary tangle. The conferees made a third report tonight and it was passed by the house by a vote of 148 to 120 after a long debate.

The shipping board of seven members, created by the bill, is directed to make the sale of the government fleet in the most consistent with good business judgment. Sales may be on an installment basis, payment to be made over a period of 15 years if the vessels are taken over by Americans and ten years if taken by foreigners.

CHARLIE SCHOFFER REPORTED DROWNED

Popular Engineer Believed Lost On Fishing Trip.

(Special to The Star.)
Hamlet, June 4.—Information reached Hamlet late Friday that Charles A. Schoffer, a popular engineer, was drowned in the Pee Dee river near Poston, S. C., where he was fishing with a number of friends, was on a fishing trip. The details have not been received here. Schoffer, who was a popular engineer, was on the Seaboard, having been on a passenger run between Hamlet and Wilmington for a number of years. He is survived by a widow and several children.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE IS ATTACKED BY OVERMAN

Washington, June 4.—Senator Overman, democrat, North Carolina, precipitated an economic-political discussion in the senate today when he presented statistics to support a charge that the republicans had appropriated in ordinary supply bills more than twice the amount expended by the democratic Congress of 1916. Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, promptly defended the present Congress, asserting that the war was responsible for much of the increase.

Senator Overman said thirteen supply bills passed in 1916 totaled \$78,000,000 as against \$2,189,000,000 appropriated by the present Congress. He insisted that he had not included war items in his summary.

Senator Thomas, Colorado, stopped the debate when he remarked that "the record of each party on the subject of economy is a record of shame."

ADVOCATES RETALIATION AGAINST METHODIST CHURCH

New York, June 4.—Retaliation against the Methodist Episcopal church through refusal to give benefit performances under its auspices until the church repeals its "blue laws" forbidding theatricals and dancing, was urged here today by Francis Wilson, retiring president of the Actors' Equity association.

"Until their blue laws prohibiting their people from going to the theatre, dancing or playing cards are repealed, this association will ask its members to refuse to render any service at performances or benefits suggested or controlled by the Methodist church," said Wilson.

CARSON CROWD BEATEN

Belfast, June 4.—The followers of Sir Edward Carson have been defeated in county and district council elections in their own strong holds in choosing boards of guardians. In addition to the Sinn Feiners' winning of county Tyrone for the first time and maintaining their hold on county Fermanagh, Michael Carolan, who was unseated by the Belfast council following his sentence at hard labor for an alleged seditious speech, today headed the poll in the Spankhill division of Belfast.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE CHIEF WORRY OF PARTY LEADERS

Possible Necessity Of Throwing Lowden, Wood and Johnson Overboard Is Faced.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright, 1920, for The Star by N. Y. Evening Post.)

Chicago, June 4.—This is what is going on at Chicago, what any reader would see if he were here:

There are now in Chicago the fifty-two members of the republican national committee, or their proxies, together with enough other leaders of national prominence to make about a hundred in all. At 9 o'clock every morning they come together in a side-room for the big colloquy, the national committee meeting formally and the others informally.

The national committee takes up the business of settling contests, and the room in which they meet takes on the appearance of a trial in a court room and partly a joint debate. At the head of the room, on a raised platform sit the chairman and the secretaries. Next are the contesting delegations, at tables opposite each other. The rest of the room is filled by the committee, acting as a kind of large jury, and the newspaper men. The contests are occasionally picturesque, often dull and always more or less unimportant so far as the real work of the convention is concerned.

One gets the impression that the contests are decided on their merits, with a rather fine judicial spirit. Of course, it is true that the results of the contests will not definitely make or mar the fortunes of the candidates, and that there is therefore not the incentive towards strong feeling nor the temptation to be partisan that existed in the famous Taft-Roosevelt contests.

Friendly to Lowden.

Contests now being argued ought not to say this without recording that in this, as in other respects, there is an appreciable advance in the spirit of propriety and dignity. For example, on this occasion, for the first time the republican delegates admitted to the room where the contests are heard. Also it is a fact that when the committee occasionally does seem to divide on partisan lines, Lowden seems to have markedly more friends among the delegates than Wood or Johnson. But no inference can be drawn from this as bearing on results next week.

The contests are relatively unimportant. They drone along with dull, though somewhat amusing, and somewhat tiresome affidavits. The bulk of the members of the committee, drift in and out of the room and in the big lobbies, mingle with the other leaders. Drifting about the room, talking and talking, is the exchange of views and information is most of what is either important or interesting in what is now going on in Chicago.

For the last twenty-four hours this exchange of views and information dealt practically solely with one topic. That topic is: How will the country take the charges brought out by the senate investigating committee in regard to Lowden in Missouri. That question is the burden of all the goings on among the politicians and new-comer they ask the same question: How is the country taking it? What they discuss is not whether this is inherently a wicked thing or an innocent thing. That question ought to be answered on its merits. Some ought to go over all this testimony before the investigating committee and do it in a judicial spirit. Doubtless in time some one will. But the politicians here cannot wait for that. What they want is a rough and ready answer as to how the public feels about it.

Face An Emergency.

The politicians are confronted by an emergency. They must make a nomination this week, and they must assure themselves now how the public is going to feel at the election next November after the democratic orators and propagandists have made the most of the fund investigation. Ever since the investigation commenced, and since the politicians began to gather here, the fund investigation has been the center of interest, and reports of the testimony from Washington have had more importance than anything happening here in Chicago. Just now, today and yesterday, naturally enough, the discussion focusses on the particular Lowden Missouri aspect of the investigation. About this one question hang several others. Is Lowden eliminated by the result of this investigation? Has he improved the cases of Wood and Johnson? How is the country reacting to the investigation as a whole? Is it worse for Lowden, as a rich man, to have given hundreds of thousands of his own money, than for Johnson and Wood, poor men, to have spent hundreds of thousands of their friends' money, or vice versa? If Lowden is eliminated by the Missouri scandal, is it not then best to throw overboard Johnson and Wood as well, and to carry the nomination into the field of candidates who have taken no part in the primaries whatever?

An answer to all these questions which should be fair would necessarily take in consideration several fine distinctions. There is not space here to do that. Moreover, the present article does not aim to include any attempt at a review of the fund testimony. It merely aims to give a sketchy picture of what is going on here. That picture consists chiefly of, roughly, a hundred politicians, wandering about in groups and couples discussing the fund investigation, trying to figure out how the country feels about the facts brought out at Washington.

More exactly, they want to know how they ought to feel themselves. (Continued on Page Seven.)

DECLARES COMMITTEEMEN ARE STEAM-ROLLING WOOD; SENATOR MOSES IS BITTER

Lowden Gains Through Decisions In National Committee Hearing; Booms And Near Booms Develop

Chicago, June 4.—Colonel Procter and others in Wood headquarters called a conference tonight after hearing Senator Moses' statement and it was indicated that a statement from the Wood headquarters was under consideration.

From the Johnson camp came the declaration that Senator Moses' position indicated that both the Wood and Johnson forces could be expected to oppose nomination of any man named by the Johnson, however, accused the present possibility of a coalition with the Wood strength in the convention in behalf of either Wood or Johnson.

Chicago, June 4.—The national committee adjourned, leaving the contests in the seventh, ninth and tenth Georgia districts to be decided tomorrow. In the contests decided, the Johnson faction, headed by Senator Moses, was victorious over the four delegates-at-large and the delegates from five districts.

LOWDEN GAINS TWENTY-FIVE

Lowden forces counted twenty-five delegates into their column as the result of today's decisions of contests by the republican national committee. The Wood forces, in turn, lost an equal number which would have been counted for them had the pending contests been sustained.

All attempts at split decisions were foiled. While various committeemen professed to see behind the arguments for party harmony which were advocated, a reflection of personal views as they might be favorable to Governor Lowden and General Wood, the committee in repeated roll calls refused to make compromises and proceeded to make decisions on the evidence of party regularity in the local and district machinery.

Johnson forces started off on a winning streak by winning the contests in the eight congressional districts of Mississippi. They won a half vote in the reported roll call of another Oklahoma where the Wood forces won a half vote; also by the seating of Dr. Hugh Scott, of Holdenville, and Albert Kelly, of Bristol, respectively. Then the Wood forces claimed another half vote of support when the committee voted to seat the regularly reported delegates from South Carolina led by National Committeeman Tolbert.

Presidential booms of General Wood, Senator Johnson and Governor Lowden today held the spotlight of convention city and shadows of potential dark hours were reported with growing frequency.

Lowden forces were jubilant over national committee decisions in delegates contests which they claimed to add twenty-five delegates to the Lowden column, with a like loss to General Wood's.

General Wood gave out a statement declaring Colonel W. Cooper Procter and Frank H. Hitchcock, his managers, were working in complete harmony and loyalty. The general vigorously denied reports that Colonel Procter was being subordinated to Mr. Hitchcock.

Improved prospects of the Johnson candidacy were claimed and often conceded in some opposition quarters. "The latter" it was frequently said that the Johnson movement "appeared to be growing" and that although behind in instructed delegates, the senator appeared to be formidable. Opponents of the Johnson candidacy, however, were equally confident that he would not capture the convention by storm.

In the "dark horse" discussions, names figuring prominently included Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Allen, of Kansas, and Sprout, of Pennsylvania. All discussions continued to range about the senate committee's investigation of campaign expenditures.

Another arrival, but of democratic persuasion, was Wm. J. Bryan. He said he was "only a reporter" at the republican convention and did not plan to participate in republican affairs even in the question of prohibition. He said he did not expect to appear before the resolutions committee.

Women In Great Numbers

Veterans of many conventions, together with many neophytes, including women, arrived in numbers today. Candidates' headquarters took on the customary turmoil and lobbies began to seethe with groups wreathed in tobacco smoke.

New banners were patched on already crowded walls, and buttons and badges blossomed forth on coat lapels and georgette blouses. Women were especially numerous at the Johnson headquarters and candidates were kept busy pumping hands of lines of visitors. Wood headquarters distributed hundreds of red feathers, while Johnson visitors were decked with silver bears.

Governor Lowden, who has fully recovered from his illness, announced tonight that he would call on General Wood, Senator Johnson and Senator Poindexter tomorrow and pay his respects.

Lowden Stands By Dry Law

Preservation of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act with whatever laws are necessary to give it full effect was advocated by Governor Frank O. Lowden today in his first pronouncement on the liquor question.

In an interview with newspapermen Governor Lowden announced that he was "not in favor of any evading" of the prohibition amendment, but that he had two possible planks for the republican platform in mind, but had not definitely decided whether they would be of

Decisions Favorable To Lowden Bring Forth Denunciation From General's Lieutenant.

ILLEGAL, HE SAYS

Asserts Committee Is Displaying Unfair Leaning To Illinois Governor In Rulings.

TO BE REPUDIATED?

Chicago, June 4.—Senator Moses' statement was issued on his own responsibility and without either the knowledge or approval of other Wood managers.

It was predicted by some of the Wood partisans that repudiations might develop and possibly entail a readjustment of the Wood management.

Will Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, said: "I have nothing to say. Not a word. The action of the committee taken in open session, speaks for itself."

Chicago, June 4.—Decisions of the republican national committee, which today disposed of twenty-five contests for seats in the national convention of the party, tonight brought a charge of "steam roller" tactics from Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who conducted General Wood's pre-convention campaign in the southern states.

He issued a lengthy statement, the tone of which was in sharp contrast to the jubilant notes that came from the Lowden headquarters.

"Evidently a mistake has been made," said Senator Moses' statement.

"The steam-roller which was used so effectively in the convention of 1912 and with such disastrous results to the party in the election following has not been scrapped after all. It has merely been in the machine shop for repairs and for some new attachments."

"The most important of the latter appears to be a patent reversing apparatus which enables the national committee at will to disregard its prior formal action in recognition of certain national committeemen and state chairmen against whose organizations there have been trumped up a series of fraudulent contests.

Mechanism Is Described.

The chain of procedure which the national committee formed at its St. Louis meeting in 1917 and at the Washington meeting in 1919 contained three links. The first connected the national chairman with the recognized committeemen in the states to whom were sent the official calls for the convention which assemblies next week. The national committeemen transmitted this call to the recognized state chairmen, thus constituting the second link in the chain. The third link connected the state chairman with his organization in the counties. Through the operation of this mechanism delegates friendly to General Wood have been elected with entire regularity in every southern state save two. The function of the national committee at this juncture is not to determine qualifications of members of the national convention; it is established that regularity which entitles a delegate to be placed upon the temporary roll, leaving the ultimate question of his right to a seat to be determined by the convention through its committee on credentials.

"Yet the national committee, with Chairman Hays conveniently absent from the chair, assuming to decide the matter in advance—but to decide it upon the narrow lines of the committee's personal preference.

Favorable to Lowden.

"General Wood's friends have always understood that the national committee as at present constituted favored the nomination of Governor Lowden. We have never questioned their right to hold such a preference, but we do question seriously and vigorously their right to color their decisions, which should be merely ministerial if not judicial, by such preference and the conditions under which so many of the present national committeemen hold their places only increase the strength with which we now assail the course which they are pursuing.

"As a result of the primaries and conventions held throughout the nation, substantially one-third of the members of the present national committee have failed to get in the confidence of their constituents and they will go out of office the day the convention adjourns. Yet these repudiated committeemen in defiance of the popular judgment already rendered, are seeking to be re-elected."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ELECTION RETURNS.

Returns from today's state-wide primary will be flashed by The Morning Star tonight. Arrangements have been made to assemble the returns in bulletin form as rapidly as possible, and a screen opposite The Morning Star office will convey the results to the public. On account of the great number of contests, with local races in many counties, the count in the state generally will be slow. A special effort will be made, however, to facilitate the returns in the more important contests. The public is invited to watch The Morning Star screen tonight.

LIKE BON AMI, HASN'T SCRATCHED

Dr. Jerry Freeman had a patient brought to the Walter Memorial hospital yesterday, a baby who seemed quite well. The mother, however, wanted it examined.

Nothing could be found; the child was apparently sound. A relieved mother was about to return home with her offspring when Dr. Freeman inquired that he was slightly curious to know what she feared was ailing the baby.

To which she replied, "he swallowed a pin last Sunday, and I just happened to think that it might have hurt him."