

Partly cloudy today and Thursday; not much change in temperature.



GOV. LEN SMALL GIVES IN TO COURT'S ORDER THAT HE BE ARRESTED

Agrees to Submit to Arrest and Is Required to Give Bond of Fifty Thousand.

BESIEGED IN OFFICE

Sheriff Mester of Sangamon County Bottles Up Executive in the State House

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—Governor Len Small of Illinois, after receiving arrest on indictments charging embezzlement and conspiracy for three weeks, the plea of executive immunity of what the king can do not wrong as stated by his counsel today, finally submitted to Sheriff Mester after the latter had besieged the state capitol with deputies for several hours.

The governor protested his arrest until the last, charging persecution and asserting his innocence, but the sheriff of Sangamon county was adamant and insisted on taking the governor from the executive mansion to the courthouse where Abraham Lincoln used to practice law, before accepting the bonds. There the governor gave surety for \$50,000 and went his way to await trial on the charge of defrauding the people of the state of some \$2,000,000 while state treasurer, through alleged failure to turn over to the state the proper interest on state funds.

It was a dramatic day in the capitol of Illinois and the whole city was at white heat for hours as the climax of the long contest between the governor and county officers drew near. After the governor had refused yesterday to yield to service of the three warrants, held by the sheriff, the latter had "sold him" he would send the papers today or as soon thereafter as possible, either quietly or with any necessary effort.

When the sheriff went to the capitol to perform his duty as directed by Judge Smith, of the county court, Governor Small, attended by several advisors, was in his office and refused to come out at the sheriff's request. The sheriff then placed deputies around the building to block any egress of the governor and sat down in the lobby to smoke until the chief officer of the commonsense should decide to emerge.

He announced that he had the advantage of the besieged man because he had taken precautions to eat his lunch before the sheriff arrived and laughingly remarked that he had little else except the arrest of the governor to occupy his time.

The governor finally sent out word, a couple of hours after the luncheon hour that the sheriff might come into his office and serve the warrants, but the sheriff declined, saying he was in a hurry and would prefer to make the arrest outside to avoid any technical charge of interrupting executive business. This tact of the sheriff was in pursuance of the attitude adopted from the time the indictments were returned on July 20.

Crowds gathered around the state house as the afternoon wore on and, there was a holiday appearance within the structure as flags blotted and the high windows filled with smoke. But the governor kept at work in his office, sending out two lists of appointments during the day.

As the shadow of Lincoln's monument in the capitol yard grew long under the declining sun, the chief executive finally sent out word that he would surrender to the county officer at the executive mansion at 5 o'clock if it could be arranged to give bonds at once.

The capitulation was accepted by Mester, who withdrew under the truce with his troop of deputies. At 5 o'clock the sheriff with his warrants somewhat thumbworn from long handling, drove to the governor's house.

"Governor, I am here with the warrants," he said when he met the governor. The sheriff then read the warrants and said:

"Very well, what shall I do?" asked the governor.

"If B. Gillespie of the governor's counsel had produced a bond which would have secured the governor, the sheriff to take the sureties for the man who had the latter declined.

"You must go with me to the court house," the sheriff declared.

The governor entered Mester's automobile and went to the court house where bonds were signed by Roy and Harry Ide, and C. H. Jenkins. The governor then returned home.

Governor Small was indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury July 20 on charges of embezzlement of \$500,000, conspiracy to defraud the state of \$2,000,000, and conspiracy to defraud the state of \$500,000.

Republican Leaders Agree Upon 600-Million Tax Cut

They Would at the Same Time Reduce Government Expenditures 520 Millions Lower Than Has Been Estimated, Repeal the Excess Profits Tax, Cut Railroad Tax a Half, Abolish Nuisance Tax, Leave Off Proposed Stamp Taxes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Reductions of approximately \$600,000,000 in taxes and \$520,000,000 in government expenditures this fiscal year were agreed upon late today at a conference between President Harding, Secretary Mellon and Republican leaders of the house, including members of the ways and means committee.

Specific tax reductions on which it was announced agreement was had included: Repeal of the excess profits tax, retroactive to last January 1, \$450,000,000.

Repeal of one-half of the transportation tax, effective next January 1, \$130,000,000.

Repeal of the higher income surtaxes, retroactive to last January 1, \$90,000,000.

Repeal of the so-called nuisance and clothing luxury taxes, \$50,000,000.

As an offset against this cut of \$720,000,000, it was agreed to increase the income tax on corporations by probably 2 1/2 per cent instead of 5 per cent as heretofore proposed, effective as of last January 1, to yield an additional \$125,000,000.

Decision was had, it was said, to abandon all new taxes suggested to the house committee last week by Secretary Mellon, including a license tax on automobiles, a bank check stamp tax, an increase of one cent in the first class postage rate. Republicans of the ways and means committee are to meet tomorrow to draft a new revenue bill on the basis of the revisions agreed upon and leaders said it was hoped to have it ready for a conference of house Republicans next Monday. Hope for its passage by the house on August 20 was expressed.

Under the agreement reached at the white house conference, government expenditures this year would be reduced from the previous estimate of \$4,554,000,000 to \$4,034,000,000 and the income from internal taxes would be cut from \$3,670,000,000 to \$3,075,000,000. The total income from all sources was estimated at \$4,025,000,000, including \$370,000,000 from customs, \$490,000,000 from miscellaneous sources including \$140,000,000 more than heretofore estimated on the sale of war salvage, and \$100,000,000 additional from back taxes.

Cuts in expenditures proposed included \$350,000,000 for various government departments and agencies and \$170,000,000 on account of the public debt. Departmental cuts included \$50,000,000 war department, \$100,000,000 navy department, \$100,000,000 shipping department, \$35,000,000 agriculture department, \$25,000,000 miscellaneous and he estimated payments of \$454,000,000 to the railroads.

The \$170,000,000 previously estimated as necessary to retire war savings securities and Pittman act certificates will be taken care of through refunding operations. It was stated, "by treasury retiring these securities, the borrowing in the open market.

Joint meetings of the Onslow-New Hanover Medical societies took place yesterday and last night, the afternoon session being held at James Walker Memorial hospital, this city, and the evening session at the Oceanic hotel, Wrightsville, last night.

Mayor James H. Cowan made an eloquent address of welcome to the visiting doctors at the night session at the Oceanic hotel last night, and in his usual happy vein he told them how much Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach appreciated the honor of being the scenes for such a distinguished gathering.

Dr. E. E. Hart, president of the Onslow Medical society, presided at the first meeting, which was called to order by him at the James Walker Memorial hospital yesterday afternoon at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. J. B. Cramer, president of the New Hanover society, also presided at this meeting.

Dr. Edward Jenner Wood and Dr. J. G. Dickson, both of this city, addressed the afternoon session on the subject of "A New Method for the Preparation of Autogenous Vaccines." Dr. Wood also continued his address on this subject at the Oceanic hotel last night. There was some discussion of the new method of preparing autogenous vaccines, both Dr. Wood and Dr. Dickson treated their subjects comprehensively.

Dr. Thomas M. Green, of this city, read an article on "epitheliomas and the Kondoleon Operation." The articles by Dr. Hart and Dr. C. P. Boiles participated in the discussion that followed.

Dr. W. C. Galloway, an eye specialist of this city, produced a stone, or a kidney calculus, that was extracted by him from a woman's eye. He described how the patient had her eye put out by a stick of wood that had been hurled against it, and about the operation which was found in her eye when the operation was performed. Dr. J. G. Murphy, Dr. Sloan and Dr. Freeman took part in the discussion that followed upon this subject.

The meeting was very little had ever been written in oculist literature concerning a calcareous growth.

After the suggestion by Dr. W. C. Galloway that the old Onslow Medical society should be re-organized at this time, Dr. Thomas M. Green made a motion that this society should be re-organized; and the motion was carried. The following officers for the re-organized society, which has been in active since the war, were elected at the meeting last night: Dr. J. B. Cramer, president; Dr. E. S. Bullock, vice-president; and Dr. R. H. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. E. L. Cox, of Jacksonville, secretary of the Onslow Medical society, extended an invitation to the New Hanover Medical society to attend a joint session with the Onslow Medical society at Jacksonville in January, 1922, and this invitation was accepted.

All of the doctors in attendance at the meetings yesterday afternoon and last night declared that the addresses and discussions brought out new methods of treatment for the various diseases discussed. There were 25 doctors present at the meeting last night, most of them being from this city. Dr. E. L. Cox, of Jacksonville, and Dr. J. P. Henderson, of S. M. Harbor, represented the Onslow Medical society at the meeting.

Dr. J. A. Hamilton, county health officer, addressed the meeting on the subject, "Modern Tendency in Public Health Administration." Dr. Hamilton treated of the "Demonstration of Undiagnosed Adominal Mass." Dr. R. Hart of the "Demonstration of Duodenal and Gall Bladder Drainage—Hystereotomy; Uterine Fibroid;" and Dr. E. S. Bullock talked on the "Importance of Early Diagnosis of Cancer Cervix with Demonstration of One Case."

A telegram of regret was read from Dr. Royce, who was scheduled to address the meeting last night, expressing regret at his inability to be present at the meeting.

SILESIAN BOUNDARY IS AGREED ON BY FRENCH AND BRITISH PREMIERS

In a General Way It Is to Follow the German-Polish Election Returns

EXPERTS MAP LINE

Europe Breathes Easier Upon Learning That Dangerous Question Is Settled

PARIS, Aug. 9.—By Associated Press.—M. Briand, the French premier, announced to the supreme council this afternoon that the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and he were in agreement in principle upon the Upper Silesian boundary, and that it remained for the experts to draw the exact line, which would be on a basis of giving equal value to the votes cast in the recent plebiscite, whether Polish or German, and whether in mining, industrial or rural townships.

"If one examines the result of the plebiscite in a general way," said M. Briand, indicating broadly the principle the experts must follow, "there is no doubt that the German mass is in the west and the Polish mass in the east of Upper Silesia. Thus, geographically speaking, the solution is easy to be seen and even obligatory."

The members of all the delegations feel a sense of relief tonight that the thorny entanglement which has been threatening to wreck the peace of Europe, has been solved by the spirit of mutual conciliation and good will which the French and British plenipotentiaries have shown in their meetings Sunday and Monday night.

The belief is held here that Poland and Germany will accept the settlement, although grudgingly, and that the danger of a new world war will be suppressed by the allies.

In the meantime the council decided not to send allied reinforcements to Upper Silesia, but to dispatch additional troops to that territory, but when the question came before the council the British and Italian delegates voted against it, and a commission in Upper Silesia, had urged reinforcements as a precautionary measure.

The experts and allied high commissioners met here after the afternoon session of the council began to lay down the new boundary line under a resolution adopted last evening, about 10 o'clock, that work upon it tonight, and may not be ready to report until late tomorrow.

With rapid progress made on the all-important Silesian question, the conference was able to take up other business on the program, beginning with the Turco-Greek situation. Mr. Lloyd George's speech against the council's decision to put the council to rest.

First, whether the time had arrived for the allies to offer to arbitrate; second, to what extent the council should be neutral and where should the line be drawn on the matter of supplying combatants with fighting materials.

These questions are to be taken up in the afternoon session, when the Russian problem will be discussed. The American ambassador, Mr. Harbo, showed much interest in the second, which involved the trading rights of neutrals. Gen. Henry T. Allen, with the consent of the council, asked questions, including questions on the subject of Upper Silesia.

General Allen is a member of the Rhineland high commission and commander of the American forces of occupation under the war department and is regarded as exceptionally informed on the subject of the conference on the third anniversary of the high rank, who were in Upper Silesia at the time of the rising, and who have submitted full reports to him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Unanimous agreement on armistice day, November 11, for the opening of the disarmament conference, was reached today in the informal negotiation among the powers that are to be represented. Japan, the last of the participants to give her consent, informed the state department through the American embassy at Tokio that she would "gladly accept" the American suggestion to begin the conference on the third anniversary of the cessation of the World War.

Thus, the assembling of the delegates here on a day definite becomes an assured fact, although the diplomatic formalities require that there be now a formal exchange of invitations and acceptances. The invitations are expected to go forward from Washington without delay, and officials believe that prompt replies will hasten the negotiations into their second phase—consideration of the list of subjects that are to be discussed around the conference table.

The subjects to be discussed are: (1) The general principles which should govern the peace negotiations; (2) The general principles which should govern the peace negotiations; (3) The general principles which should govern the peace negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Virginia: Partly cloudy, with local thundershowers Thursday afternoon or night in west and north portions; partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Georgia: Alabama: Partly cloudy scattered thundershowers in south portions; little change in temperature.

Florida: extreme northwest Florida: Partly cloudy, with local thundershowers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Tennessee: Fair Wednesday; slightly warmer in west portions; Thursday partly cloudy, probably local thundershowers; little change in temperature.

Winds—Hatteras to Key West: Gentle to moderate winds, mostly east and southeast and partly overcast weather Wednesday and Thursday.

East Gulf: Gentle to moderate winds, mostly east and southeast and partly overcast weather Wednesday and Thursday.

Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Moderate variable winds with fair weather Wednesday and Thursday.

INVITES STATE LABOR TO USE THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Hot, July Weather Cut Crops Quarter of a Billion

Forecasts Reduced Millions of Dollars as Compared With July; Wheat Crop Falls Off Over Fifty Million Bushels and Corn Is One Hundred Million Bushels Under July Forecast—The Full Report Given On All Crops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—July's constant hot weather and lack of rainfall reduced prospective production of crops more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Today's crop report of the department of agriculture showed forecasts reduced by millions of bushels compared with last month ago.

The reduced estimates of corn, wheat, oats and white potatoes alone aggregated \$96,000,000 bushels and the prospective loss of production calculated on August 1 farm prices, amounts to \$83,600,000 for white potatoes, \$64,800,000 for oats, \$56,000,000 for corn and \$54,400,000 for wheat.

Almost every crop was adversely affected by the almost constant high temperatures and shortage of rain. The damage to white potatoes was extreme.

While the corn crop in practically all the important producing states was adversely affected by weather conditions during July, the crop in all southern states showed improvement, the department of agriculture's report shows, and forecasts this month for all states in the south are larger than the estimates made a month ago. Mississippi's crop showed the largest increase, improvement there for the month amounting to more than 11,000,000 bushels.

The forecasts of production for the various states with comparison with the July forecasts follow:

Virginia: 4,929,000 bushels, an increase of 1,046,000 bushels; North Carolina, 5,138,000; increase 3,010,000; Georgia, 3,740,000; increase 3,709,000; Alabama, 2,500,000; increase 744,000; Mississippi, 94,183,000; increase 11,175,000; Louisiana, 49,590,000; increase 2,000,000; Arkansas, 62,823,000; increase 2,945,000.

August forecasts and comparative figures on the principal crops follows:

Winter wheat: 64,000,000 bushels. A production of 12,930,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's crop was 57,765,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 57,401,000 bushels. This year's crop is 64,000,000, or 2.4 per cent more than last year.

Spring wheat: 214,000,000; condition 66.6. A production of 225,482,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's crop was 209,345,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 258,495,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 80.5 per cent of a normal, while last year's was 74.4 and the ten-year average is 73.2. This year's average is 82.9, or 7.2 per cent less than last year.

Corn: 3,032,000,000; condition 54.3. A production of 3,123,139,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's crop was 3,232,267,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 2,797,628,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 51.1 per cent of a normal, while last year's was 47.4 and the ten-year average is 48.7. This year's average is 78.1, or 2.4 per cent less than last year.

Oats: 1,137,000,000; condition 61.5. A production of 1,233,837,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's production was 1,526,055,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 1,423,697,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 77.6 per cent of a normal, while last year's was 87.2 and the ten-year average is 81.6. This year's average is 61.5, or 2.5 per cent less than last year.

Barley: 171,000,000; condition 71.4. A forecast of 184,288,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 202,024,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 191,191,000 bushels. This year's average is 88.6, or 3.9 per cent less than last year.

Buckwheat: 13,000,000; condition 87.2; acreage 691,000. Last year's production was 13,800,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 15,000,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on August 1 last year was 90.5 per cent of a normal and the 10-year average is 81.0. This year's average is 83.2, or 1.6 per cent more than last year.

Sweet potatoes: One hundred and fourteen million; condition 84.5. A forecast of 12,020,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 12,268,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 14,749,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 85.1 per cent of a normal, while on August 1 last year, it was 86.9 and the ten-year average is 83.2. This year's average is 1,198,000, or 9.3 per cent more than last year.

Tobacco: Eight hundred and eighty-nine million pounds; condition 66.6. A forecast of 870,000,000 pounds was made last month, while last year's production was 1,508,064,000 pounds and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 1,211,000,000 pounds. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 71.9 per cent of a normal, while on August 1 last year, it was 84 and the ten-year average is 70.0, or 2.4 per cent less than last year.

Flax: Eight million nine hundred and thirty thousand bushels; condition 70.0. A forecast of 9,671,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's production was 9,671,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 9,671,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 71.9 per cent of a normal, while on August 1 last year, it was 84 and the ten-year average is 70.0, or 2.4 per cent less than last year.

Wheat: 1,137,000,000; condition 61.5. A forecast of 1,233,837,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's production was 1,526,055,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 1,423,697,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 77.6 per cent of a normal, while last year's was 87.2 and the ten-year average is 81.6. This year's average is 61.5, or 2.5 per cent less than last year.

Corn: 3,032,000,000; condition 54.3. A forecast of 3,123,139,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's crop was 3,232,267,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 2,797,628,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 51.1 per cent of a normal, while last year's was 47.4 and the ten-year average is 48.7. This year's average is 78.1, or 2.4 per cent less than last year.

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Sweet potatoes: One hundred and fourteen million; condition 84.5. A forecast of 12,020,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 12,268,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 14,749,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 85.1 per cent of a normal, while on August 1 last year, it was 86.9 and the ten-year average is 83.2. This year's average is 1,198,000, or 9.3 per cent more than last year.

RECESS FOR CONGRESS BY END OF NEXT WEEK IS REGARDED AS SURE

Both Branches to Be in Session Until Tax Bill Passes the House

TAKE MONTH REST

Leaders of Majority See President Harding, Who Urges Tax Revision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Congress, in the light of today's developments, hopes to begin a month's recess about the end of next week.

After a conference with President Harding, Republican leaders of the senate and house indicated that both would remain continuously in session until the house has passed the tax revision bill, which Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, told the President would be reported Monday.

In that event, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader, announced that it could be put through the house by August 20, or possibly a day or two later. The President at a conference today with Senators Lodge and Curtis, is understood to have opposed a senate recess before passage of the tax measure by the house, and the plan urged by many senators for three-day recesses beginning Monday, is said to have been abandoned.

"Very soon after the passage of the tax bill by the house," said Mr. Mondell, "I believe we can stand in recess for at least 30 days while the senate finance committee reports on the tax and tariff bills. This will be expediting the public business, for in that way the finance committee can work uninterfered and make greater headway."

Complete enactment of the farmers' relief program prior to the proposed adjournment, passage by the house of the tax revision bill and of a measure to extend the emergency tariff bill until the permanent measure is enacted, were early have been insisted upon by the President in his conferences. He also was said to have expressed the desire for passage of the administration bill to fund the railroad credits by a means of a measure represented as reluctantly willing to let the railroad legislation go over until after the recess, if assurances were given of its enactment by early fall.

The railroad bill was said to be an obstacle in the adjournment program, as senate Republican leaders gave the President little hope that it would be at least might be reported to the senate and its consideration begun before congress takes a vacation.

Work on the tax revision today by the senate interstate commerce committee, which heard Director Meyer, of the war finance corporation, who advocated the measure as a means of general economic restoration. He is to conclude his statement tomorrow and be followed by Director General Davis, of the railroad administration.

The agricultural relief measure which the President desires enacted before the proposed adjournment are the agricultural credits bill, the Capper-Tincher bill to stop the government from the packer control bill, and the new measure to extend the emergency tariff law, which would expire November 10. The agricultural relief measure has yet to pass the house and extension of the emergency tariff law would have to pass both bodies. The Capper-Tincher and packer bills are in conference with enactments before the week-end regarded as assured.

Other bills whose enactment before the recess are planned include the Willis-Campbell bill, which would provide a deficiency measure for the shipping board. The latter is scheduled for passage by the house in a few days and by the senate early next week.

Settlement with the railroads, it was said, today were continuing at the rate of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 a month, but they could not be made indefinitely without congressional action to enable the payments to be met.

In connection with the controverted claim for "inefficiency of labor" it was made plain today at the white house that the government would demand absolute waiver of bills items in making settlements with the roads.

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ALL NATIONS AGREED NEVER FAVORED BANKS ON CONFERENCE DATE IN NEW YORK, HE SAYS

Japan Sends Word Armistice Day, November 11, "Gladly Accepted" as the Day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—New York banks which obtained great sums in federal reserve loans during the money stringency last fall were closely supervised, Governor Strong of the New York reserve bank testified today before a congressional commission.

He introduced the confidential and almost daily reports at the time upon "bank number six," which he identified as an institution which kept \$130,000,000 in reserve loans, and was "engaged largely in speculative operations."

John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency and chief of the reserve system's critics, when called before the commission recently, referred to such a bank as having been unkindly favored