FOUNDED 1869

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1918.

President Wilson Favors Entire Public Proceedings.

SOME SECRECY NECESSARY

Wilson Not to Sit at Peace Table, but to Be in Touch With Heads of Allied Nations.

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) London, Dec. 9 .- A Paris dispatch to The Daily Telegraph predicts that the final peace conference will meet from the last fortnight in February

delegates while remaining in close Philippine Islands. contact with the heads of the other nations and prepared to decide questions referred to him.

France.

President Wilson's disposition is in favor of entirely public proceedings, approved by the senate.

such as are carried on in the senate.

This contention is unb chamber at Washington, with the press representatives given every faconsidering the confidential and delicate features of various questions, and then reporting back to the peace congress for action.

Late yesterday, President Wilson unexpectedly attended a song-fest in the enlisted men's hall, where, afterwards, he shook hands with the officers and sailors. The President was given three cheers and a "tiger." The weather is warm and the sea is

SIMS TO COMMAND FLEET TO MEET WILSON AT SEA

Washington. Dec. 9.—Admira Sims, commander in chief of all American naval forces in Europe, nine battleships and 30 destroyers which is to meet President Wilson's ship at sea and escort it to Brest. Secretary Daniels announced today that Admiral Sims' flagship will be the Wyming.

pon the joining of these ships with the Pennsylvania and the accompanying destroyers, the entire naval escort to Brest, and all ships accompanying the President will bu under the command of Admiral Mayo. fleet, whose flag flies from the Pannsylvania.

Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson will be in charge of the harbor and port arrangements for the reception of the President. The George Washington, flying the President's flag as supreme commander of the United States navy, will enter port through a channel marked by vessels of Vice Admiral Wilson's command.

WILSON TO VISIT THE POPE WHILE IN ROME

Paris, Dec. 9 .- Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, visited the Vatican yesterday and announced that President Wilson would pay an official visit to Pope Benedict and Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, on Decemher 23, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Rome today.

RAYMOND RAMSDELL IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officer of United Cigar Stores Co. Alleged to Have Said, "Wilson, I Hope He Drowns."

New York, Dec. 9.—Raymond L. Ramsdell, vice president of the United Cigar Stores company, was arraigned in a magistrate's court here today. accused of having exclaimed regard-

ing President Wilson: "Wilson, I hope he drowns!"
A complaint charging disorderly dell and the case was adjourned until

Wm. H. Stockdale, a guest at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, obtained the summons, which was served by a deputy of William H. Edwards, internal revenue collector. Mr. Ramsdell is alleged to have made the remark when, on December 2, the room clerk at the hotel offered to introduce him to the hotel's head waiter, who is superintending the table at which President Wilson eats on his voyage to

BANK RESOURCES OVER 40 BILLIONS IN JUNE

Washington, Dec. 9.—Aggregate resources of the 28,880 banks in the United States, state and national, last June 30 amounted to \$40,210,000,000, of which \$22,371,000,000 was credited to the 21,175 state, savings and private banks and trust companies, and \$17,839,000,000 to the 7,705 national banks. This was shown today by a report of Comptroller of the Currency

Deposits of the state banks amount-ed to \$18,567,000,000, and loans to 12,426,000,000 showing an increase of

National banks showed \$14,921,090,000 deposits, an increase of 9.8 per cent, and \$9,520,000,000 loans, an increase of 9.1 per cent.

ew York, Dec. 9.-That Ma dicated by a cablegram received re today by Mayor Hylan from a marshal in response to a re-nt message in which the mayor

Would Restrain Burleson From Taking Over Its Lines.

Violation of International Law Is Charged; Formal Treaty Essential to Validity.

New York, Dec. 9 .- The Commercial Pacific company, allied with the bodies.

Commercial Cable company select "The Sherman anti-trust law and Commercial Cable company, asked On Board U. S. S. George Washing- for an injunction in the federal court tion to transportation should be reton, Dec. 9 .- (By Wireless to the As- today restraining Postmaster General pealed in the interests of efficiency ociated Press.) - President Wilson Burleson from further control of its and economy, because such laws are probably will not sit at the peace ta- 10,000 miles of cable, between San ble but will be represented there by Francisco and China, Japan and the

Violation of international law by Burleson is charged in the complaint, which asserts that the United States Premier Clemenceau, it is believed, had not obtained consent to the seizwill be president of the peace confer- ure from the nations upon whose terence. This is considered fitting be- ritory the cables land. It is further cause the conference will be held in alleged usch consent would be unconstitutional without a formal treaty

This contention is upheld, the company declares, by information from its London office that a department of the cility to report certain business. Nat- British government has instructed the urally there will be need of secrecy. Commercial Cable company represen-as there is in the foreign relations tatives there to make no changes at ommittee, but the President's idea is the direction of the American postthat the procedure could be much the master general without first submit same as at Washington, a committee ting them to that department for approval.

Bill of Complaint. The bill of complaint filed for the Commercial Pacific by Charles Hughes and William W. Cook, as counsel, declares:

"That the United States government, in seizing the cables, has not secured the consent of the foreign nations on whose territories the cables land, according to the company's information and belief.

"That this constitutes a violation of the principles of international law providing that one nation shall not encroach on or selze any part of the territory of another nation.

"That all nations are very properly jealous of landings on their soil by cables controlled or owned by other ships were requisitioned August 3 of nations, and forbid it because it is will personally command the fleet of liable to lead to international complications.

"That, if even consent of the other nations to the seizure of the cables and landings upon conditions satisfactory to them was secured, such terms and conditions, pertaining as they would to the occupation by the government of foreign territory, constitute the subject of a treaty which, under the constitution of the United States, can be made only by and with the cnosent of the secretary commander in chief of the Atlantic of war, which advice and consent has not been obtained, and that this is a violation of the constitution of the United States.

"Cables are private property and have been taken by the defendant not for public use and that no provision has been made for any judicial inquiry as to the necessity for such seizure.

"That the seizure is arbitrary, in violation of the United States constitution guaranteeing due process of

Commercial Pacific officials stated tonight that they expected Mr. Burleson to make voluntary answer to the If he does not, they declared, they will serve him by publication, as in the case of the Commercial Cable

No orders had been received from the postmaster general, they stated, and the company was continuing and planning to continue its business as

though its lines had not been seized. George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, who is to attend the peace conference in Paris, will receive the same treatment accorded any newspaper or press association correspondent, officers of the Commercial company stated.

EIGHT-INCH TRACTOR **GUN TEST SUCCESSFUL**

lar monsters that was being construct- the national assembly. ed for the American army when hostilities ceased, was demonstrated here War Crowell, Major General Snow, conduct was made against Mr. Rams | chief of artillery, and a large group of and machine alike had successfully passed the firing test at the ordnance proving ground before today's test, which was under direction of Pliney Holt, and Colonel J. B. Sillard, the

designers.

The tractor-gun drove its 55,000 pounds of bulk up a 45-degree ravine wall, developed a speed of four miles an hour on a level surface and de-molished large trees with the same rutflessness that its war-brother, the tank, showed in action in France.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

Washington, Dec. 9.—A list of American soldiers in German prison camps was announced tonight by the war department. It includes tenant Wm. S. Cousins, Lake Charles, La., who is located at Camp Karls-ruhe, and the following enlisted men: At camp unknown: Wm. J. Hutch-ison, Gladys, Ark.; Allen Aultman, Sumrall, Miss.; Oscar Cooper, Bush, La.; Lee F. Rash, R. F. D., Olin, N. C.; Phillip Krouse, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles N. Cobble, Midway, Tenn. At Limburg: Vernon M. Harbison, Knoxville, Tenn.; Claud C. Wilson,

Railroad Securities Commission Roads Should Be Released From Pre-War Plan of Regulation.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 9.-Private ontrol of railroads with judicious regulation was advocated in the report of the railroad securities commission of the National Investment Bankers' association in session here today. The pre-war plan of railroad regulation, the report declared, was a failure, and the roads should not be returned to their pre-war status without providing release from the "burdensome conditions" under which they have heretofore operated.

Continuing, the report said:
"Any plan of future government control should eliminate the conflict of control between state and federal

state anti-trust laws in their applicatal regulation.

"Any plan of government control which increases operating expense and regulated income should assume and sustained credit.

"We may further add that the alternative of government ownership. lican system, which is being proposed by some as Their posit the best solution for the difficulties presented, in the opinion of the committee, does not offer the measure of relief demanded.

."According to reliable authorities, the records of government ownership the world over show decreased efficlency, increased expense, lessened initiative, political interference and economic waste.

"Furthermore, we find nothing in the experience of our country in the field of public ownership which encourages the hope that we can profitably extend this sphere.

NORWEGIANS WANT PAY FOR USE OF THEIR SHIPS

Failure of America to Make Compensation Sharply Criticised.

London Times Service. Company.

regard to America's position on the part of Norwegian owners whose last year, but who still are unable to obtain a settlement. Their properties are withheld and used by the Americans without any remuneration to the Today the question was discusse

in a leader in The Sjoefartstidende. which stated the percentage of tonnage lost by Norway was greater than that of any other mercantile fleet in the world, while the total loss of lives was about 5 per cent of all Norwegian seamen. After the services of Norwegian ships to the cause of the al-lies, it is not in order to beast. The fact is put at its face value. Because American confiscation deprives Nor-way of the restoration of ships lost in the service of the allies, the journal brief time. reminds, Norwegian owners thereby are compelled to order new ships in

"But our American friends, says this journal, have as yet refused to pay us the money we wanted in payment for these new ships. The Americans are straining the patience of their Norwegian friends seriously, while at the same time putting a heavy load on the confidence of these friends in America as restorers of the high time for American statesmen to ommence to take an interest in this

ISSUE IN GERMANY IS NOW CLEARLY DEFINED

It Is the Bolshevik Policy of Dictatorship vs. Democratic Policy of National Assembly.

Special Cable to The Observer from

The London Times.
(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)
Stockholm, Dec. 9.—The issue in Germany now is clearly defined. It is Washington, Dec. 9.-An eight-inch the bolshevik policy of dictatorship gun, self-propelling on its caterpillar of the class conscious socialist proletrack, and prototype of a fleet of simi- tariat versus the democratic policy of

Forces on each side are obviously by no means equal. The first policy today before Assistant Secretary of is supported by strong groups in large cities, whose importance is mainly dependent on the fact that they know American officers and engineers. Gun clearly what they want and are in a position to exercise close influence on the governing authorities. The second is supported overwhelmingly by the majority of the soldiers, the mass of the working class throughout the country, by the whole of the other and also by the government itself. Regarding the ultimate issue there would appear to be no doubt. As regards the immediate future much depends on the moral strength and internal cohesion of the present government. If Ebert proves to be an-other Kerensky, the outlook may be dark, but if, on the other hand, he stands firm and can carry his col-leagues with him in a policy which utilizes to the full all the forces which are ready to place themselves at his disposal, the present period of un-certainty and indecision should be very short.

TO CONFER REGARDING EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE

Berlin, Dec. 9, Via Amsterdam .-Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, announce oday that the French government has equested the German army command Knoxville, Tenn.; Claud C, Wilson, Rocky Point, N. C.

Reported wounded at unknown camp: Eugene E. Moser, R. F. D. 3, Tobaccoville, N. C.

Reported Wounded at unknown camp: Eugene E. Moser, R. F. D. 3, Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, December 13 and 13.

Blame Him for His Mistakes: Not For His Misdeeds.

WOULD NOT RESTORE HIM

Prefer Monarchical to Republican System, but Are Furious Over War's Outcome.

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times.

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) The Hague, Dec. 9 .- A report from Darmstadt, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse, and another from Oberhausen, in Bavaria, agree that the number of people in Germany who still favor kaiserdom is very large. In Darmstadt, two-thirds of unnecessary under proper governmen- the population are what is called "kaiser-minded," the meaning of the war. which is not that they desire to be ruled by William II, having lost any and regulated income should assume affection the Germans ever felt for him responsibility for adequate earnings by his abandonment of his country in they prefer a monarchical to a repub-

Their position is that if the kaiser returned to Germany today he would be arraigned, not for his misdeeds, but for his mistakes. The Germans would have forgiven him for much if he had not run away. His Greatest Blunder.

That was his greatest blunder. They feel furious that after four years of suffering and privation, with unpar-alelled losses in blood and treasure, all they got is bankruptcy-political, fi-nancial, commercial and moral bank-They would like to avenge themselves therefore.

They mean to fix the blame and proceed against those who are responsible for the debacle, but they are not necessarily against the institution of a kaiser, though after what has happened, neither William II nor the ex-crown prince would be allowed to occupy the throne. Friday's Disturbance.

Everyone is accusing everyone else of being the originator of the disturbance in Berlin last Friday, and it is difficult to ascertain who really was responsible, the reactionaries, the (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger government or the Spartacus group. The immediate cause was the discov Christiania, Dec. 9 .- In shipping ery that members of the soldlers' circles there is growing uneasiness in council, who claimed to represent the soldiers at the front, were not delegates, so the soldiers' council reto eject them. ings of the soldiers at the front were to make a joint demonstration. When the demonstrators had combined with supporters of the Spartacus group and vere marching along they found them selves opposed by troops apparently faithful to the government, armed

with machine guns. Another account says that while the deputation of soldiers was gone to the chancellor's palace to ask Herr Ebert about a vast executive council, Herr Liebknecht appeared in front of the house of deputies and wanted to talk to the members of the executive council, but was refused permission. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were arrested, but were detained only

LEMBERG ATTACKED BY THE RUTHENIANS'

BY J. M. JEFFRIES. Special Wireless to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) Vienna, Dec. 9.—The Ruthenians again have attacked Lemberg, after friends in America as restorers of the occupying Grodek between Lemberg righteousness of the world. It seems and Przemysl. Polish forces aided by armored trains, repulsed them, pur suing them back to Grodek. Ruthenians are firing villages and commiting other outrages. The Poles have hoisted the French tri-colors. The British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes fly beside the Polish flag on the town hall in Lemberg.

SITUATION IN VIENNA GROWS RAPIDLY GRAVER

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times, (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) Vienna, Dec. 4.—(Delayed)—The situation in Vienna is growing rap-The cause is the coal idly graver. famine. The last stores of coal for public use in this city are drawing to an end and if, owing to lack of coal, Vienna goes to darkness and by inability to keep up train vice, is cut off from the rest of Eu-

10-10 SAYS

rope, the maintenance of order be-

comes problematic.



Local rains today; fair and colder Wednesday.

The fellow who isn't satisfied with

General Feeling Is Lloyd George

Will Come Back With Immense Majority-Much Doubt and Complication.

Specia lWireless to The Observer From The London Timse.

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) London, Dec. 9.—The closing days of the election campaign in England shows 1,500 candidates competing for 600 seats. The 107 candidates returned unopposed afford no indication of the result. Labor has 376 candidates, the unionists 154 and the liberals 384. For the first time in the modern history of England, three cornered contests are the rule than han the exception, some divisions having four and five candidates for one seat.

The absent voters' list contains four million names of men, overseas in France, Asia and Africa and elsewhere. The old pre-war issues and catch words such as "home rule" and "free trade" fall flat, says The Times political writer. The candidates who get the voters' applause talk rather about hanging the kaiser on making Germany pay the costs of the war, but the pacifist members of the labor party are talking about everything but

The recent reform act not only has morethan doubled the electorate by adding women to the register, but has changed the boundaries of all the conthe hour of the greatest need, but that stituencies, so the whole result is a they prefer a monarchical to a repubmelting pot. The general feeling is that Lloyd-George will come back with an immense majority, combined of unionists and liberals with a principal minority composed of labor men who it may be expected, will outnumber those liberals who are supporting Asquith. While voting comes next Saturday, the votes will not be counted until two weeks later, owing to the overseas soldiers' votes.

A curious feature of the election, of which there has been a good deal of newspaper criticism, has been the statements of individual ministers regarding the great issues. For instance, Churchill announced the government's intention to nationalize the railways. Someone else announced the government's intention to abolish conscrip-

The explanation probably is these are the things which may happen if normal conditions continue to slowly return, but the future is so doubtful. The government would naturally shrink from making too formal pledges. However, the election campaign goes on and the parliament will nort as follows: at least be more representative than port as follows: the last, although many people do not long-lived.

CZERNIN SAYS AUSTRIA TRIED TO QUIT IN 1917

summoned as protest. They intended Desperate Efforts to Withdraw From War Thwarted by German High Officials.

> told the correspondent that Austria 1917 made desperate efforts to withdraw from the war, even to the extent of offering Germany the cmpire's richest coal and oil province, Galicia, if Germany would surrender

Alsace-Lorraine.
Count Czernin added that Austria's efforts always were defeated by either General von Ludendorff, the German chief quartermaster general, or other high German officials, who even went to the extent of asserting that they were willing to declare war on Austria if Austria made a separate peace.

KOLCHAK DESCRIBES THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

Supreme Power Must Be Wielded by One Hand, if a State Is to Be Founded on Firm Basis.

Special Wireless to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) Omsk, Nov. 30, (delayer.)—In an interview on the situation in Russia, Admiral Kolchak said today: "If militarist success is to be at-

tained within Russia and satisfactory relations established with other countries, the supreme power must be wielded by one hand. "They call me dictator, but history

indicates that republics have produced dictators in moments of difficulty. I shall never associate myself with any effort to restore the old regime in Rummia as I am convinced that only those states can exist which are founded on a sound democratic basis. When normal conditions have been restored, a national assembly ought to be convened—not the constituent assembly which has been discredited because it was brought into being when everything in Russia was going down hill. The country needs an assembly more truly representative of the people."

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT BERGER PLACED ON TRIAL

Chicago, Dec. 9 .-- Victor L. Berger, congressman-elect from Milwaukee, with four co-defendants, was today placed on trial in the federal district court before Judge Landis on a charge of violating the espionage act. A plea of not guilty was entered by Attorney Seymor Steadman for all the defendants, Berger, Adolph Ger-mer, national secretary of the socialist party; Irwin St. John Tucker, an Episcopalian clergyman; Wm. S. Kruse and J. Louis Engdahl, socialist

propagandist.

Before the noon recess, District Attorney Charles F. Cline had completed examination of twelve veniremen and tendered the panel to the

TONNAGE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING, REPORTED

Washington, Dec. 9 .- Negotiation for tonnage to bring home the Amerian troops from France are progressing satisfactorily, Chairman Turley, of the shipping board, said in a cable

ARMY OFFICERS DESIRING MAY BE DISCHARGED SOON

Washington, Dec. 9. - Discharge rom the army as soon as practicable of officers who have signified their desire to leave the service, has been authorized by the war department. Va-cancies caused by such separations will be fille dtemporarily by officers who want to hold their positions per-manently or by those who have asked Committee's Inquiry Into Gerfor commissions in the reserves.

Explains Steps Taken to Revise House Bill.

Effects of Nation's Transition From War to Peace Basis Outlined.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Effects of the nation's transition from a war to peace basis and of prohibition legislation on the present and future problems of taxation are outlined in the senate finance committee's report on the revised war revenue bill, filed today by Chairman Simmons.

The report explains the steps taken to revise the house bill so as to raise by taxation next year \$5,978,466,000 instead of \$7,500,000,000, as planned before the signing of the armistice and the enactment of prohibition Proposed taxes in 1920 egislation. of \$4,000,000,000, the reason for fixing them at this time and the manner in which they will be raised, also are explained.

be more representative than although many people do not the next parliament will be ported as follows.

"Elimination of the six per cent vard university, whose name was in the mext parliament will be porate earnings; fixing a 20 per cent tained in Dr. Feuhr's diary and who maximum on mines, and oil and gas wells; elimination of the tax on new state and

municipal bonds; substitution of single war-excess profits tax for the alternative." Senate debate on the measure will begin tomorrow, with a statement by Senator Simmons. A dissenting re-port on the plan to fix 1920 taxes in Vienna, Dec. 9. (By the Associated Press.)—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, today told the correspondent that a republicans of the finance committee. Separate views also will be presented by Sanators

licans. A considerable part of Senator Simmons' report is devoted to the plan for reducing taxes in 1930 to

"The country has a right to know how soon and in what degree the burden of war taxes can prudently be educed," the report says. "During this period of reconstruction, business, particularly new business, is entitled to go forward without the burden of an 80 per cent tax on war profits. In time of peace the existence of an 80 per cent profits tax would be an absolute evil, for the organs were the "most pronounced in perpetuation or continuance of which no sufficient reason has or could be

For 1920, the report estimates a reduction of \$1,400,000,000 by eliminating the 80 per cent war profits tax, reduction fo the excess profits rates and reduction from 12 to 8 per cent in the normal rate on individual incomes and of the corporation tax. A further reduction of about \$500,-000,000, it was estimated, will occur from miscellaneous sources and

shrinkage in beverage revenues.
"The main outline of the program proposed by the committee thus becomes clear," the report states. "For the fiscal year 1919 it is planned to raise nearly \$4,000,000,000 from income and profits taxes, and something over \$1,400,000,000 from other sources; for the fiscal year 1920 it is planned to raise somewhat less than \$3,000,000,000 from income and profits taxes, and about \$1,000.000,000 from other sources. About the general wisdom of such a program entertain no serious doubt. It is imperative that profits and income for the year 1918 be heavily taxed. This is not only necessary but it is equitable and in accordance with sound policy. The profits realized during the year 1918 are in large part war

cial taxes should be reduced as the occasion which inspired and justifies them recedes into the past. To fail

due to the fact that the government the telegrams in the record now copes with peace instead of war row, conditions, prohibition is expected to In reduce revenue returns greatly.

reduce revenue returns greatly.

Beverage taxes under the house bill were estimated to raise \$1,137,000,000 during their first 12 months of operation and \$850,000,000 for the 1919 fiscal year.

"At the present time under changed conditions," the report states, "it is possible to count only upon \$500,800,000 for 1918-1919 and \$92,000,000 for 1918-1920 from this source."

Analyzing in detail the committee's radical changes, Senator Simmons' report explained that the revised individual surtaxes rates graduated upon

(Continued on Page Two.)

Came From Fund of \$27,000,-000 Held by German Embassy.

BIELASKI FINISHES HIS STORY IN THREE DAYS

man Activities Not Ended. IEARST'S NAME PROMINENT

Evidence Shows That His Papers Were Considered Very Valuable to German Cause.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A. Bruce Bie-laski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice completed his testimony today before the senate committee investigating brewers' and German propaganda. For three days Mr. Bielaski had bared the confidential files of the de-partment to show the vain efforts of former Ambassador von Bernstorff and other agents of the kaiser to influence public sentiment in America

in favor of Germany. Seven and one-half million dollars was the cost to Germany of the propaganda campaign in the United States, Mr. Bielaski said, the sum coming from the total fund of \$27,-850,000 held by the embassy in Wash ington. Part of the money went for the purchase of newspapers and the printing and distributing of literature and part of it was sent to German consuls over the country.

Mr. Bielaski's testimony does not onclude the committee's inquiry into the activity of the German represen-tatives. It was announced tonight that Alfred F. Becker, assistant district attorney of New York, who con-ducted an investigation of German propaganda, and Francis Garvin, chief of the bureau of investigation The most distinct changes made by of the alien property custodian's the senate in the house draft of the office, will be examined later. Tomorrow the committee will hea fessor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harbona-fide sales of has asked for permission to testify, After that the committee will adjourn for several days.

Report to Berlin. In the course of his testimony to-day, Mr. Bielaski read from a report made to Berlin by Dr. Karl F. Feuhr. councilor of the German embassy on propaganda. This praised the atti-tude of William Randolph Hearst towards Germany and included on a list of "neutral" papers The New York Evening Mail, The Milwaukee Free Press, The Chicago Tribune, The Washington Post and the Hearst organs. Feuhr said that of these, he Hearst papers were the most valuable because of their large circulation and the fact that they were

printed in so many different cities. "The Hearst papers are not to be classified as blind champions of Germany," Feuhr's report said. "Many of the articles are not favorable to us. But for that reason they are much more effective than they possibly could be if pronounced pro-German. Mr. Bjelaski told the committee that of all the newspapers published in the United States, the Hearst

favor of Germany." Most Friendly to Germany. "There is no other newspaperman," said Bielaski, "whose attitude was so

friendly to Germany. "If this inquiry were limited to an investigation of paid propagandists, we could not mention Mr. Hearst, There is no evidence that Mr. Hearst received profits from the German government, or from any one acting for it." "How do you account for Mr. Hearst's attitude?" asked Senator

"It probably was because Hearst always was anti-British, and suspicious of everything that country did, or it may have been caused his friendship with Von Bernstorff, replied the witness.

"What was his attitude after the

Nelson, of Minnesota.

United States entered the war?" asked Chairman Overman. 'His attitude continued virtually questionable," replied Mr. Biels "Many articles published in his pa-pers, if published after the passage of the espionage act, as amended,

would have subjected him to prose cution. Mr. Bielaski said that all the department has to indicate that Hearst partment has to indicate that Hearst partition year 1918 are in large part war profits; they are now in the pocket of the taxpayer; they should contribute heavily before they have been dissipated or reinvested toward the payment of the expenses of the war to which in large measure they are attributable.

"But it is equitable that these special taxes should be reduced as the

tion of the news. Senator King, of Utah, obj adequately to tax the war profits of 1918 would constitute a manifest miscarriage of gscal justice. Not to provide now for the reduction of the war profits tax would be equally inexcusable."

In addition to the tax reductions

In the discussion by the tee of the "neutral papers" "Feuhr's list," Senator N