

Soldiers' Bonus Bill Passed by Senate

Prompt Action Expected in Conference—Estimated Total Cost of Bonus is \$3,845,659,481.

Washington, Aug. 31.—By a vote of 47 to 22 the four billion dollar soldiers' bonus bill was passed today by the Senate. It now goes to conference where prompt action was expected by both Senate and House leaders.

Party lines disappeared on the roll call, which followed four hours of debate. Announcement of the result was greeted with applause from the galleries which went unchecked despite the violation of senate rules.

Three opponents of the bonus were present, but unable to vote on account of pairs. Eight other opponents were absent, making the total number against the measure 33, or one more than enough to prevent passage over a presidential veto provided all 96 Senators were present and voting.

On the actual roll call, however, there was one more Senator supporting the bonus than the two-thirds majority of those present and voting a two-thirds majority would be sufficient to insure final enactment of the legislation even should President Harding disapprove it, as many now believe he will.

Immediately after the passage of the measure, the Senate directed that it be returned to the House with a request for a conference. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican leader, said the house would send it to conference tomorrow under a special rule.

The senate conferees named are those who now are working on the tariff bill and the House is expected to appoint its managers on the tariff measure. Since there is no serious dispute between the two Houses on the bonus, the conferees are expected to lay aside the tariff long enough to agree to a report on the bonus.

Four hours of debate preceded Senate action, with Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader; Pomeroy, Democrat, Ohio; Reed, Democrat, Missouri; Sutherland, Republican, West Virginia; Trammel, Democrat, Florida, and Hefflin, Democrat, Alabama, arguing in support of the measure and Senators Steiwer, Republican, South Dakota; Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma, and Watson, Democrat, Georgia, opposing it.

Government experts estimate the total cost of the bonus at \$3,845,659,481 on the basis of 75 per cent of the veterans electing the certificate plan, 22 1-2 per cent the farm and home aid, and 2 1-2 per cent vocational training.

This total is exclusive of any appropriations that would be made under the \$350,000,000 land reclamation provision, but under that provision the government finally would recover those costs. The total of the certificate plan is placed at \$3,364,909,481; farm and home aid, \$412,425,000; vocational training, \$52,325,000, and cash payments to veterans receiving \$50 or less, \$16,000,000.

Sale Of Valuable Property

On Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1922, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the undersigned receiver of the Bank of Fairmont, will on the premises offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following lands and property:

First: Three Lots In The Business Section of Fairmont

Said lots lie on the East side of Main Street and on South side of Center Street and at the southeast intersection of said streets, having a total frontage of 100 feet on Main Street and 60 feet on Center Street—for exact descriptions reference is made to Book 6-A at page 549 and Book 6-P at page 255, Registers office of Robeson County.

Second: Four New Jackson Automobiles

These are all new cars, 6 cylinder, touring type. These cars will go to the highest bidder. This is an opportunity to buy a good car at your own price.

Dated this August 31, 1922.
A. R. BULLOCK,
Receiver of Bank of Fairmont.

Subscribe for The Robesonian Only Two Dollars a Year and Worth It.

Optional Forms of Soldier Bonus

Washington, Aug. 31.—As amended by the Senate the Soldiers Bonus Bill would become effective January 1, 1923, and would provide three optional plans for veterans of the World War, other than those whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$60. These would be paid in cash. The options are:

Adjusted service certificates, payable in 20 years or sooner at death and containing loan provisions.

Vocational training aid at the rate of \$1.75 a day up to a total of 10 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Aid in purchasing a farm or home, the total amount to range from 100 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the money were advanced in 1923 to 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the payment was made in 1928 or thereafter.

Adjusted service, or adjusted service credit, would be figured on the basis of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 a day for foreign service, less the \$60 paid at discharge. But in no event could the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed no overseas service exceed \$500 and the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed any overseas service exceed \$625.

Adjusted service certificates would have a face value equal to the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent, plus interest thereon for 20 years at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent a year, compounded annually.

Until January 1, 1926, any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, would be authorized to loan to any veteran, upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted service certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the total adjusted service credit plus interest thereon from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan, at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent a year.

Should the veteran fail to pay the principal and interest of the loan within six months after its maturity, the government would pay to the bank the amount of such principal and interest and take over the certificate. This would be restored to the veteran any time prior to its maturity upon receipt from him of the amount paid by the government to the bank plus interest on that amount at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent a year, compounded annually.

The rate of interest charged the veteran by the bank could not exceed more than two per cent a year.

After January 1, 1926, veterans holding certificates could make direct application through postmasters for government loans.

The certificate of a veteran would be cancelled only in case he failed to redeem it before its maturity or if he failed to make any payments when due and such default continued to his death.

The land settlement aid option of the House bill has been stricken out and the Smith-McNary reclamation bill substituted. Under that measure veterans would be given preference in employment on reclamation projects and in obtaining homesteads on land

reclaimed. They would be required however, to pay for such homesteads without further government aid on the same footing as other homesteaders. Settlement would be open to all veterans of the World War, the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection and irrespective of whether they had received any compensation from the government under the Bonus Bill or other legislation.

The veteran's choice among the options proposed would be made by application filed with the Secretary of War, if his last services were with the military forces or with the Secretary of the Navy if his last services were with the naval forces. Such application might be made at any time after the passage of the bill and would have to be made personally by the veteran, except in case of physical or mental incapacity.

GERMANY EXCUSED FURTHER CASH PAYMENTS THIS YEAR

Decision on Moratorium Deferred Until Radical Reforms in Germany's Finances Are Carried Out.

Paris, Aug. 31 (Associated Press.)—The reparations commission has relieved Germany of the necessity of making any further cash payments in reparations for the remainder of 1922, but defers its decision on the question of a moratorium until radical reforms in Germany's finances are carried out. These include the balancing of her budget, reduction of Germany's foreign obligations, currency reform and the issue of foreign and internal loans.

In rendering its decision, the reparations commission takes into account the fact that "the German state has lost its credit and the mark has depreciated continuously."

Announcement of the commission's action was made by Sir John Bradbury this evening after a session, lasting an hour and twenty minutes. The decision was immediately communicated to the German delegates and the various governments by telephone. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George personally approved the settlement by telephone.

The decision came as a surprise to some circles, where it was expected that M. DuBois, representing France, would vote against any solution other than one complying with the original demands of Premier Poincare.

As accepted the settlement constitutes a modified form of the Belgian compromise proposal, and Belgium is given the honor of having brought about the last minute agreement, when a break in the commission seemed inevitable and the members of the commission that the very existence of the commission was at stake.

Premier Poincare gave his approval on condition that Germany furnish a gold deposit sufficient to guarantee the deferred payments involved. The threatened breach in the Franco-British relations has thus been averted by the French premier, who was only prevailed upon to withdraw his

objection to the compromise after it became certain that independent action by France would be interpreted by Great Britain as a virtual tearing up of the treaty of Versailles.

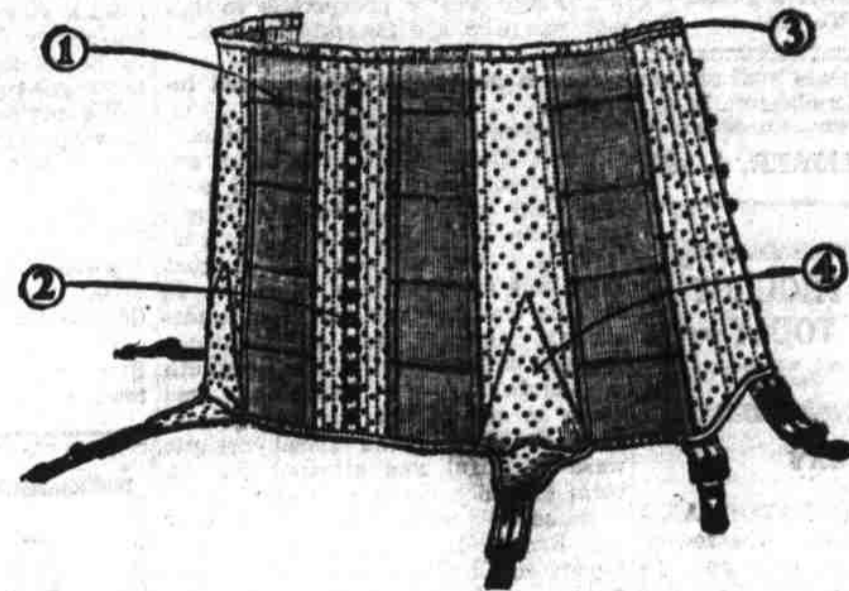
The question now passes out of the hands of the reparations commission and becomes a matter of negotiation between Germany and Belgium, the latter agreeing to accept treasury bills from the German government, payable in six months, in lieu of cash payments to which Belgium is entitled under a priority agreement.

The soldiers sent to Spencer to maintain order among striking railway workers were there 13 days and the cost of maintaining Camp Morrison with its 500 soldiers is said to have been around \$26,000.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

Grace Girdles

"Aristocrat of Elastic Garments"



Our New Grace Girdles Are Here!

First Showing of These Cool Summer Garments

Something new in an Elastic Corset! Grace Girdles have FOUR distinct and exclusive features which provide greater comfort and ease than ordinary girdles—yet with the desired permanency of graceful line.

- 1—Defined waist line—for perfect fit.
- 2—Ventilated back—for coolness.
- 3—Waist line fullness—for comfort.
- 4—Reinforced "patches"—for durability and wear.

Complete freedom of the body—cool, comfortable—and at the same time grace of line—are the distinct features of Grace Girdles which women will enjoy. We offer a complete showing in light weight summer fabrics. Prices ranging from (dealer to supply).

Grace Girdles are COOLER

John Thomas Biggs



MONEY TO LEND

We are prepared to make long time loans in any amount on improved Robeson County farm lands at a low cost to borrower.

McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor, Attorneys.

We are PAINT Headquarters



—because we carry the best Paints and Finishes to be had at any price—the Pee Gee Brand.

We know the history of these paint products. They have given complete satisfaction for more than 50 years.

You might better buy years of service than just paint in pails—the cost is the same.

It will pay you to come to us and get everything you need for an economical job.

"There's a Pee Gee Paint for every Purpose."

L. H. Caldwell
Lumberton, N. C.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

At a recent congressional investigation the question was asked as to how people were to know that they were being charged exorbitant prices by some companies for the necessities of life. The answer was: "Read the advertising."

Nowadays wideawake persons scan the advertising in their local paper as closely as they do the reading matter. Advertising is information and the messages it brings are read as much as other features in the paper.

Advertisers pay hard cash for the privilege of using space in a paper and you may be sure they do so only because they believe you will be interested in what they have to say.

An exchange says: The other day we had occasion to examine some papers about forty years old. We caught ourselves looking at the comparatively few ads first—the publication ran only a year or two—just to get an idea of what was doing in business that long ago.

Somehow the ads told the story much quicker than we could get it by wading through the reading matter. They were evidence of business, of life, of the demands and opportunities of the times, and people had spent real money informing the readers. Dig up an old paper yourself for the purpose of getting a picture of the times of its day, and you will be convinced that the ads are the real thing and at least as much "reading matter" as the articles in the paper.—Fourth Estate.

Their Job To Keep Our Home Fires Burning



Here are the men who are to try to keep us all supplied in coal this winter. They are officers of Coal Emergency Commission, created by President Harding. These men each have full authority in their respective districts. Front row, left to right, shows Clyde B. Aitchison, Commissioner; John C. Roth, Director Bureau of Service; E. H. De Groot, Jr., Assistant Director; and F. C. Smith, Chief Inspector. Second Row: J. B. Ford, Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Robertson, Blaine, W. Va.; C. C. Semple, Huntington, W. Va.; C. S. Reynolds, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. M. Priest, Louisville, Ky.; W. L. Barry, Norton, Va.; and S. J. Mayhoo, Thurmond, W. Va.