WEATHER
Cloudy in west, probably rain east portion Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

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SPEEDING UP WORK AT PEACE COUNCIL

Eighth Week Finds Various Commissions Bending Their Energies

INTERNATIONAL FORCE AMENDMENT IS PLANNED

Apprehension Over Danger of Anarchy in Germany and Other Features

GREGORY WILL GO TO PARIS WITH WILSON.

Washington, March 2.—Thomas W. Gregory, retiring Attorney General of the United States, will accompany President Wilson to Paris as general adviser and assistant at the Peace Conference.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, March 2.—The eighth week of the peace conference opens with increased effort by the working commis- [illegible] consideration when President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando return to Paris.

No one is more anxious for prompt action than the French commissioners who want to hasten not only the completion of the peace treaty, but the adoption of the league of nations plan as an integral part of it. An opening for revision of the plan that will not threaten the integrity of the league appears to the broadening. M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, has indicated that he will offer amendments relating to an international force.

Removal of Ambiguity.

It is thought that the conference may consider other amendments, such as may be regarded in America as necessary to remove the ambiguity of clauses that might affect the Monroe doctrine, the right of secession from the league and the method of using force against recalcitrant nations. The American delegates, it is said, may consider the presentation of such amendments, but are awaiting the return of the President before definitli their attitude.

Danger of Anarchy in Germany.

French apprehensio nis growing over the danger of anarchy in Germay, and the French delegaes, therefore, desire to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty and incorporate iin it measures for the protection which they have expected from the league of nations. M. Pichon, reflecting this view, said that every one wants a responsible government establishment in Germany with which peace may be concluded.

M. Pichon regards of prime importance the decision of the supreme council to create a financial section of the league of nations. Some delegates have suggested that the supreme council has thus transferred to the eventual league of nations the responsibility for handling the subject of international pooling of assets and liabilities growing out of the war, which might otherwise have retarded the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Committee on Boundaries.

Some immediately pressing work has been sensibly advanced, it is thought, by the creation of a committee on boundaries, which will take up all reports on frontiers and get them ready for consideration by the end of the week as declared by the council of ten. This task will be facilitated, it is believed by the decision to deal now only with boundary claims growing out of the war, and not admitting retroactive discussions.

Clemenceau on the Job.

Paris, March 2.—(Havas)—The supreme war council at its session yesterday presided over by Premier Clemenceau decided to increase to fifteen the number of members on the financial and economic commissions. Up to the present these commissions have comprised only one representative from each of the five great powers. In the future each nation will have two representatives while the other powers with special interests in questions considered by these bodies will elect five members. The additional representatives will be nominated at the meeting tomorrow of the supreme council at the Quai d'Orsay, M. Cambon presiding.

It is reported that considerable progress is being made by the commissions studying territorial questions.

Pichon Talks to Newspapermen.

Paris, March 2.—(Havas.)—Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his weekly talk with the newspapermen at the Quai d'Orsay today, declared that the question of the disposition of the German fleet had not yet been brought before the peace conference. Questions as to the proposed internationalization of the Kiel Canal or other measures designed to remove the strategic value of the waterway to Germany also had not been discussed, he said.

Discussion of Marshal Foch's report by the five great powers in the conference will begin tomorrow, M. Pichon said. He added that the economic council had not yet submitted its report on the blockade question but that this would be studied shortly in connection with the general military conditions which are to be imposed on Germany.

Poles Get the Wells.

Warsaw, Friday, Feb. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—The allied armistice terms submitted to the Ukraine government today by the inter-allied commission stipulate that Lemberg and the petroleum wells shall be left in the hands of the Poles. It is believed that the influence of the Ukrainian peasant leader Ptlura will be sufficient to insure acceptance of the terms by Ukraine.

VICTORY LOAN BILL READY TO BE SIGNED

After All Night Session Senate Passed House Measure Sunday Morning

EFFORTS TO FORCE EXTRA SESSION CONGRESS FAIL

LaFollette, Sherman, Penrose And Other Republicans Couldn't Defeat Action

Washington, March 2.—Passage this morning by the Senate of the "Victory Loan" bill, authorizing sale by the Treasury of $7,000,000,000 of new short term notes and $1,000,000,000 for advances by the war finance corporation in extending American foreign commerce, came after a bitter controversy, a threatened Republican filibuster, which completely collapsed, and a tedious all-night session. As the measure went through without amendment it will be ready tomorrow for the President's approval.

A weary group of Senators, who had [illegible] and delays in securing a quorum, witnessed [illegible] LaFollette, of Wisconsin, Republican, made the principal speech on the bill, holding the Senate floor from 1 o'clock this morning until after 4. He had expected to speak only an hour and disclaimed intending obstruction.

When the Wisconsin Senator concluded, Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, sought to force an adjournment without action on the bill. A quorum was lacking, but the administration leaders had the sergeant-at-arms round up absentees and, after a quorum was secured at 6 o'clock the bill was promptly put through.

Pulled Out of Bed.

Several Senators were brought from their homes after 4:30 o'clock. Few of those remaining through the night session stayed in the chamber, sleeping, dressed, on lounges in lobbies or committee rooms or outstretched on couches in the Senate chamber. Many spectators remained in the galleries until a late hour and a small group, including several women, stayed until adjournment.

While Senator LaFollette was speaking, Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, who was among the most active of the Republicans urging a filibuster, canvassed the situation. He said he found only four other Republicans willing to co-operate in a filibuster, so the attempt was abandoned.

Sherman Criticizes Wilson.

Early this morning Senator Sherman spoke about ten minutes in opposition to the bill, deploring the President's refusal to call Congress in early session, declaring it "unwise to leave the nation headless" after March 4, with the President in France and members of Congress dispersed.

All Amendments Rejected.

During the long night session, several efforts of Republicans to amend the House bill failed. Without record votes the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Penrose to reduce the War Finance Corporation's fund from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000. The same fate met an amendment by Senator Sherman to reduce the short term notes authorized from $7,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000.

The Senate also rejected an amendment by Senator Kenyon, Republican, proposing that the vignette of Theodore Roosevelt appear on the new securities, and another by Senator LaFollette to prohibit coersion in sale of the notes. He referred to numerous instances of alleged coercion by local councils of defense. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrat, also declared that the soldiers and sailors had been "compelled" to subscribe for Liberty bonds.

TAR HEEL NURSES BACK FROM FRANCE

Troopships Arriving Brought Members of Various Branches of Service

New York, March 2.—A detachment of 25 medical officers and 69 nurses who have served in base hospital No. 6, France, returned tonight on the transport Abangarez. The detachment was commanded by Col. Addison Brenizer of Charlotte, N. C., and was composed of men and women from Massachusetts and North Carolina.

The Italian liner America and the transport Niagara arrived here today from France with 3,017 officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The America's passenger list included headquarters 35th coast artillery brigade, 9 officers and 63 men; headquarters 36th coast artillery brigade, 12 officers and 54 men; 67th regiment, coast artillery, 42 officers and 1,767 men; detachment 63rd regiment coast artillery, 3 officers and 106 men; all regular army units. The American also brought 107 casual officers and 142 Italian residents of America who had served with the Italian army.

The Niagara's list included the advance school detachment, 11th field artillery brigade, detachments of the 312th trench mortar battery, and casual companies 499 of Washington, 913 of California and 916 of Michigan, together with a detachment of casual company 35 of Georgia.

Chaplain John J. Brady of the Fifth Regiment Marines, the first Catholic priest to go overseas as a chaplain, returned on the Niagara, wearing a distinguished service cross for heroism at the front.

LONG WORK DAY IS BEFORE CONGRESS

Session To Last Through Tonight Until Noon of Last Day, Tuesday

IMPORTANT MEASURES THAT MAY NOT PASS

Naval Building Program And Appropriation May Fail; But No Extra Session

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 2.—The Sixty-fifth Congress enters tomorrow upon its last full working day facing an unprecedented mass of legislation, but with the contested "Victory Loan" bill out of the way. Both Senate and House after convening in the morning are expected to work steadily until sine die adjournment at noon Tuesday.

The Senate remained in session all last night to pass the loan bill, the keystone measure of the calendar, adjourning shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, while the House today held a business session disposing of the conference report on the hospital bill. The Senate [illegible] memories of deceased Congressmen, but business [illegible]

No Need of Extra Session Now.

Passage of the loan bill without a record vote and in the identical form in which it came from the House, definitely marked the course of future legislation and gave assurance that President Wilson would not find it necessary to change his plan of deferring a call of the new Congress until after his return from France, probably in June.

Most Republicans favored an earlier extra session, but after Republican Senators at a conference last night failed to reach any decision as to the advisability of obstructing the loan bill, no filibuster was undertaken.

Naval Bills in Danger of Failure.

Although many important bills, including the $720,000,000 navy appropriation measure with its authorization of a new three-year building program, and the $1,215,000,000 army bill apparently are doomed to certain failure, administration leaders believe that none is of sufficient importance to require an earlier call of Congress and that the President will adhere to his original plan, announced last week after he arrived from Paris.

Wheat Price Measure.

Final action by the House on the $1,000,000,000 wheat price guarantee bill is expected to-orrow with the measure then ready for the President's signature. Another important bill now regarded as certainn of enactment is the general deficiency appropriation measure, carrying $750,000,000 additional for the railroad administration.

Of other important bills remaining, leaders tonight planned to pass the diplomatic, hospital construction and military academy appropriation measure and that repealing the war revenue law's tax of ten per cent on semi-luxuries.

Sundry Civil Bill.

Besides the army and navy bills, legislation which seemed certain to fail included the $850,000,000 sundry civil bill, which contains $660,000,000 for the shipping board, and the oil and mineral land leasing and water-power development measures. Disposition of the agricultural appropriation bill, containing the Senate committee rider proposing repeal of the daylight saving law, and many other measures, still was regarded in doubt.

Hope to Save Many Bills.

Desperate efforts to save many bills from defeat are p' nned by their advocates, but congestion in the Senate and disposition there o' Republican leaders to hold certain legislation for the next Congress, tonight gave little prospect of enactment for scores of measures. Suffrage leaders admitted today that there was no possibility of Congress acting upon the compromise equal franchise constitutional amendment resolution at this session.

Chairman Jones of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee said a survey showed that opponents of the measure would filibuster aginst it if an attempt weremade to call it up.

SPARTACANS FOMENTING STRIKE IN GERMANY; INCENDIARY CONDUCT

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Friday, Feb. 28.—Spartacan leaders in the strike district of Central Germany are sending out propaganda by trains and automobiles into districts not as yet affected by the strike. An unscheduled train of which the Spartacans had obtained control attempted to pass the station at Kothen but was stopped by station guards, who opened fire with rifles and machine guns. One woman was killed and eight civilian passengers were severely wounded. The Spartacan train crew, and the station master at Halle, a youth 19 years of age, were arrested. The Spartacans had distributed incendiary literature from Halle to Kothen.

At Edderitz, the authorities halted an an automobile occupied by Spartacans, who were heading for the Anhalt mining region for the alleged purpose of inciting a strike there. The Spartacans were arrested.

BERLIN REPORTS "QUIET" IN PRUSSIAN SAXONY

Copenhagen, March 2.—Government troops have entered Halle, Prussian Saxony which now is quiet, according to a report from Berlin.

Serious food disturbances are reported from Thorn, West Prussia. Soldiers intervened and a mob tried to storm the military jail. A number of persons were wounded before the troops restored order.

Reports from Munich say the Sovic congress there has chosen a ministry headed by Herr Segitz, who also will be minister of foreign affairs and minister of the interior.

FIGURES IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER IRISH INDEPENDENCE

SIR EDWARD CARSON

Leader of Unionist party, representing the interest of the Ulsterites who do not want Home Rule. He introduced the bill in 1913 to exclude Ulster from Home Rule and organized the Ulster Volunteers and threatened civil war if [illegible]

EDWARD SHORTT

Shortt is chief secretary for Ireland and has always been in favor of Home Rule. He represents Newcastle-on-the-Tyne in the House of Commons and is a Liberal. He is largely responsible for the present policy of the British gov- [illegible]

POLAND BEGINS TO SEE DAYLIGHT

Premier Paderewski Talks To Newspaper Men About His Country

MOBILIZATION OF ARMY IS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

It Is a Peril Against Civilization and Poland Will Fight It, He Declares

Warsaw, Saturday, March 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—"Can you oppose Bolshevism with the Bible? That is a question which the world is asking today." Ignace Jan Paderewski, the premier of Poland, somewhat nettled at the apparent American opposition to the big Polish army which is being formed while the Peace Conference is sitting, asked this of the Associated Press correspondent today. He talked with the correspondent in his big reception room in the Hotel Bristol. It was just after lunch, and he was resting his mind from the labors of eighteen hours daily since December last by watching a soldier companion, Sigmund Iwanoski, an artist well known in the United States, play solitaire.

"I am feeling better now," he said in his familiar style. "Poland is beginning to see daylight. We have lots of trouble, but thanks to the Allies, some of our bright future is behind us. Poland has to fight for this bright future, and we shall fight. If we perish you will perish, too.

Civilization's Peril In Bolshevism.

"It is not an individual peril, but a peril for civilization, for the aim of the entire Christian civilization—peace and work—will not kill Bolshevism as far as we are concerned, because you cannot have peace and organized prosperity with your next door neighbor advising your workmen not to work and paying agents to destroy your factories as quickly as you can build them. Most people like to get money without working and that is what Bolshevik Russia offers."

Army To Maintain Order.

When asked if he was able to reconcile the Polish army of 350,000 with the League of Nations plan, M. Paderewski replied:

"Yes, certainly; and I am in sympathy with that plan. Poland's army is to be recruited for such time as is necessary to restore order on our frontiers. It will be an army of peace and order, or policemen, if you will, the same as the United States called up to protect its borders along Mexico from outrage.

"We do not seek any quarrel. We shall be delighted to, see this pacific plan worked out. It is exactly our ideas as regards Poland's future which are entertained by President Wilson, providing also that an organization can be built up capable of enforcing the mandates of such a court."

ENFORCEMENT OF WAR TIME PROHIBITION LAW

Differences of Opinion About What's Necessary To Be Done About It

Washington, March 2.—Prohibition leaders tonight still were undecided whether to urge action before adjournment of Congress on pending legislation for enforcement of the war time prohibition act, which becomes effective July 1. They said no decision would be made until they could confer tomorrow with congressional leaders on the general legislative situation.

Some prohibition advocates insist that no additional legislation is necessary to make war time prohibition effective, but many members of Congress say such legislation is necessary because the original act does not delegate authority to any government agency to enforce it.

In discussing the matter today, some prohibition leaders said that since President Wilson undoubtedly would call an extra session of Congress before July 1, it might be that no effort would be made to have the present Congress act.

WORKING FOR A REUNITED RUSSIA

Forty Million People Said To Also Be Fighting And Dying For Cause

STATEMENT BY MINISTER SERGIUS SAZONOFF

Opposition To Bolsheviki Is Against Splitting Into Many Governments

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, March 2.—"Forty million Russians in organized governments are now co-operating in a movement for a reunited Russia. These Russians are working and fighting, dying by hundreds and even by thousands daily, in an effort to save Russia from complete destruction; and all this is being done without a thought of political ambition," said Sergius Sazonoff, minister of foreign affairs in the Denikine government, who also is the representative in Paris for the Omsk government, in an interview today. Continuing, he said:

"In addition to the Russians fighting Bolshevism through and outside the governments there are also hundreds of thousands of Russians within the Bolsheviki battling daily against the efforts to defeat a reunited Russia.

"In the many months I was in Yekaterinoda (capital of the province of Kuban) working with General Denikine, Admiral Kolchak and other patriotic leaders for the reconstruction of the Russian state, I heard no talk of politics. The sole idea of those men is to save Russia fro... the forces of destruction—to turn it back united to the Russian people to do what they wish with it.

"Socialistic and other liberal elements are taking a very prominent part in the movement for a reunited Russia, especially in the South. In the Crimea and in the Don and Kuban governments the progressive men of all parties have joined hands. There is not the slightest chance that autocracy will ever return in Russia. Nobody, so far as I know, wants it and it would be folly to suggest such reaction.

"Friends of a reunited Russia much regret the effort made by certain propagandists to create the impression that the Southern government, the Omsk government and the Archangel government are led by men who would favor a return to the old order of things. I am sure men like Gen. Denikine and Admiral Kolchak have no desire to turn back the wheels of progress in Russia and I do not believe they seek personal aggrandisement.

"The effort to split Russia into many independent governments also is a misguided movement. Scores of small governments cannot live independently. The larger governments bowl them over by their sheer weight and Russia, which finally will resume her place among the important nations, must be a great, united Russia directed by the majority of the Russian people and not by any one class or section.

"Russia has such undeveloped and unlimited resources that she is able to pay her way and the Entente will be amply rewarded for any help they may extend to patriotic Russians in their effort to overthrow anarchy and restore peace in a country that has been disrupted by Bolshevism."

COMPTROLLER WILLIAMS' CONFIRMATION HALTED.

Washington, March 2.—The nomination of John Skelton Williams to succeed himself as Comptroller of the Currency was called up at an executive session of the Senate early this morning, but objection was made by Republican Senators and it went over.

Mr. Williams' nomination will be considered at another executive session before Congress adjourns, but the Republicans plan to prevent favorable action.

DR. JAMES M. CALDWELL DIES SUDDENLY AT GASTONIA.

Gastonia, March 2.—Dr. James M. Caldwell, aged 57, a prominent Gastonia physician, died suddenly at 11 o'clock this morning. He attended to his practice yesterday. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the First Presbyterian church. The burial will take place here.

HUN GOVERNMENT ISSUES MANIFESTO

Attempts of the Terrorists Against National Assembly Denounced

POLITICAL DANGER AND ECONOMIC DISTRESS

Blockade Alleged To Be "Eating Away the Vitals" of German People

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin (via Copenhagen), March 1.—The government has issued a long manifesto from Weimar, denouncing the terrorist attempts to get rid of the national assembly. It proclaims faithfulness to the principles of democracy.

"Greater than the political danger is the economic distress," says the manifesto. "We cannot feed ourselves from our own supplies until the next harvest. The blockade is eating away the vitals of our people. Thousands perish daily from ill-nourishment."

The manifesto denounces strikes, saying they are a crime against the people, for only work can [illegible] the sores. The manifesto promises the socialization of suitable industries and establishment of industrial councils representative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the government to wage relentless war against terrorism, concluding: "Whoever assails the life of the nation is our enemy."

ASSEMBLY WORKING ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

Weimar, March 1.—Members of the German National Assembly rushed through several bills at this morning's session in an effort to get back to and finish the discussion of the national constitution but the deputies again fouled on the transition law bill on which discussion was deferred yesterday. The House quickly passed a bill to shorten the length of election investigations which heretofore had been so choked with red tape, the former Reichstag having adjourned before an investigation was concluded.

A measure concerning the future of the German colonies was sponsored by the colonial minister who declared that President Wilson in his fourteen points unequivocally had spoken for justice.

Colonial Question.

The minister said that Germany was willing to submit the colonial question to any impartial and non-partisan commission on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points. The speaker protested against the alleged unjustified charges of German mistreatment of natives in the German colonies. He said the accusations either were based on mistake or made with malice. He then proceeded to laud President Wilson.

The Assembly rapidly passed bills providing safeguards against money going abroad, revising the 1917 law dealing with foreign securities and requiring that manuscript and printed matter and securities and cash be sealed before being sent abroad. The Assembly also adopted a bill to reimburse the enemy armies in the occupied districts of Germany.

Go To Work, Says Peasant Delegate.

The features of the afternoon session of the assembly were a speech by Dr. Heim, leader of the Bavarian Peasant party, in which he protested against the appeals for the raising of the British blockade and urged Germany to do what was possible to feed itself by a little real work, and a lively controversy between Emmanuel Wurm, former

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN SITUATION GROWING WORSE

Possible Fall of Ebert Regime Reported; Forcing Soviet Rule

(By the Associated Press.)

London, March 2.—The possible fall of the German government is reported in numerous special dispatches received today from Berlin. The members of the government have arrived at Berlin to consult with the workmen's council, and a manifesto has been issued. All the correspondents represent the situation as grave.

Bolshevist Propaganda Succeeds.

Berlin, Saturday, March 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—That the Bolshevists have succeeded in their propaganda for Soviet rule is amply evidenced by the government's indecision with respect to the plan to incorporate the ideas of the soldiers' and workmen's organization in the constitution. There is further evidence that Hugo Hasse's party, the independent socialists, is preparing to make common cause with the Spartacans in an effort to overthrow the Scheidemann cabinet by launching a general strike with the purpose of forcing the issue of Soviet rule.

That the Weimar government is flirting with the latter idea seems to be indicated by the suggestion now being considered that the assembly begin an auxiliary chamber comprising members of Soviet boards.

The German Bolshevists are employing new tactics along political lines. In Friday's elections to the executive committee of the greater Berlin Soviets they captured two seats, their first representation in that body, in which they and the independents have now an equal vote.

SIX DAYS LEFT TO PASS A ROAD BILL

House Will Resolve Itself Into Committee of Whole To Agree On One Today

FATE OF SUFFRAGE APPEARS DOUBTFUL

Appropriations Committee Will Probably Recommend Two Million Bond Issue

With just six days remaining of the constitutional number of working days, the General Assembly will meet this morning with a road bill in the balance. All bills having been recommitted in the house Friday night, members were busy Saturday and yesterday overhauling, redrafting and caucusing on a bill that will meet the two lines of thought.

Leaders were hoping last night that adjournment would come Saturday night with Monday left to ratify and sing the swan song. The belief among legislators is that this can be done if [illegible]

Two of the three big aims of the 1919 session have been reached. The educational and taxation measures have been agreed upon and only the passage of the machinery act, which is assured, keeps them from being law now. The third big purpose, good roads legislation, bids fair to occupy the center of the stage all this week.

Say Suffrage is Doubtful.

In many legislative quarters last night it was easy to find those doubtful of the passage of any suffrage measure this time. In fact, some of the opponents of the measure maintained that seventy-one votes in the House had been polled against the municipal suffrage measure. The attitude of the minority has been a puzzle on the suffrage question. Committed in their platform to suffrage, the municipal bill has aroused resentment among some members of the minority who think it is giving a crumb when a loaf has been asked for. While the municipal bill has been passed by the Senate, the Suffrage committee of the House has not reported on the bill.

Child labor legislation can well be placed in the doubtful column, also. It is conceded that the Senate favors the Shipman bill to the Neal bill but the Neal bill is on the calendar in the House, having passed second reading, and the Shipman bill dormant. Several amendments have been drafted to the Neal bill, including one to take the compulsory school attendance feature from under the jurisdiction of the special commission and leave it in the hands of the Department of Education.

Insurance Hearing Today.

This afternoon at three o'clock, the insurance committee, of which Representative Fred R. Mintz is chairman, will meet to consider the Neal-McNeill-Grady bill to bar the Southeastern Underwriters from North Carolina. If this bill gets a favorable report, and it appears it will, it may provoke one of the hardest floor fights of the session.

When the House meets today, it was the prevailing opinion last night, that body will resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider a road bill and, if humanly possible, get it on second reading before adjourning today. Unless this is done, the House will be faced with two alternatives, passing the Stacy bill as it stands, or remaining over next week. Differences among members is confined solely to a question of whether the State should issue bonds or not.

The certainty of an extra session in 1920 to fix a tax rate for the State is pushing aside many worthy measures that have been introduced but sacrificed for discussion over the more important bills.

Revaluation of Taxables.

The biggest piece of legislation of the present session with the possible exception of the road building program still remains to be disposed of in both Houses. This is for providing for revaluation of taxable property at its actual value. The Doughton-Gray bill for carrying out this undertaking was reported to both Houses last Friday and was sent immediately to the printer in order that members might have copies when it came up for consideration.

The Senate having disposed of the educational bills and having thoroughly discussed the road question is in better shape to take up the revaluation question than the House, which is in the throes of getting a road bill in shape. It has likewise disposed of the equal suffrage question, though some of the Senators have indicated their purpose to force consideration of the proposition of submitting to the people a constitutional amendment for full suffrage to the women.

The Senate has sent over to the House several important health measures and likewise Senator Brown's bill for calling a constitutional convention. It has passed the bill submitting to the people the question of an income tax amendment, which was first passed by the House.

The Senate has disposed of the road question by passing the Stacy measure providing for a bond issue to meet Federal aid. If the House concurs in this action, the highway question will be out of the way. However, if the House should pass the McCoin-Mull bill, it would have to come back to the Senate for debate.

Investigation of Rates.

The Senate is due to take up today or tomorrow Senator Wright's resolution asking for an investigation of fire insurance rates in North Carolina. At the beginning of the session, the Rowan Senator introduced a resolution providing for an investigation which was referred to the insurance committee. It remained there until Friday of the past

(Continued on Page Two.)