

WEATHER  
Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably rain.

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## THE CROWDER AND ANSELL AFFAIR

Explanation of Differences Disclosed in Letter From Crowder To Sec. Baker

## DEALS WITH SEVERE MILITARY SENTENCES

Defends Act of Congress on Subject But Not Responsible For It

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 9.—Differences between Major General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, former acting Judge Advocate General, were explained and the ordering of a thorough investigation by the Inspector General of the Army into the whole subject of the administration of military justice during the war was disclosed today at the War Department.

Secretary Baker, made public today at the War Department. A letter was one from Mr. Baker asking the Judge Advocate General for a complete statement as to the operation of military justice. The Secretary wrote that his own acquaintance with the facts convinced him that the conditions implied by recent complaints "do not exist and had not existed," but that it was "essential that the families of all those young men who had a place in our magnificent army should be reassured."

Defence Against Criticisms.  
In reply, General Crowder made a general defense against recent criticisms in Congress and elsewhere concerning court-martial cases and charged that General Ansell, without his knowledge and consent had submitted a brief to Secretary Baker early in the war urging a revolution in the military justice system.

Gen. Crowder also said that at about the same time that this brief was submitted, Gen. Ansell without consulting the Secretary of War obtained an order from the chief of staff appointing Ansell acting Judge Advocate General.

This was after General Ansell had requested General Crowder's aid in getting such an order and had been told by the latter to take the matter up with Mr. Baker. The order was revoked by Secretary Baker before it was published after General Crowder had called it to Mr. Baker's attention.

Controversy Magnified.  
The Judge Advocate General said the "supposed controversy" between himself and General Ansell as to military justice had been magnified since "the real issues and the only ones" were in differences of opinion as to whether the power to review and overturn executed verdicts of general court-martials existed and whether that power should be exercised by the Judge Advocate General or the President.

Turning to criticisms during the war have been atrociously severe, General Crowder wrote that this was not a criticism of the system of military justice and not a criticism of his administration of that system.

Death Sentences.  
"It is a criticism," he said, "of the officers who imposed, for instance, sentences of death for soldiers convicted of sleeping on post, for soldiers willfully and contumaciously refusing to obey the direct orders of their commanding officers, and for desertion in time of war and it is a criticism of the Congress which authorized a death penalty."

## BOLSHEVIST GANG PINCHED BY POLICE

Alleged Attempt To Organize a "Chapter" At Norfolk Comes To Grief

Norfolk, Va., Mar. 9.—An alleged attempt to organize a Bolshevik chapter was frustrated this afternoon when five detectives of the Norfolk police department, led by Special Agent R. F. Holland, of the Department of Justice, Washington, raided the house at No. 408 Enoch street, and arrested 15 men, nearly all foreigners, who were meeting in a stuffy little bedroom, and held another, an aged man, as a material witness.

The accused men are held at police headquarters on a technical charge of violation of the espionage law and will be arraigned at noon tomorrow before United States Commissioner Stephenson. It was hinted last night that additional charges would be placed against the men prior to their arraignment today.

A large quantity of literature, most of it printed in the Russian language, although a few pamphlets were in the Polish tongue, were seized by the police at the time of the raid. The police say that the literature had to do with all kinds of lawless propaganda, the subjects covered ranging from anarchistic and nihilistic diatribes to Bolshevik discourses on the rule of the proletariat. I. W. W. subjects and comparatively mild-mannered treatises of socialism.

Among the papers found were sheets advertising a bond sale of "the Russian government," and giving the address of the American office as No. 56 Wall street, New York.

190 Roused Up In Connecticut.  
Waterbury, Conn., March 9.—One hundred and ninety alleged Bolsheviks were roused up by the police at a meeting here tonight.

## HOOVER JOBS IN SUMMER

Food Administrator Says It Is Necessary To Earn a Living for Himself

## ABOUT WHEAT CROP GUARANTEE PRICE

No Free Market for 90 Per Cent World's Exports, He Says, and Tells the Reason

Paris, March 9.—(By The Associated Press.)—That Herbert Hoover, the American food administrator and lately appointed director general of the inter-allied relief organization is to cease his relief work in the summer was indicated in a statement issued today by Mr. Hoover concerning the wheat situation. He intimated that a majority of his co-workers also would return to private life.

Hoover said that they would need to neither himself, nor most of the men in the food administration will be able to continue in the service of the government after next July.

"We, also, must earn a living," Mr. Hoover said.

## Wheat Crop Guarantee Price.

Asked here today whether the United States Government would lose the billion dollars appropriated to support the guarantee for next year's wheat crop, Mr. Hoover said "The question of government loss, if any, will revolve around several different factors. First, whether or not the world will have any surplus from the 1918 crop to carry over into next year; second, what the supply and demand will be for the 1919 crop; and, third, whether the government should deliberately decide to take a loss in order to lower the price of bread."

## No Surplus to Carry Over.

"As to the supply and demand for the 1918 crop, changes in the world demand during the last month, shown by widespread investigation of the food needs of Europe, indicate that there will be no surplus to carry over into the 1919 crop. The Indian famine has proved so serious that a large part of the Australian wheat must go there at once, in addition, a considerable proportion of the Australian supply which has been piling up for years has spoiled.

"The needs of Europe are larger than our previous estimates. Altogether the balance of the supply and demand for our present wheat now looks as though we might see wheat at \$3.50 a bushel, as it was in the spring of 1917, if there is a free market in wheat and uncontrolled prices. So much for the 1918 crop. There can be no free market of ninety per cent of the world's exports. Wheat is controlled by the wheat executive in London.

## The 1919 Wheat Crop.

"As to the 1919 crop, it is, of course, too early to come to any precise conclusion. Our crop looks anything from ten to twenty per cent greater next year than last year. Before the war Russia, India, Bulgaria, Serbia and Rumania all exported large amounts of wheat. The war famine, loss of seed and lack of fertilizers and anarchy have culminated to turn these countries into importers of wheat for the whole of next year. Central European seedling will be below normal. The Australian 1919 crop is small; the Argentine crop is no larger than that of Europe. Altogether it would appear now that there would be no bread to waste in any quarter of the world for the next year, even if the world had the money to pay for it and if the Bolshevik did not get more territory.

## Market Outlook Favorable.

"Therefore, to all present appearances, it should be possible to market the whole of next year's crop without loss to the government.

"As to whether the government will deliberately take a loss below the price of \$2.25 a bushel in order to lower the price of bread is a matter that will have to be determined by the officials of the day. It appears to me that the world price of wheat, if there is a free market, may be above \$2.25, and in any event such a loss would be a direct subtraction from bread prices just as it is now paid in most of the European countries. There are very great technical difficulties in the way of such procedure in the United States. Furthermore it would, I believe, be proved upon investigation that to lower the price of flour by fifty per cent would only reduce the price of a one-pound loaf from nine or ten cents, as at present, to seven or eight cents, because too large a proportion of the increased cost of a loaf since the war is due to higher wages, manufacturing costs and the cost of other supplies.

## DR. ALBERT NEW GERMAN UNDER-SEC. OF STATE

He Was Closely Connected with The Bernstorff Plots in United States

Weimar, Saturday, March 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Privy Councillor and formerly commercial attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, has been appointed an under secretary of state and given the direction of the chancery.

Investigations conducted in this country since the entry of the United States into the war have shown that Dr. Heinrich F. Albert has been closely connected with various plots in the German interests, in conjunction with Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Albert was likewise extremely active in German propagandist work and in the promotion of various German financial schemes in this country.

## TO FEED HUNS BUT THEY MUST WORK

Must Make Certain That Expense Caused by War's Damage Shall Be Met

## MINISTER PICHON TALKS TO THE NEWSPAPERMEN

Says Peace Conference Work Is No Longer Slow, Much Work Being Done Now

(By the Associated Press.)  
Paris, March 9.—Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, in his talk with the correspondents today, discussed the bearing of the food situation in Germany on the speedy conclusion of peace. He said that the urgent need of supplying Germany was recognized by all the governments represented at Paris. The hunger with which Germany was confronted, he added, was a direct result of the inhumanity of continuing present conditions there and the Supreme Council.

## Must Make Reparation Sure.

On the other hand, however, this could not be done if the Germans ceased working and did nothing to make certain that the expense caused to the Entente countries by the destruction and damage of the war should be met.

In signing the armistice last January, Germany agreed to hand over her commercial fleet, to be used in re-venturing Europe generally, and Germany particularly. Yet, continued the Minister, at a recent meeting at Spa the German delegates declared that the arrangements were unsatisfactory and that they would "absolutely refuse to part with their ships."

## Must Live Up To Terms.

The Allies were willing, M. Pichon went on, not only to supply food, but to accord credit to Germany, but Germany must first declare her willingness to live up to the conditions of the January armistice.

The Foreign Minister defended the Peace Conference against the charges that its work had been slow, saying: "It may have seemed slow at first, but there has been much progress during the last few days. It should be borne in mind that the instructions to the commission to report on March 8 did not apply to important commissions which have been accredited since February 15 and which have been granted another week's time."

## As To Austrian Peace.

As soon as the terms of the German peace have been concluded, M. Pichon said, the council, would take up the Austrian peace, which would involve the future boundary between Italy and former Austro-Hungarian territory. The subject has already been discussed recently, but had not yet come before the council.

## The Council Has Adopted Premier Lloyd George's Plan for Regulating the Future Military Strength of Germany.

According to the minister, who confirmed the fact that this involves the abandonment of conscription in favor of a small professional army.

## Sunday Fire at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—Fire early this morning destroyed the five story carriage factory on Union street owned by W. E. Black, but operated under the name of A. Wrenn & Sons. Surrounding structures, including the Victoria Hotel, were at one time threatened. The damage was estimated at \$100,000.

## AMERICAN CRAFT PLYING SEVEN SEAS

Carrying Products of U. S. To Farthest Corners of the Earth

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 9.—For the first time since the days of the famous "Clipper" ships, American merchant craft now are plying the seven seas, carrying products of the United States to the farthest corners of the earth and bringing home both essentials and luxuries.

The Shipping Board announced today that the American merchant marine fleet built up under the spur of war's necessity now represented nearly one-fifth of the entire sea-going tonnage of the world and comprised 46 per cent of all ships clearing from United States ports, as compared with 9.7 per cent before the war.

Trade routes not traversed by American craft for more than 50 years once more are invaded, with new routes established to China, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Dutch East Indies, the west coast of Africa and ports on the Mediterranean. Ships flying the Stars and Stripes also are running regularly to South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe, as well as to Canada and Mexico.

The fleet now engaged in overseas commerce consists of 351 freighters, 84 freight and passenger vessels, 71 oil tankers, 230 sailing vessels, and 16 miscellaneous ships, aggregating 1,961,239 gross tons. Of this total 406,523 gross tons are employed in trans-Atlantic trade, 315,925 tons in trans-Pacific trade, 402,721 tons in South American trade, 761,252 tons in Caribbean and Mexican trade, and 76,014 tons in Alaska and Canadian trade.

## EXPECT TO FINISH UP WORK TONIGHT

General Assembly Has Several Important Questions Yet To Dispose Of

## NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION EXPECTED

Clerical Forces Worked Sunday Getting Bills Enrolled for Ratification Today

Adjournment shortly before 12 o'clock tonight of the present session of the General Assembly is expected. The clerical forces spent a busy day yesterday getting the hundreds of bills passed Saturday in shape for ratification today, and had cleared the way for keeping up with the legislative machinery today, so that all bills could be ratified before final adjournment. It may be necessary to have a short session on Monday.

There will be no more legislation after today. The lower House still has several important questions to dispose of today. Among them is Senator Brown's bill to call a constitutional convention, which was passed by the Senate. The House is expected to table the bill when it comes up today and its supporters will not undertake a fight, it was stated last night. The House is committed already to the submission of the income tax amendment only at the next general election and does not want to endanger its adoption by a confusion of issues.

## Won't Confuse Issues.

Governor Doughton opposed the proposed amendment to increase the pay of members of the General Assembly because he thought it unwise to submit too many questions to the people at one time. The House quickly killed that bill and will do likewise with the question of a constitutional convention.

Senator Carr's bill to amend the primary election law is to be considered by the House today, if it gets out of committee. After being passed by the Senate, it went to the House and was referred to the committee on elections, which was disposed to let the bill die in short order. However, further consideration was agreed to and it is due to be taken up today.

Little local legislation now remains to be disposed of in the House and the Senate had reached the end of its calendar with the exception of roll call bills, which were put on their first reading Saturday. They will be put upon their second reading today and tonight upon the completion of all other business, the clock will be run up to midnight after a recess and a new legislative day begun in order to put them on their final passage.

## Spirited Debate Likely.

The closing hours of the Senate session today promise several interesting fights on House bills. Among them is the Brummitt bill for sterilization of inmates of penal institutions when deemed advisable by physicians in charge. This measure went through the House with little opposition but its course in the Senate is uncertain. It came up Saturday night and Senator Connor immediately moved to table it, but finally consented to let it go over until a full attendance of the Senators could be had.

Supporters of the bill have the word of eminent specialists in the treatment of the feeble-minded to the effect that it is a humanitarian measure. Governor Bickett in a special message to the General Assembly has approved the idea, believing emphatically that every child born into the world is entitled to a fair chance. To allow the feeble minded to transmit their weakness of mind to posterity is considered by the supporters of this measure as infinitely more wrong than to render it impossible by a simple operation, which is declared by physicians not to be harmful in results.

The Bryant bill providing for a uniform system of appointing members of boards of education throughout the State will also meet with vigorous opposition in the Senate. It has been passed by the House and was reported favorably by the Senate education committee.

## Senate May Table It.

Senator Warren's bill providing for election of members of boards of education by the people was passed by the Senate and tabled in the House. Representative Teague introduced a similar bill in the House which was turned down for the Bryant bill.

Representatives of the six counties in the State which now have popular election of boards have been opposed to the Bryant bill because it took this right away from them. It is not at all improbable that the Bryant bill would be tabled in the Senate, which would leave the situation unchanged.

Another matter that will claim the attention of both the Senate and the House today will be fish legislation. It has now proposed to impose the same license taxes on fishermen as was embodied in a bill two years ago. That was defeated and in fact it had been agreed not to impose any taxes this year, but the appropriations committee felt that the Fisheries Commission should now be able to take care of it and left it unprovided for in the general appropriations bill. This leaves the commission without revenue and the members claim they will be unable to continue a supervision of the industry unless some means of support is given.

## Many Legislators Leave.

Although seventy-one Representatives and thirty-six Senators voted Saturday to remain over until Tuesday to complete the business of the General Assembly, there was a general exodus

## GOES TO AID IN TREATY MAKING



Taussig is chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and he has been asked by President Wilson to go to Paris and assist in the readjustment of the tariff.

## NEGOTIATIONS AT BELGIAN CAPITAL

Begin Thursday Regarding Turning Over of German Merchant Ships

## GERMANS MUST EXECUTE CONDITIONS ARTICLE 8

Must Place Hun Fleet Under Control of Allies During Armistice Period

Paris, March 8.—The plans adopted by the Supreme War Council tonight under which negotiations with the German authorities regarding the turning over of the German merchant ships will be resumed, after their recent interruption at Spa, provide for the holding of the sessions of the negotiators at Brussels. The allied delegates will leave Paris next Wednesday for the Belgian capital and the first session in the resumption of the negotiations will probably be held Thursday in one of the government palaces there.

The plans determined upon by the council, as already stated, provide for taking over the German merchant ships in return for a food supply for Germany until the next harvest. The chief difficulty thus far has been over the manner of payment for the food supplies but the new proposals are expected to meet the former objections.

It is understood that the payments will come from three sources—First, in the form of products such as coal, and potash; second, from credits which Germany has in neutral countries which thus far have been unavailable because of the financial blockade; and third, from foreign securities held by Germany.

From the nature of the exchanges during the negotiations at Spa the allied delegates have reason to expect that the new proposals will be acceptable to the Germans, and the belief generally prevails that an adjustment will be reached under which German ships will soon become available to move American troops homeward.

One of the main influences in bringing about the decision of the supreme council was said to be a letter read by Premier Lloyd George from a British general setting forth the extreme seriousness of the food conditions in Germany. It was also stated that British soldiers in German territory were protesting against seeing women and children about them dying of starvation.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief may not attend the Brussels sessions, but all the other delegates of the allied and associated powers appointed to conduct the negotiations will be present.

## Decision To Notify Germany.

Paris, March 8.—The Havas Agency's report on Saturday's meeting of the supreme council says: "The greater part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the situation created by the interruption of the Spa negotiations. It was decided to notify Germany that she must execute the conditions of article 8 of the supplementary armistice signed at Treves on January 16, which stipulated that in order to insure the provisioning of Germany the control of the allied and associated powers for the period of the armistice, this arrangement to have no effect upon the final disposition of the ships."

## Flood in Alabama.

Ghatsanogua, Tenn., March 9.—According to information reaching weather bureau officials here today unusual flood conditions are prevailing on the lower Tennessee river, the stream having risen so rapidly as to alarm many towns along the banks. At Guntersville, Ala., the river was thirteen and a half feet in seventy-two hours, bringing the flood tide up to twenty-one feet, and still rising. The river has reached twenty-one feet at Florence, Ala.

## RETURN OF PRICES TO NORMAL LEVEL

Plans of Industrial Board To Hasten That Object Is Announced

## MACHINERY TO OPERATE LAW SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Effort Will Be Made To Start It Up Again After Interference By War

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 9.—Completion of the personnel of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, together with the plans of the board for hastening the return of prices and wages to a normal level was announced today through the Council of National Defense.

Associated with George N. Peck, of Moline, Ill., a former member of the War Industries Board, as chairman of the board, are: Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco; George R. James, of Memphis, Tenn.; T. C. Powell, of Cincinnati, and William M. Ritter, of West Virginia.

The chief purpose of the new board, it was announced, is to bring about the operation of the laws of supply and demand, interfered with by the processes of war. To this end conferences will be held with representatives of the chief industries "to decide on prices to be offered to the nation as to governmentally approved judgment on a price scale low enough to encourage buying and the resumption of normal activities."

## Hope to Reduce Price of Labor, Also.

"As soon as a stable and wholesome scale of prices is achieved," said the announcement, "the cost of living will have so far been reduced as to create automatically reductions in the price of labor without interfering with American standards and ideals for the treatment and living conditions of labor, and thus the last inflating element will have been withdrawn from prices. It is believed that industry will agree that the cost of living must be substantially reduced before labor should be asked to accept lower wages and thus industry should stand the first shock of readjustment."

## "BUCK" DUKE TO ERECT HOME AT CHARLOTTE

Power Company Magnate Invests \$100,000 in Desirable Land for Purpose

Charlotte, March 9.—J. B. Duke, New York and North Carolina multi-millionaire and tobacco magnate, has purchased more than six acres of ground in Myers Park, residential suburb of Charlotte, which he will develop into a magnificent estate to be occupied by the capitalist during several months each year, according to authorized announcement made here today. The amount involved in the transaction is considerably more than \$100,000, the property transferred including the residence of Z. V. Taylor, president of the Southern Public Utilities Company, and others.

Mr. Duke is president and principal financial factor in the Southern Power Company, which furnishes hydro-electric current for the operation of hundreds of manufacturing plants in the Carolinas and is the parent corporation of the interurban, traction and public utilities companies serving a number of cities in the two States.

## FIGHTING ON THE ARCHANGEL FRONT

Confusion Resulting From the Similar Markings of Opposing Airplanes

Archangel, Friday, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviks' advantage of yesterday of the first day with the thermometer above the freezing point by attempting to bomb the American positions on the Vaga from an airplane. The machine was the first one observed to bear the new red army identification mark, a six-pointed red star. The bombs fell without causing any damage. Since the beginning of the campaign last summer there has been much confusion on both sides of the line because the Bolshevik airplanes bore the old Russian markings, a red, white and blue circle, this was so similar to the markings on the allied planes that it was hardly possible to distinguish the one from the other and the enemy machines were sometimes able from this course to fly within revolver range of the allied troops, gunboats and armored trains, while the allied planes were similarly able thus to approach the Bolsheviks.

The general situation on the Vaga front was unchanged today. Late yesterday the enemy renewed his bombardment on the Drina. There was also considerable patrol activity.

On the railroad front the Bolsheviks yesterday after on twice began shelling but were speedily silenced by the allied guns.

The village of Kadish, which has changed hands six or seven times is again in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The Americans found it useless to hold the almost deserted village and withdrew to their old positions at the bridge across the Entsa river.

## REPUBLICANS TO BLAME—CUMMINGS

National Committeeman Shows Scheme in Filibuster Which Defeated Appropriation Bills

## SERIOUSLY HAMPERS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS

Scheme Was To Force President Wilson To Call Extra Session of Congress

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 9.—Defeat of departmental appropriations and important fiscal measures through a Republican filibuster in the Senate, delays and hampers reconstruction at the moment when the country's industrial and commercial interests were reviving from the effects of the war, retards demobilization of troops, prevents the organization of a regular army to replace the irregular forces of the war, and the absorption of material in naval, military and general construction, and impairs business confidence.

Such is the indictment of Homer S. Cummings, the newly elected chairman of the Democratic National committee against the Republican leaders.

"Secretary Baker says the failure of appropriations for the War Department hinders its plans for demobilization. The greatest regret which I have about it is that a number of men will have to be retained in the service whom we were rather anxious to demobilize," Mr. Baker says. "The bill proposed the formation of a regular army of 500,000 men. By enlisting these 500,000 and getting going we would have had troops to replace those whom we will otherwise have to keep. If the bill had passed we could have started at once to organize this body of men and withdraw the temporary members of the army who are, of course anxious to get away."

"One of the results of this successful opposition to violate legislation will be felt by practically every man and woman in the tax of 10 per cent on the sale of semi-luxuries. The Democrats attempted to repeal this provision of the revenue act but the filibuster made this impossible.

Harmful Consequence.  
"Some faint idea of the harmful consequences of this filibuster to the business of the government and the welfare of the people, including soldiers and workers, may be gained from a mere mention of the total of the appropriations which were killed. Their aggregate was \$3,000,000,000. A better appreciation of their necessity and importance to the government and the general public at a time when some stimulus to business and industry is requisite will be obtained from a statement of their purposes.

"The army appropriations of \$1,228,282,967 were needed by the War Department to continue its provision for the American forces overseas and to hasten the return of the soldiers to peaceful pursuits, as Secretary Baker has pointed out. These appropriations represented also a large credit for the purchase of materials and supplies and the employment of labor.

"The naval appropriations included \$5,000,000 for the bureau of medicine and surgery. Secretary Daniels says the defeat of the emergency deficiency bill has created a serious situation and made a hard job harder."

"The general deficiency bill provided an appropriation of \$750,000,000 which had been requested by the Railroad Administration as an addition to its revolving fund for the compensation of the carriers and for improvements and betterments.

"The soldier's settlement, which contemplated the reclamation of lands as homesteads for returning soldiers, was defeated along with the rest. This measure would have made it possible

## HINES COMMENDS JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Latter Resigns One of Dual Jobs on the Railroad Commission

Washington, March 9.—John Skelton Williams has resigned as director of the Railroad Administration's division of finance and purchases, but will remain as chairman of advisory committees to Director General Hines, and will continue his duties as comptroller of the currency. Lack of time and energy to carry on his double functions were assigned as the reason for the action, in correspondence between Mr. Williams and Mr. Hines, made public today.

The division headed by Mr. Williams since organization of the Railroad Administration fourteen months ago will be divided into two parts, Henry B. Spencer, now chairman of the central advisory committee, directing purchases, and Director General Hines giving personal direction of the division of finance. Mr. Williams will become chairman of a finance committee and chairman of an advisory committee on purchases, and will continue a member of the Railroad Administration's staff, presiding at staff conferences in absence of the Director General as in the past.

In accepting the resignation, Mr. Hines wrote: "I wish to testify in the most unqualified terms to the patriotism, integrity and self-sacrifice with which you have at all times discharged the heavy additional duties which resulted from your unselfish acceptance of this important administrative position with the Railroad Administration."