

GERMANY GIVEN SEVEN DAYS GRACE TO FINISH STUDY OF PEACE TREATY

Time Originally Set Would Have Expired at Noon Today; Plea Advanced By Germans

TURKISH PROBLEM HAS BECOME MOST ACUTE IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE

United States Looked To By Other Powers As Only Nation That Can Become Mandatory For Constantinople Without Danger of Precipitating Another European War; Uncle Sam Apparently Not Anxious To Take On The Job; European Developments

(By The Associated Press.)
A period of seven days of grace has been extended to Germany by the representatives of the allied and associated governments in which the German plenipotentiaries may conclude their study of the peace treaty and formulate such replies to the various clauses as they desire.
The extension of time, which originally was to have expired at noon Thursday, was set forward to Thursday, May 29, at the request of the Germans who advanced the plea that more time was required in order that they might formulate arguments of much importance. Almost simultaneously with the request by the German plenipotentiaries for more time comes from Berlin a statement of the German cabinet that Germany is unwilling to sign the peace treaty. The document is a reiteration, although in stronger words, of the views of the foremost statesmen in Germany that the signing of the compact would spell the ruin of the former empire.

U. S. MANDATORY FOR CONSTANTINOPLE URGED.

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, May 21.—The Turkish problem has become most acute in the peace conference. Various delegations are striving to find some solution for the dismemberment of the empire which will not provoke a religious war.
The Turkish States is being looked to by the other powers as the only nation which can become the mandatory for Constantinople without the danger of precipitating another European war, but the American delegates to the peace conference express doubt of the willingness of the United States to accept the mandate, especially under the conditions which the powers have outlined.
The Sultan and Mohammedanism.
With the Sultan removed from Constantinople the American delegation expressed the belief that it might be possible for the American public to become reconciled to the mandate. However, the Indian delegation which has appeared before the Council of Four to plead for special consideration for the feelings of the Mohammedan world, as well as other Mohammedans who have made statements, assert that the Sultan must not be forced out of Constantinople, declaring that such action would greatly affect his standing in the church. Consequently Great Britain is seeking to have the Sultan remain in Constantinople as head of the Moslem faith, but with purely spiritual powers.
It is now suggested that instead of transferring the Sultan to a strip of territory somewhere in Asia Minor that he remain in Constantinople but be allowed to exercise a degree of temporal power over some territory in Asia Minor to be selected, thus preserving the form of the Ottoman Empire. Such a plan, it is asserted, would prevent the obliteration of Turkish pre-war debts and necessitate the framing of a peace treaty with the empire.
U. S. Delegates Not Agreed.
The American commission discussed this plan yesterday but apparently there was considerable difference of opinion among the delegates. Some of them feel that the United States probably would be unwilling to accept the Constantinople mandate under any conditions in the event it accepts the mandate for Armenia, which would require a large number of American troops until such time as native forces could be organized and the unsettled conditions controlled.

BROCKDORFF WOULD OPEN UP HUN PRINTING SHOP.

Paris, May 21.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzen has asked permission for a special train to bring to Versailles printing presses and a force of workmen in order to hasten the preparation of the German reply for presentation to the Allies.
A general summary of observations on the whole treaty is in course of compilation, as well as notes on various specific points.
These notes will deal with the eastern boundary of Germany, Alsace occupied territories, reparations, labor and German properties in foreign countries.
The head of the German delegation faces no specific extension of time. The apparent disposition of the French is to grant additional time.

Belgian-Dutch Treaty.

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, May 21.—The council of foreign ministers continued today the discussion of the treaty of 1839, relating to Belgium and Holland. Jonkheer Van

WHY THE GERMANS DECLINE TO SIGN

Ebert Cabinet Issues Authorized Statement Through Associated Press

CLAIM IT WOULD MEAN ECONOMIC DESTRUCTION

Not Only That, But As It Stands Now The Contention Is Raised That It Spells "Political Dishonor" and "Moral Degradation"; Want Wilson's 14 Principles

Berlin, May 21.—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet Tuesday through The Associated Press.
The statement.
"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions, the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."
Want the "14 Principles."
"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed songs of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing, of November 5, 1918. "It is, the Secretary of State notified the Swiss Minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente gave ornaments after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."
"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms."
"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward the political moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims."
Allies should Apply Them.
"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint, if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said:
"We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit."
Want Wilson's Declaration Fulfilled.
"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that anyone in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program."
"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points."
"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

What Wilson Really Said.

In President Wilson's message to Congress of December 4, 1917, there is no passage in textual agreement with

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VOICE LOVE FOR BISHOP CHESHIRE

Diocesan Convention Replies To His Invitation For Expression As To His Fitness

CHARLOTTE TO GET NEXT CONVENTION

Last Night's Session Given Over To Consideration of Needs of St. Mary's School and Thompson Orphanage; Final Meeting Will Be Held Tonight at Church

The second day's session of the North Carolina Diocesan Convention brought forward a unanimous vote of confidence in Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, an expression of love for him, together with the assurance that the Diocese of North Carolina sees in him, though entering on his seventieth year, no diminution in his powers of mind and body.
The resolution to this effect was adopted in response to a special communication addressed to the bishop to the body, in which he frankly stated that he had come to the point where, after twenty-five years of service as bishop, he felt that he should give the diocese an opportunity to express itself on his fitness for continuing in office. He declared he felt no impairment of his physical or mental qualifications, but realized that a man is not the best judge of himself always, and that he did not care to remain until he should vex the diocese by any infirmities.
Bishop Cheshire retired, for the convention as a committee of the whole, to consider the communication. Delegates one after another expressed their high admiration and love for Bishop Cheshire, and their continued confidence in his ability to administer the duties of his office without impaired efficiency. And it was at the conclusion of this committee meeting that the resolution was adopted. It was read to Bishop Cheshire when he was summoned back into the convention, and the work was resumed.
Vote for Women.
The convention yesterday morning passed upon final vote the amendment to the Article IX, Section 3, of the constitution adopted first at the session of 1918, by which "any parish may by vote of a majority of the voters, as at present qualified, permit all members of the parish of the age of 21 years, who shall have subscribed to the above declaration, to vote in parochial elections."
In addition to this equal suffrage step, the convention accepted the invitation of Mr. Heriot Clarkson, to meet next year in Charlotte, as the guest of St. Peter's church. By the adoption of the report of the committee on the change of time for the meetings, the next session will be held on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in February.
Elect New Treasurer.
To succeed Treasurer Graham H. Andrews, resigned, a committee of four was named yesterday to nominate a treasurer. The nominating committee is composed of Rev. Francis M. Osborne, Rev. S. S. Bost, Mr. Alexander Webb and Mr. W. A. Erwin.
Following the business session yesterday morning the report of the provincial board of religious education was submitted by Rev. Walter Mitchell. Likewise the morning session heard the report of the Girls' Friendly work and the work of the Woman's Auxiliary.
The afternoon session was given up almost entirely to the session of the committee of the whole in the consideration of the communication of the Bishop, following it, Rev. W. E. Cox brought before the Diocese the needs and opportunities of Seawee, the University of the South.
Reception for Delegates.
From 6:30 until 8:30 o'clock the delegates, their hosts, friends and Episcopalians of Raleigh were the guests of the Christ church in the parish home, where refreshments were served, taking the place of the evening meal.
Last night, as a special order, St. Mary's school and Thompson Orphanage were discussed by Mr. Thomas H. Battle of Rocky Mount, Mr. Frank Spruill of Rocky Mount and Mr. W. A. Erwin of Durham.
Church Institutions.
The three laymen brought to the attention of the convention the opportunities which are afforded to the Church to go forward and to make itself felt in the proper care for the institutions which belong to it.
"A church needs its institutions worse than institutions need it," Mr. Battle pointed out, calling attention to the decline of the Primitive Baptist Church by reason of the fact that it had no institutions to keep the Church alive.
Thompson Orphanage Mr. Battle characterized as "the most neglected institution for good in North Carolina," adding that he could not tell which neglected it most, the clergy or the laity.
Bishop's Address.
Tonight the services will take on the nature of Thanksgiving for the blessings upon Church, State and nation, and Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire will read the address he prepared to read at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of North Carolina in Tarboro last year. The celebration then was postponed on account of the epidemic of influenza.
Bishop's Communication.
Bishop Cheshire's special communication to the diocese follows:
"For more than twenty-five years I have served you to the best of my ability as your Bishop. It is my wish to continue to serve you as long as I shall be able to do so. But I have observed

READ'S NC-4 MAY SAIL FOR LISBON THIS MORNING



ALBERT C. READ
Record broken by Read. Commander of the NC-4, again was today delayed. A message to the Navy Department early this morning from Admiral Jackson at Ponta Del Gada, stating that one of the plane's engines had developed trouble.

NC-4 EXPECTED TO SAIL THIS MORNING

Engine Trouble Which Held It Wednesday Has Been Remedied

Washington, May 21.—Resumption of the trans-Atlantic flight by the naval seaplane NC-4, again was today delayed. A message to the Navy Department early this morning from Admiral Jackson at Ponta Del Gada, stating that one of the plane's engines had developed trouble.
Trouble Remedied; Start Today.
(By The Associated Press.)
Ponta Del Gada, May 21.—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read announced tonight that the engine trouble which caused postponement of the flight of the NC-4 for Lisbon this morning, had been remedied. The plane will start at day-break tomorrow, weather permitting, he said.
The wrecked plane, NC-3, has been brought into the beach, where it is being dismantled preparatory to shipment to the United States on the tender Melville.
Commander John H. Towers estimated today that it would take one hundred mechanics three months to put the machine into proper flying condition.

PLACED IN PRISON ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Charged With Criminal Assault On Nine-Year-Old Smithfield Girl

(Special to The News and Observer.)
Smithfield, May 21.—Arrested on a warrant charging him with criminal assault on Mamie Beasley, the 9-year-old daughter of Ashley Beasley, a carpenter living at one of the cotton mills here, O. L. Godley was placed in the State Prison at Raleigh early yesterday morning by Sheriff W. J. Massey. Godley, who appears to be about 35 years old, denies any knowledge of the crime he is alleged to have committed.
Following an examination by a physician Tuesday afternoon the warrant was sworn out by the father of the little girl. Several persons are quoted as saying that they saw the girl in an automobile with Godley Tuesday afternoon and that he was in Wilson's Mills, five miles northwest of this place. Godley has been operating an automobile for hire and it is stated that as the girl was coming home from school between 2 and 3 o'clock Godley asked her to go riding with him.
Following the arrest of Godley a number of people came to town to find out the particulars. At no time was there any serious talk of forming a mob, but Sheriff W. J. Massey thought it best to take his prisoner to another county. He started early in the evening for Goldsboro. In the meantime it is claimed that some person telephoned Sheriff Bob Edwards of Wayne that a mob was coming after the prisoner.
Upon his arrival in the Wayne capital Sheriff Massey found Sheriff Edwards unwilling to take the prisoner in custody. Sheriff Massey then set out for Raleigh, arriving in that city about 5 or 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He had only commitment papers for the Johnston county jail and it was necessary to secure an order from the Governor before turning his prisoner over to the State Prison authorities.
It is understood that a preliminary hearing will be held here Friday before Magistrate D. T. Luncford. Col. Ed. S. Abell represents the prosecution and Mr. W. W. Cole the defendant.
Mr. Godley came here a number of years ago from Washington, N. C. and at one time worked on the Smithfield Herald. He married Miss Rosa Leigh Peacock of this place.

HOUSE ENDORSES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Susan B. Anthony Amendment Resolution Again Up in Congress

VOTES FOR THE WOMEN STRONGER THAN EVER

Resolution Had Clear Majority of 14 Over All, On The Two-Thirds Necessary, and Polled 44 More Votes Than Was Necessary To Pass It On The Vote Recorded

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, May 21.—National suffrage for women was endorsed by the House of Representatives for the second time today when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 89. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the Senate where although twice defeated at the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote.
The victory for the suffrage forces today was by forty-two votes more than the required two-thirds. On the previous ballot on the resolution cast January 10, 1918, exactly the necessary number of affirmative votes were recorded. House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding today's vote urged favorable action, but many Southern Democrats opposed the measure, as did several New England Republicans.
The Negative Vote.
Voting against the resolution were: Republicans—Brooks (Penn.), Browning, Dunn, Focht, Gerland, Greene (Mass.), Hull (Iowa), Lampert, Luce, Moore (Penn.) Mudd, Paige, Sanders (N. Y.), Stephens (Ohio), Tilton, Tinkham, Voigt, Walsh, Watson (Penn.)—19. Democrats—Almond, Bankhead, Bell, Benson, Black, Blackburn, Bland (Va.), Brand, Brinson, Buchanan, Byrnes (S. C.), Candler, Clark (Fla.), Coady, Collier, Crisp, Dent, Dewalt, Dominick, Doremus, Doughton, Eagle, Flood, Gard, Garner, Garrett, Hardy (Texas), Harris, Heflin, Holland, Hull (Tenn.), Johnson (Miss.), Kitchin, Lankford, Lazo, Lester, Lever, McDuffie, Mansfield, Martin, Montague, Moon (Tenn.), Nicholls (S. C.), Overstreet, Park, Poff, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Riordan, Robinson (N. C.), Rouse (Ken.), Sanders (La.), Saunders (Va.), Sisson, Small, Stegall, Stegman, Steele, Stephens (Miss.), Stevenson, Venable, Vinson, Watkins, Watson (Va.), Webb, Whaley, Wilson (La.), Wise, Woods (Va.), Wright—70. Total against 89.
Clear Sailing Over All.
The favorable vote was more by fourteen, than would have been necessary had all members of the House been present. The political division of the vote showed that 200 Republicans, 102 Democrats, one Independent and one Prohibitionist voted for adoption, while the negative poll showed seventy Democrats and nineteen Republicans. Speaker Gillett, who voted against the resolution on previous ballots, did not vote today.
Amendments All Voted Down.
Efforts of opponents to amend the resolution was unavailing. Representative Clark, of Florida, Democrat, leader of the opposition, proposed that the States' ratification be compulsory within seven years and Representative Saunders, of Virginia, Democrat, sought to compel State adoption by popular vote. The overwhelming denial of a roll call on these proposals by a vote of 244 to 52 precluded the vote of adoption, and indicated the relative strength of the resolution's supporters and opponents.
Sanguine of Victory in Senate.
Suffrage organization leaders expressed gratification at the large favorable vote and predicted victory in the Senate due to changes in membership. It is expected the resolution will come up for a vote next month in that body.
Unlike former occasions when suffrage was before either branch of Congress only a small crowd was present when debate began. Before the final roll call, however, all seats were filled, principally by members of suffragist organizations. Frequent applause punctuated the debate, but the loudest outburst came when Speaker Gillett announced the final vote.
Clark and Mondell Both Favored It.
Both Republican Leader Mondell and Democratic Leader Clark asked adoption of the resolution, the latter referring to President Wilson's request for such action while Mr. Mondell praised the Republican members for their attitude, pointing out that adoption of the resolution was the first legislative act of the new Congress.
Mr. Clark denied that adoption of the resolution would interfere with State rights as was argued by some Democratic speakers, adding that he favored the resolution not because "woman suffrage is going to precipitate the millennium, but that it is not going to cause the damage some think it will."
Kitchen Bantered Republicans.
Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democrat leader in the last Congress opposing suffrage, bantered the Republicans for "quick response to the President's call," and declared the Republicans during sixteen years of control of Congress refused suffrage, leaving it for the Democrats, who had courage to introduce the measure.
Representative Mann, of Illinois, former Republican leader who was in charge of the measure as chairman of the House Woman Suffrage Committee, declared equal suffrage was not a partisan question, and added that though President Wilson and other party leaders "talked in favor of suffrage that a majority of the Democrats never voted

THE COURAGEOUS MISSING AVIATOR NEVER HEARD FROM



Harry G. Hawker is an Australian, 27 years of age, and rose from an aeroplane mechanic to a full-fledged flier. He was not allowed to go to the front during the war because he was too daring. The attempt to cross the Atlantic in such a tiny machine showed his courage.

DARING AUSTRALIAN GIVEN UP AS LOST

British Fliers Abandon Further Efforts To Locate Hawker and Grieve

St. John's N. F., May 21.—Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Commander Grieve, missing since they set out eastward through the aid on their Sopwith biplane for Ireland, was virtually abandoned today by the British fliers preparing here to take wing in their wake. News of the safety of the NC-3 after being so long on the water had been a source of encouragement but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grieve machine carried only a cockpit shell emergency boat as compared with the stout hull of the American naval plane.
Other Attempts Being Planned.
St. John's, May 21.—Unlabeled by the Sopwith's disappearance, which must be taken into consideration as part of the hazards of trans-Atlantic flight, members of the other cross-ocean expeditions today continued to mature their plans for flights with the next full moon, three weeks hence. From Harbor Grace came word that the Hanley-Page super-bomber would be in the air within ten days, instead of a fortnight, as the assembling of this machine is being expedited.
Captain Aleott, of the Anco-American team which will attempt a flight in a Vimy bomber, expressed the latter machine to reach here tomorrow or Friday. While here he will use as his base the Mount Pearl plateau airfield vacated by Hawker. Flying light to Harbor Grace, he will there take on a full load of 865 gallons of gasoline before "hopping off." His plane will lay a range of 2,440 miles. Captain Aleott said today that he would carry as life saving equipment only an inflatable vest, as he considered other contrivances of such doubtful value that he would not burden his machine with them.

1,500 HOMELESS PEOPLE AT MOBILE

Fire In Alabama City Consumes 200 Homes; Loss Half Million Dollars

Mobile, Ala., May 21.—Probably two hundred homes, including a half dozen or more stores, were destroyed this evening by fire. The loss to property will exceed \$500,000. About 1,500 people are homeless. Millions of dollars' worth of river front property, including docks, shipbuilding plants, railroad shops and other property which lay in direct path of the fire, was saved when the flames were checked at the western boundary of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company's property.
A citizens relief organization has been formed, and early tonight it was the opinion that the people in need will be cared for.
The flames started in a trash pile in the yard of the Cunningham store. A strong northeast wind was blowing at the time, and before any one realized the seriousness of the situation, the fire was beyond control of the fighters.
The business section was threatened when the wind gradually whipped around from the northwest to west, and then almost southwesterly.
The fire practically burned itself out, but only after twenty blocks were lost. The devastated territory was occupied by persons of moderate circumstances, and the destroyed property was in one of the oldest parts of Mobile. Little property of modern construction was destroyed.

TRUCKERS ARE MAD, WHITEHEAD CLAIMS

Wilmington Editor Writes Complaint About Excessive Express Charges

DIRECTS HIS REMARKS TO CONGRESSMAN GODWIN

Hon. William Jennings Bryan Scheduled To Speak On Prohibition in Raleigh June 2; Superintendent of American Anti-Saloon League Also Coming

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bldg., By S. R. WINTERS.
(By Special Leased Wire.)
Washington, May 21.—"You don't have to talk with these people three minutes to find out that they are as mad as the devil," writes Z. W. Whitehead, editor of the Carolina Fruit and Truckers Journal of Wilmington, in a letter to Representative H. I. Godwin complaining of excessive express charges on fruits and vegetables originating in the Chadbourn district, with northern cities as their destination. Clippings from the truckers journal, as expressions of growers and shippers, are attached in the letter of protest which criticizes the seeming inertia of Representative Godwin for his failure to register complaint with the United States Railroad Administration.
"These charges are simply eating the farmers up," writes Mr. Whitehead, "and they are quitting the business. For several years what is known as the Chadbourn district has been shipping on an average of from 550 to 900 cars of strawberries; this year the same territory will not ship more than 200 cars."
Wants Godwin To Act.
"The truth of the matter is I have paved the way for you to do something that would help your constituents and help you at the same time, and it now remains to see what you are going to do with it," is the frank manner in which Mr. Whitehead lodges the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Sixth district congressman.
The truck growers of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Cumberland and Bladen counties are involved. "The extra charges that are being made against the growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables from the station at destination to stores and warehouses of the commission merchants amount to approximately 25 per cent of the express charges from this territory and points in Chadbourn district to destination points," says Mr. Whitehead. He estimates that the farmers of eastern Carolina are being deprived of thousands of dollars each day by these excessive rates.
The editor of the Truckers Journal urges the congressman from the Sixth district to enlist the cooperation of C. J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, and insure speedy relief from the exorbitant charges claimed.
Bryan Coming to Raleigh.
Hon. William Jennings Bryan and Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will deliver addresses in Raleigh on June 2 on their nation-wide tour to invoke world-wide prohibition. The speaking tour precedes a conference to be held in Washington on June 8, which will be attended by delegates from 50 foreign countries.
The National convention of the league in Washington, which will attract hundreds of spectators from all parts of the country in addition to the hundreds of delegates, and the world-wide prohibition conference to follow, will be participated in, especially the conference, by representatives of the various temperance and prohibition organizations throughout the world.
A participation of foreign delegates was thought best at this juncture because of the fact that with a world-wide dry campaign at hand inquiries by the hundreds touching plans for such a campaign are being received in the United States. These, it is believed, can best be answered by bringing delegates from other countries to this country that they may get first hand object lessons in the workings of prohibition.
The Anti-Saloon League of America now has 30 representatives in foreign countries. It has established European headquarters at 69 Fleet street, London, with William E. Johnson as director of the movement from that headquarters. Additional headquarters are expected to be established at Paris, Tokio, Peking and in fact in all foreign capitals.
This extensive organization was undertaken by the league at the request of foreign leaders in the dry movement who expressed the view that America would be looked to to help solve the liquor problem on a world scale, and for this reason representatives of the dry movement in the United States need be stationed at different points abroad.
It is expected that an international league, having as its object a world drouth, will be formed at the conference on June 8 in Washington immediately following the adjournment of the convention of the Anti-Saloon League. The international keynote will be sounded by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, speaking in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle at Washington, June 8.
Senate Clerk Resigns.
T. Boddie Ward of Nashville, Nash county, has resigned as assistant clerk to the Senate finance committee and will leave Washington tomorrow night for Wilson, N. C., where he will enter the mercantile business. George F. Crook of Charlotte, who has been connected with the office of Senator Simmons for some time, will be promoted as a successor to Mr. Ward. He is a capable