VOL. CX. NO. 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

SECRETARY LANSING SAILS

FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW

POLK LEAVES SOON FOR PARIS

Washington, July 9 .- Secretary

Lansing, who has been in Paris with

the American peace commission since last December, will sail for home

Friday it was announced today at the

leave only three American delgates at the peace conference, Col. E. M.

House, Henry White and General

Under-Secretary of State Frank L.

Polk has been asked to go to Paris

to take Mr. Lansing's place, but he

Secretary Lansing is returning

home to arrange for extensions of

the State Department, which he has

announced will be necessary f. z the

carrying out of the terms of the

peace treaty with Germany. Several

new bureaus will be organized and

additional bank funds will be asked

Frank L. Polk, Under-Secretary of

State, will succeed Secretary Lansing

as head of the American peace dele-

gation at Paris, it was said today in

official circles. The time of Mr.

Polk's departure for Paris has not

been announced. It is expected,

however, that he will leave within a

German Vice-Chancellor Coun-

sels Quick Return To Peace

Time Finances

Berlin, Tuesday, July 8 .- (By The

Associated Press.)-Germany is to

quickly return to a peace-time finan-

cial system, said Mathias Erzberger.

vice-chancellor and minister of finance,

speaking at Weimar before the Ger-

"The empire's needs must be divided

of economy and therefore have given

out the watchword that from October

1, 1919, there shall be no more items

not detailed and there shall be no more

shall cease and a regular budget sys-

tem must be re-established. The first

be no more unproductive expenditures.

employment grants must be faced. How

are the full requirements for the em-

After reciting the returns to the em-

pire from taxation, measure prior to

and during the war and estimating

the revenue to be derived from the

"There still remains a sum of over

"The ministry of finance has almost

completed the drafting of two import-

ant bills levving new taxes which in-

tend to submit to the House before the

parliamentary recess," he continued.

property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if these bills are

passed, the money for the payment of

indemnities must be obtained in some

other way. In the autumn new bills

sembly with the final object of cover-

"The burdens of taxation will reach

an absolutely terrible height. A float-

constant danger and the removal of

this debt is one of our most urgent

to do it-either its conversion into a

funded loan or its extinction by big

levies and a heavy property tax. I do

not indulge the hope that these two

ways will immediately yield the entire

liquid amount of 72,000,000,000 marks.

only to bow to a state of compulsion

but to achieve an inward conviction as

to the necessity of giving up all riches

"Changes in the system of taxation

will be speedily submitted to the Na-

tional Assembly and this reform will

represent the completion of the whole

Herr Erzberger concluded by asking

"The war takes our riches, The world

has denied us international justice. All

the more passionately and energetically,

however, we will work for the homeland

again, and, flourishing in justice, con-centrate our care and endeavor upon

Mosquitoes a Pest in England.

London, July 9,-Mosquitoes, or

midges as they are called here, are prov-ing a pest this summer in various parts

less insects in this country, but Miss Mary Ashley of Seven Knks, aged 21, was so severely poisoned after being

stung on the nose by a mosquito that she died four days later.

England. As a rule they are harm-

that taxation bills be disposed of be-

fore a recess is taken, adding:

the poor but just Germany."

and all that is superfluous.

new tax bills, Herr Erzberger said:

ten billion marks to be covered.

marks to be covered?"

I am

of Congress for the work.

has not yet reached a decision.

Tasker H. Bliss.

State Department. His departure will

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENT

SENATE TODAY WILL OPEN FIGHT OVER RATIFICATION

Peace Treaty and League of Nations Covenant To Be Formally Presented

WILSON EAGER TO APPEAR BEFORE ANY COMMITTEE

Committee On Foreign Relations Can Open The Way By Asking For Diplomatic Correspondence Leading Up To The Treaty; If President Goes Before Committee The Sessions May Be Conducted Openly: Strong Opposition To Secrecy

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 9 .- President Wilson will present the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant to the Senate tomorrow.

In presenting the document, the President will deliver a lengthy address, in which he is expected to outline the details of the negotiations recently concluded in Paris and tell why he feels that the United States shall endorse the league of nations covenant. His address promises to mark the opening of one of the bitterest fights ever waged in the Senate over ratification of a treaty.

At the Disposal of the Senate. It was announced at the White House today that the President would place himself unreservedly at the disposal of the Senate in its consideration of the treaty. He was represented as being "anxious and eager" to appear before any committee of the Senate or of the House, or both, in open or executive session to answer any questions that members desire to ask with regard to the treaty and the league covenant.

While members of the Senate foreign relations committee declined to prediet whether the President would be invited before the committee there was a general feeling that should he make known directly a desire to appear he would be given the opportunity.
According to plans tonight, Mr. Wil-

son will confer with many Senators to- man National Assembly today. Among morrow, probably immediately after he other things the payment of grants to the Senate chamber. He also men who are unemployed will be reprobably will have opportunity to talk duced, it was indicated during his adbriefly to some of the committee mem- dress. bers when they go to the White House in the morning to escort him to the henceforth between home needs and in-The committee will be re- demnities," he said. "The year's exceived by the President at 11 o'clock penditures confronting us will amount unless plans are changed. The President will not leave for the capitol be- firmly resolved to tread the hard path fore noon. He is to speak fifteen minutes later.

House To Meet At 2 O'Clock.

The House will not be in session while the President is speaking, having war funds. The war finance system day ngreed today to meet at 2 p. m. so members can be in the Scuate to hear the chief executive. All Washington seemed to be demanding gallery tickets today and it appeared that the crowd n and about the Senate chamber tomorrow would be one of the greatest that over assembled there.

Day's Work at White House. The President's first day at White House since he returned from France was a long and busy one. After sleeping late he went to his desk soon after nine o'clock and except for brief intermissions for conferences with Secretary Tumulty, his meals, and a short drive late in the day, with Mrs. Wilson he remained uninterruptedly at work. Bills carrying with them appropriations of more than two billion dollars were before him, but he apparently was unable to find time to consider them.

The President still was working in his study late tonight and was said to be literally elbow deep in papers.

So busy was the President that not a single caller was received. A number will be introduced in the National Asof Senators visited the White House and talked with Secretary Tumulty. ing this deficit. So far as could be ascertained the President did not communicate in any way with the members of the Foreign ing debt of 72,000,000,000 marks is a Relations Committee.

The usual procedure would be for the committee to ask for the diplomatic tasks. There are two ways in which correspondence leading up to the treaty, and since most of the Versailles negotiations were conducted orally, some Senaters believe the alternate course will be to question the principal delegates. Opposing this view, however, is the feeling of some committee members It is the duty of propertied people, not that it would be too wide a departure from precedent to invite a President before any committee of Congress. It has been pointed out that the chief executive constitutes in himself a coordinate branch of the government, and as such never has dealt directly with such a subordinate body as a Senate committee.

Open Sessions Probable. Should the President go before the committee there are indications that the sessions will be open. Some members are known to be determinedly opposed to any secrecy in Senate consideration of the treaty, and in this stand they expect the co-operation of the President and his supporters on the committee. The effect may be to throw into the open the entire committee consideration of the treaty as well as the debate in the Senate chamber. It is considered more than likely, however, that at least some of the committee disenssions will be in executive session.

A vigorous questioning undoubtedly will await the President should he ap-

(Continued on Page Two.)

RATIFIES TREATY

Allies To Raise The Blockade

THREE OF ALLIED POWERS CAN MAKE IT EFFECTIVE

Until Three of Great Powers Says Treasury Certificates, Among Allies Ratify, in Addition To Germany, The Treaty Does Not Become Effective Any Where; Text of Hun Resolution

Weimer July 9 .- (By The Associated Press.)-The resolution ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German National Assembly today by a vote of 208 to 115.

The resolution reads: "The peace treaty between Germany and the allied and associated powers signed on June 28, 1919, and the proagreement relative to the occupation of agreed to.
"This law comes into force on the day

of its promulgation."

Ratification of the peace treaty by the Cerman National Assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance of the terms by Germany.

The National Assembly by ratifying the treaty makes it possible for the allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification vas sent to Germany June 29 that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in peace conferene circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification by Ger-

nany. The Council of Five on Monday deeided to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneous with the removal of the

The peace treaty does not become effective for all the signatory powers until three of the great allied powers in addition to Germany have ratified it. Most of the ministers were present at the meeting of the National Assembly and there was a full attendance of deputies. Dr. Hermann Mueller foreign minister, in introducing the government bills, explained in that the hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

40 Years March Through Desert. "We are about to enter upon a forty-years' march through a desert," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfillment of the treaty prescribed for us." Dr. Peter Epahn, leader of the Catho-

lic Center party, said:

Herr Kreizig, Socialist; Professor war finance corporation, bonds of the Schuecking, Democrat; Dar, Traub, Na- Federal Land Banks, etc. The gross tional Party and Horr Kahl, People's Party all violently protested the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfillment and declaring that the 043,190,346, representing the excess of of Germany's liberation would disbursements over receipts.

Turbulent Applause.

guiding principal is that there must turbulent applause and handelappag Therefore a gradual abolition of nonthat the president of the Assembly, Herr Febrenbach, called attention to the fact that handelapping was against the rules, pire, new states and communes, which and threatened to have the galleries of the government's plans. In June the may be estimated at some 25,000,000,000 cleared. The debate, however, proceeded, with similar speeches by other mem-

(Continued on Page Two.)

FEDERAL RESERVE **BOARD STATEMEN**

These call for a large single levy on Concerning High Call Rates For Money Which Have Been Recently Exacted

> Washington, July 9.-Interstate rates charged on call money loaned to carry speculative stocks can have no permanent effect upon rates for governmental or commercial and industrial purposes, the Federal Reserve Board declared in a statement issued tonight through Governor Harding. Referring to the movement of the call rates, which have been as high as 20 per cent recently, the statement said they were "erratie," but that the arbitrary measures taken during the war to repress speculation could not be perpetuated in peace times.

The statement said that recent re fusal of banks to take full advantage of treasury department offers to redeem certificates of indebtedness in advances showed that "banking institu-tions of the country preferred to keep their funds invested in treasury certificates bearing interest at 4 1-2 per rather than take advantage of

much higher rates on stock collateral." "It is not the function of the treasury nor of the federal reserve banks or the banking institutions of the country to provide cheap money for speculative purposes," the statement con-"The board feels that the retinued.

flex action of the rates for call money on the government's financial program and the requirements of commerce and industry has greatly decreased, and will continue to decrease as it becomes better and better understood that the true functions of the banking institutions of the country and the federal reserve system, acting in their aid, is, subject to the temporary requirements of the government to finance commerce and industry. To have definitely established the fact that there is no necessary connection between rates for speculative purposes and for commer-cial transactions is in itself an important development.

THIRTY BILLIONS

Action Makes It Possible For Secretary of Treasury's Estimate in Giving Condition of Nation's Finances

> NO MORE BOND ISSUES **BEFORE FIFTH MATURES**

Supplemented By Short Term Notes, Will Provide Necessary Funds To Pay Government's Debts Hence-

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, July 9.—The war cost the United States \$30,177,000,000 up to June 30, 1919.

Secretary Glass made this estimate today in submitting to the congressional appropriations committees the preliminary statements of the treasurer on the condition of the nation's finances. tocol belonging thereto as well as the He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace time expenses the Bhineland, signed the same day, are for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually, from the total expenditures, \$32,427,000,000 during the war.

Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000 or about 29 per cent of the war cost. The remainder came from Liberty bond and victory note issues and saving

stamps. Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glass said, will not be necessary "before the maturity of redemption of the victory notes," which have four years to run. While it is impossible to estimate the expenses to be incurred during the present fiscal year, the secretary is confident that tressury certificates supplemented by short term notes will provide the necessary funds to pay the government's debts.

Must Practice Rigid Economy.

"I need scarcely say," the secretary added, "that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations of Europe-demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the allies, who fought and won the war with us-as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-

In calculating the war cost, Secretary "We agreed to the trenty under hard Glass made no deduction of expenditures compulsion, to save ourselves from an- for loans to the allies which amounted archy and to preserve the fatherland to \$9,102,000,000 on June 30, or for other from internal ruin." investments such as ships, public debt June 30, without deducting such investments, was \$25,484,000,000, a net increase for the war period of \$23,-

stendily descending scale. Expendi-These speeches were greeted with such tures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$18.514.000,000, virtually the estimate made by treasury experts last November when the cessation of hostilities necessitated sudden revision expenditures were \$809,000,000, the smallest amount in any month since September, 1917.

Floating Debt. fiscal year 1919, but coming due this year, and of the deferred installments of the victory loan subscriptions.

in the interval to elapse before other bonds are offered to investors was predicted by Secretary Glass, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they have been selling, and a longer period upon better terms when the four year victory notes mature.

"It is not possible at this time," Secretary Glass said, "when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the congress, when contract claims by and against the United States during the fiscal year 1920. But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issue of bonds or notes already sold and so small a part is unfunded that I confidently expect that the government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. or lest, but also to fund as many of those as it may be desirable to fund, by the issues of short term notes, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantag-

eous to the government." Where Money Came From. In detailing the government's op-\$5,479,323,405 of the payment for war experditures came from income and profits taxes, \$2,491,293,849 from miscellaneous internal revenue, such as taxes on liquors, tobacco and luxuries; \$969,940,485 from miscellaneous revenue, \$429,666,751 from customs and \$14,-054,215 from the Panama canal. Three months of the war period, June, 1918. and March and June, 1919, saw the government's receipts, other than borrowings pass the billion dollar mark.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF



JAMES H. ALLISON,

Mr. Allison yesterday was elected resident of the Southern Publishers' Association. He has just been chosen general manager of the Fort Worth Record, in the management of which he will be associated with Mr. W. H. Bagley, president of the Record Publishing Company, and formerly business manager of the News and Observer.

HEAD PUBLISHERS

Southern Newspaper Association Closes Its Annual Session in Asheville

Asheville, July 9,-The Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, at their closing session this afternoon elected James H. Allison, of Fort Worth, Texas, president for the ensuing year. M. E. Foster, of the Houston (Texas) Chronicle, was elected vice-president, after Charles Allen, of the Montgomery Ala.) Advertiser, withdrew his name. There was no opposition to the election of W. A. Elliott, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, as second vice-

president Mrs. Lois Mays, of the Pensacola Fla.) Journal, was elected a member of the executive board. She is the only woman holding an office in the associa-tion. Walter C. Johnson, of the Chattano (Tenn.) News, was re-elected socretary-treasurer.

The morning session of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, in session here, was largely taken up by a discussion of a number of topics and problems affecting the every-day life of the publishers.

Following a general discussion, reports of committees and resolutions, unfinished business and announcements, were disposed of, after which final adjournment was taken.

The Southern Division of the Associated Press, of which H. C. Adler, of Chattanooga, is chairman, met this aft-Recent disbursements have been on a ernoon to discuss business of interest to the Southern governing board. Adler said at the conclusion of the meeting that while many matters of considerable importance to the directors of the division were considered, none

of them was of public interest. The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association's, final meeting developed many suggestions pertaining to the solution of problems that confront them, among the chief of which The floating debt June 30 was \$3,634,- was the exchange of ideas looking to 000,000 in the form of treasury certifi- the relief of a shortage of printers that cates, of which more than \$608,000,000 now seems inevitable unless radical matured or were redeemed July 1, leav- steps are taken. A survey will be preing slightly more than \$3,000,000,000 pared for submission to the next conoutstanding, which is roughly the vention, which will be held at a local amount of the deferred installments hotel, permanent meeting place of the of the income and profits taxes for the association for three days, beginning the first Monday after the Fourth of

July, 1920. Resolutions adopted at the final ses-Marked improvement in the market sion place the body on record as favorprices of existing government issues ing the zone system in the assessment of charges collected from the newspapers by the government. The president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association is asked to name at which they have been selling, and without delay a live publisher to fill mirally Long, which was made public consequent assurance that the govern- a vacancy on his committee, charged today and which will be conveyed to Mr. ment will be able to finance itself for with the duty of waging a fight for an equitable charge for carrying papers in the mails.

LICENSES FOR DEALERS AND USERS OF FLOUR

Washington, July 9 .- Four classes of be required for the present to obtain licenses from th United States wheat director, under regulations issued today by the license division of the Director's office. These classes were defined as follows:

Hotels and other establishments, serving food for consumption on the premises who manufacture bread or other bakery products exclusively for such consumption, whether or not using more than fifty barrels of flour per

Dealers in damaged wheat unfit for human consumption. Dealers selling wheat or wheat flour

to purchasers for use and consumption exclusively on ships owned, operated or controlled by such purchasers. Manufacturers of alimentary paste

who neither sell, manufacture nor store wheat or wheat flour. Both manufacturers and distributors

of pancake and other mixed or specially prepared flours, however, are required to obtain a license from the wheat director if such pancake or other specially prepared or mixed flour contains a substantial amount, for example ten per wheat for seed purposes are also re-

Commander Scott Says He Expects To Make Eastern Trip in 70 Hours

WILL FOLLOW SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COURSE

Major Scott Declares That Trans-Atlantic Flying in Future Must Be Done in Larger and Faster Ships; Delighted With Attentions Shown Him On This Side

Headed Due East-Gone!

New York, July 10 .- The R-34 was last sighted here when she put out toward Long Island Sound at 1:16 a. m. after a cruise over the city and faded from sight. She has headed almost due east.

Efforts to get into wireless communication with the R-34 were started at Roosevelt field as soon as she had taken the air but up to 12:31 all efforts had proved unsuccessful. The battleship Pennsylvania was overheard calling her and the navy and army station here also strove in vain to establish communication.

Col. Frederick W. Lucas, representing the British air ministry, explained the failure to establish radio communication by stating that probably every body was too busy aboard the ship to try out the wireless so early after the start.

The R-34 had not been scheduled to depart until 3 or 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. The early departure was decided on shortly after 9:30 o'clock when Major Scott received a report from the United States weather bureau.

Mineola, N. Y., July 9.-The British urrigible R-34 left Roosevelt Field shortly before midnight on her return cruise to Scotland.

The great ship held in leash by 1,000 American balloon men, was released at 11:55 o'clock, and floated leisurely up to a height of 200 feet with her motors silent. The motors then began to whirr and the craft, nosing upward headed for Three great searchlights playing on

the ship made her clearly discernable to the thousands who had gathered to bid her bon voyage. With three en-gines—port, starboard and forward running, and two others in reserve, the R-34 glided off toward the South, then swinging in a westerly course bringing her nose in the direction of New York. It took the R-34 about three minutes

to rise to the height at which she began cruising. At 11:59 she was about 500 feet up, barely discernible and with only the three engines on which she

With favorable conditions Maj. G. H. Scott, her commander, hopes to make the voyage in seventy hours, sailing over London before proceeding to East

(Continued on Page Two.)

Secretary of Navy Replies To Message and Predicts Regular Ocean Travel

Washington, July 9 .- Prediction that the present generation will see the inauguration of regular freight and passenger traffic by air across the seas is made in a letter from Secretary Daniels to First Lord of the British Ad-Long by the British dirigible R-34. The secretary's letter is in reply to a message of greetings from the admiralty chief brought by the dirigible. "Our country was filled with pleasure

at the successful arrival of the R-34 and the Navy of America salutes the British Admiralty," Mr. Daniels wrote. 'It is our privilege to live in a day of dealers or users of wheat flour will not the fulfillment of many visions and those banks receiving deposits of govdreams.

> "I thank you for your letter, the first that came across the sea in a ship that has conquered the air, the last element left to the conquest of man. We will live to see the day when we will fly across the seas as we have traveled on the trains. Who will prophesy there is still greater wonders. I congratulate your great Empire and its spirit of daring and skill evident Lodge, but no one would undertake in this epoch-making flight. It was a greater than their wonderful achieve-

Admiralty Lord's Note.

today, said:

"I take advantage of the voyage of the airship R-34 across the Atlantie to send you a few lines of most friendly greetings. On both sides of the great ocean our hearts are full of thankfulness for the final act which marked the termination of the terrible war which lusted for more than four years and we think with gratitude and revercent or more, of wheat. Dealers in sence of the heroic sacrifices of those who gave their lives to save the freequired to obtain a license regardless of dom of the world. Together we have the amount of seed wheat handled or of solved the great problem of the war. the class to whom the seed wheat is together let us approach the no less sold.

Antagonistic Attitude of Group of Senators Who Oppose Ratification

PREDICTED AT CAPITAL NO CHANGE WILL BE MADE

Absent Senators Get Hurry Call; Another Riggs Bank Official Denounces Comp. troller of Currency; Movements of North Carolinians at Washington

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building. By FRANK W. LEWIS. (Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 9.- The group of Senators, led by Lodge, Knex, Poindexter, and Sherman, in opposition to the peace treaty become more aggressive as the hour approaches for them to face President Wilson when he will address the Senate Thursday at noon. Thou h they have striven in vain to compose their differences in the matter of opposition to the League of Nations, having counselled with their great lawyer, Root, and their great chairman, Hays, seem to be agreed that it is essential for them to maintain an antagonis-tic attitude to the Democratic President. Woodrow Wilson, whose marvelous work has made him an international character of world-wide fame. They now claim that the President when he appears before them will be confronted fore them will be confronted by hos-tile Senate, that a majority of that body will not be in sympathy with the cause he is championing, and that unless specific reservations are made in the league the treaty will be rejected. They boast that they have enough votes to force certain changes, and that it is their purpose to force the issue from the start, either having such changes made at they

On the other hand, those who are in sympathy with President Wilson's performances and endorse the peace treaty as formulated and completed by the as formulated and completed combined wisdom of the allied nations and the United States express the belief that the treaty will be ratified without any change whatever. Those who are leading the opposition, however, appear to be as confident of forcing changes or defeating the treaty as its supporters are that the treaty will be

may deem essential or to reject the

ratified. Urgent appeals have been sent out to absent Senators to hasten to Washington and to remain on guard until the conflict is over. It is conceded that the fight will be a battle royal, in which the destiny or distress of peoples of the world over is at stake, and it is important that every Senator should be on hand continuously until this world

problem shall have been solved. President's Program. no lights visible, was skimming along at The appearance of President Wilson a speed of about 35 to 40 miles an hour. before the Senate Thursday is the ini-Brigadier General Lionel Charlton, tiatory step in his fight for ratification. British aviation attache in the United After this event he will, for a time at States, said that the ship would employ least, hold himself subject to appearance before Senate committees for constarted unless unexpected conditions ferences. Within two weeks it is announced, the President will start to tour the United States. His trip will

include a visit to the Pacific Coast. Time To Think It Over. In the meantime the Senate will have in their possession the peace treaty and the words of wisdom spoken by President Wilson. That body will then have upon it the responsibility of either accepting or rejecting the combined work of the peace conference, and it is the confident belief of many Democrats here that a compelling public sentiment DANELS TO LONG here that a compelling public sentiment and the demands the world over will combine to induce a sufficient number combine to induce a sufficient number of Senators to stand together to insure the ratification of the treaty.

"Wild Cat of Treasury." The Banking and Currency committee of the Senate today resumed its hearings on protests against the confirmation of John Skelton Williams for Comptroller of the Currency, when Frank J. Hogan, attorney for Biggs National Bank, was heard for three hours in an expression of what he termed the "most vicious form of fal-sification known." Mr. Hogan termed Mr. Williams the "Wild Cat of the Treasury," and declaring that his treatment of the Biggs Bank "the most persistent and mulicious persecution ever handed to any financial banking institution by an official of the govern-

Mr. Hogan said the fines on this bank imposed by Mr. Williams amounted to \$160,000, and that in 1914 the Riggs Bank was stricken from the list of rament tax money.

Judge Francis Winston at Capital Judge Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, who is in Washington attending a directors meeting of the Masonic Insurance Company, is an ardent supeague of nations. Today he was trying to choose the proper person to bear some very gratifying news to Senator delight to welcome your aviators and the important information was for the to find that your men are of stuff that is time being withheld. This is the gratifying intelligence the judge wanted the Massachusetts senator to have:

"On the 4th of July at Windsor, the Mr. Long's letter, also made public negroes of that section assembled for a great patriotic celebration. It is said that there were at least 3,000 in the crowd. In order to express their sentiments and show that they were patriotic they adopted by a unanimous vote u resolution endorsing the league of nations. It is said that they did not know that Senator Lodge was on the other side of the fence and that they would not have cared if they had known it."

Movements of Tar Heels, John E. Jones, of Warrensville, been recommended by Congress Doughton for appointment as po-

(Continued on Page Three.)