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The News and Observer

WEATHER
Part cloudy, with local thundershowers probable Tuesday and Wednesday.

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DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVOCATES KNOCK OUT STRONG BEER ELEMENT

Breezy Contest in Congress Which Provoked More Disorder in House Than On Any Former Occasion

THREE TO ONE WAS SIZE OF VOTE HANDED TO WAR TIME PROHIBITION OPPONENTS

Attempt To Amend So As To Give Jury The Determination of What Alcoholic Content Is Intoxicating Overwhelmingly Defeated; General Assault on Prohibition Enforcement Measure Repulsed All Along the Line; How It Was Done

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., July 14.—Prohibition forces took full control in the House today, refused to permit a vote on a straight-out motion to repeal the war-time act, defeated overwhelmingly an amendment providing for the sale of 2 3/4 per cent beer, and stood solidly against all attacks on the general enforcement measure.

Just as fast as one "liberal" amendment was offered by opponents of prohibition, it was voted down without ceremony, always by a triple vote, for the minority, fighting every inch of ground, demanded a division after the yeas and nays were called, and then asked for tellers. Before the House got through with the first section of the first part of the three-part bill there was more disorder on the floor than at any time this session.

Wanted To Leave It To The Jury.
This disturbance arose first during an attempt by Representative Stanton, Democrat of Texas, to speak a second time against an amendment which would have given a jury the right to define intoxicants, and was increased during an address by Representative Gullivan, Democrat of Mass., in which he declared his intention to offer an amendment which would require members voting dry should print in the Congressional Record exactly how much liquor they had stored in their homes and offices. The real battle of the day, however, was over the amendment to define an intoxicant as a beverage containing more than two and three-quarters per cent alcohol, instead of one-half of one per cent, as written in the bill.

Plea For Wine and Beer.
Representative Dyer, Republican, Missouri, author of the amendment, did not ask for this definition in the constitutional prohibition amendment, but simply in the war-time law. In pleading for its adoption Mr. Dyer declared it was what President Wilson has recommended to Congress and would permit, during the remaining period of war-time prohibition the sale of light wine and beer, and might delay issuance of a proclamation by the President which would restore the sale of "hard liquors."

There was a round of speech-making in this motion an hour of which the "drys" assailing it as an entering wedge, and the "wets" asserting that it would merely permit the very thing that the President as commander in chief of the army had said was best for the next six months.

Knocked Out, 151 to 90.
After two and three quarters per cent beer had been bowled over by a record vote of 151 to 90—and this was about the relative division on all amendments—the prohibitionists went after another amendment by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Mobile, which would have stricken out all definition of intoxicants, killing the proposal 128 to 83.

DEMAND EXTRADITION OF COUNT CZERNIN AND COUNT VON BERCHTOLD

Vienna, July 14.—The Allied and Associated Powers, according to the Vienna newspapers, will demand the extradition of Count Leopold von Berchtold and Count Czernin, both former Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers. This is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the prolongation of the war was due to their policies.

Count von Berchtold was foreign minister when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in 1914. He resigned in 1915 and was succeeded by Baron Burian. Count Czernin followed Burian in the ministry December, 1916. Count von Berchtold was among the group of persons which the Vienna government, according to advices from that capital, expressed its intention of prosecuting as being responsible for the war. Count Czernin was arrested in April, 1919, while attempting to cross the Swiss frontier, but was released on parole.

SWANSON PITCHES KEYNOTE IN FIGHT

Virginia Senator Went Over League Covenant Carefully With The President

The News and Observer Bureau, 633 District National Bank Bldg. BY FRANK W. LEWIS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 14.—The first speech on the league of nations that has been in the Senate since President Wilson presented the peace treaty to the Senate was delivered today by Senator Swanson, of Virginia. This speech is regarded as the keynote of the defense of the league, which had been carefully prepared by the Virginia senator, and which it took him two hours to deliver. It is understood that Swanson's subject with President Wilson, and that his argument was entirely consistent with that of the President.

Both the supporters and the opponents of the peace treaty have been busy preparing for the struggle which they knew would open today. A news story in one of the Republican newspapers of Washington told of how the Republicans had held numerous conferences in anticipation of their fight on the treaty, clearly indicating that the conflict had been made by them a partisan affair pure and simple, and that they are employing the party lash to whip all the members of the G. O. P. into line.

TRADING WITH GERMANY CAN BEGIN AT ONCE

Licenses Covering Trading Issued By U. S. War Trade Board

Washington, July 14.—General licenses covering important export trading with Germany were issued late today by the War Trade Division of the State Department with the approval of Acting Secretary Polk. Except in certain limited cases, provided under the treaty of peace, trading between the United States and Germany may be commenced at once.

Expected Transport Arrivals.
Washington, July 4.—Expected transport arrivals announced today were: Cruiser South Dakota, New York, July 19; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, New York, July 17; Panamanian, New York, July 19; Dakota, New York, July 19.

Subscriptions Closed.
Washington, July 14.—Subscriptions for the issue of treasury certificates, dated July 1st and maturing December 19th, were closed today. Secretary Glass announced that approximately \$500,000,000 had been subscribed, making a total of \$728,000,000 coming due on the date, a previous issue having been dated June 3rd.

COMMITTEE ASKS FOR INFORMATION

Foreign Relations Body Adopts Three Resolutions On Subject

PRESIDENT NOT INVITED TO APPEAR PERSONALLY

Resolutions Ask For Alleged Treaty Said To Have Been Negotiated in 1918 By Which Japan Was To Safeguard Germany's Interest at The Peace Conference

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 14.—Paving the way for detailed consideration of the peace treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved three resolutions asking President Wilson for information bearing on the Versailles negotiations.

The resolutions concern the Shantung settlement, an alleged secret understanding between Japan and Germany, and the failure to recognize Costa Rica as a belligerent. That relating to the reported Japanese-German agreement will be called up for passage tomorrow in the Senate chamber where during today's session debate on the actual ratification of the treaty began with a display of bitter determination on both sides.

The committee took no action on President Wilson's suggestion that he explain directly disputed points of the peace settlement, though the President reiterated to his supporters at the Capitol his readiness to consult with the committee members. With several Senators not on the committee he also discussed at the White House certain features of the treaty.

Introduced By Lodge.

In the resolution to be pressed for action tomorrow the President is asked for a copy of a treaty said in press dispatches to have been negotiated in 1918, by which Japan was to safeguard Germany's interests at the Peace Conference. Before voting its favorable report the committee added a request for "any further information concerning any negotiation between Japan and Germany during the progress of the war." The resolution was introduced by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, would request a copy of a letter said to have been written on behalf of General Bliss, Secretary Lansing and Henry White protesting against the treaty provisions affecting Shantung. Information also would be asked "with reference to the attempt of Japan for her peace delegates to intimidate the Chinese peace delegates."

The third resolution would inquire why Costa Rica "was not permitted" to sign the peace treaty and whether Nicaraguan forces now are permitted to invade or threaten Costa Rica territory. The measure was presented by Senator LaFollette, Republican, of Wisconsin. Both the Lodge and LaFollette resolutions were reported without a record vote, but on the Borah measure all the Democratic members present voted in the negative.

Motion To Open Doors.

Today's meeting of the committee was in executive session but Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the senior Democratic member gave notice that he would move tomorrow that at future sessions the doors be opened to the public. Sentiment on the proposal is divided but some senators on both sides of the treaty controversy are understood to favor open sessions.

Johnson Resolution Today.

At tomorrow's meeting action will also be sought on a resolution presented in committee today by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, asking for all tentative drafts of the League of Nations covenant presented at Versailles, particularly that presented by the American delegates and "all proceedings, arguments and debates" concerning the league, as well as "all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany."

Wilson Ready to Receive Them.

Senator Hitchcock, after a telephone conversation with President Wilson, told the committee that the President was ready upon twenty-four hours notice to receive the full committee membership at any hour of the day at the White House and go over in detail any provision of the treaty or any question involved in the negotiations. It was indicated the Nebraska Senator had not discussed with Mr. Wilson the possibility of his appearance before the committee at the Capitol, though some members thought tonight that such an arrangement still was entirely likely.

Debate In Senate.

The Senate debate was opened by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, a Democratic member of the committee with a speech declaring American participation in the League of Nations an absolute necessity to guaranteeing the near future the reforms resulting from peace. He asserted there would be no loss of sovereignty, and argued that Article 10 would be a great aid in guaranteeing the safety of existing American possessions. The debate will continue tomorrow, Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, and Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, being among those who expect to speak.

MEXICAN TOWN HELD BY BAND OF SOLDIERS

Merza, Texas, July 14.—The population of the little town of San Antonio, Mex., has been held prisoners by a band of armed Mexicans since 6 o'clock last night, according to reliable advices received here today. Advices to military headquarters here were that the armed men were Carranza soldiers.

SOME OF THE GERMANS TO BE TRIED INCLUDING "MURDERER OF EDITH CAVELL"



KAISER'S AIDS TO BE TRIED BY ALLIES—In the list of Germans to be put on trial for various crimes during the world war, issued by the British, French and Belgians are found many noted names. (1) General von Buelow, former commander on the Italian front. (2) Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, one of the former commanders on the Western front. (3) General Mackensen. (4) Baron von der Lancken, "murderer of Edith Cavell." (5) Admiral von Capelle, head of the German navy.

167 GERMANS WILL BE ASKED FOR BY THE ALLIES

Berlin, July 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Tageblatt says it learns that the allied and associated powers will not ask Holland to give up former Emperor William for trial, but they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up.

The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading generals, admirals, the commander of the raider *Moewe*, which sank numerous vessels on the high seas; the commander of the submarine U-53 which visited Newport in October, 1916, and on leaving sank a number of vessels off the American coast; and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, former foreign minister, and Dr. Carl Helfferich, former secretary of the interior and vice chancellor.

ACTION AGAINST LAWYERS STARTED

Attorneys For Gaston Means Seek To Show Conspiracy in His Prosecution

WARRANT ISSUED BEFORE A CONCORD MAGISTRATE

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, of New York, and William S. Miller, Chicago attorney, are defendants named in latest court action.

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Concord, July 14.—Charging conspiracy in the prosecution of Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, and alleging subordination of perjury in connection with the trial, warrants were today sworn out before Magistrate C. A. Pitts for John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney of New York City, and William S. Miller, attorney for the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago, Ill.

Means was acquitted after six weeks' trial, ending in December, 1917. This warrant is alleged to be based upon sworn affidavits and documentary evidence secured among the letters taken from the files containing the correspondence between William S. Miller, attorney for the Northern Trust Company, A. F. Reichmann, attorney also of the Northern Trust Company, John T. Dooling, Hayden Clements, solicitor of this district and others.

Have Hearing In August.

This evidence is claimed to have been secured partially when these files were captured in Chicago and from other sources not yet disclosed. The evidence with testimony of witnesses will be placed before the grand jury of the Cabarrus county Superior court beginning August 11, 1919. If a true bill is found by the grand jury, extradition papers will be asked for from the governors of New York and Illinois in order to bring Dooling and Miller here for trial.

With a visit here Saturday of Judge Frank L. Osborne, of Charlotte, it was learned that depositions have recently been taken in New York City, Washington, D. C., and Charlotte, N. C., of some of the prominent witnesses and attorneys who took part in the prosecution of Means in the fall of 1917 for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King. These depositions are returnable to the Superior court of Cook county, Chicago.

What Depositions Will Show.

It is alleged that these depositions when officially opened in the court at Chicago will tend to prove that the

HOUR WILL STRIKE AT USUAL TIME

Hands of Clocks Will Continue To Change in October and March

HOUSE FAILS BY 8 TO PASS REPEAL OVER VETO

Fell Short of Necessary Two-Thirds Vote and Effort To Resume Sun Time Failed; Vote For Repeal of Daylight Law Was 247 For To 135 Against; May Be Dead

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 14.—The Daylight Saving Plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October, will be continued indefinitely.

This was assured today when following President Wilson's veto of the \$33,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation bill, because of its rider repealing the Daylight Saving act, the House refused by a vote of 247 to 135 to pass the measure over the President's veto. Strength mustered by the repeal advocates was eight votes less than the necessary two-thirds of the members present. Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the sources of most of the opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted with representatives from the urban districts opposed.

House advocates of the repeal said tonight after the agricultural bill had been sent back to the committee for elimination of the repeal provision that no further effort would be made at this session, perhaps not in this Congress, which continues in existence until March, 1921, to wipe out the Daylight Saving act. There was no indication, they said, that they would be able to strengthen their forces.

Senate leaders also indicated that no action would be originated in that body to repeal the act and failure of the House today to pass the appropriation measure over the Presidential veto will prevent any action by the Senate on the repeal rider.

337,339 OR A. E. F. ARE "STILL OVER THERE"

Washington, July 14.—American overseas forces aggregated 337,339 officers and men on July 8th, according to an official announcement today. On the same date 100,000 troops were at sea en route to the United States, and 389,000 were in this country.

BIG RATE HEARING TAKES PLACE TODAY

Gulf States and South Atlantic Ports Organize Joint Conference Committee

TO COMBINE INTERESTS FOR FOREIGN TRADING

President Wilson Promises To Attend Reunion of 30th Division in Greenville In September; Postmasters For Clinton and Faison Recommended By Commission

The News and Observer Bureau, 633 District National Bank Bldg. BY FRANK W. LEWIS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., July 14.—On the eve of their big hearing before the Railroad Administration tomorrow for an adjustment of freight rates from the Middle West to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports, representatives of the Mississippi Valley States, the Gulf States and the South Atlantic States launched at a conference in the new Willard hotel today a permanent joint conference committee for the promotion of their common interests in foreign trade.

The new organization will bear the name of the "Conference Committee of the Mississippi Valley, the South Atlantic and the Gulf States" and its purpose will be to pool the strength of the three great sections represented in all matters affecting their share of the great forthcoming boom in foreign trade. The conference, which was attended by some fifty representatives of the commercial bodies of the three sections, wound up a lengthy discussion of the situation by appointing a committee of three to mature the plans of the organization. The committee consists of:

Matthew Hale, of Wilmington, N. C., president of the Quasi-Patric South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, formed by the ports of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.

Col. H. J. Miller, of Chicago, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Mississippi Valley Association.

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, honorary president of the Mississippi Valley Association and representing in particular the interests of the Gulf ports.

MEANS TO SKULK IN WORLD CRISES

Swanson Presents Issues In Fight Over League of Nations Covenant

PATHWAY OF JUR DUTY IS PLAIN, NO TIME FOR FEAR

Virginia Senator, Member of Foreign Relations Committee Makes Forceful Speech In Praise of League; Monroe Doctrine and Its Relation To The League

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 14.—Praising the league of nations covenant as "one of the world's greatest documents," Senator Swanson, of Virginia, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations committee, told the Senate today that if the United States rejected the league it "would mean that she would skulk in the greatest world crisis that ever occurred."

The speaker defended the league against the objection that it would sacrifice sovereignty and American traditions and asserted that on the contrary, it would result in immense material gain in protecting American integrity and preventing war. He declared it would not create a super-government, involve objectionable obligations nor invalidate the Monroe Doctrine.

No Time For Craven Fear.

"The pathway of our duty is plain," said Senator Swanson. "Let us not be frightened by our own prodigious shadow as it projects itself into world affairs. Let us not be deterred from our manifest duty and destiny by a craven fear of becoming great in giving service and direction to a world in the direct hour of its needs and distresses."

Pointing out that the war had shaken the social order to its foundation, the Virginia Senator said it was the paramount obligation of responsible statesmen to prevent another such conflagration, which would return the world to the rule of brute force and barbarism of the dark ages.

Sources of Anxial.

"The covenant of the league has been assailed from two opposite sources," he continued. "The league will neither be a super-State nor sovereign, nor a helpless powerless association of nations. The instrument creating the league is a 'covenant' entered into by sovereign States. One of the attributes of sovereignty is the ability to make covenants or agreements. That a State reserves its full sovereignty is conclusively settled by provision allowing any member to withdraw. No nation, super or otherwise, ever thus expressly provided means for its dissolution.

Skilfully Conceived.

"This covenant, if ratified by the Senate, would be no more nor less than a treaty legalized under our constitution. The plan for the formation of the League is skilfully conceived, and the only one plan under existing political conditions.

"The assembly of representatives of the members, who will be selected in accordance with the laws of the respective States. In the case of the United States, the representatives being officers created by treaty, would be appointed as provided by an act of Congress. Much opposition has been urged because a great nation like the United States has only one vote in the assembly. But what difference does the number of votes make, when upon all important matters the action of the assembly must be unanimous or have the unanimous concurrence of the council, upon which the United States is permanently represented?

Equal Representation.

"The League could never be organized on any basis other than of equal representation. If members were accorded difference in representation, upon what basis should the apportionment be made? If upon population, China and India would dominate the League and the United States would have only one fifteenth of the number. If based upon wealth and military power, the situation would be equally as uncertain and unsatisfactory.

What Better Plan?

"What better plan for disarmament could be devised? The council is directed to prepare a general plan of disarmament for the consideration of the governments, which plan is not binding upon any of the States until approved by that State. Under our Government, the proposed plan to be effective in binding us must have the sanction of Congress, which is entrusted under the constitution with the power of raising armies and equipping the navy.

Article Ten.

"Under Article Ten each member of the League undertakes, first, to respect the territorial, integrity and political independence of all other members of the League. When the nations of the world, sobered by sorrow and suffering, are willing to raise their hands and take this solemn pledge, are we suddenly and stubbornly to stand aside and become a stumbling block in the way of this noble achievement? Do any of them have possessions that we view with covetous eyes and propose to seize and annex?

"The second obligation assumed by each member is to 'preserve us against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.' This is a natural corollary from the first. In the former we undertake not to rob our associates ourselves, and in this we agree not to permit others to do so.

Territorial Integrity.

This guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence is limited to those cases where they are threatened or