

## SPECIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE BEFORE SENATE

Provisions Arrange For Immediate Assistance If Germany Attacks France

NOT INDEPENDENT OF LEAGUE BUT UNDER IT

Much Like Treaty Signed Between Great Britain and France, But Not Exactly; Wherein The Two Differ; Referred To Committee On Foreign Relations; Text of President's Message Accompanying Treaty

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 29.—The special treaty with France, promising immediate American aid to that republic in repelling any unprovoked attack by Germany, was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson.

In his message urging ratification, the President declared the promise of a "temporary supplement" to the treaty with Germany and the League of Nations covenant, designed to give France protection in an emergency "without awaiting the advice of the league to act."

The Senate, where the President's message to submit the treaty sooner has been under repeated fire from Republican members, received the message in open session and referred the treaty without discussion to the Foreign Relations committee.

Simultaneous Consideration. There was no reference in the message to the Senate criticism, which was based on a clause of the treaty requiring that it be "submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles, presented by the President on July 10."

Departing from his custom of delivering his message to Congress in person, the President transmitted the treaty and his request for ratification by messenger. Both became public by the Senate's unanimous agreement to remain in open session while the message was read and to print it and the treaty in the record.

Although the committee has made no definite plans, it is likely that the treaty will be taken up by it within a few days and considered jointly with the Versailles treaty.

League of Nations Discussion. The Senate spent most of the day discussing the League of Nations. Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, in an address expressing doubt as to the efficiency of the league in obtaining international concord told his colleagues he had not yet decided whether he could support it.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ACCOMPANYING THE TREATY.

President Wilson's message to the Senate today accompanying the Franco-American treaty follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:—I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the republic of France the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany.

It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the East; but the years immediately ahead of us contain many insensible possibilities.

## COLOMBIAN TREATY IN OPEN SESSION

Will Be Taken Up Monday In Senate, Ordered Unanimously

CENTURY OLD SENATE "PRECEDENT" BROKEN

Action of Committee Means That French and German Treaties Will Also Be Considered in Open Session; Provisions of Revised Colombian Treaty

Washington, July 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The century-old Senate custom of considering treaties in secret session will be broken next Monday when the long-pending Colombian treaty is taken up.

The agreement of \$25,000,000. The payment for open sessions, regarded possibly as forecasting public consideration of the peace treaty, the Franco-American agreement and subsequent treaties, followed unanimous approval by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Colombia convention calling for payment to that nation of \$25,000,000 as claims growing out of the partition of Panama.

When the Colombia treaty was submitted formally to the Senate in executive session late today, Senator Fall, of New Mexico, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, moved that the Senate consider the convention in open session.

Effort to Reduce Sum Failed. An attempt was made in the foreign relations committee today to reduce the sum payable to Colombia from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The proposal was defeated, 11 to 2.

After setting forth that to remove all misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November, 1903 (when Panama seceded from Colombia) and to restore "the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries," the treaty in Article One provides:

"Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the Panama canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war without paying any charges to the United States."

Article 2 provides that the United States shall pay, at Washington, Colombia five million dollars in gold within six months after ratification of the treaty and five millions in gold annually thereafter until the full sum of \$25,000,000 damages has been paid.

Under article 3, Colombia agrees to recognize the Republic of Panama and the United States agrees to take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the Government of Panama the dispatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with Colombia a treaty of peace and friendship.

Article 4 provides that the treaty between the United States and Colombia shall be approved and ratified and the ratifications exchanged in the Colombian capital as soon as may be possible.

PLANS ARE COMPLETED FOR RECEPTION OF DANIELS

Wilmington, July 29.—President Z. W. Whitehead today completed preparations for the reception of Secretary of War Baker, who is expected to arrive here Thursday morning to address the North Carolina Farm Association at Wrightsville Beach. The Secretary will speak at 10:30 at the opening of the convention. He and all the editors will then be guests at luncheon at the Carolina Steel shipyard, where they will witness the launching of the concrete ship "Cape Fear," after which the Secretary will speak to the ship workers and citizens in the huge mold loft of the yard, and will return to Washington Thursday night.

## BRINSON IS READY FOR JOINT DEBATE

If Abernethy Doesn't Challenge Him, He Will Challenge Abernethy

PROPOSES, HOWEVER, TO HAVE REAL DISCUSSION

New Bern Congressman Not Averse To Meeting Prospective Opponent On The Stump But Not Looking For One-Sided Affair; Rather Likes Idea, and Health Is Good

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By FRANK W. LEWIS. (By Special Lensed Wire.)

Washington, D. C., July 29.—A recent publication in a North Carolina paper relative to Mr. Charles L. Abernethy's candidacy for Congress and his avowed desire to have a joint debate with his prospective opponent, Representative Samuel M. Brinson, has revived an old controversy and has caused renewed interest in the matter.

It was believed that the termination of a similar controversy some time ago would be all that would be said on the subject until the two opposing candidates had actually begun negotiations to meet each other in public debate, but Mr. Abernethy's friends have again opened the controversy by printing a story that Mr. Abernethy is anxious to meet Mr. Brinson on the stump and that he will divide time with his opponent, if such arrangements should be agreeable.

Representative Brinson is very much nettled over the attitude of his prospective opponent on the matter of a joint debate, contending as he does that the proper way for them to meet on the stump is for them to have an agreed list of appointments, where there will be an equal showing for each without any advantage to either. In discussing the situation Mr. Brinson today said:

"Mr. Abernethy went through the list of last year's meeting that neither Mr. Hood nor Colonel Dorth would meet him in debate. I am holding the seat in Congress which he covets and I should think he would challenge me as he did Mr. Hood and Colonel Dorth. Both of those gentlemen were in poor health and the excitement of a joint debate would have been very bad for them and they very properly declined. I am in good health, and if I am still in good health next year I shall be glad to meet Mr. Abernethy in debate."

"I notice that if I will go around to his appointments he will yield me time. Why not have a regular joint debate and permit me as is the custom to have a voice in naming the places for these discussions and fixing the time as well. If it is to be a real Democratic joint discussion my convenience ought to be consulted as well as his."

"If he will not challenge me, I shall challenge him. Ordinarily joint discussion between men of the same party do not conduce to party harmony, but where there is already lack of harmony and persistent effort to foment discord, I think a joint debate will tend to clarify the atmosphere and contribute to a better understanding. Mr. Abernethy will undoubtedly meet me in joint debate next year."

Maj. Hulvey Cannot Return. Owing to rules in the army bearing on commissions for the emergency it has been found that Major Hulvey cannot be detailed for further service at the North Carolina Agricultural and Engineering College but that some regular army officer appointed to replace Major Hulvey.

Senator Simmons took this matter up with the War Department, making an urgent appeal for the retention of Major Hulvey at the college. In response to his letter on the matter Adjutant General P. C. Harris said:

"I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant in which you quote his letter of June 5th, and letter from Dr. W. C. Riddick, president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, relative to the retention of Major Hulvey at that college."

"In reply you are advised that due to lack of appropriations the Secretary of War has directed that all officers holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointment, will be discharged on or before September 30, 1919. In compliance with this order it will be necessary to discharge Major Hulvey on or before that date."

"Every effort will be made to replace Major Hulvey with an officer of the highest character and suitability who will be personally acceptable to the authorities of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. If this college has any preference of a regular army officer who has had five years' commissioned service it is suggested that they bring this matter to my attention."

Senator Simmons has taken up with Secretary of War Baker the question of having the War Department furnish a supply of army rifles for the various military schools of North Carolina for use in connection with the military instruction given at these institutions.

## DIED IN EFFORT TO SAVE YOUNG WOMAN

Lieut. Don R. Kirkman, of High Point, who had recently been discharged from the army, was drowned in the surf last Thursday afternoon at Wrightsville Beach when he attempted to rescue Miss Eloise Burkheimer, daughter of Mrs. Anne Burkheimer, of Wilmington, when she was caught in the cross currents. Miss Burkheimer was also drowned. Lieutenant Kirkman was a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Kirkman, of High Point, and was a young man of most excellent character.



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## LAYS THE BLAME ON SUPERIOR OFFICERS

Hard-Boiled Smith Testifies Before Congressional Subcommittee

FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRUELTY TO PRISONERS

Three Witnesses Called at Hearing in New York, Prior to Sailing of Members of Committee For France To Inquire Into Charges of Cruelty in Prison Camps

(By The Associated Press.) New York, July 29.—Responsibility for cruel treatment of American soldiers at Prison Farm No. 2, near Paris, were placed squarely upon the shoulders of Major-General F. B. Strong and Colonel E. P. Grinstead by Lieut. Frank H. (Hard-Boiled) Smith in testimony given by him today before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives at Governors Island.

Former First Lieutenant F. H. Smith, also known as "Hard-boiled" Smith, and former Sergeant Clarence Ball, and a third prisoner at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, were the first witnesses to be called before the House subcommittee headed by Congressman Roy C. Johnson, of South Dakota, investigating prison conditions in the American Expeditionary Forces at its hearing begun here today. The committee is to sail for France August 7th to continue its inquiry into prison conditions.

While these three prisoners were the only witnesses called in advance, it is explained that the hearing will develop disclosures that will bring other inmates of "the cable" to the stand. It is said there are a number there who were in the prison camp commanded by Smith and Ball.

Asked by Representative Royall C. Johnson, of South Dakota, chairman of the subcommittee, if his superior officers were acquainted with conditions in the prison and if he considered them responsible for them, Smith replied:

"Absolutely. Those higher in authority knew everything that took place in the prison."

"What were your orders when you were placed in command?" he was asked.

Smith replied that he had been told by Colonel Grinstead that the orders of General Strong were that prisoners were to be treated with the most ruthless severity.

"Grinstead told me," Smith added, "that the men were to be treated as general prisoners."

## TO SELL SURPLUS FOOD PRODUCTS

House Adopts Resolution Requesting Secretary of War To Sell To People

SUBSTITUTE REJECTED BY VOTE OF 152 TO 130

Advocates of Minority Report Fought All Day, But Failed To Muster Enough Votes; Debate Most Partisan of Session; \$125,000,000.00 Worth Food Involved

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 29.—After an all day wrangle the House tonight adopted a resolution reported out by the war investigating committees requesting Secretary Baker to place on sale without delay surplus food products held by the War Department and valued at \$125,000,000.

The vote on the resolution was 266 to 4 and was taken after the House had rejected 160 to 114 a substitute resolution offered by Democratic members of the committee providing that the Secretary be requested to put on the market such part of the surplus as reasonably capable of being distributed and sold at government expense. With this substitute out of the way the House adopted, 152 to 130, an amendment by Representative Keller, Republican, of Pennsylvania, directing that the distribution be through the parcel post.

Only Four Against On Final Vote. After fighting all day and failing to rally votes enough for their substitute, presented as a part of the minority report, the Democrats supported the selling plan, and it was adopted by roll call with a chorus of ayes. Those voting in the negative were: Representatives Dominick, South Carolina; Garner, Texas; Garrett, Tennessee, and Humphreys, Mississippi, all Democrats.

Most Partisan Debate. The debate was the most partisan of the session and charges were made by half a dozen Republican speakers that the War Department had studiously avoided putting its vast food stocks on the market because of its connivance with the packing interests. Charges of conspiracy were made, to which the Democrats replied that if Secretary Baker had thrown these stocks on the market, prices would have broken, with a resultant panic, and accompanying demand by Republican members of Congress for impeachment of the Secretary of War.

Charge It Is Political Fight. The principal speech attacking the policy of the department was made by Representative Keavis, Republican, of Nebraska, who has been fighting consistently since the investigation was started to find out why the accumulated food stocks had not been put on sale long ago. Representatives Flood, Virginia, and Garrett, Tennessee, Democrats, and other members of the committee, both Republican and Democrat, took part in the discussion and through the long and weary grind there were countless charges that it was a political fight.

Speech-making tour postponed. Secretary Daniels also announces review of fleet is deferred.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson will not leave on his speech making tour of the country before August 15 and possibly not until late in August. This was indicated tonight by the formal announcement by Secretary Daniels after a conference at the White House that the review of the newly organized Pacific fleet at San Francisco originally set for August 15, had been postponed in order that the President might be present.

Shortly before Mr. Daniels conferred with the President it was announced at the White House that Mr. Wilson would resume his conferences with Republican Senators tomorrow. As there remain 33 Republican Senators whom the President has not invited to the White House, it was believed his conferences with those opposing the League of Nations would require about ten days. This also was taken to indicate that the President did not contemplate beginning his trip until probably the middle of next month.

The announcement made by Secretary Daniels merely said that "the President had found that it would be impossible for him to leave Washington in time to be in San Francisco on the date set for the reception there of the Pacific fleet."

The Secretary informally said that he had received the impression that the President would start on his tour between the twentieth and thirtieth of next month.

16th Artillery Arrive. New York, July 29.—The 16th field artillery regiment, complete, 56 officers and 1,366 men, another unit of the 4th division, was among the 9,542 troops arriving from Brest on the transport Zeppelin.

Austria Given Additional Time. Paris, July 29.—Austria has been granted several additional days for consideration of the peace terms. August 6 will be the final day on which the Austrian representatives may submit inquiries. This was decided upon by the supreme council today.

## 24 REPORTED KILLED AND 244 HURT IN RACE RIOTS

BODY OF SLAIN NEGRO, SATURATED WITH OIL, BURNED IN CHICAGO.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, July 29.—The body of a negro who had been shot to death and burned was found tonight in the West Side Italian district when the police responded to a riot call. He had been stabbed also and gasoline poured over his body and set afire.

A mob of whites attacked the Provident Hospital, an institution for negroes, tonight and in the shooting that followed one negro was probably fatally wounded and two policemen, one white, and about six other persons were wounded. When the mob surrounded the hospital in an attempt to enter the building it was beaten off by policemen.

SAYS HOGAN COMES SECOND TO ANANIAS

Comptroller Williams Continues His Testimony Before Committee

Washington, July 29.—John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, continued today his attack on the testimony of Frank J. Hogan, of this city, who is opposing the Comptroller's recommendation.

"I hope," said Mr. Williams, "that the committee will make Mr. Hogan remain within the limits of facts and not proceed in the assumption that he is a competitor in a contest where he so far has clearly shown himself to be entitled to first prize, with Ananias coming in later on for honorable mention."

Mr. Williams asked the committee to consider the conduct of his office during the past five years and asserted that no complaints had been received from any responsible parties.

Interrupting the Comptroller, Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said opposition to Mr. Williams was so unanimous among Pennsylvania bankers, that it was "very impressive."

MOTHER AND 7 CHILDREN ARE BURNED TO DEATH

Nelsonville, Ohio, July 29.—Several hours before authorities were to remove them to the Athens County Home today, seven children ranging in age from six weeks to ten years, were found with their mother, Mrs. Tony Stravira, burned to death or asphyxiated in their home at Kimberly, a small mining town near here. The children were tied to their beds and coal oil had been sprinkled over the room.

It is supposed that worry over the separation caused the mother to destroy herself and the children.

RICHMOND PREPARES TO COPE WITH RACE RIOT

Richmond, Va., July 29.—An organization fashioned after the Ku Klux Klan, has been organized here to deal with the situation in event of race riots.

More than 200 prominent business and professional men have signed the membership list and each has been armed and mounted ready for any eventuality.

Trouble in Chicago Continues and Governor Hurriedly Returns Home

WHITES OUT ON AVOWED MAN HUNT FOR NEGROES

Four Regiments of State Troops "With Plenty of Ammunition" Distributed Last Night About Negro District; Every Block in That Locality Now Patrolled Closely; Grand Jury Investigation Started

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—The race war spread tonight to widely scattered sections of the city. The police reported trouble at several points on the North side. Hundreds of policemen were rushed to halt a reported conflict between several thousands of whites and blacks on the Southwest side. Crowds of whites penetrated the downtown district on avowed hunts for negroes.

Four regiments of State troops were in barracks ready for duty this evening as a result of the race riots which since Sunday have kept the city in a turmoil. The soldiers, plentifully supplied with riot ammunition were distributed about the South side negro district as a support line to powerful police forces concentrated within the trouble zone.

6,500 Troops on Duty. In addition to the four regiments on the grounds, the ninth and tenth regiments of the guard and three other reserve units were mobilized at various points throughout the State awaiting word to entrain for Chicago. This gave a potential military force of approximately 6,500 as a background for the city police force.

Every block in the district bounded north and south by Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets, and east and west by Cottage Grove and Wentworth avenues, was patrolled closely. The main disturbance points were guarded by a dozen policemen to the block, with reinforcements of mounted men and additional patrolmen at each intersection while every police station was filled with reserves armed with rifles.

Official Death List 94. Late tonight the official death list issued by the coroner's office had reached 22, an increase of 13 over last night, and 244 persons had been reported to the police as having been injured.

The latter figure was admittedly incomplete. Scores known to have been hurt left police stations or hospitals without giving their names and it was stated that several hundred probably had tended to their wounds without placing themselves within the purview of the authorities.

Many More Known To Be Injured. The rapidly with which the list grew was illustrated by the five hours following noon, 18 whites and 14 negroes being reported as injured in that interval.

Governor Lowden interrupted a trip to Nebraska and hurriedly returned to Chicago, reaching the city on a special train early in the morning. With Adjutant General Dickson he was in full cooperation with the municipal authorities. As yet so far as could be learned tonight the city government had made no request for the use of troops.

Mayor Thompson and I are cooperating heartily," said the Governor at the conclusion of the conference with Mayor Thompson, "and shall continue to do so, keeping in close touch with each other. We are working together to bring the forces of law and order into control."

State's Attorney Hoyne took official cognizance of the riots today and ordered a grand jury investigation. The August grand jury will be sworn in next Monday and that body probably will begin the inquiry immediately. Four assistant State's attorneys were held on duty tonight at the criminal court building.

Chief Garrity today suspended a policeman who was charged with failure to arrest a white youth who threw a stone which struck an unidentified negro youth, knocking him from a raft at the Twenty-ninth street beach Sunday afternoon at the beginning of the riot.

Outside Negro District. Race rioting spread outside the South side negro district today. There was serious fighting and shooting in the Loop early in the forenoon. The exclusive North side residential district received a touch of disorder. Killing continued after daylight, bringing the number of dead, in police reports, up to 22 by mid-forenoon and hundreds were injured. The police had under investigation three other reported killings. The list of 22 included 14 whites and 8 negroes.

The street car strike seemed to aid the spread of race rioting which urged up from the South side into the Loop on the heels of thousands walking to work in the ordinary mode. Streets ordinarily almost deserted early in the day were busy with pedestrians, mostly men and boys whose numbers afforded rich opportunities for racial quarrels.

TROUBLE CONTINUED DURING THE NIGHT. Chicago, July 29.—With twenty-four known dead and hundreds injured, scores of them seriously, sporadic rioting between whites and blacks was reported renewed tonight in various sections of the city including the north side area populated by negroes.

The most serious situation was reported in the south side black belt where thousands of negroes and whites had