

WEATHER:
Local showers and thunderstorms probably Sunday and Monday.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL:
On your watch, wear a watch with a day before expiration and avoid mistaking a single day.

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COMMITTEE VOTES AGAINST JAPAN'S SHANTUNG RIGHTS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Proposes To Amend The Peace Treaty

ASK PRESIDENT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Action on Shantung Provision Was Taken In Short Order; Senator McCumber, Republican, Voted With Democrats In Negative; Fight Now Transferred to Senate

Washington, Aug. 23.—After voting to amend the peace treaty by striking out Japan's title to the German rights in Shantung, the Senate Foreign Relations committee notified President Wilson today that it could not intelligently proceed with its work on amendments until he furnished additional information.

The action on the Shantung provision was taken in short order, Chairman Lodge proposing the amendment and the committee adopting it virtually without debate. The vote was nine to eight, with all the Democratic members and Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, voting in the negative.

Republicans Raise Point.

Then the point of inadequate information was raised by Republican members, Chairman Lodge declaring there were in the President's hands important documents which were absolutely essential to the determination of questions involved in the committee's work. During its entire consideration of the treaty, the chairman said, the committee had been hampered by lack of information that should have been given it weeks ago.

Democratic members are understood to have expressed general opposition to any interruption of the committee's plan for prompt action, but finally on motion of Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, and without a record vote, the chairman was instructed to ask the President for the treaty with Poland signed on June 28, two agreements regarding the Rhine section to which the United States was a party, and such information as may be available about the treaties now under negotiation with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

In amending the Shantung provision the committee took the most direct method. Chairman Lodge simply moved to strike out the word "Japan" wherever it occurred in the section relating to the German Shantung rights and to insert instead the word "China." The effect would be to restore to China all the German holdings in Kiao-Chow and vicinity.

New Goes To Senate.

With the committee's action the fight over the Shantung settlement is transferred to the Senate floor. Republican leaders say they have the votes to uphold the committee amendment, but administration Senators appear equally certain that it will be beaten.

Members said there virtually was no discussion of the proposal when it came before the committee today, those on both sides having made up their minds and the subject having been debated at length in the Senate.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, asserted all of the American peace delegates had gone on record as believing the award of the Shantung rights to Japan was wrong, and asked that the committee vote for what it believed was right. Senators Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Pittman, of Nevada, and Shields, of Tennessee, Democrats, were absent but their votes were recorded in the negative.

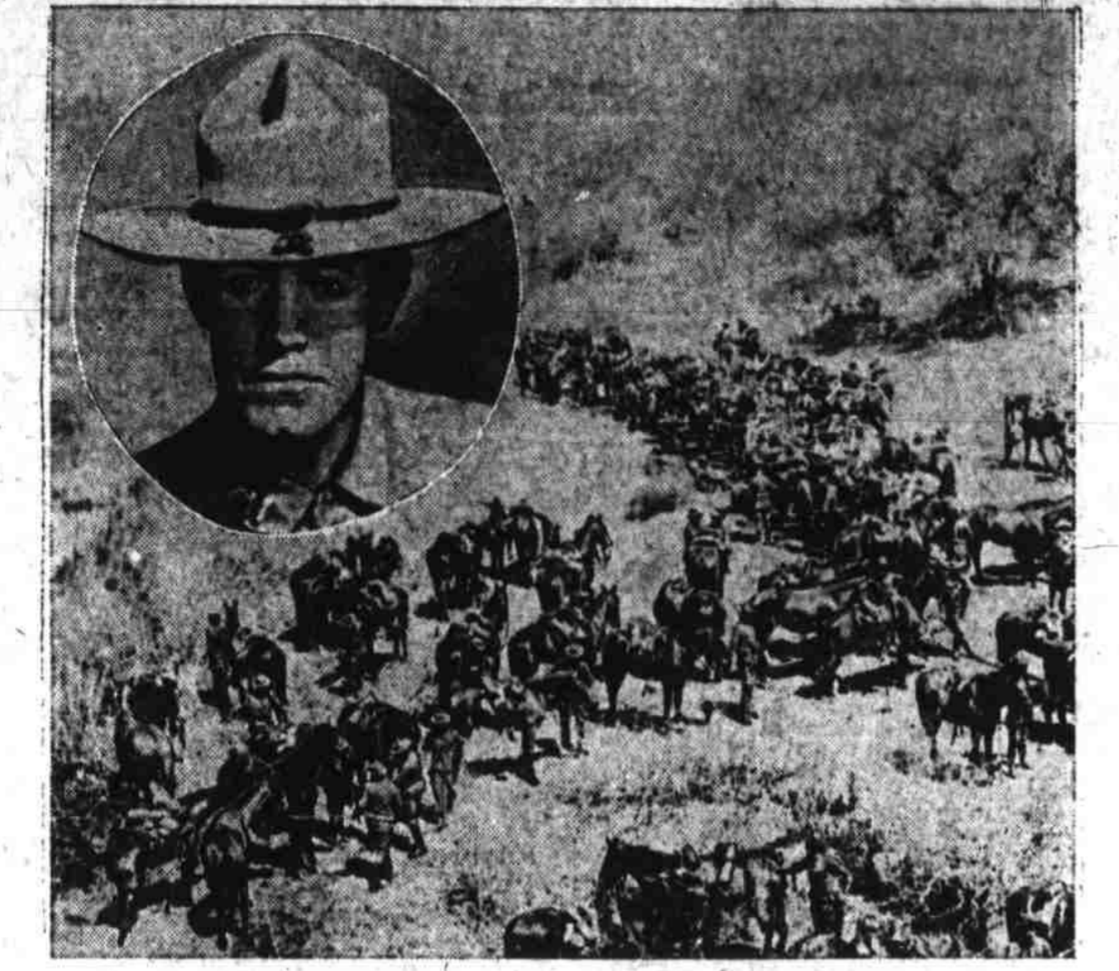
All of the documents asked of the President, Republican members declared, had a direct bearing on the treaty now under consideration and should be before the committee officially when it acted. The Polish treaty and the Rhine agreements had been submitted to the British House of Commons some time ago, it was asserted, and British prints had been received unofficially by committee members and put into the Senate record.

Consider No Other Amendment.

What effect the request for information might have on the hopes of some members for a committee report next week was a matter of wide speculation. Chairman Lodge declared consideration of the treaty was progressing as rapidly as possible and that any delay had been due to an inability to get information. Some Democratic members, on the other hand, openly charged that committee action was being unnecessarily delayed by the treaty's opponents.

No other amendments were taken up at today's meeting but the committee voted to hear a delegation of Hungarian-Americans, and to receive also a petition from a negro organization regarding the disposition of Germany's African colonies. No dates were set for the hearings. Action was deferred on a request that a Scotch delegation be permitted to present Scotland's claim to self-determination, members suggesting that it might be improper to hear the claims of foreigners without an arrangement through the State Department.

U. S. CAVALRY SENT TO CAPTURE MEXICAN BANDITS.



This photograph of the Eighth Cavalry was taken recently and shows them on the banks of the Rio Grande. The scene shows the territory through which they are now chasing bandits. Above is Brigadier General Erwin, in command of the El Paso district.

PACKERS DEFENDED AT SENATE HEARING

Witnesses See Nothing Wrong In Refrigerator Car Operation By Them

NO DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT CHARGES

Private Business Enterprises Could Get Same Class of Service From Railroads, If Same Attention Was Given To Freight, C. B. Heineman Says In Testimony

Washington, Aug. 23.—Refrigerator car operations of the five big packers were defended today before the Senate Agriculture committee, which is considering the Kenyon and Kendrick bills for regulating the packing industry and the separation from it of the operation of such cars.

C. B. Heineman, representing the National Live-Stock Exchange, who said he had been connected with packer traffic departments for 12 years, said that they were not the source of discrimination against wholesale grocers and other packer competitors. He characterized the denunciation by the Federal Trade Commission and others of the effects of packer ownership of the cars as "wilful misrepresentation or demonstration of blisful ignorance."

No Freight Discrimination.

Mr. Heineman was preceded on the stand by a series of retailers, producers, and others who all had objections to make to the regulating bills.

"Packers would just as soon have the railroads own these cars," he said, "if it were possible for them to get cars when they were needed. It is absolutely false to say that they secure freight rate discrimination in favor of the packers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has passed upon all phases of their operation. It is ready today to act on any complaint. Goods shipped in the cars take exactly the same rate classification as those shipped in anything else."

The witness went into the details of methods of organizing "peddle car" routes, by which small lots of packer products are distributed to smaller points throughout the United States.

"The only thing that could be accomplished by abolishing those would be shortening the supply of numberless places," he said.

MEXICAN PAPERS ON INTERVENTION

Seven Methods by Which United States Might Intervene Are Discussed

Washington, Aug. 23.—Possibility of American intervention in Mexico is freely discussed by the Mexico City newspapers, according to information reaching officials of the State Department. Particular interest was manifested here today in one article appearing in the "A. B. C.," which is said to have created something of a sensation in the Southern republic.

This article points out in detail seven ways in which the United States might intervene, and discusses each at length. The seven methods enumerated are:

Complete invasion, which the paper admits would result in victory for the United States.

Partial invasion by seizure of frontier posts and customs houses, which it said would weaken the Carranza government, cause a spreading of the rebellion, disorganize the constitutionalists and cause Carranza and his system to topple like a pack of cards.

Aiding or recognizing some rebel group.

Naming of a group of Mexicans and assisting them in the formation of a government.

Withdrawal of recognition from the present government, which, the paper said, would be tantamount to recognition of the rebels.

Presenting an ultimatum to the government requiring assurances that the rebellion would be ended in a definite period; payments of foreign claims within a prescribed time; resumption of foreign debt service and final disposition of the petroleum question. The paper said the present government could not give these guarantees.

Acting as arbitrator between the contending Mexican factions. Nothing could come of arbitration, the paper said, adding that the present government would "deem it beneath its dignity to enter into any negotiations with its enemy."

HIGH COSTS STRIKE POLITICS, HE SAYS

Democratic National Committee Plans To Raise Five Million Dollars

New York, Aug. 23.—The high cost of everything else has hit politics, too, according to a statement issued here tonight by former Representative William D. Jamieson, of Iowa, director of finance of the Democratic National committee, in announcing plans to raise a \$5,000,000 war chest for the coming presidential election.

The greatest Democratic campaign fund raised to date, said Mr. Jamieson, was \$2,500,000, contributed by 300,000 members of the party to re-elect President Wilson in 1916. This year he said, an intensive campaign will be pushed to obtain subscriptions averaging \$5 from at least 1,000,000 persons.

Mr. Jamieson added, however, that no sharper limit would be put on the size of contributions than Will Hays will place on the size of Republican donations, "which he understood to be \$1,000."

Explaining the size of the fund sought, Mr. Jamieson said the coming campaign was expected to be "the toughest ever seen," though he declined to discuss the probable issues in any detail.

A large part of the \$5,000,000 fund, Mr. Jamieson said, would be needed for work among the 11,000,000 to 13,000,000 women who will cast a presidential ballot for the first time. Incidentally, he added, the cost of "everything that enters into a campaign," has greatly increased since the last presidential election.

Touching on the question of candidates, Mr. Jamieson mentioned President Wilson (in case the League of Nations is defeated) William G. McAdoo, Attorney-General Palmer, Governor Cox, of Ohio, and John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Vice-President Marshall.

CHARLOTTE STRIKE NOT ENDED; LITTLE PROGRESS

Charlotte, Aug. 23.—With the Southern Public Utilities Company and its striking street railway employees apparently as far from agreement as any time since the strike occurred two weeks ago, President Z. V. Taylor, of the Utilities Company, announced tonight that operation of the street cars would be resumed Monday morning.

In the meantime, conferences between the city officials and the officers of the company were followed tonight by a conference between the city governing body and representatives of the strikers in efforts at conciliation. President Taylor today addressed a letter to the chairman of the local carmen's union, giving notice that the company's offer to treat with the union, made at the beginning of the strike, had been withdrawn, and that in the future it would deal with strikers only as individuals.

GERMANS PLOTTED INVASION DURING THEIR LAST DRIVE

Former Agent of Military Intelligence Tells of Hun Activities in Mexico

DR. ALTENDORFF WAS EMPLOYED BY TEUTONS

Predicts That Germany Will Have Complete Economic Control of Mexico Within Six Months After Ratification of Treaty; Says Carranza Co-Operated With Germans

New York, Aug. 23.—Revelation of extensive German plots in Mexico during the war, which included a proposed invasion of the United States by a German-Mexican army of 45,000 men, at the same time that the Germans launched their last drive on the western front in July, 1918, was made here tonight by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, which gave out a statement by Dr. P. B. Altendorff, formerly of the United States Military Intelligence Department, reciting his experiences as an American secret service agent in that country.

Dr. Altendorff, the son of a Polish banker in Cracow, Austrian Poland, abandoned a medical course in the University of Vienna at the outbreak of the war and fled to Mexico where he was offered a position as a German spy to operate against the United States by Kurt Jahnke, head of the German secret service in Mexico.

Enters Germany's Employ.

"With pretended reluctance, but with secret joy, I accepted," he said, "and at once found myself in a position to render valuable service to the Allies in general and to the United States in particular." He opened communication with the border as a volunteer worker to the Military Intelligence Department, he claims, and was later sworn in as a special agent of the Military Intelligence Department.

The association states that it has investigated his claims and that Brigadier General Harbord, of the United States Army, "speaks in terms of the highest praise of the zeal and trustworthiness of Dr. Altendorff and the great value of the services rendered."

In addition to explaining his activities in Mexico, Dr. Altendorff warns the people of the United States against a proposed German commercial conquest in Mexico.

"Within six months after the United States ratifies the treaty of peace," he says, "Germany will have complete economic control of Mexico. Within a very few years, if they are permitted to carry out the plans they have formulated and are now executing, it rapidly as they can, the Germans will have absolute economic, political and military control of Latin-America, with headquarters in Mexico."

The Proposed Invasion.

Referring to the proposed invasion of the United States, Dr. Altendorff sets forth that in his dual capacity as a captain in the German army and a colonel in the Mexican army he helped train 800 German reservists in Sonora, who were to form the nucleus of the proposed German-Mexican army, and that in his true character as an American secret service agent he prevented the raid from being carried out.

"This ambitious scheme," he says, "was hatched by Von Eckhardt (German ambassador to Mexico), and was undertaken with the co-operation of Carranza."

Dr. Altendorff, enumerating his services in Mexico, says in part: "I delivered into the hands of the United States military authorities the German agent Lethar Witke, alias Public Wabirski, the most important individual capture of the war so far as America was concerned. Wabirski boasted to me that he had blown up several munitions plants and stores of explosives including the Black Tom explosion in New York; blew up some ships and caused disastrous forest fires of the Pacific Northwest."

"Wabirski was on his way to the United States by way of Nogales, Ariz.; on another mission of murder and destruction when captured with me. On his person was found a copy of the German imperial code, and this is understood to be the first time that code came into the possession of the American government. Wabirski was court-martialed and from the fact that his case is before the President for review is believed to have been sentenced to death, the only German spy to receive such a sentence in the United States."

"I also betrayed 58 other German agents and thus enabled the military intelligence department to keep effective watch on them, not to mention some renegade Americans who were giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Tells of Other Activities.

Other acts for which Dr. Altendorff claims credit include: "Discovery of two German wireless stations in Mexico, capable of receiving messages from that country; reporting the plan for the German submarine raid along the American coast in April 1918, one month before it actually took place; reporting agents sent by Germans in Mexico to poison cattle in the United States; and the revelation of a plot by four Germans to blow up the hydro-electric plant at Niagara Falls."

EIGHT MEXICAN BANDITS REPORTED CAPTURED BY SOLDIERS OF MEXICO.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 23.—Eight bandits, believed to be part of the Jesus Renteria gang, which kidnapped Aviators Peterson and Davis, have been captured by Mexican Federal troops at Coyame, Chihuahua, according to a report to Col. George T. Langhorne from Mexican Consul Come Bengoechea at Presidio tonight.

GREENSBORO FIRM ENDORSES LEAGUE

Cotton Brokers Praise Wilson As Leader of Vision and Great Courage

DENOUNCE SENATORS WHO ARE BLOCKING TREATY

For Third Time In History of America, This Country Faces Crisis, Letter States, and Fortunately Each Time a Leader Has Been Provided To Lead Country Safely

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By S. R. WINTERS (By Special Leased Wire)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Members of Congress from North Carolina are considerably elated over a letter given widespread circulation by Thompson & Mullen, cotton brokers of Greensboro, N. C., in which President Wilson is praised for his sanity and vision and Senators Cabot Lodge, William Borah, James Reed and Thomas Gore are denounced with incisive words for their partisan activities in opposing the League of Nations. The letter bears the formal title "God's Country" and in several brief paragraphs the qualities of tenacity, force and language are mixed in even proportions and with unflinching effect.

Senator Borah is characterized as one who is controlled by his over-weening ambition. Senator Reed as one who is nursing a personal grudge; Senator Lodge as one who is prostituting a learned mind to petty partisan ends and Senator Gore as one whose erring ways have blurred his past statesmanship. The Greensboro merchants visualized this period as the third time that America has come to a fork in the road—Washington, Lincoln and Wilson as the triumvirate of Moses to lead the people out of the wilderness. The letter of the cotton brokers of the Gate City follows:

Third Crisis of Country.

"Twice already have we Americans come to a parting of the ways and in each case we were led aright chiefly by the strength and sanity of a single man. "Without Washington the United States of America could hardly have been born, and without Lincoln our nation's health, if not indeed its very life, could hardly have been saved. "And now for the third time we have come to a fork in the road. Whom now should we follow? What man among us have shown the greatest range of vision? What man in these recent wretched years has given most strength and comfort to human minds and hearts throughout all the earth?"

"Confidently we believe that a world-wide plebiscite would give these simple, searching questions an answer practically unanimously. "Cannot we who are familiar with the intimate story of our country recall how Washington was blackguarded and maligned by those about him of stagnant minds and hollow hearts? Can we not recall the vicious criticism and contumely from which Lincoln suffered and how pulsing snakes, posing as statesmen, drove their fangs through to the heart of that splendid struggling, upright man?"

The Blind Leading the Blind.

"And recalling these things, can we not accurately analyze the present activities of Lodge prostituting the tardy academician and profiting a learned mind to petty partisan ends, of Borah the advocate rather of his own ambition than his country's all, of Reed shaken by the wind of personal pique, and of Gore whose blindness seems at last to have touched his soul. Can we not sound the shallows of these self-centered spirits and turning from them to a just and calm contemplation of Woodrow Wilson, can we not grasp his purity of purpose? Can we not see the man shaking off the shackles of selfishness, filling his lungs with the fresh air of altruism and standing up to fight in God's behalf and man's for the prize of his high calling for that most precious prize which posterity alone can justly give?"

"If we, the people, can but see these things, America for the third time will take the path which leads in the way of God's patient plan and this time there surely is some reason for the hope that a worn and weary world will follow her to peace and civil righteousness and rest so truly and so only, shall we show ourselves the sovereign citizens of 'God's country.'"

Commission Visits Belgium.

Preparatory to beginning extensive work in Belgium a commission of the M. E. church, South, is to sail from New York next Friday to make a survey of the field and to report on the feasibility of the program of work already mapped out.

The commission is composed of Bishop James Atkins, of Asheville, N. C.; John R. Pepper, of Tennessee; Dr. Belle H. Bennett, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Luke G. Johnson, of Georgia. They will arrange for the opening of extensive religious and philanthropic work in Belgium, France and other war-torn countries.

Carolinians in Washington. Orin C. Lloyd, of Durham, N. C., a son

CAVALRYMEN WAIT BEFORE GOING ON FINAL DASH TODAY

United States Troops Plan To Capture Jesus Renteria's Gang of Bandits

SEVENTH CAVALRY GO TO ASSIST SOLDIERS

On California-Mexican Border American and Mexican Troops Are Making Discouraging Search For Two Other Aviators Who Recently Disappeared; Villa's Gang Skips

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 23.—United States army cavalrymen tonight were encamped on Mexican soil far southwest of here, awaiting daylight to make the final dash to the hiding place of the remaining bandits of Jesus Renteria's gang, charged with the capture and holding for ransom of aviation Lieutenants Davis and Peterson.

Two troops of the seventh cavalry crossed the border during the day, but soon returned, according to official announcement of military commanders. Two troops of the seventh cavalry ordered across the border opposite Fabens, Texas, this morning in pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves, were ordered to return late in the afternoon by Brigadier General James B. Ergin, commander of the El Paso District. A failure to locate the trail of the bandits was given as the reason for the withdrawal.

Send Another Detachment.

Another detachment crossed the Rio Grande during the day in the Big Bend country in search of lost army mules, but returned after a few hours with the missing animals.

On the California-Mexican border Americans and Mexican troops are maintaining a discouraging search for Lieutenants Frederick B. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, of the sixth aere squadron, who disappeared last Wednesday after they left Yuma, Arizona, on a return flight to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.

General Antonio Pruneda, former commander of the Carranza forces in the Ojinaga district, is moving from Cuchillo Parado to Coyame on the road to Chihuahua City according to Mexican Consul Come Bengoechea at Presidio, Texas. Coyame is near where the American aviators fell last Sunday. The consul said Pruneda had 300 troops in his command. He led the Ojinaga garrison with a cavalry column soon after the American troops crossed.

Danger of a clash with Villa followers under Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, is regarded here as improbable now as Hipolito Villa and his band are now believed to be in the southeastern part of the Ojinaga district, far distant from the zone of operations of the American expedition.

Pursuing Other Bandits.

The Mexican consul's telegram said the information came from Gen. Antonio Pruneda in the field near Coyame. The general also said he was returning to Cuchillo Parado in pursuit of other bandits.

Pruneda also asked that American aviators reconnoiter the country near Las Palomas, Chihuahua, where Villa bandits had been reported.

The reported capture of the bandits is taken to confirm earlier reports that the Mexican Federals were co-operating with the American expeditionary force.

It was believed here that the bandits would be executed at Chihuahua City after court-martial, as General Disguies has been conducting a vigorous campaign against banditry in Chihuahua.

March in Single Column.

The American punitive expedition today continued its march towards its objective, which was a new field base that is being established. It was the first time the entire expedition has marched in one column, as the troops have been operating in separate columns to run down reports of bandit locations.

Scouts are searching in the mountain canyons as they march, but it was admitted here that the belief is that the bandits are further south. The troops will spend their first Sunday in Mexico in the saddle, as it is planned to make a forced march to reach the new base tomorrow.

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