

**THE WEATHER**  
Fair, continued cold Friday;  
Saturday, partly cloudy and  
warmer.

# The News and Observer

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## RECORD MAJORITY FOR RESERVATION TO PEACE TREATY

Republican Proposal Regarding  
Mandatories Readopted  
In Senate

## FOUR NEGATIVE VOTES CAST BY DEMOCRATS

Provides No Mandate Accepted  
By United States Without  
Consent of Congress; Though  
Thirty Democrats Vote For  
It, There Is No Break In  
Their Ranks

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Republican reservation regarding mandatories, attached to the Peace Treaty last November over the opposition of thirty-three Democratic Senators, was readopted by a vote of 68 to 34 in the Senate today after the administration leaders had withdrawn their opposition to it.

It was the first time a qualification of the treaty had been adopted with the acquiescence of the Democratic managers and the first time more than two-thirds of the entire Senate membership had voted together in approving any reservation. The result was not generally regarded as indicating a sudden break in the Senate situation, however, since the reservation was one of those which the Democrats had agreed in the recent bi-partisan conference to accept without change.

**Provides Congress Consent.**  
Thirty Democrats and thirty-eight Republicans were recorded in favor of the reservation after Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader, had declared on the floor that its effect would be only to reiterate a principle already established under the treaty itself and under federal laws. It provides, in substance, that no mandate could be accepted by the United States without the consent of Congress.

The four who voted in the negative were Senators Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; Walsh, Montana; and Williams, Mississippi, all Democrats. Explaining his vote, Senator Walsh declared he had "not the slightest objection to the reservation except that it is unnecessary." Senator Hitchcock did not vote.

## AMENDMENT TO LEVER ACT IS HELD INVALID

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—The amendment to the Lever food control act was declared unconstitutional by United States District Judge Farris here today when he sustained a demurrer of the defense and dismissed the case of the L. Cohen Grocery Company, which was charged with making an unjust profit on sugar. Judge Farris made the ruling at the conclusion of the testimony in the case. He took up the conflict with the sixth amendment to the Constitution, saying the Lever act amendment was vague, indefinite and uncertain and delegates legislative powers to courts and juries and that it did not provide for informing defendants of the charges against them.

## COPPER WORM STOLEN FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Roadsboro, Va., Feb. 26.—While Federal court was in session here today, some one stole a copper worm from the office of the assistant district attorney, court officials announced tonight. Officers expressed the belief that one of the 500 witnesses called here to testify in moonshine cases, "took a fancy to the worm." It was being held as evidence in the case of an alleged illicit distiller.

## TWO U. S. ARMY AVIATORS KILLED WHEN PLANE FALLS

Panama, Feb. 26.—Two United States army aviators were killed today when their plane crashed from a height of 5,000 feet at Agua Dulce. They were Lieut. Houman and Lieut. Vaughn and were engaged in a fight from France Field to David, about 200 miles distant from Panama, carrying mails.

## Ship Abandoned; Crew Safe.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26.—The coast guard cutter Manning and the wrecking tug Rescue arrived in Norfolk this afternoon with fourteen and six members respectively, of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Tallie, which was abandoned eighteen miles south of Cape Henry early Wednesday morning in a dense fog. The Tallie, which had been abandoned as a total wreck, was found for Baltimore with a cargo of iron ore from Panama. She was an American vessel of 1,280 tons.

## WITH INDICTMENT JAKE NEWELL BIDS MASTERFAREWELL

Charlotte Republican Leader  
Rebels From The More-  
head Ranks

## GOES TO CONVENTION UNPLEGGED TO DICTATOR

Seathing Indictment of More-  
head Machine Methods To  
Banish Labor Vote From Re-  
publican Ranks Contained in  
Letter; Condemns Hohenzol-  
lern Political Tactics

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE,  
Staff Correspondent.

Charlotte, Feb. 26.—Jake Newell, devoted follower of John Motley Morehead since the latter's rise to power in the Republican ranks of North Carolina and three times a Republican candidate for Congress today, bids the Master Farewell in a letter of seven typewritten pages containing a scathing indictment of the Hohenzollern political methods of the Mark Hanna of North Carolina politics.

"I abhor a course of conduct and of leadership, which, even unwittingly, would create a line of cleavage between the man who toils and the man who employs," the Charlotte lawyer writes. "It would destroy not only a party, but a country. But if the day comes when such an unhappy choice must be made, I shall prefer—infinity prefer to see the country in the hands of honest men with broad sympathies and first-hand knowledge of the problems of the poor, than to see it in the hands of self-seeking men without such sympathy and knowledge. One class, if I must use a term I dislike, has produced a Lincoln; and the other, a William Hohenzollern."

**Bids the Master Farewell.**  
"I have ever acquiesced in your judgment," the former disciple of the master explains and adds in the past it has required no compromise of principles on his part to do this. "I will annoy you no further," he declares in his letter which was made public today. Specifically he indicts the master on the following counts:

1. The Morehead machine methods mean not only the abandonment but also the banishment of a large element in the State, who live by the sweat of their face and who have sought to win for Republican leadership.

2. The use of the favorite Morehead gunboats methods in securing the nomination for Congress at the Republican convention at Newton.

3. The importation of strangers into the district to conduct the campaign for election to Congress, the most notorious being a man named Caviness, who was Morehead's manager.

4. Failure of the Morehead management in the Congressional campaign to undertake a clean clear-cut campaign in the industrial centers, preferring apparently the support of voters whom it was believed they could debauch.

5. Exercise of steam roller methods by J. D. Albright, chairman of the Mecklenburg county committee and Morehead lieutenant at the county convention here Saturday by appointment of his tools on the credentials committee and by theft through them of enough votes to effect his re-election.

Newell denies that he "lay down" in the last Morehead campaign, declaring that important legal business prevented his taking a more active part. Since Albright was managing things, Newell says that he left the arrangements for speaking up to him.

**Newell Pleads Guilty.**  
"Both your words and your conduct denote a fear that I may be instrumental in bringing into the Republican party an element of voters whose lives are spent in the textile and other industries of the State," the insurgent Newell writes. "I confess that I have done my utmost to add this, as every other, respectable element to the voting strength of the party."

"And I tell you now," this one-time Democrat continues, "that there is a large element in this State, people who live by the sweat of their face it is true, who no longer desire to affiliate with the Democratic party, and are without political leadership, devoted to American ideals of government. They will have leadership in plenty offered them of a very different character."

"I have sought to add them to our party because I believed the Republican party needed them, and because I believed still more profoundly that they needed the Republican party," confesses the victim of the Morehead banishment program. Encouragement of the Morehead would make them a fine and patriotic element of citizenship. To abandon them is to make them a menace."

**Banished by Morehead.**  
"If I understand your attitude upon this subject, indicated by your recent campaign," continues the former dictator, "and expressed in your speech at the courthouse Saturday, it is more than abandonment—it is banishment. And on this I fear we can never agree, because, if for no other reason—and there is a far sner one—I do not believe that the interests of capital can be protected and conserved in such fashion."

"Capital, essentially the coined industry and thrift of the country," the rebelling Republican warns, "will never be protected by excluding from participation in the affairs of a great party the men, often badly led in the past, it is true, who are today engaged in producing and helping to produce it."

**Political Education Needed.**  
"I believe that the political education of the men engaged in the humbler walks of industry, through participation

(Continued on Page Two.)

## EXCISES BETWEEN WILSON AND PREMIERS ON ADRIATIC QUESTION ARE MADE PUBLIC IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson in his reply to the British and French premiers on the Adriatic question, adheres to his previous decision that unless the terms of settlement are returned to the provisions of the agreement of December ninth, he "must take under serious consideration" the withdrawal of the Treaty of Versailles, and the French Alliance from the Senate.

The response of the premiers was dispatched from London today but had not been received tonight in Washington.

With the exception of this note, the exchanges on the subject, including the December 9 agreement, and the subsequent agreement communicated to Jugo-Slavia last month by the British and French premiers, were made public today by the State Department.

**Would Continue Old Order.**  
Holding that the provisions of the agreement sent as an ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia would merely continue "the old order of things which brought so many evils on the world," President Wilson in his first communication to the entente premiers declared that if such were made effective the time had not come "when this government can entertain a concert of powers, the very existence of which must depend upon a new spirit and a new order." The note then added:

"The President desires to say that he must take under serious consideration the withdrawal of the treaty with Germany and the agreement between the United States and France (the Franco-American treaty) which are now before the Senate."

In his last note the President reiterated in an emphatic manner his stand from which he asserted there could be no departure as the course decided upon by the premiers would be "short-sighted and not in accord with the terrible sacrifices of the entire world which can be justified and sanctioned only by leading finally to settlements in keeping with the principles for which the war was fought."

The joint memorandum of December 9 subscribed to by France, Great Britain and the United States, and which it was supposed here settled the Adriatic question, provided in substance the following:

**Provisions of Agreement.**  
Istria was to have a frontier, which while "widely overstepping" the recognized ethnical line between Italy and Jugo-Slavia would have given to Italy more than 300,000 Jugo-Slavs and further extended eastward to give Italy territory in the region of Albania, also including Jugo-Slavs. A buffer state between the Italian territory and Istria and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, containing some 200,000 Jugo-Slavs, as against 40,000 Italians, was to be placed under the League of Nations. The so-called Assling region was to be permanently demilitarized. There was to be a free state of Fiume under control and for future determination by the League with full autonomy for the city of Fiume. The city Zara was to have complete sovereignty under the League and complete control of its own affairs. The islands of the Pelagosa group Lissa and Unis, were to pass to Italy on demilitarized status with local autonomy for the Slavs in Lissa. Italy was to have a mandate over the independent State of Albania under the League. Albanian frontiers north and east were to be those fixed by the London conference of 1913, but the south was left for negotiation. Greece was to have certain territory, the lines for some of which were to be left for negotiation. The city of Valona and such hinterland strictly necessary to defense and economic development were granted to Italy in full sovereignty.

**Italy Controls Adriatic.**  
These provisions were described in the memorandum as affording to Italy "full satisfaction of her historic national aspirations" uniting the Italian race and as giving her "absolute strategic control of the Adriatic." The conferees declared they had carried "their concern for Italian security to the point of neutralizing the Dalmatian lands and adjacent waters from the northern shore of the Beganza region to Fiume." Italy, however, had asked for control of the diplomatic relations of Zara, dissociation of the city of Fiume from the free state of Fiume; connection of the city of Fiume to Istria by a corridor and annexation to Italy of the Island of Lagosta. This plan the conferees characterized as "counter to every consideration of geography, economics and territorial convenience." Explaining their reasons for arriving at the previous decision, they declared:

**Desire For Territory.**  
"Economic consideration being equally excluded, there remains nothing but a desire for further territory. The territories coveted are admittedly inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. They contain practically no Italian elements." On that point the memorandum included a communication from President Wilson to Premier Tilton, under date of November 13, which, explaining the American view, declared: "The broad principle remains that it is neither just nor expedient to annex as the spoils of war territories inhabited by an alien race, anxious and capable to maintain a separate national state of irredentism which is analogous in kind to that which justified the demand of Italia Irredenta for union with the Italian state."

The new agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy, dated January 14, 1920, which President Wilson construed as having been arrived at without participation of the United States, after the agreement of December ninth, was supposed to have settled the question, provided in substance:

**Redraw Boundary.**  
Fiume, as an independent state free in its own destiny. Susak to go to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state with railroads and terminals to go to the League.

The free state of the previous proposals was to disappear and the boundary between Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state was to be redrawn to provide for the previously discussed corridor.

"The Wilson line," in the region of Senocchia was to be redrawn "to provide for the protection of Trieste." This, the agreement declared, "will leave in the Serb-Croat-Slovene state purely Jugo-Slav districts."

Zara was to be an independent State under the League, Valona was to be retained by Italy as provided in the treaty of London and Italy was to take a mandate over Albania whose northern boundaries were to be readjusted and whose southern boundaries were to be arranged to give Greece Koritza and Argirokastron. The island groups of Lussin, Lissa and Pelagosa were to be assigned to Italy and the remainder were to go to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. All Adriatic islands were to be demilitarized there were to be special provisions to permit Italians in Dalmatia to choose Italian nationality.

**Features Not Acceptable.**  
President Wilson's note of January 19, in protest to these arrangements, asked whether it was "the intention of the British and French governments in the future to dispose of the various questions pending in Europe and to communicate the results to the government of the United States," adding that Clemenceau and Lloyd George must realize there were features in the proposed Fiume settlement which could not be acceptable to this government.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau, replying under date of January 23, disclaimed any intention of making a definite settlement without the views of the United States, but had taken it up at the point at which it was left when Under Secretary Polk returned to Washington. They replied that they felt "practically every important point of the joint memorandum of December ninth remained untouched," and added that "only two features undergo alterations and both these are to the advantage of Jugo-Slavia."

The British and French premiers argued that the disappearance of the free state of Fiume would reunite 300,000 Jugo-Slavs with their fatherland and that the Albanian settlement was such as to afford satisfaction "to the necessary requirements to all parties concerned." They characterized it as a fair settlement of "a difficult and dangerous question" and "that in the event of its not being accepted they will be driven to support the enforcement of the treaty of London, which is satisfactory to nobody."

**No Discount to U. S.**  
Both premiers disclaimed any intent to "show the slightest discount to the United States" or that they "wished to conceal their action in any way." As President Wilson was not at the conference, they said, they thought the best plan to proceed with the negotiations and communicate the results to the United States.

President Wilson's reply of February 10 said he could not "believe that a solution containing provisions which already had received the well merited

condemnation of the French and British governments (referring to the settlement of December 9) can in any sense be regarded as right." He could not agree that the memorandum of January 14 left untouched practically every important point as argued by the British and French premiers and declared his opinion that the original proposal had been "profoundly altered to the advantage of improper Italian objectives, to the serious injury of the Jugo-Slav people, and to the peril of world peace." The fact that Italy rejected the proposal of December 9 and accepted that of January 14, the President thought was proof that Italy would receive "very positive advantages."

**Unjust Annexation.**  
President Wilson pointed out that while the British and French governments in the agreement of December 9 concurred in the view that a corridor for Fiume ran "counter to every consideration of geography, economics and territorial convenience," they agreed to it by memorandum of January 14, and that whereas Italy's demand for the annexation of all Istria had been rejected in the former agreement "on the solid ground that neither strategic nor economic considerations could justify such annexation," the agreement of January 14 provided for "this unjust and inexpedient annexation of all Istria."

President Wilson's note said that whereas the agreement of December 9 excluded every form of Italian sovereignty over Fiume, he could not "avoid the conclusion" that the agreement of January 14 "opens the way for Italian control of Fiume's foreign affairs." The President said he felt the original agreement gave proper protection to the railway connecting Fiume with the interior, but that the agreement of January 14 established Italy "in dominating military positions close to the railway at a number of critical points." The new agreement, his note said, "partitions the Albanian people among three different alien powers," and the original agreement preserved its unity "in a large measure. All these provisions," said the President's note, "negotiated without the knowledge or approval of the American government, changed the whole face of the whole Adriatic settlement and, in the eyes of this government, render it unworkable and rob it of that measure of justice which is essential if this government is to co-operate in maintaining its terms."

**Denial American Principles.**  
That the Jugo-Slavs might feel forced to accept it rather than the treaty of London, the President said would not alter the conviction of this government "that it cannot give its assent to a settlement which both in the terms of its provisions and in the methods of its enforcement constitutes a positive denial of the principles for which America entered the war."

"Italy's unjust demand," said the President's note, "had been condemned by the French and British governments in terms no less severe than those employed by the American government."

While there is thus substantial agreement as to the injustice and inexpediency of Italy's claims there is a difference of opinion as to how firmly Italy's friends should resist her importunate demands for alien territories to which she can present no valid title."

**America Cannot Subscribe.**  
"The American government," the President's note said, "feels that it cannot sacrifice the principles for which it entered the war to gratify the improper ambitions of one of its associates, or to purchase a temporary appearance of calm in the Adriatic at the price of a future world conflagration."

It is unwilling to recognize either an unjust settlement based on a secret treaty, the terms of which are inconsistent with the new world conditions, or an unjust settlement arrived at by employing that secret treaty as an instrument of coercion. \* \* \* The Adriatic issue as it now presents itself raises the fundamental question as to whether the American government can on any terms co-operate with its European associates in the great work of maintaining the peace of the world by removing the primary causes of war. \* \* \* If substantial agreement on what is just and reasonable is not to determine international issues; if the country possessing the most endurance in pressing its demands rather than the country armed with a just cause is to gain the support of the powers; if forcible seizure of coveted areas is to be permitted and condoned and is to receive ultimate justification by creating a situation so difficult that decision favorable to the aggressor is deemed a practical necessity; if deliberately incited ambition is, under the name of national sentiment to be rewarded at the expense of the small and weak; if, in a word, the old order of things which brought so many evils on the world is still to prevail, then the time is not yet come when this government can entertain a concert of powers the very existence of which must depend upon a new spirit and a new order."

**Consider Withdrawing Treaty.**  
The President wound up his note by saying that if the maximum concessions made in the memorandum of December 9 could not be accepted, "the President desires to say that he must take under serious consideration the withdrawal of the treaty with Germany and the agreement between the United States and France (The Franco-American Alliance) which are now before the Senate, and permitting the terms of the European settlement to be independently established and enforced by the associated governments."

Millard, who had succeeded Clemenceau as premier of France, and Lloyd George, replied under date of February 17, saying there was "no foundation for the assumption that the new settlement involved" a capitulation to the Italian

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

## FEDERAL MONEY LIMIT REACHED FOR ROAD WORK

Highway Projects Yet Unac-  
cepted Will Be Held In  
Abeyance

## CONGRESS HAS MADE NO FURTHER PROVISION

North Carolina Highway Com-  
mission Among First To Util-  
ize Full Apportionment of  
Federal Road Fund; Accepted  
Projects Total \$12,000,000;  
Must Wait On Congress

Highway projects that have not yet passed by the State Highway Commission for approval will very likely be held in abeyance until the Federal government has made some arrangement for the continuation of the appropriation that has supplemented State and county funds for road work. The limit of Federal apportionment has been reached in the State, and slightly exceeded, according to Mr. Frank Page, chairman of the commission.

Present appropriations from the United States treasury are made until June 30, 1921, and so far Congress has taken no steps to supplement the present appropriation with money that will continue the work after that time. Some states have not yet approached the limit set for them by the Federal road legislation, but the North Carolina Commission has been considerably more active than these and utilized to the fullest the possibilities of government aid in road building.

**Must Wait On Congress.**  
It has been generally assumed that Congress would provide further assistance for road building after the present provision becomes exhausted, but without definite assurance that something will be done, the State commission is without authority, and without the promise of funds to continue the approval of projects. In view of this situation there seems to be nothing to do but wait on Congress and hold up all new projects, and the projects not yet passed finally until Congress acts.

Of the \$200,000,000 appropriated by Congress, North Carolina was apportioned \$6,000,000. The apportionment was based on area and population. Texas got the largest share of the money with somewhat more than \$16,000,000. New York was second and Pennsylvania third. Under the provisions of the act, each state was required to utilize not less than three-fourths of the apportionment by the end of the fiscal year of 1920, or unused funds would be returned to the national treasury.

North Carolina has gone further than that several months ago and this week passed the total amount of the appropriation. Some of the other states have yet a large amount of money not set aside for projects accepted, and there is a possibility that there may be some of the original fund returned to the treasury to be re-apportioned among the states that will use it. This is yet problematical, and not sufficiently assured to justify the approval of further projects until it is definitely determined.

**May End Road Work.**  
Road legislation in North Carolina is based entirely upon the Federal enactment that supplements State and county road money with supplementary appropriations and if nothing is done in Washington to provide for a continuation of road building, the State will be faced with the necessity of making some further provision for the work. Road enthusiasts are still hopeful that something can be done in Congress to relieve the situation but nothing is expected until after the fall elections at least.

Meanwhile new projects not yet passed upon must come to a halt in North Carolina and presumably in all other States in like situation. Projects can be approved subject to the future action of Congress but without definite assurance that the approval will ever amount to anything in the way of actual road construction. Commissioner Page said yesterday that he hoped North Carolina citizens would bring the mat-

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## TO CARRY PASSENGERS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Three Trans-Continental Diri-  
gible Lines and Shorter  
Routes Are Planned

New York, Feb. 26.—Plans for the operation of three trans-continental dirigible airship lines for passengers and several smaller Middle Western lines were announced here today by Charles Ora, head of the Commercial Air Craft Syndicate. Mr. Ora declared that he has made arrangements for the construction of 35 ships, ten each of six, twelve and fifty passenger capacity, which will be used on the Middle Western lines, and five ships, having a capacity of 200 passengers, which will be used on the trans-continental lines.

The first route will take in the following cities, he said: Kansas City, Denver, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis and Springfield, Ill. The first small ship will arrive here tomorrow and after being exhibited at an aeronautical exposition, it will be flown back to Kansas City and put into commission.

While no definite tariff rates have been fixed, officials of the syndicate estimated that the cost of passenger airship travel would not exceed five cents a mile.

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## CHARLOTTE BACKS MAXWELL IN RACE FOR COMMISSION

Large Delegation of Queen City  
Business Men Visit Capital  
In His Behalf

## VISIT WHITE HOUSE WHILE IN WASHINGTON

Three More Southern Senators  
Promise To Endorse N. C.  
Man; Federal Trade Com-  
mission Unable To Control  
Price of Newsprint; White-  
head Kluttz Speaks

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

Washington, Feb. 26.—Charlotte, represented by a formidable delegation of leading business men, came to Washington, today and laid before Private Secretary Tumulty several reasons why his friends are asking the President to appoint Commissioner A. J. Maxwell to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

At the outset, Mr. Tumulty informed his callers, who were accompanied to the White House by Frank A. Hampton, private secretary to the Senators, that the White House entertained a high regard for the capacity and integrity of Mr. Maxwell. Hundreds of telegrams from many sections of the South have been addressed to the President in behalf of Mr. Maxwell and any number of letters have been written in his interest.

"We were very much pleased with the reception accorded us at the White House," said Mr. Hampton. "Of course, we received an indication from Mr. Tumulty as to whom the President will select. I would say, though that Mr. Maxwell's chances to be appointed to a seat on the commission are fine."

**More Strong Backing.**  
It was learned here today that as a result of negotiations carried on during the last few days, Senators McKellar, of Tennessee, Dial, of South Carolina, and Trammell, of Florida, are now backing the Maxwell candidacy and will exert their influence at the White House in his behalf. Both the North Carolina Senators are vigorously conducting a clerk room campaign to win the support of other Senators who have not pledged themselves to anyone.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, is certain to join the North Carolina Senators and would have been active but for illness. The endorsement of Mr. Maxwell by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce today may also have the effect of enlisting the support of Senator Shields, of that State. The Memphis organization was behind Edgemoor Watkins, of Atlanta, while he was in the race.

The Charlotte delegation was composed of W. H. Wood, H. M. Victor and John M. Scott, presidents of three large Charlotte banks; Robert Lassiter, president; W. S. Creighton, traffic manager; and T. T. Allison, secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Paul C. Whitlock, trust officer of the American Trust Company; E. O. Anderson, vice president of the Charlotte National Bank; W. H. Willard, manager of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and E. R. Preston, Charlotte lawyer.

**Confer With Senators.**  
Before going to the White House this delegation held a conference in the office of Senator Simmons with the senior Senator, Senator Overman, National Committee man A. W. McLean, Representative Clyde R. Hoey and Erank A. Hampton. They were considering ways and means for bringing more forcibly to the attention of the President than it has been the Maxwell matter. The two Senators and Mr. McLean have an engagement to see Secretary Tumulty tomorrow morning and there is a remote possibility that an audience with President Wilson will be arranged.

Many traffic organizations and commercial bodies in the south have wired members of their own delegations urging that they support Mr. Maxwell for the Harlan vacancy and have sent information to this effect to the North Carolina senators. In the case of Georgia organizations backing the candidacy of W. A. Wimlish, of Atlanta, they have urged Maxwell as their second choice.

It is the hope of the two Senators and Mr. McLean that the Alabama candidate and the Louisiana candidate whose chances are comparatively slim, will withdraw and leave the field between the Georgia man and Mr. Maxwell. Watkins is understood to have withdrawn in order that the Maxwell chances might be bettered. The Atlanta attorney, who enjoys a wide reputation as a rate authority, has a high regard for Maxwell.

**Can't Control Paper Prices.**  
The Federal Trade Commission today advised Senator Simmons that it has no authority to control the price of print paper. The matter was taken up with the Commission at the instance of W. C. Dowd, publisher of the Charlotte News, and other publishers in North Carolina who registered complaint because they are having to pay nine and a half cents and better for stock.

Secretary Yoder, of the Commission, also sent the following letter to Mr. Dowd:

"The commission is inquiring into the conduct of certain newsprint manufacturers under an agreement with the Attorney General and the general situation on supply as it is known to the commission shows that the consumption of newsprint has increased rapidly since the signing of the armistice. The production too has increased but not so rapidly as the demand therefor. There

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Imported Pompeian Olive Oil Is Best for babies and growing children.—Adv.