

THE WEATHER

Cloudy Thursday, rain west portion and by night east portion; Friday probably rain.

The News and Observer

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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1920.

TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

FRENCH DELEGATE SAYS PRESIDENT'S CHARGE IS UNJUST

Member of Peace Delegation Comments On Letter To Senator Hitchcock

IMPERIALISM CHARGE UNFOUNDED, HE SAYS

Not France's Fault That She Has Large Army, For That Country Bears Burden In Occupied Territory; Situation Caused By U. S. Senate Delay In Ratifying Treaty

Paris, March 10.—Andre Tardieu, who was a member of France's delegation in the peace conference, said today regarding President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock:

"French public opinion will be in accord with that of the government that the reproach of imperialism cannot apply to France. It is not upon the peace treaty that such a reproach can be based. The treaty was judged and defined by President Wilson himself in solidarity with the heads of the other governments, in the response addressed by them on June 16, 1919, to count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation.

"That was a capital document," said M. Tardieu, who recalled that it informed the Germans that the peace proposed was "fundamentally a peace of justice," and that it provided a "basis upon which the peoples of Europe could live together in friendship and equity."

"Neither is it on the present policy of France that one can base the reproach of imperialism against her. Fault is found with us, it appears, for having more soldiers in our army than before the war. That is not our fault. Our object is to diminish by all possible means our military burden.

"But this is the situation: "First. We asked that part of the League of Nations create an organized army force as an essential condition of disarmament in the different countries. Our proposition was rejected three different times.

"Second. The United States promised its guarantee in case of unprovoked attack, as well by the treaty of Versailles as by the special treaty between them and us, and neither of those treaties is ratified.

"Third. The treaty of Versailles imposed upon the allied and associated powers a certain number of common military duties—occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, Schleswig, Danzig, Memel, Allenstein, Marienwerder, Upper Silesia and Teschen. Excepting a few thousand Americans on the Rhine it is French troops which everywhere bear that charge alone, or nearly alone. We are executing it nearly alone.

"Fourth. The negotiations in Paris had in view participation by all the allied and associated powers in the occupation of mandated territories. Here, again, the United States disappeared, and to protect the populations against massacres, in Constantinople, Anatolia, Armenia and Cilicia, it was again France that was called upon.

"Therefore, I repeat, it is unjust to accuse us of imperialism. No one in France protests against the continual increase of the American army. Our army like the American army, in what circumstances require it to be and it is not France that created those circumstances. It is the debate going on for months in the United States that created them, the peace treaty that created them. Every one knows my respect for President Wilson, but I think that in his last letter to Senator Hitchcock, he has been unjust to France."

NEW MEMBERS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS ANNOUNCED. London, March 10.—With the official notification announced today of the accession to the League of Nations of Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Holland, all but two, namely Salvador and Venezuela, of the thirteen nations non-signatories of the Versailles treaty invited to become original members of the League, have definitely accepted. Salvador has signed its intention of joining the League, but Venezuela has not yet declared its intentions.

PEACE CONFERENCE TRIES TO SOLVE TURKISH PROBLEM. London, March 10.—The peace conference spent the day in trying to work out the details of military and naval plans in connection with Turkey, giving particular attention to Armenia. Admiral Beatty, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war, and others were called in to give their opinions. Premier Venizelos, of Greece, was also present and again insisted that the allies should take the sternest measures against the Sultan.

Premier Nitti Sees King. Rome, March 9.—Premier Nitti had a long audience with the King today and communicated to him the text of President Wilson's last reply to the allies. The Premier, according to the Tribuna, also discussed with the King the reconstruction of the cabinet, which seems inevitable.

CLARK ASKS THAT HIS NAME NOT BE PLACED ON TICKET

Writes Secretary Georgia Committee He Favors Delegates Being Unpledged

SAYS BIG CONVENTION MUST DO TWO THINGS

First Is To Adopt Thoroughly Democratic Platform, and Second Is To Nominatate On Such Platform The Most Thorough-Going Democrat That Can Be Found

Washington, March 10.—Champ Clark, of Missouri, candidate for the Presidential nomination eight years ago, came out unequivocally today for election of uncommitted delegates to the Democratic national convention.

Opposing use of his name as a candidate in the Georgia preferential primaries, Mr. Clark declared that while no man would "decline a Presidential nomination, tendered by a great party," the essential thing to do was to have a convention, unpledged by pledges, adopt a "thoroughly Democratic platform" and then nominate the best Democrat to be found.

Mr. Clark's views were expressed in a letter to Hiram L. Gardner, of Eaton, secretary of the Georgia Democratic committee.

"I am profoundly grateful to my Georgia friends who have suggested that my name be placed on the ticket at the preferential Presidential primary," he writes.

"My own opinion is that it is best not to do that. In my judgment the San Francisco convention should be absolutely a consulting body to do two things:

"First—Adopt a thoroughly Democratic platform made of time-tried and fundamental Democratic principles, progressive and up-to-date.

"Second—On such Democratic platform nominate the ablest and most thorough-going Democrat that can be found."

MISS ALEXANDER LOSES HER TWO OFFICE CASES

Charlotte Woman Attorney Now Appeals Hearing To State Supreme Court

Charlotte, Mo., 10.—Miss Julia Alexander, an attorney of the Charlotte bank of the Elder, Schwing, Danzger, Mensch, Allenstein, Marienwerder, Upper Silesia and Teschen. Excepting a few thousand Americans on the Rhine it is French troops which everywhere bear that charge alone, or nearly alone. We are executing it nearly alone.

OLD TREATY CITED IN GRANTING INJUNCTION

Enid, Okla., March 10.—A decision of the United States Supreme Court and treaties between the United States and Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas, making the south bank of the Red river form the boundary line between the states of Oklahoma and Texas were cited in an opinion given today by Federal Judge Youmans when he granted a temporary injunction to the Judsonia Development Association against Sam Sparks, and others.

INTRODUCES BILL TO MAKE BEER SALABLE

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—A bill defining intoxicating beverages as those containing more than three and a half per cent of alcohol by weight, was introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, Democrat, of New York. The measure, according to the introducer, is "Governor Edwards' New Jersey bill adapted to this state."

DEATH CLAIMS VETERAN MEMBER FOURTH ESTATE

PREMIER IS GIVEN A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE



SIR ROBT. BORDEN

Ottawa, March 10.—Agitation for the retirement of Sir Robert Borden's wartime coalition government which started soon after the armistice was signed, collapsed temporarily at least, when the house of commons early today voted its confidence in the premier by a majority of 34.

PREMIER AT CHARLESTON MAKES NO COMMENT

Charleston, S. C., March 10.—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, who is spending two weeks here resting, had nothing to say today when apprised of the action of the house of commons at Ottawa giving him a vote of confidence. He is seeing no newspaper men during his stay in Charleston.

SIMS STARTS OUT TO PROVE CHARGE

Declares Lack of Co-operation By Navy Department Served To Prolong War

Washington, March 10.—Rear Admiral Sims gave the Senate naval investigation committee today what he asserted was indisputable evidence that the Navy Department fell down almost completely during the first six months of the war.

Numerous messages sent by the Admiral to the Navy Department during the early days of America's participation in the conflict and other documents were offered as proof that despite the officer's urgent and reiterated requests that every available vessel be sent to the critical area of submarine activity, the Department neither followed his recommendations nor informed him of its plans and policies.

Six months after the United States entered the war, the Admiral said, the department adopted many of the policies he had urged from the first.

President's War, He Says. The lack of whole-hearted American co-operation with the allies from the start, the Admiral said, resulted in prolongation of the war until November, 1918, when it could have been ended in July, needless sacrifice of 600,000 lives, expenditure of fifteen billion dollars which might have been saved, and destruction of 2,500,000 tons of shipping.

If the Navy Department had acted promptly, he asserted, the United States would have had a million instead of 300,000 soldiers in France by the time the Germans began their great drive on the Western front in March, 1918.

Explaining that his recommendations many times were made after conferences with the allied naval commanders, the Admiral said the failure of the Department to keep him properly informed as to its plans and policies was a source of great embarrassment to him.

STEAMER DISABLED AND CREW STARVING, REPORT

Boston, Mass., March 10.—The steamer Tyeo asked assistance in wireless messages intercepted here tonight, which gave her position as latitude 33.30 North, longitude 72.54 West, or about ninety miles East of Five Fathom Lightship off New York. The message said:

"Boilers disabled. Aise out of course. We are starving." The steamer Northern Pacific replied to the calls, saying she could reach the disabled steamer in four hours. The Tyeo, a wooden steamer of 1,528 tons, was last reported sailing from Philadelphia for Fayal on November 12.

REPORT OF DATE FOR WEDDING ERRONEOUS

MAN TO OPEN CONVENTION FOR STATE DEMOCRATS

Junior Tar Heel Senator Will Speak On National Issues In Raleigh

REPRESENTATIVE HOEY AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Ninth District Congressman To Make Keynote Speech On State Issues at Democratic Convention In Raleigh; Attorney General Wants To Go To Gastonia

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

Washington, March 10.—Senator Leo S. Overman will deliver the keynote address on National issues at the Democratic State convention which will meet in Raleigh on April 8 and Representative Clyde Hoey will preside as temporary chairman and deliver the keynote address on State issues.

Both today accepted invitations extended by State Chairman Thomas D. Warren and National Committeeman A. Wilton McLean urging that both Senator Overman and Mr. Hoey accept. It does not eliminate either the Senator or Mr. Hoey as prospective members of the "Big Four" delegation to San Francisco.

The selection of two keynote speakers is a departure from the usual custom but is certain to meet with the approval of the throng of Democrats expected to attend the convention as delegates and spectators.

Want Hoey as Delegate. Senator Overman delivered the keynote speech at the famous Charlotte convention in 1908 when the convention, after many days and nights, nominated Governor W. W. Kitchen as standard bearer of the party.

The suggestion coming from colleagues of Mr. Hoey a few days ago that he be given a place on the "Big Four" delegation to San Francisco has met the approval of many Tar Heels who have recently been here talking about the political situation. Almost universal endorsement of the suggestion that Mrs. Palmer Jernam of Raleigh, to give a place on the delegation has been made by Tar Heel members of Congress and politicians from the State.

Mrs. Jernam, Representative Hoey and two Senators would constitute as the "Big Four" delegation as any State fine "Big Four" delegation and the convention might send them, with the district delegates, unopposed. This view is generally shared by folks from the State who have not made up their mind regarding the best man for the party to nominate.

Palmer Calls on Simmons. Attorney General Palmer today called on Senator Simmons at the latter's office at the Capitol to talk over the invitation extended by the Senator yesterday on behalf of the Gaston county bar. The Gaston bar, Secretary, late today to make their big speech on the night of March 24 when they have an annual banquet.

Mr. Palmer said today that he was very anxious to go to Gastonia but that his engagements would not permit him to leave Washington on the date scheduled for the banquet. His purpose in calling on the Senator was to express a keen regret that he could not conveniently accept for the 24th.

He told the Senator, however, that he would be glad to deliver the address any day after Saturday. Frank Hampton, of New Bern, would like to have him in that town for the big organization dinner on the 17th and wires were put to work this afternoon to see if this dinner can't be postponed.

Secretary Barlow wants Mr. Palmer to go to Wilson. It is said by both the secretaries that the Attorney General is popular in their sections of the State and would prove a big card if they are able to land him.

Overman Can't Go. Senator Overman stated that he could not accept the invitation to the New Bern dinner. In the meantime, negotiations are going on looking to the postponement of the dinner in order that several acceptances may be able to attend.

Senator Simmons and Senator Smith, of South Carolina, will leave here tomorrow night to attend the foreign trade conference at Greensboro Friday. J. G. McCormick, of Wilmington, is here today conferring with members of Congress.

Wilson Shippers Protest. General Manager Hockaday, of the American Railway Express Company, has ordered three inspectors to go to Wilson and make an investigation into complaints regarding service and settlement of claims filed by Harry E. Barlow, secretary of the Wilson Chamber of Commerce.

Wilson shippers and receivers, according to Mr. Barlow, have been getting very little attention from the express company and besides have been experiencing great difficulty in getting claims adjusted.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO GET NO MORE MONEY FROM UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Announcement by Secretary Houston that no further loans would be made to the Allies was believed tonight to indicate the adoption by the treasury of the policy favored by the debtor nations of deferring interest payments for the next three years or more.

Under authority granted by Congress to extend \$10,000,000,000 credits to the allied nations, the treasury has made loans amounting to \$9,659,834,648. Secretary Houston said that the remainder of the credits authorized would not be granted, as it was thought sufficient advances had been made.

Defer Interest Payments. Discussing the question treasury officials said that in view of the exchange situation and the unsettled condition of the European nations during the reconstruction period, it would seem advisable to permit them to postpone interest payments for at least three years. Then, it is believed, they would be in a position to meet their obligations.

With the interest on the loans computed at five per cent, the total due the United States yearly is about \$175,000,000, an enormous sum for the war-weakened countries to pay at present. If interest is funded into long term obligations, the interest on the payments thus deferred will amount to only \$23,000,000 yearly, which can be paid and the credit of the debtor nations maintained. Treasury officials are working on recommendations to submit to Congress as to the course to be followed if deferred payments are permitted. It has been suggested that the interest on the interest be charged off, but the proposal has met with strong opposition in Congress.

England Biggest Debtor. America's chief debtors are Great Britain, with \$4,277,800,000; France, \$3,047,274,777; and Italy, \$1,621,333,988. Belgium's debt is \$345,445,000 and Russia is charged with \$187,729,750. Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Liberia are the other countries listed on the books of the treasury.

HOUSE VOTES FOR ARMY OF 299,000

Three Proposals For Smaller Force Voted Down; Provide For New Corps

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Plans of "little army" men to reduce the military expense were rejected today by the House, which approved a peace time establishment of 299,000 enlisted men and 17,850 officers, after rejecting three proposals for a smaller force. The decision, though not final, was reached by a three to one vote, leading supporters of the army re-organization bill to believe that it virtually settled the peace time program.

In addition to authorizing a regular army 100,000 stronger than provided by the national defense act of 1916, the House also accepted a lesson of the world war by adopting the principle of permitting the tactical organization of the army to be prescribed by the President instead of by law. Likewise, it approved of making separate corps of the air service, the chemical warfare service and the finance department, but refused to divorce the transportation and the construction services from the quartermaster department.

Representative Dent, Alabama, making the Democratic members of the military committee opposed the attack for a smaller army. His amendment to fix the maximum strength at 225,000 men and 14,250 officers was defeated, 79 to 38, and soon after Representative Jones, Democrat, Texas, sought to fix the force at 205,000 men but failed, 55 to 22. Representative Harrell, Republican, Oklahoma, renewed the attack, proposing to cut the army to 150,000. He was beaten, without a record vote.

After making a speedy get-away, in outlining the future military policy, the House, engaged in long debate, over details, indicating that the bill would not be passed before the end of the week.

Yeoman Missing In Mexico. El Paso, Texas, March 10.—Chief Yeoman K. C. Hinton of the El Paso Navy Recruiting station is missing in Mexico, according to reports made by Lieutenant J. B. Hupp, to the American Consul at Juarez. Hinton, whose home is in Chicago was last seen in Juarez while visiting there Saturday, according to Hupp.

End Strike At Sugar Plant. New Orleans, La., March 10.—The strike at the American sugar refinery was declared by officials of the company to have ended today. Practically all the strikers returned at the company's terms, which included non-recognition of the newly formed union.

CLEMSON STUDENTS IN CLASH WITH FACULTY

Under Classmen Leave For Home After Cade Is Placed Under Restrictions

Clemson College, S. C., March 10.—Virtually all members of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of Clemson College, comprising about 400 students, left the college and departed from here on special trains, following disagreements with college authorities here this afternoon. Members of the Junior and Senior classes are reported to be holding meetings tonight for the purpose of deciding upon similar courses.

The action of the students followed the refusal of the college authorities to reconsider the case of a student who had been sentenced to severe restriction for his alleged refusal to perform duties assigned to him in the mess hall or kitchen.

BRYAN WANTS NAME OFF BUT FINDS TIME'S UP

SENATE IS UP IN AIR OVER TREATY; VOTE BE DELAYED

Fevered Uncertainty As Time Approaches For Final Action On Article 10

NO ONE IS CONFIDENT AS TO FINAL OUTCOME

Irreconcilable Republicans May Start Trouble By Militant Tactics; Disagreement More Pronounced Among Democrats; McCormick and Poindexter Speak All Day

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The peace treaty compromise negotiations entered a period of fevered uncertainty today as the time approached for final Senate action on Article Ten.

Working desperately for an agreement, Senators on both sides of the chamber confounded the plans of their party leaders and threw the Senate into such a jangle that it tacitly was agreed to delay a vote for several days in the hope that all elements might be more certain of their ground.

The hopes of the compromise advocates collapsed and were revived hourly as the day's negotiations proceeded in private conferences while debate on the floor dragged on without apparent interest or effect. Tonight the conference continued, with some Senators hopeful and some hopeless of the outcome, but with no one confident of what might happen.

Republicans Start Trouble. It was the treaty's irreconcilable Republican opponents who started the trouble by reconstituting in a militant way against the decision of some of their party leaders to assent to a modified draft of the Republican reservation to Article Ten. So effective were their representations that the leaders virtually decided not to offer the reservation at all.

This determination sent some of the mild reservation Republicans on the war path and produced confusion also on the Democratic side, where Senators debated several days to line up votes for the Republican substitute. Caught in a cross fire from reservation Republicans and reservation Democrats, the Republican leaders withheld their final decision, but indicated that they probably would present the substitute if assured of enough Democratic defections to adopt it.

Meantime disagreement among the Democrats became more pronounced, partly as a result of a meeting in 1890. The Democratic reservation was the office of Senator Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma, at which a number of Democratic Senators and their friends had expressed disapproval of the course of their party leaders and to have promised active support to the movement to break away from President Wilson and accept the best compromise they could get.

Among some Republican advocates of compromise, it was declared tonight that thirty-two Democratic votes could be mustered for the Article Ten substitute and there were indications that the Republican leaders did not intend to insist on the Republican mild reservation, might do so. It also was suggested that if the Republicans abandoned it entirely, it might be presented by a reservation Democrat.

Speak All Day. While virtually the entire Senate membership was occupied with these negotiations, the Article Ten reservation (technically was taken up for debate in an almost deserted Senate chamber. But the irreconcilables were talking no chances that the unsettled situation would result in a stampede and they got the floor and kept it. Senators McCormick, Republican, Illinois, and Poindexter, Republican, Washington, occupying the entire day with attacks on the treaty and on the recent utterances of President Wilson.

Countering the efforts of the Democratic reservationists, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the administration leader, spent a busy day in conference with his colleagues, seeking to hold enough in line to balk the acceptance of a distasteful compromise. He held to his prediction that the compromise movement would fail, though he conceded that a considerable number of Democrats were ready to vote with the Republicans.

MIDWEST AND SOUTH ARE PROTESTING SHIP SALE

Washington, March 10.—Further protests against sale of merchant vessels by the shipping board was made by the Midwest-Gulf South Atlantic Foreign Trade and Transportation Committee, in a letter today to the Senate Commerce committee.

The attention of the Senate committee was called to the sale of ships of three to five thousand tons to French and Belgian arms, and the argument presented that Americans might better have used them in the development of trade routes from South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports.

There is no substitute for imported Pompeian Olive Oil.—Ad.

INJUNCTION IS ASKED AGAINST LUMBER MEN

Memphis, Tenn., March 10.—Judge John E. McCall late today took under advisement the application of the government for a preliminary injunction to enjoin the more than 300 members of the "open competition plan" from further exchange and distribution of stock and sales reports and certain other trade statements which the government charges, tend to restrain commerce and eliminate competition in the hardwood lumber industry.

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