

Shows Friday; Saturday probably rain; colder interior.

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SPEAKERS PAINT FUTURE OF STATE IN BRIGHTER HUES

The Social Service Conference Looks With Optimistic Views Upon Achievements

NEGRO LEADER ALONE SEES DARKNESS AHEAD

Dr. A. M. Moore Feels That Colored Race Falls Far Short of Receiving Square Deal; Dr. E. C. Branson, of University, Elected President To Succeed Dr. Potat

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Goldboro, March 25.—North Carolina ain't what she's going to be five or ten years from now. Prof. Brown set it to music, Dr. E. C. Branson set it to figures while Dr. E. C. Brooks and Hon. Roland Beasley put it in an oratorical setting. Mr. A. W. McAllister started the refrain at today's session of the eighth annual meeting of the North Carolina conference for Social Service, and it continued all day and those attending the convention left for their homes tonight ringing in their ears.

The conference honored itself by electing Dr. Branson, Kenan professor of sociology at the University, as its president for the ensuing year, to succeed Dr. Potat, while Miss Sallie Kirby, of Goldsboro; Dr. I. W. Faison, of Charlotte, and Mrs. Henry Perry, of Henderson, were elected as vice-presidents. Mrs. T. W. Lingle, of Davidson, continues as secretary. Greensboro invited the meeting there next year, but the executive committee will decide.

The conference moved along with equanimity and serenity and preached co-operation as a cure for the world's ills, all the speakers save one speaking in optimistic tones of the future. The one exception was Dr. A. M. Moore, of Durham, president of the largest negro insurance company in the world. Dr. Moore is of the negro race and pleaded the cause of the blacks with frankness, but altogether from one side, declaring that the race falls far short of receiving a square deal.

A Wonderful Achievement. The story of the past four years of progress is a veritable romance of accomplishment, and is too thrilling an adventure in social work to be marred by the telling in a statistical synopsis," declared Mr. A. W. McAllister, a prominent insurance man of Greensboro, who made the keynote speech this morning. He recounted the story of growth in social activities and agencies and emphasized the importance of giving children more moral and spiritual training in the schools and of enlarging the influence of the church in daily living.

Spending a hundred thousand dollars daily including Sundays for automobiles, Dr. Branson pointed out in a paper of startling interest that the old state is a plenty of wealth to develop its social agencies so that children need not be in county jails or insane persons be confined in county homes. Automobiles alone are worth three times as much as the church buildings, and twice as much as the school houses. Only willingness is needed to put through the program with five billion dollars in resources, he declared. Wealth and wickedness are not synonymous, neither does poverty mean piety, he added.

Need Closer Co-Operation. "It is as essential that we have a live and virulent church in each community as to have a school," declared Dr. Brooks, who emphasized the importance of closer co-operation between the home, the church, the industrial plants and the schools. He would have every industrial plant put in schools for its illiterate employes, he would make every school minister to the needs of every member of the community. He would link the schools with the homes and unify the entire system.

Dr. Brooks drove home his point with a story, Joe, a Durham boy, each morning delivered milk to customers, starting in the early hours, working with enthusiasm and vigor. By the time school time came he was already fagged and at night he had no time to study as he was kept busy in the afternoon at his father's dairy. Consequently, at the end of the month he passed all his studies and failed in three. On the boy's report, Dr. Brooks found this entry made by the teacher, "Inattentive, careless, indifferent." Dr. Brooks had seen the boy at work, the teacher hadn't. Dr. Brooks knew he wasn't careless, the teacher thought he was. Closer co-operation between the school and the home would have solved Joe's problem.

Absentee Fathers A Curse. Absentee fathers are less than absentee landlords, cause a lot of trouble in America, according to Dr. M. L. Keeler, superintendent of the Thomasville Orphanage, who advocated more of the old fashioned discipline and less of the modern nobby-pamper moral suasion variety. As for him he would rather have his boy engaged in honest work than loafing at some summer camp and he would a thousand times rather have his daughter at home helping her mother keep house than have her off at a house party following the giggling words of frivolous society.

Tender words of tribute to the sacred memory of J. H. Mills, founder of the Oxford Orphanage, were spoken by Dr. Keeler, who pictures in Judge Francis Winston's words the grand old man as he took the first child into the asylum, clasping the little one with the grasp of a lion and the tender kiss of a virgin.

FINAL WARNING TO BUY WINTER COAL IN SPRING

Admonition Given By Coal Association As It Passes From Existence

Washington, March 25.—Final warning that stabilization of the coal industry depended on the purchase and storage of fuel during the spring and summer months to prevent shortage next winter—was given today by the Bituminous Coal Association before it ceased to function as a governmental agency. By executive order, President Wilson relieved the members of the commission of their duties and transferred to the Council of National Defense the work of carrying out their recommendations. Organized industry already has been persuaded to purchase its coal during the summer and President Wilson has written a personal letter to the heads of departments and Federal agencies asking that coal for winter use be laid in at an early date.

MEEKINS OPENS UP ON CLARENCE PUGH

Dares Morehead's Chief Lieutenant To Disprove Falsity of Statements

(Special to the News and Observer.) Elizabeth City, March 25.—A cloud considerably larger than a man's hand, apparently portending another big libel suit in the courts of Pasquotank county, appeared on the horizon Thursday morning. This cloud was discerned when Col. L. M. Meekins gave to the press a letter addressed to C. H. Pugh and dated March 25, 1920. With the publication of the letter on Thursday afternoon the thunder of the approaching storm had made itself heard over the entire city.

In the letter Col. Meekins advises Mr. Pugh that relative to the attack made on Meekins in last week's issue of Pugh's paper, the Herald, "in accordance with the law as it is laid down in such matters. Notices under section 2013 of Pugh's revival are prepared and will be served on you and Jack Wells in due season."

Reterrates His Charge. Not satisfied with that, Col. Meekins goes further. He reterrates the charge, made in a recent issue of the Independent, that in a public speech made by Pugh in the Republican Pasquotank county convention in Elizabeth City Pugh "favored and advocated voting the more than 40,000 negroes in North Carolina 'eligible under the law to vote' if it became necessary and suggested that they be 'quietly organized.'"

"If I have not spoken the truth," Meekins continues, "you can here and now either sue and indict me in the courts of the State . . . and the burden will be on me to prove the truth of my charge."

Encouraging Pugh still further to bring suit he points out that when Pugh made the alleged speech Pugh was "then campaign manager for the Republican party in North Carolina . . . and that to publish 'anything of an officer or campaign manager which holds him up to ridicule is libelous and therefore actionable. Could anything be more calculated to curtail a Republican campaign manager's influence and neutralize his efforts than for him to publicly fix on himself his intention . . . to quietly organize the negroes and vote them in this State?"

"No," he says, "continued the Colonel, "and either sue or indict me."

This situation has grown out of a fight between Meekins and Pugh that has been long in the making. Pugh recently acquired an interest in and became one of the publishers of the "Herald," a weekly newspaper that made its appearance here something less than a year ago. Simultaneously the paper became an "Independent Republican," and in the columns of his newspaper last week Pugh vigorously defended himself against the charge of saying in his speech in the Republican Pasquotank county convention what an affidavit by Meekins and others published in the Independent had accused him of saying.

Police Searching For LAD HELD FOR RANSOM

Parents of Boy Refuse To Make Public Note Received From Kidnappers

SIMMONS TO BE BOOSTED FOR LEADERSHIP JOB

Senator Once Turned Down Position But Democratic Caucus Can't Decide

HOPELESSLY TIED UP OVER TWO CANDIDATES

Twenty-three For Underwood, Same Number For Hitchcock and Hoke Smith Won't Vote; Senator Borah Still Shooting Holes In General Wood's Candidacy For President

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By R. E. POWELL.

(By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., March 25.—The deadlock among the Democrats in the Senate over the election of their leader with recent developments receiving various comments brought Senator Furness M. Simmons, of North Carolina, to the front today as possible compromise candidate. The senior Senator will leave tomorrow for New Bern, to spend a few days of rest, and upon his return it is expected a caucus will be held by the Democrats of the Senate.

The situation shows that Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the acting leader, has 23 votes while Senator Underwood, of Alabama, likewise has 23 votes. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, continues to hold the deciding vote and reports had it today that the Georgia Senator would not vote in the next caucus. This would leave the situation hopeless unless defections resulted in the ranks of either the Nebraska or Alabama Senators.

Simmons To The Front. In the last days of the treaty battle in the Senate last week Senator Simmons became the acting Democratic leader through the lack of participation by the Nebraska. The Tar Heel made the final appeal for ratification which came from the ranks of the Administration Senators.

The only change in the personnel of the Senate since the last caucus when a tie resulted while Senator Smith, of Georgia answered, "present" is through the death of Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, a colleague of Senator Underwood, one of the leadership candidates. Senator Braxton Bragg Comer, who is serving as an appointee of the Governor, will vote for Senator Underwood.

The friends of Senator Simmons may press his name for Democratic leader in an effort to avoid further contest. His qualities of leadership are undoubted and in addition the Tar Heel is the second Democrat in point of service in the Senate, being junior to Senator Culberson, of Texas, the Dean of the Minority party.

Refused To Be Candidate. When the death of Senator Martin, of Virginia, brought a vacancy in the Senate leadership, the name of Senator Simmons was prominently suggested, but he stated publicly that his health would not permit his active participation in the Senate which would be required as party leader.

The recent public statement of Senator Hitchcock favoring a way for "light wines and beers" has brought more or less consternation in the ranks of the prohibition supporters. Among these are no less Southern Senators than Sheppard, of Texas, and Trammell, of Florida. Senator Underwood has made no statement, but he has never been classed as a prohibitionist.

Should a compromise result and neither Senators Hitchcock nor Underwood be chosen as leader, the main incentive will come from prohibition adherents in the Senate, and in the meantime the chances of the senior Senator from North Carolina loom large on the horizon.

Borah Wants Publicity. The aftermath of the discussion in the ranks of the Republicans over charges made that General Wood's campaign had an extraordinary "war chest" in his financial capacity comes with the introduction of a bill in the Senate tomorrow by Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, providing publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing the election of delegates to National conventions at which candidates for President are to be selected.

Senator Borah has already questioned the finances of General Wood's campaign for the nomination, and a denial has been made at the chief's headquarters.

The penalty clause in Senator Borah's bill provides for a fine of not more than \$20,000 or by punishment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than two years, or both.

It will be remembered that the statute under which Senator Newberry, Republican, has recently been convicted in Michigan, was the result of Republican legislation, and one of their own members was the first victim. If precedent counts for anything some of the Republican aspirants for President will view with keen interest the progress of the Borah bill.

Selective draft registrants inducted into the military service, who reported for duty at a mobilization camp in or prior to November 11, 1918, and were discharged under honorable conditions, are entitled to the \$60 bonus, although subsequently charged with desertion for failure to respond to a subsequent call to service under the selective service regulations, announces the War Department today. Payments will be deferred.

CLEAR WAY TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE TODAY

Supporters In Delaware Admit Weakness But Say They Can Rally Strength

Dover, Del., March 25.—The Delaware Legislature today cleared the way for voting, possibly in the Senate, on ratification of the proposed Woman Suffrage constitutional amendment. Sessions today were occupied in public hearings and advocates and opponents of the pending ratification resolution and leaders planned definite action tomorrow, but some said a vote in either body before next week was improbable.

Suffrage workers admitted they still lacked sufficient votes in both Houses, but declared chances later would rally the needed majorities. Opposition leaders were equally confident of victory. Ratification is impossible before next week, leaders stated tonight, even should the Senate adopt the resolution tomorrow. Adjournment of the Legislature tomorrow night until Monday is planned, and should the Senate vote for ratification tomorrow, the resolution would go over to the House.

Opposition leaders of both Senate and House are pressing for a vote tomorrow, but the suffragist supporters were prepared to talk down a vote in the absence of sufficient strength. Suffrage leaders will turn to Connecticut if Delaware refuses to be the thirty-sixth state to ratify, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National suffrage leader, indicated at today's hearing.

MORE CRITICISMS IN NAVAL INQUIRY

Former Navigation Chief Blames Secretary Daniels For Lack of Men

Washington, March 25.—Captain Leigh C. Palmer, who as chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the war, was responsible for obtaining and distributing officers and men, testified today that a shortage of personnel was the American navy's initial handicap in the war.

Appearing before the Senate committee investigating Rear Admiral Sims' charges against the Navy Department, Captain Palmer said Secretary Daniels was responsible for the alleged shortage prior to the entry of this country into the conflict.

Mr. Daniels consistently opposed the building up of a strong naval reserve force before the war, the former navigation chief asserted, although naval officers had warned the Secretary that after war was declared it would be too late to obtain and train the men necessary. The Secretary, however, always favored and strongly supported recruiting for the regular navy, and after war was declared did everything possible to stimulate it, the witness said. He added that "this, however, was very different from the policy Mr. Daniels adopted toward the reserve force."

To K Responsibility. Illustrating what he declared was a refusal by Secretary Daniels, Capt. Palmer cited the construction of barracks at the Great Lakes training station. After Secretary Daniels had failed to act on his recommendation, Captain Palmer said he ordered the barracks built on his own authority and then told Congress about it. Later on even greater expansion was found necessary at this station, he said.

Captain Palmer said he could not agree with Mr. Daniels primarily, because the Secretary "could not see things from the viewpoint of the naval man."

Captain Joseph K. Taussig and Rear Admiral G. P. Flunkett will testify tomorrow.

Tells of Shortage. Captain Palmer told the committee that when war was declared the navy was short 67,000 regular and reserve enlisted men, and about 2,500 officers from its peace-time requirements, and that at least 30,000 additional enlisted men and many more officers were needed for destroyers as soon as war was declared.

The witness said Congress was not to blame, as it gave everything the Department asked for. Replying to a question by Chairman Hale, Captain Palmer declared that Secretary Daniels did all he could to get men in the critical days of the spring of 1917.

"The Secretary," he said, "backed up all efforts to enlist men. He was anxious to get them."

Captain Palmer said that requests from Rear Admiral Sims for additional officers to assist him were granted whenever possible. He did not remember that Admiral Sims had made any requests for additional officers early in the war.

"Enlisted men were sent to Admiral Sims as fast as we could train them," said the witness. "I didn't know he did not get all he wanted until this investigation came up. When the enlisted men did get abroad they didn't have barracks for them."

Admiral Sims previously had told the committee that failure of the Department to provide him with adequate assistance early in the war was one of his greatest difficulties.

Hard to Get Men. Asked by Senator Trammell, Democrat, Florida, if getting difficulty was not experienced in getting young men to enlist in the navy before the war, Captain Palmer said:

ARMS LAID DOWN BY WORKMEN AND DISORDERS CEASE

Order Succeeds Chaos In Industrial Saxony After Strike Called Off

Gotha Sax-Coburg-Gotha, March 24.—(By the A. P.)—Order is slowly emerging out of the confusion and chaos of the last ten days in the industrial centers of Saxony. The workmen are capitulating and calling off the strike, and the military are taking over control of the cities.

The strikers who for several days held the upper hand in Gotha, laid down their arms today. The garrison of fifty men who were driven out of the city last week will return tomorrow.

Fighting has been going on here continuously since March 17. It is estimated that ninety persons were killed and several hundred wounded. Eighty workers were buried today.

A wall in the room of a leading hotel where The Associated Press correspondent is writing this despatch was pierced by bullets from the daily fusillade. The story of the happenings here, typical of the clashes simultaneously in many places in Germany makes an interesting chapter in the history of labor's protest against Dr. Wolfgang Kapp's attempt to establish reactionary government.

Offered to Co-operate. When the news of the military coup at Berlin was received the workmen here, as elsewhere, immediately struck. Statements obtained from both sides substantially agree that this is what then happened: The workmen offered to co-operate with the police to guard the city, and posted notices that looters would be shot. Then they consulted the major commanding the garrison. He declared that the soldiers would support Kapp and proclaimed martial law. He sent to Erfurt, a few miles distant, where two thousand troops were stationed, for reinforcements.

The workmen from the munition plants in the outskirts of the city began to converge on Gotha, having seized quantities of arms and several armored cars. The forces engaged in fighting after the workmen had killed two soldiers who interfered with a boy tearing down the martial law proclamation. The workmen lacked organization, but were strong enough to expel the small garrison. According to one of their leaders they realized that they would be unable to resist successfully a massed attack by the soldiers coming in from Erfurt and yielded in order to avoid further bloodshed.

Bolshevik Active. Their opponents admit that the workmen did not attempt to interfere with the municipal authorities or establish a government of their own. There is no talk whatever of a soviet, although the conservatives assert that bolshevik agents arrived and tried to induce the strikers to organize one.

Continuing his tour of investigation in Saxony, the correspondent visited today every trouble point between Leipzig and Gotha. There exists apparently only one issue, namely military control. The workers everywhere announce as their principal demand abolition of martial law and the re-creation of the civil guard composed of representatives of all classes to replace "Noske's reactionary army."

Correspondent Halted. In the country districts there are still a few small bands of armed workmen who have not yet been rounded up by the troops. Such a one stopped The Associated Press automobile at Naumberg. It consisted of about a dozen uniformed men, who were quartered at a wayside inn.

Most of them were mechanics or carpenters from Naumberg and other nearby towns. They said they had heard that four of their number had been captured by troops and executed this morning because they refused to give information concerning the whereabouts of their comrades.

Fifteen minutes later on entering Naumberg, the correspondent passed a squad of cavalry and a lorry with machine guns, setting out to clear up that band. Further on he overtook several soldiers bringing in two captive workmen whose hands were pinioned behind their backs.

Considerable fighting has occurred at Naumberg, where the strikers entrenched themselves in the fortress, from which they were dislodged only after the garrison had been reinforced by troops from Weimar. Historical old Weimar itself did not escape the disorders. Several workmen were killed but there was little property damage. All is quiet there now.

GREW PROBABLE CHOICE MINISTER TO DENMARK

Washington, March 25.—Joseph C. Grew, former secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin and secretary of the American Peace Mission with rank of minister, will probably be selected for Minister to Denmark. An official announcement is expected soon unless present plans are changed.

Norman Hapgood was the last minister to Denmark. He left the post and returned to the United States, and considered his public discomfiture of his alleged sympathy with the bolshevik government in Russia.

DOCTOR HAS NEW RULES FOR SANITARY KISSING

Let Sunshine and Fresh Air Sterilize Lips and Then Kiss in Safety

New York, March 25.—Kissing is unsanitary until sunshine and fresh air have sterilized the lips, according to Dr. Lawson Brown, of Saranac Lake, who told the New York State Medical Society at today's session of its convention that "it's a good thing for the human race that courting is done at night and in the late afternoon."

Speaking on tuberculosis Dr. Brown described a kissing test made at Saranac to determine whether the disease can be transmitted by contact of the lips. "We selected a pretty young woman with a bad case of tuberculosis and had her kiss a sterile dish," Dr. Brown said. "We found the morning kisses gave forth a few germs, but those in the afternoon and evening were a pretty healthy risk."

BROOKS ALL READY TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

As Soon As Delaware Ratifies Amendment, Greensboro Lawyer Will Start

Greensboro, N. C., March 25.—If little old Delaware votes to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment tomorrow, or any time during present session of its legislature, said ratification will be the signal for the most spectacular political campaign in North Carolina since the days of Vance.

One does not have to come to Greensboro to visualize this Pandora's box in ballot scrapping but after getting a touch of the atmosphere in the metropolitan center of an Imperial Congressional district, the story is a whole lot easier to follow with a potential revolution in State politics for a lead.

Delaware Hath Charms. For Delaware not only holds the fate of thousands of women who believe they should participate in the selection of the next President and the next Congress but the same little State holds a charm for Aubrey L. Brooks greater even than the sweet music which for political centuries has soothed the savages.

Should this same little State of Delaware, with a Legislature controlled by the Republican party, ratify the amendment, Mr. Brooks will promptly launch a contest for Senator Lee Slater Geerman's seat in the twenty making body of Congress that gives great promise of affording the public a chance to forget that Governor Kitchin ever ran against Senator Simmons than anything political conceived by man or woman in the last decade.

Brooks is Co. Mr. Brooks, however, isn't running until Delaware acts favorably. That is certain and if Delaware spurs the overtures of Republican Chairman Will Hays and succumbs to the avowed opposition of the powerful Dupont interests, Mr. Brooks will probably be content to let the old order stand for awhile longer.

The Greensboro lawyer, probably a little better known of late as the Nemesis of the platform writers in State conventions, has not perfected any organization but what Paul told his disciples about sounding boards Brooks has imparted to the progressive politicians among the women.

Some fifty or sixty thousand of said women, maybe more, he can picture today walking to the ballot boxes on the first Saturday in June to deposit neatly folded piece of paper with the check mark opposite his name on a ballot carrying this point: "For the United States Senate, Aubrey L. Brooks, Lee S. Overman. Vote for One."

Has a Platform, Too. And so sure is he that he can overturn the old regime and see the progressives in the saddle, already he is telling the fair ones at the Greensboro schools that the women can elect a Senate that will ratify a treaty with a

RACE IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR PRESIDENT CLOSE

Wood Still Leads Republicans; Gerard and Monroe Favored By Democrats

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 25.—With 322 scattered and mostly isolated precincts unreported, returns from Tuesday's primary, as tabulated tonight, yielded the following vote for candidates for Republican Presidential endorsement: Wood, 29,362; Lowden, 25,701; Johnson, 23,594.

Senator Miles Poindexter, who was an independent candidate for endorsement, received a small vote. His incomplete total was slightly less than 1,000. There are 1,740 precincts.

Three-fourths of the precincts not reported are on the prairies, or in the bad lands, west of the Missouri river. The total Republican vote of the missing precincts at the 1916 election—when women did not vote—was about 4,500. Democratic returns became available today for the first time since the polls closed. Scattered reports on Presidential endorsements showed a very unusual vote and majorities of from two to one to ten to one, were reported for James W. Gerard, of New York, over James O. Monroe, of Maywood, Illinois.

Returns from four-fifths of the State for the Republican national nomination gave Nurbeck 28,164; Hays, 22,135; For governor, McMaster yielded 27,836 and Rich, 18,371. Representative Charles Christopherson, of Sioux Falls, Republican, was re-nominated. W. J. Cook, Sioux Falls, publisher, was selected Republican national committee-

WHY FLETCHER DID NOT HOLD POST IS SUBJECT OF PROBE

Naval Court Begins Investigation of His Removal By Admiral Sims

LITTLE TESTIMONY IS HEARD ON INITIAL DAY

Sims Denies Command Taken Away Because of Loss of Transport; Fletcher Says Admiral Gave No Specific Orders; Error Claimed In Order, Word "And" In Dispute

Washington, March 25.—Investigation of the reasons for the removal of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher from command of the American naval base at Brest was begun today before the naval court of inquiry.

Counsel for Admiral Sims, who removed Admiral Fletcher, insisted that the court consider a request by the former that Secretary Daniels enlarge the scope of the inquiry to cover all circumstances surrounding the handling of American vessels in French waters. Secretary Daniels in a letter refused to modify his instructions to the court on the ground that they covered a sweeping investigation as originally drawn.

Little testimony was introduced at the first session, most of it being documentary. In a letter to Secretary Daniels, Admiral Sims denied that he removed Admiral Fletcher because of the loss of the transport Antilles, declaring that he had reached that decision some time before when he had learned that on two occasions transports were permitted to start back without adequate convoy.

The sinking of the Antilles, Admiral Sims wrote, led him to decide, however, that Admiral Fletcher should have no European command.

No Specific Rules. Testifying in his own behalf Admiral Fletcher, who requested that the court be convened, charged that at no time did Admiral Sims in his orders lay down specific rules as to convoy formations and the minimum protection that should be accorded vessels off the French coast. This, he said, was given verbally and in a "very general way," by Lieut. Commander Daniels, Admiral Sims' aide when he visited Brest in August, 1917.

Identifying the general text of the letter, Admiral Sims told the court that "either the copy of the original" contained a typographical error, that he had intended to order Captain Jackson to command only the "naval aviation bases." The inclusion of the "and," which made the order apply to all bases, was declared by Sims to be a "rank absurdity" on its face. The judge advocate said the situation was complicated because the original order could not be located in the Navy Department files.

The order created an "anomalous" situation, Admiral Fletcher said, and resulted in a great delay in operations as it was necessary to make all communications between his office and Admiral Sims through Captain Jackson.

Sims' Claims Error. Identifying the general text of the letter, Admiral Sims told the court that "either the copy of the original" contained a typographical error, that he had intended to order Captain Jackson to command only the "naval aviation bases." The inclusion of the "and," which made the order apply to all bases, was declared by Sims to be a "rank absurdity" on its face. The judge advocate said the situation was complicated because the original order could not be located in the Navy Department files.

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CENSUS GIVES ASHEVILLE POPULATION OF 28,504

Washington, March 25.—Population statistics for 1920 announced today by the census bureau included: Asheville, N. C., 28,504; an increase of 9,742 or 51.9 per cent over 1910.

Davenport, Iowa, 56,727; an increase of 13,699 or 31.0 per cent over 1910. Stubeville, Ohio, 28,568; increase 6,117 or 27.7 per cent. Gloversville, N. Y., 22,026; increase 1,384 or 6.7 per cent. Sheboygan, Wis., 30,955; increase 4,557 or 17.5 per cent. Johnstown, N. Y., 10,905; increase 433 or 4.4 per cent. Bloomfield, N. J., 22,011; increase 9,941 or 46.1 per cent. Shamokin, Pa., 21,204; increase 1,616 or 8.2 per cent. Enfield, Conn., 11,708; increase, 1,969 or 20.3 per cent.

BILL TO LEGALIZE RACING PASSES ITS THIRD READING

Annapolis, Md., March 25.—The Bowie race track bill, providing for a racing commission for Prince George's county passed its third reading in the Senate tonight, amended by the addition of an emergency clause which would allow a spring meeting.

The bill is a House measure, and came to the Senate without the emergency clause, but as the court of appeals had decided that there was warrant for racing at Bowie, and as ordinarily bills do not go into effect until June 1, the clause was necessary to legalize the spring meet next month.

Settle Many War Contracts. Washington, March 25.—War contracts aggregating \$1,000,000,000 have been settled for 75 cents on the dollar by the War Department, the house military committee was told today by Joseph F. Saltsman, vice-chairman of the Department's claims board. Some hundred members receive as much as \$54 a day, he said, in answer to questions