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FORTY PAGES TODAY.

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NOTABLE VICTORY IN VIRGINIA RATE CASE WON BY COMMISSION

New Rate Relationships Between Virginia Cities and North Carolina Points Directed

PREJUDICIAL RATES TO NORTH CAROLINA MUST BE REMOVED BY FALL

Changes Asked For By North Carolina Corporation Commission Apply To Freight Rates Between Certain Points In This State and Norfolk and Richmond On One Hand and Points In South Carolina On The Other; Rather Than Reduction of Rates, It Places Cities of Two States On Parity

FREIGHT RATE REVISION SOUGHT BY COMMISSION

Washington, May 29.—Freight rate revision, sought by the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, was held by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to be justified because the present traffic charges were found to be prejudicial to North Carolina and preferential to Norfolk and Richmond. The commission prescribed new rate relationships.

The changes asked apply to rates between certain points in North Carolina and Norfolk, and Richmond on one hand, and points in South Carolina and the southeast on the other, and between Norfolk and Richmond, in each schedule and eastern ports and interior eastern points. The commission ordered the new rates to be made effective on or before September 16.

Commissioner Eastman, who wrote the opinion for the commission, said the commission expected the defendant railroads to revise their commodity rate adjustment promptly in accordance with its findings in the questions involved in the original complaint. The record submitted by the North Carolina Corporation Commission was not sufficiently complete, he said, to enable the commission to prescribe a new commodity rate arrangement.

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

(By Special Licensed Wire.)

Washington, May 29.—A sweeping revolution in freight rates applicable to points in North Carolina is defined in a decision written by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Eastman and handed down this afternoon by the commission. It is the celebrated Virginia cities case fought jointly by the Corporation Commission of North Carolina and the several commercial bodies of the State represented by counsel and their traffic representatives.

Rather than a reduction of the rates now enjoyed by North Carolina it is as was to be naturally expected—an adjustment that leaves to the carriers the option of raising the Virginia cities rates or lowering the rates into North Carolina. At a time when they are asking for increased rates everywhere, the general assumption is that the Virginia cities' rates will be raised in the tariffs, which are to become effective on September 16, while the North Carolina rates will not be materially changed.

Removes Commercial Plague.

The magnitude of the victory which the shippers of North Carolina and the citizens of the State as a whole have won cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. By the order of the commission directing the carriers to "cease and desist" from "publishing, demanding or collecting" existing scales after the September date, a veritable commercial plague is removed from the industrial life of North Carolina and a new day for business has been born.

The reduction or revision of the rates as forecast in the decision puts the cities of Raleigh, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Wilson, Henderson, Goldsboro, Durham, Rocky Mount, Greenville, Zebulon, New Bern, Washington and Tarboro on a parity with the cities of Wilmington and Charlotte and permits manufacturers and jobbers in these several towns to do business on a competitive basis with the cities of Richmond and Norfolk. Wilmington and Charlotte did not participate in the fight because at the time the suit against the carriers was initiated they were enjoying rates distinctly advantageous to other North Carolina cities. This discrimination is wiped out by the order of the commission.

Big Victory For State.

"It is an immense victory for every man, woman and child in the State," Col. Albert L. Cox, attorney for the State Traffic Association, said tonight. "By its decision the Interstate Commerce Commission has terminated the line which has suffered 43 years."

An example of the beneficial adjustment that is wrought by the order of the commission is cited by J. Howard Fishback, who represented the commercial organizations, as follows:

"The present rate from New York, first class to Virginia cities is 59.1-2 cents to Richmond and 54.1-2 cents to Norfolk; to Raleigh, Greensboro, Goldsboro, Rocky Mount, Henderson and Greenville and a large section of the State it is \$1.25. There is, therefore,

PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN HEROES

Secretaries Baker and Daniels Give Out Memorial Day Messages

Washington, May 29.—The War Department made public today in connection with the celebration tomorrow of Memorial Day, the following tribute from Secretary Baker:

"The tribute of flowers which today are placed on the graves of our soldiers are the outward emblem of a deep and solemn emotion which fills the entire Nation. We shall have in our minds the virtues of those to whose memory Memorial Day was originally set apart, and we will think with fresh pride and affection of the American soldiers of the World War, who in their youth and strength carried America overseas, and showed the Old World the fruits of the institutions which our fathers established and our soldiers in all generations have victoriously defended. The heart of the Nation will, too, be filled with sympathy as it tries to share the personal burden of those whose family ties were broken by the sacrifices of the war."

The experience of "what war means" has taught this generation to think more of the sacrifices of all who have fought and died in the Nation's defense. Secretary Daniels declared today in the following Memorial Day message:

"The country that forgets its defenders does not deserve a citizenship courageous enough to place their lives in jeopardy to defend it. The valor of the youth of our day to the number of four million, who were ready in the World War to die for America, teaches us that the breed of heroes has not played out. There are as many Nathan Hales in every hundred youths today as there were in the Revolution. This knowledge gives higher appreciation of the soldiers and sailors in whose honor we celebrate Memorial Day. We think more of their sacrifices, even unto death, than before this generation had experienced what war means. As we honor the dead heroes today, let the people of the Republic rededicate themselves to a love of freedom that knows no creed nor race nor class nor color boundary."

MEMORIAL DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN ENGLAND

London, May 29.—Decorations Day will be observed here by a memorial service at St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster, the official church of the commonwealth, and the planting of an American flag and a wreath on each of the 2,500 graves of American soldiers, sailors and marines buried in the British Isles. The graves are scattered over 108 cemeteries in 99 towns, reaching from the shores of Jislay, where the Tuscania and Otranto victims lay, to the sunny shores of Devonshire, where are buried those who succumbed to influenza on transports.

The initiative in decorating the graves this year was taken by the London post of the American Legion.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM IS NEARLY COMPLETE

Will Be Ready For Submission To Resolutions Committee Early Next Week

Washington, May 29.—A tentative draft of the Republican National platform has about been completed by the group of party leaders in conference on the subject here. It will be ready for submission early next week to prospective members of the Resolutions Committee, who will be given several days to study it before the Chicago convention meets.

Plans of Mexico and the League of Nations are omitted from the draft. It was said today that the party's stand on these subjects would have to be worked out at Chicago. Efforts to bring Republican senators into agreement on a treaty declaration so far have failed, but the leaders said substantial progress had been made in that direction and the basis had been laid for Chicago conferences.

The Mexican plank is generally expected to follow the findings of the Senate sub-committee, which has spent several months investigating Mexican affairs. The sub-committee is about ready to make its report.

In order to discuss the treaty plank and put finishing touches on the other platform declarations, a number of prospective members of the resolution committee have been asked to meet in Chicago next Friday with Senator Watson, of Indiana, who has presided over the conferences here and is slated for chairman of the committee which will frame the platform.

DOUBT AS TO SUCCESS OF BOLSHEVIKI IN TURKEY

Constantinople, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a great difference of opinion among the officials in Constantinople as to the ultimate destination of the Bolsheviki, who are threatening Persia.

There is some doubt as to whether the Mohammedan people can be persuaded or forced to co-operate with non-Moslem soldiers. Although they have already welcomed agitators from Russia in large numbers, most of these were Moslems who had been specially trained in Moscow.

WILSON SIGNS LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION MEASURE

Washington, May 29.—President Wilson today signed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which had been amended by Congress to meet his objection that the original bill gave the joint congressional printing committee supervision over publications by the executive departments.

BILL FOR SOLDIER RELIEF IS PASSED AFTER HOT FIGHT

Supporters of Measure In House Win Victory In Face of Apparent Defeat

DEMOCRATS ATTACK MAJORITY "GAG RULE"

Under Suspension Program Bringing Final Showdown, Two-thirds Vote Necessary For Passage Was Obtained; Heated Debate Occurs Between Roll Calls

Washington, May 29.—The soldier relief bill was passed today by the House 289 to 92, and sent to the Senate.

Under the program that brought the final show down a two-thirds vote in support of the measure was necessary for its passage and it was obtained after a fight during which the votes had indicated defeat of the measure.

While only the direct vote on the bill was possible under the suspension program, it was preceded by three test votes, which showed supporters of the measure gradually gaining strength.

The first vote of 192 to 189, coming on a parliamentary question, indicated that advocates of the bill were short by 84 votes of the two-thirds majority, while the second by which the suspension program was adopted 200 to 165, showed they lacked only 37 votes.

The third test was on applying the suspension program to the bill itself, which was carried 175 to 91, or two less than the required number for passage.

Opposition Worn-Down.

Between roll calls the debate was heated. The Democrats sided by a minority of the Republicans attacked the "gag rule" of the majority. Advocates of the suspension program declared a vote against it was a vote against the bill itself, and gradually they wore down the opposition, the final vote recording 40 Republicans and 52 Democrats in opposition.

Supporters of the measure declared that the bill was just to the ex-service men for losses they suffered during the war, but its opponents denounced it as a "political trick" to win the soldier vote through an attempt to "commercialize patriotism."

Republicans voting for the bill included Stimp of Virginia and Sells and Taylor of Tennessee.

How Democrats Voted.

Democrats for the bill included: Bell, Brand, Byrnes, Tennessee, Crisp, Davis, Tennessee, Doughton, Fisher, Godwin, Harrison, Hull, Tennessee, Larsen, Lee, Georgia, Robinson, North Carolina, Sims, Stedman, Upshaw, Vinson, Weaver, Wise, Wright.

Democrats against included Brand of Virginia, Byrnes of South Carolina, Dimmick, Drenry, Flood, Garrett, Holland, Mann, South Carolina; Montague, Moon, Tennessee; Moore, Virginia; Overstreet, Padgett, Stevenson, Stoll, Whaley, Woods, Virginia.

Attacks on the suspension program were made by Representative Mann, Republican of Missouri, and Representative Clark of Illinois, the Democratic leader, while Chairman Campbell of the rules committee and others defended it as the only plan for forcing action on the bill.

"Gag Rule" Protested

Protesting against what he called a "gag rule," Mr. Mann declared that if the Republicans could not bring up the legislation so as to permit amendment, which was impossible under suspension, they then "acknowledged impotency and incapacity."

Mr. Clark denounced the suspension as "the most outrageous maneuver ever made in the House," adding that the statement that Democrats "are against the soldier legislation is a lie." All that was desired, he said, was opportunity to amend the bill's taxing provisions.

"The time has come to unmask," replied Mr. Campbell, declaring that votes against the suspension program were votes against the soldier bill. Interrupting him some Democrats protested that he was "misrepresenting" their attitude.

Arguing that the relief for the ex-service men was just, Mr. Campbell declared that some Democrats "oppose it because 375,000 colored boys will come under it," while the opposition of some other members of the House, who were not specific, was said to be "taxing certain gamblers in Wall Street."

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEVER ACT IS UPHELD

New Orleans, May 29.—Judge Rufus S. Foster, sitting in Federal district court, today upheld the constitutionality of the Lever Act and overruled four judgments to indictments against four wholesale grocers and one retail merchant, charged with profiteering in sugar sales.

In his opinion Judge Foster ruled that the price-fixing provision in the Lever Act is not constitutional. Through their attorneys, the defendants had filed demurrers attacking the right of the government to set a price for sugar.

All the men were arrested recently by agents of the Department of Justice, charged with profiteering, and were indicted by the Federal grand jury. The decision means that the defendants will have to stand trial on the profiteering charges.

PLANNING ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS NEXT SATURDAY

Washington, May 29.—Plans for an adjournment of Congress next Saturday were announced in the House today by Majority Leader Mendell. He presented for the information of the members a concurrent resolution saying he would call it up for consideration at some opportune time next week.

DELEGATES FLOCK INTO CHICAGO FOR GREAT CONVENTION

Majority of Early Arrivals From Southern States, Including Many Negroes

HEARINGS ON CONTESTS WILL START ON MONDAY

Campaign Managers of Presidential Aspirants Perfecting Plans For Work In Convention; Governor Henry J. Allen To Make Nominating Speech For Wood

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—Delegates to the Republican National Convention from all sections of the country flocked into Chicago today. A majority of the early arrivals were from Southern states and a large proportion were negroes contesting for seats in the convention from states where the race question has been an issue in the party's organization.

The National committee's hearings on 137 contests will start on Monday and the arrivals of button-holed members of the party's governing body at every opportunity to present advance arguments for their claims.

Campaign managers for the announced presidential aspirants were perfecting their plans for the actual work in the convention. Shortly after Wood headquarters announced that Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, had been selected to make the principal nominating speech for Major General Wood, it was announced that George H. Walker, of Seattle, had been chosen to perform a similar office for Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington. These announcements completed the list of the principal candidates, except Lowden and Hoover.

Days To Arrive Today.

Clarence B. Miller, acting secretary of the National committee, was busy throughout the day arranging the rooms and offices of the committee at the Coliseum annex in anticipation of their active use on Monday. He also was engaged in seeing that the business of the committee was in shape for Will H. Hays, chairman of the National committee, who will arrive from the East tomorrow. Mr. Hays' first official act will be to entertain the newspaper correspondents at a luncheon. After this function, he will discuss with those members of the committee who may be here, the selection of a permanent chairman for the convention.

Not all members of the committee will be here for the opening of the contest hearings. Several proxies have been arranged for, but the exact number probably will not be known until the committee formally assembles. One of the absentees will be Senator Frank N. Kellogg, of Minnesota. He visited convention headquarters today and arranged for a proxy to take a delegate and paper and write them down, and they would be seated at Chicago anyway.

"He said Hitchcock had been taken into the Wood campaign because he was the smartest of the smart politicians, and that they had all the money. Then he showed me a bundle and said I would be taken care of if I would come in. He said it was my last chance to get on the band wagon."

Wouldn't Stay Instructed.

Karnes related further the story of a county convention in Georgia "where Greer said he paid the delegates \$1,700 to instruct, and they did not instruct."

"Who saw the delegates in between?" Senator Reed queried.

"Henry Lincoln Johnson's power over the colored race is simply marvelous," Karnes explained in answering.

"He just made them a talk on the advantages of the true Republicanism, and sending a free, untrammelled delegation to Chicago."

"And their conscientious scruples were overcome?" Senator Reed asked.

"Well, a man who sells his vote has no any conscientious scruples," Karnes said.

"Well, their disposition to stay bought after they had been bought was overcome?" Senator Reed suggested.

"That is it," Karnes told him.

Karnes said the Johnson forces had spent about \$2,000, and added that "Greer told me he had spent \$32,000 before the campaign was half over."

"It is hard to get Georgia Republicans roused up," he said, "because they know their votes won't be counted in elections."

"Do you blame them for not letting you vote, or counting them when you do vote?" Senator Reed asked the witness. "If this is a fair sample of Georgia Republican politics!"

An arbuten resulted when Karnes cited the Democratic primary and resulting contests there.

Fight In Mexico Is Reported

Mexico City, May 29.—Efforts are being made by the war office to obtain details of a clash between forces of the government and those of General Villa, reported to have taken place at Valle de Alameda. Early accounts said the rebels lost three dead and six prisoners.

MILLION DOLLAR SLUSH FUND RAISED TO FINANCE GENERAL WOOD'S BOOM FOR PRESIDENT

HITCHCOCK READY FOR HIGHEST BID

Witness Tells Senate Committee Plan Was To Deliver Negro Delegates

JUMPS INTO WOOD CAMP WITH PLENTY OF MONEY

Go-Between In Georgia Had Plenty of Money After Former Postmaster General Begon Working For The General; Flopped Over Because Wood Forces Had Money.

Washington, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—Senate investigation today of pre-convention campaign expenditures dealt largely with the financing of Major General Leonard Wood's National campaign, and the Johnson-Hoover Republican primary fight in California, with further attempts in between to get on the trail of the McAdoo boom.

Mr. H. Karnes, of Atlanta, Ga., said he represented Henry Lincoln Johnson, whom he classed as "if nothing else, the strongest negro politician in the South, and 75 per cent. of the registered Republican voters in Georgia are colored."

"Roscoe Pickett, the State chairman, developed a strong Wood sentiment, and Henry Lincoln Johnson developed a strong Lowden sentiment," he said. "When Mr. Hitchcock—they all call him General Hitchcock—there all came into the equation, Clark Greer, one of his agents, explained to me that Mr. Hitchcock's plan was to round up 90 Southern delegates, pay all their expenses, and have them in his hand when he got to Chicago."

"This was before Hitchcock had a candidate, understand, Senator Moses was General Wood's Southern manager."

Had Bunches of Money.

Later, he said, "after Hitchcock went over to Wood," he saw Greer, and the latter had "bunches of money" and "headed the workers for Wood in the State."

"I did not go to the convention as a delegate myself because I would not be bound to vote at the word of Frank H. Hitchcock," Mr. Karnes said. "Our desire was to keep the remnants of the Republican organization in Georgia run from Georgia, and not from 120 Broadway, New York."

"Greer explained to me that Hitchcock would control the National committee," Karnes said. "This was after Hitchcock tied up with General Wood's campaign. He said that if he did not get his delegates seated orders were announcing that an engagement in St. Paul on Monday and a promise to make some speeches in Iowa next week for Senator Cummins would keep him away from Chicago until next Friday."

GENERAL PROUD OF HIS RICH FRIENDS

Wood Ticked When He Reads Dispatches Showing Money Spent in His Behalf

Charlotte, May 29.—"They seem to be all good American citizens," remarked General Leonard Wood tonight when shown an Associated Press dispatch from Washington containing a partial list of contributors to his campaign fund as furnished by the Senate investigating committee.

General Wood declared that one religious organization in this country spent more than \$1,000,000 in publicity in one campaign. He said it cost five cents each to distribute campaign literature to voters and that there were 200 million voters. When the women vote the number will be doubled, he said.

The reasons for large expense accounts are apparent when one has to build his own organization, General Wood said. In addition to sending out letters, he declared, the candidate must send photographs, history and endorsements.

The cost of campaigning under the present system shows up larger than it did under the old convention system, because while under the convention system the leaders raised the money quietly and in their own way and the public knew little of the amount spent, under the present system the candidate had to go straight to the people themselves at great expense for publicity.

DISCOUNT RATES TAKE ANOTHER JUMP UPWARD

New York, May 29.—Another advance of discount rates, making the fourth rise since last November, was announced today by the local Federal reserve bank. The sales become effective next Tuesday.

The commercial paper rate was advanced from 6 to 7 per cent; loans on Liberty bonds and Victory notes from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent; bankers' acceptances from 5 to 6 per cent, and advances on treasury certificates of indebtedness from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

According to the official statement of the bank, today's action is merely "a reflection of existing credit conditions" and brings the bank rates up to those now prevailing in the general market.

ADVANCES IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

Chicago, May 29.—Advances in discount rates effective Tuesday were announced today for the Seventh Federal reserve district. The advances are the same as those announced in New York, except that there is no change in rate on loans secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes. The rate with such security remains at six per cent while in New York it originally was 5 1/2 per cent and was advanced to six.

SAYS DROUGHT IS CAUSE OF HIGH SUGAR PRICES

Washington, May 29.—President McCall of Cuba cabled Chairman McNary of the Senate sugar investigation committee today that in his opinion high sugar prices were due to drought which reduced the Cuban crop by nearly one-fourth.

"Original estimate of the present crop was about 4,500,000 tons of sugar but has been reduced to 2,500,000 tons," the message said. "Reduction due to heavy drought during last summer."

After a statistical review of the situation, the message continued: "Consider high prices due to shortage of nearly 900,000 tons of the original estimated output of the present crop, which added to the universal shortage makes impossible to cover world's demand."

NORTH CAROLINA GETS \$8,000 OF THE WOOD FUNDS

Washington, May 29.—If all the 22 delegates from North Carolina to the Republican convention in Chicago cast their vote for General Wood they will be listed at \$363 each, exclusive of what Frank Hitchcock, who is usually the financial wizard in Southern Republican circles, may have sent to the Senate.

Senator Moses, Southern manager for General Wood, testified before the committee investigating campaign expenditures of Presidential aspirants that he sent \$5,000 to Zeb Vance Walser, of

GENERAL PROUD OF HIS RICH FRIENDS



Major General Leonard Wood, who closed a two-day speaking campaign in North Carolina with an address in Charlotte last night, views with considerable pride the millions that have been contributed to boost his candidacy, according to an interview given out in the Queen City last night.

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FIGURES GIVEN BY WOOD'S TREASURER

Campaign Receipts \$1,180,043.20, With Expenditures Listed at \$1,174,919.19

HIRAM JOHNSON'S FUND APPROXIMATELY \$200,000

Col. Procter, A. E. Monell, of New York, and A. A. Sprague, Treasurer of Wood Organization, Do Most of The General's Financing; McAdoo's Boom Probed Into Further

Washington, May 29.—A campaign fund of approximately \$1,200,000 has been raised for Major General Leonard Wood, A. A. Sprague, of Chicago, treasurer of the Wood organization, testified today before the Senate investigating committee.

Holding its first night session and sitting in all eleven hours, day and night, the committee of inquiry also heard evidence that a National campaign fund for Senator Johnson approximated \$200,000. Charges that supporters of Herbert Hoover in California spent at "the lowest estimate \$300,000" in the primary fight there against Senator Johnson were made.

Gives Figures in Detail.

Mr. Sprague said contributions totaled \$356,768; that Colonel William C. Procter, Cincinnati manufacturer, had advanced \$521,000; A. E. Monell, of New York, \$100,000; and that the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, and the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Chicago, had each loaned \$100,000 on notes signed by Colonel Procter.

Contributions to the campaign fund, Mr. Sprague said, included John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$25,000; A. E. Monell, \$20,000; William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago, \$10,000; H. M. Byllesby, \$15,000; and C. E. Sawyer, Chicago, \$20,000. He added that William Loeb, representing a New York committee, had forwarded \$225,000.

Mr. Sprague testified that the whole deficiency, that is the difference between the amounts contributed and those spent, was \$821,000. Replying to Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, he said there was no understanding with any group of rich men that this was to be repaid.

The witness told the committee the agreement with Colonel Procter was that his advance would be paid, but he said he had "very grave doubts" that it would be done, adding he expected to pay his own note, referring to an instrument placed with one of the banks for \$100,000 and signed jointly by himself and Colonel Procter.

Mr. Sprague handed Chairman Kenyon a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. It showed receipts of \$1,180,043.20, and expenditures of \$1,174,919.19, with a balance of \$5,124.01.

State Organization Expense.

Expenditures on State organizations were placed at \$432,926.64; for postage, speakers, traveling expenses, circularizing, bill boards and telephone and telegraph, \$377,437; and for newspaper advertising, \$204,450. Under a general head of expenditures \$189,905 was included, of which the largest item was "salaries—Chicago, \$42,977.63."

The Chicago headquarters expense was listed at \$11,798; the New York headquarters noted as "covering Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland," \$137,500; and Washington headquarters, "covering Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama," \$21,000.

By States disbursements were listed as follows:

Ohio, \$128,300; Illinois, \$120,800; Nebraska, \$46,200; Indiana, \$45,661; Oregon, \$39,030; Minnesota, \$28,720; Pennsylvania, \$27,400; West Virginia, \$26,000; Montana, \$22,800; Colorado, \$14,800; Missouri, \$10,450; Idaho, \$9,050; Washington and Alaska, \$17,500; Maryland, \$7,800; Michigan, \$9,850; Tennessee, \$8,900; Wisconsin, \$7,300; Iowa, \$7,400; Louisiana, \$4,450; Mississippi, \$4,500, and Texas, \$3,700.

Other States including Oklahoma, Arkansas, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Kentucky, \$65,550.

Take Up McAdoo Campaign.

Wilbur W. Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was one of the witnesses interrogated as to a campaign for William G. McAdoo.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL FOR WEEK

Washington, May 29.—Reflecting relief of traffic congestion and better movement of coal cars, bituminous coal production for the week ended May 22, increased 14,000 tons, or 4.8 per cent over the preceding week. Total production, as announced today by the Geological Survey, was 9,174,000 tons. This was 1,841,000 tons less, however, than the output for the week preceding the strike of railway switchmen. The rate for the week was 13 per cent below that for the first quarter of the year.

While production for the year is 55,000 tons ahead of 1919, it is 18,000,000 tons behind 1918, and 12,000,000 behind 1917.

6,000,000 POUNDS OF BEEF TO BE SHIPPED TO EUROPE

Portland, Maine, May 29.—Six million pounds of frozen beef will be shipped to Germany and other countries of Central Europe on the British steamer Anasch, which arrived here today from Boston on her way to Hamburg. The beef was sent here by western packers.

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