

ANTHRACITE MINE WORKERS AWARDED INCREASED WAGES

President Wilson Approves Majority Award of Anthracite Commission

EXPECTS MINERS TO STAND BY RESOLUTION

Executive Replies To Threats of Miners, and States Definitely The Majority Award Will Not Be Set Aside; Increases Granted Aggregate Eighty-five Millions

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—President Wilson today approved the majority report of the Anthracite Coal Commission awarding anthracite miners wage increases aggregating \$65,000,000, and notified the miners that he expected them "to accept the award and carry it into effect in good faith."

Replying to threats from the miners that they would stop work September 1st unless the minority report of the commission, recommending a higher award than provided in the majority, were accepted, the President stated definitely that the majority award would not be set aside.

Amount of Increase. The majority report of the commission granted wage increases of 20 and 17 per cent above the present wage scale. The 20 per cent wage increase was awarded contract miners, and the advance of 17 per cent was recommended for company miners, monthly men, miners' laborers and consideration miners.

The minority report recommended a minimum wage of \$6 a day for adult day laborers, and an increase of 31 per cent for contract workers.

Attention to Resolution. In refusing the request of the miners for acceptance of the minority report, as made in a telegram sent through their local representatives, the President called attention to a resolution adopted by the miners in convention agreeing to accept the findings of such a commission as he appointed.

"By all the laws of honor on which civilization rests," the President in his telegram to the miners added, "that pledge should be fulfilled. Any intimation that the anthracite mine workers will refuse to work under the award because it does not meet them all that they expected, is a reflection upon the sincerity of the men who constitute the backbone of the community in which they live."

Will Accept Challenge. The President further told the miners that if their commission was intended as a threat, they could not accept, and that the challenge would be accepted, and that the people of the country would find some substitute way to tide them over "until the real sentiment of the anthracite mine workers can be expressed, and they are ready to abide by the obligations that have entered into."

To Make Award Binding. Immediately upon announcement from the White House at noon that the President had approved the majority report, Secretary of Labor Wilson, at the direction of the President, issued a call for a meeting Thursday at Scranton of the joint anthracite sales committee of operators and United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of writing a contract to be effective until March 31, 1922.

The wage increases recommended by the majority will amount to an annual increase in back pay, accumulated since last April 1.

Conservative Award. Interest of the general public in the award centered largely in the effect of the increase in wages on the price of hard coal. Taking cognizance of this the commission said that while making substantial improvement in the situation of the miners, it had tried to be conservative and had declined to commit itself to a decision that might justify a considered an encouragement to the so-called "vicious upward spiral" in prices. The result, the commission said, was that the award, while providing improved conditions for the workers, could offer no justification for any advance in the retail price of coal.

GRAND JURY TO PROBE OPERATIONS OF PONZI

Boston, Aug. 30.—The operations of Charles Ponzi's Securities Exchange Company and of the Old Colony Foreign Exchange Company will be the subject of investigation by the Suffolk county grand jury, which has been called into session next Wednesday.

Attorney General Allen, who has before him the claims of some \$1,000,000 for more than \$5,000,000 against the Ponzi project, and of several hundred creditors with claims of \$300,000 against the Old Colony company, requested the grand jury be convened.

For the present, action in the state courts against Ponzi will have no effect as he is a federal prisoner on charges of using the mails with fraudulent intent.

LACK OF DEMAND IN N. Y. SUGAR MARKET

New York, Aug. 30.—Poor demand for refined sugar has led to absence of interest in the New York sugar market. Cuban holders are offering raw sugar at 11 cents a pound, cost and freight, while the best bid in the market is 8 cents. There was a small sale of Peru sugar at 9.75 cents a c. today, which is equivalent of 10.15 cents for Cuban. There was a small export inquiry in the market, but not of sufficient volume to affect prices.

COX DENIES WETS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO CAMPAIGN FUND

Neither Have Drys Given Anything To Help Democrats, Nominees Adds

ANSWERS TESTIMONY OF REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN

Any Statement That Wets Are Aiding Cox Candidacy "Absurd On Its Face," Declares Governor; Pleaded With Reception Accorded Him In The Nation's Metropolis

Columbus, O., Aug. 30.—Answering testimony of Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, before the Senate sub-committee investigating campaign expenditures in Chicago today, Governor Cox, the Democratic presidential nominee, declared this evening that "the wets have not contributed a dollar to my campaign and they will not." The governor added that neither had the "drys" contributed.

Governor Cox's statement was made after reading newspaper accounts of the hearing in Chicago, before which Chairman Hays read a letter purporting to be from George T. Carroll, president of the New Jersey Federation of Liquor Interests, asking for contributions to help elect Cox.

No Wet Contributions. "It is very well understood in this State, in particular," Governor Cox said, "that the wets have not been active in politics for some time. Official reports to the secretary of state show that in the last year or two, the wets have not apparently been able to make large campaign contributions for wet reformers. If Mr. Hays will take the time to investigate the official reports in Ohio, he will find that the wets have never contributed a cent to any of my campaigns."

The governor declared any statement to the effect that the "wets" are contributing to his campaign to be "absurd on its face," adding that he only made reply because "silence might be misconstrued."

Returns From East. The governor returned here this afternoon from his eastern tour. He will speak at the Ohio State Fair tomorrow afternoon on agriculture and said he might also discuss the League of Nations with the farmers. He said this evening that he was preparing a statement on "the last plan," meaning the plan for a world court of justice outlined by Senator Harding, his opponent, in a recent speech. The governor said he had been informed on his arrival here by a "close political observer," that the League of Nations has "overrun party lines."

Interest in Politics. Speaking of his New York visit, Governor Cox said he was surprised to see the general interest in politics displayed so early there as "it generally is the custom of New Yorkers to forget politics until after Labor Day." He said he was into a lot of independent thought in New York and was "surprised at its volume." He said independents headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise had expressed a desire to entertain him on his next trip to the metropolis.

Governor Cox said he had no comment to make on the attitude of organized labor toward his candidacy as expressed by President Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

EXCITED PRICE BREAK IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Losses Reach Maximum of 200 Points On Several of Trading Months

New York, Aug. 30.—Excited and sensational break featured the cotton market's opening here today. Last week's recovery of between 3 and 4 cents a pound from recent low records seemed to have left the market in a weak position, and general selling was renewed on reports of better weather conditions in the South, apprehension of soil strikes and reports of continued depression in the cotton goods trade.

October contracts, which sold at 28.95 cents a pound Saturday, broke to 28.10, a decline of 85 cents a bale from closing quotations last week, and within 40 points of the maximum fluctuations permitted for a day.

The break assumed even more sensational proportions during the middle of the morning. Sellers were more aggressive and the pressure more general as the absence of support developed, with October selling off to 28.10 and January to 28.50, or 140 to 160 points below Saturday's closing. This carried October contracts off to within 40 points of the minimum price permitted for the day and there were rallies of 15 or 20 points later on covering. Otherwise very little demand was in evidence and there was no change in the general character of the news.

Break at New Orleans. New Orleans, Aug. 30.—October cotton contracts fell off the full 300 points to a low of 28.10, followed by the rules of the exchange limiting fluctuations in any one session, during the final trading today. Lack of demand was reported in spot markets of the interior.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO HANDLE COAL MATTER

Washington, Aug. 30.—Formation of a joint committee representing the cities of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, the National Coal Association and the railroads to meet in Cleveland Thursday to work out a plan for obtaining coal for the two cities was agreed upon today at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of modification of the northwestern emergency coal order.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AS NEW JAZZ KING



Photograph shows Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock IV, which lost out in the recent yacht races for the America's Cup with the American defender Resolute, rendering the "Shamrock Blues" on a saxophone, which he borrowed from one of the members of the Great Lakes Jazz Band. The musicians were his hosts during his visit to Chicago.

DEFINITE TREND TO LOWER PRICES

Chamber of Commerce Committee Reviews Crop and Business Outlook

Washington, Aug. 30.—Business and industrial conditions during the remainder of the calendar year will be marked by a "definite trend to a somewhat lower level of prices, according to a semi-annual report upon crops and business given out today by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The committee which prepared the report added the general financial opinion in the country was that the readjustment would be accomplished without "financial disorder or any sudden economic calamity."

Tight money, unrest of labor, the loosened bonds in some phases of social life, the Russian-Poland war, and the high cost of necessities are enumerated as disturbing business factors, but in the opinion of the committee there is no need for the country to become panicky over any of these matters.

Trend to Lower Level. "Amid all the uncertainties and odds of the industrial situation, a definite trend seems to be slowly developing toward a gradually increasing gain of supply upon demand and a somewhat lower level of prices," the committee reported.

Here and there they are running on reduced time. It is a scattered and local matter rather than a general proposition.

Auto Output Slower. "The automobile industry seems to be headed toward somewhat lessened output. Also the jewelry business in New England is slowing down. Contrarily, paper mills are busy and full of orders. Equally is true of the metal lines.

"Construction and building have slowed down, because of high prices and scarcity of both labor and materials."

Coal mining as usual has its stock of troubles—strikes and lack of cars being the principal ones.

Bumper Crop Promise. "The promise now, and it is almost fulfilled, is for three billion bushels of corn, eight hundred million bushels of wheat, both winter and spring, and for a cotton yield of about twice and a half million bales. Cotton, however, is not a safe reckoning as yet. There will be more oats than last year, and more tobacco, which is everywhere good—more potatoes—more rice; about the largest crop on record, more sugar, both cane and beets, and especially a hay crop of such proportions as should have a marked effect in reducing the cost of livestock and of dairy and poultry products."

FAYETTEVILLE NEGRO TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

Fayetteville, Aug. 30.—The trial of George Hobbs, negro, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Butler and W. J. Moore, was set for Thursday in Cumberland Superior Court here today and Sheriff McGee was instructed by Judge Owen H. Geison to summon a special venire of one hundred men from which a jury will be chosen. Hobbs is in the State Prison in Raleigh, where he was spirited after surrendering to Sheriff McGee, and would have to be present if a venire were drawn. Butler and Moore were killed during a clash between Hobbs and his family and the white residents of Victory mill village several months ago.

HARRIMAN INTERESTS IN LARGE STEAMSHIP DEAL

New York, Aug. 30.—The Harriman interests, recent purchasers of big steamship enterprises throughout the world, have bought from H. F. Kerr and A. E. Clegg a large part of their investments in the Kerr Navigation Company for \$5,000,000, and soon will acquire additional amounts of stock in the corporation, it was announced here today.

Funds acquired by Kerr and Clegg from these liquidations are to be invested in United States shipping board vessels or in steamships built in American yards on plans to be approved by Rear Admiral Benson.

MAN WHO RECEIVED MESSAGE OF RICHMOND'S FALL DEAD.

Boston, Aug. 30.—William E. Kettles, who as a boy telegrapher received the message announcing the fall of Richmond, died yesterday at his home in the Charlestown district. He was 72 years of age.

PLACE ROADS BACK ON OWN RESOURCES

Period of Guaranteed Earnings Ends Tonight; Government Losses Shown

Washington, Aug. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Railroads of the country will begin operation on their own resources tomorrow night after having cost the government approximately \$100,000,000 monthly for the six months in which their earnings were guaranteed by the Transportation Act. The carriers will be allowed further aid only through loans from the revolving fund which the act created.

Earnings of the roads will fall about \$600,000,000 below their standard return for the period since March 1, according to estimates today by the Bureau of Railway Economics. Fewer than half a score of lines have produced revenue sufficient to equal actual operating expenses, which does not include the fixed charges of interest, taxes and dividends.

Some Accept Proposal. Of the 1,134 lines of consequence in the country, 307 have adopted the government's proposal for a division of the surplus above the standard return and a guarantee of earnings should the revenues fall short. All of these accepting the proposal will be entitled to a final adjustment of accounts by the treasury and the payment, where the revenues were low, of the guaranteed amounts.

Among the lines not accepting the guarantee proposal were the Southern and Pere Marquette systems. Neither of these has earned revenues equivalent to the amount which they would receive under the guarantee, according to Julius H. Partridge, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics.

Top Earnings Expected. In the first four months of the guarantee period, March, April, May and June, railroad revenues topped actual expenditures for operation only once. The March revenues represented a net return of \$13,700,000, while there were deficits of \$29,700,000 in April, \$11,800,000 in May and \$7,500,000 in June.

Official figures have not been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission for July and August, but Mr. Partridge estimated a deficit for both months, basing his calculations on the results of the same months last year. Traffic in those two months established a record for volume, yet the lines were able to produce revenues of only \$2,000,000 and \$15,500,000 respectively for July and August above the standard return of \$75,000,000 a month.

The Interstate Commerce Commission estimated the increased rates would yield approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually. But this sum will not be sufficient, it was argued, unless traffic comes in unprecedented volume and there is a decrease in the costs of operation.

CALL TO BOLSHEVIKI TO REORGANIZE ARMIES

Captured Red Officers Say Poles Will Meet Resistance in Vilna Section

Warsaw, Aug. 30.—Bolshevik officers taken prisoner by Poles say that the Polish army will not meet serious resistance until it reaches the line running through the railroad points of Vilna, Lidza, Baranovitch and Laminets, it was learned here today.

Wireless messages have been sent broadcast to scattered units of the Bolshevik army remaining in Polish territory asking them to try and rally at Minsk, and outlining the work of reorganizing these Soviet troops, according to a wireless message to the Bolsheviks which has been intercepted by the Polish general staff. It is urged that this reorganization be pushed at all possible speed.

This intercepted message also noted the complaint of Bolshevik division commanders because they had received unarmed soldiers as reinforcements. "The message indicated that the remnants of the Bolshevik troops operating in Poland as well as the recruits, will be divided into two armies. Leon Trotsky, the Soviet minister of war, is expected to take personal supreme command of both armies."

English Champion Wins

Sioux Falls, Ia., Aug. 30.—Ted Ray and Harry Vardon, English champions, won an exhibition match today on the country-club links from R. E. Knepper, Iowa champion, and an amateur and Mike Sherman, Sioux City. Ray sank a 49 foot putt on the fourteenth green for a birdie 2, winning the match.

BEAMAN PREPARES TO PRESENT NORTH CAROLINA'S CASE

Raleigh Secretary Confident Interstate Commission Will Refuse Request

GATHERING DATA FOR SHOWING COMMISSIONERS

Col. Albert Cox Joins Tar Heel Vanguard in Washington This Week; Commissioner Shipman To Continue State Employment Service; Judge Clark Congratulates Women

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

Washington, Aug. 30.—Mr. M. R. Beaman, of Raleigh, secretary of the North Carolina Traffic Association and secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Washington to organize the fight North Carolina will make before the Interstate Commerce Commission on September 30th.

Mr. Beaman opened his headquarters at the Raleigh Hotel, where he has engaged a staff of research workers and stenographers. He will be guided in his work by Mr. J. W. Fishback, Washington counsel of the North Carolina Traffic Association and expects to be joined by Col. A. L. Cox, local counsel of the Traffic Association the latter part of this week.

Mr. Beaman said that North Carolina's brief in the case must be filed with the commission not later than September 23.

Mr. Fishback already had the case well in hand and there was nothing to do but give it form for presentation. Mr. Beaman expects the Virginia State Corporation Commission, aided by the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg and Roanoke and backed by the carriers to put up a desperate fight to have the old discriminatory rates restored but he is absolutely confident the Interstate Commerce Commission will reaffirm its decision rendered in May.

Courtesy to Commission. He was asked on what grounds the Interstate Commerce Commission had reopened the case. He said it was purely out of courtesy to the State of Virginia. The Commission would not run a deaf ear to any State so concerned and making the request. The advancement in freight rates does not affect the case one way or the other, but the carriers are more insistent than ever that commission rate decision in favor of North Carolina makes their task of hauling freight a physical impossibility.

Mr. Beaman said his confidence in North Carolina claim was based on the fact that the Commission could never shut its eyes to the truth of mathematical truths was that: That North Carolina with these unjust rates levied on her people for a half century had been the poorest State in the union in agriculture while Virginia had receded from the 18th place as an agricultural State. North Carolina had prospered throughout the State. She possessed more per capita wealth than any other State in the South, while Virginia had prospered only in her cities that had fed and were built up by North Carolina wheat. Richmond has more money than any other city in the South, but it is North Carolina money. Both North and South of Richmond to the North Carolina line the State is almost desert so far as agriculture is concerned.

As for the carriers' argument that it is a physical impossibility to remove this unjust discrimination against North Carolina in freight rates, it is Mr. Beaman's opinion that the counsel will not give that a moment's consideration.

Shipman in Washington. Mr. M. L. Shipman, the Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina, called on Mr. John B. Denmore, the head of the United States employment service, in an effort to keep open the State employment agency at Raleigh. On account of Congress cutting down the appropriation for United States employment service, it was announced that many of the State employment agencies, among them that at Raleigh, would have to close doors September 1. After Commissioner Shipman's conference with Mr. Denmore the latter stated that the North Carolina State agency would continue in operation. It will receive some additional aid from the Department of Labor under which the United States employment service is administered.

Mr. Shipman also went to the census bureau and got permission to copy for the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina the statistics of manufacturing industries of that State gathered by the United States census. This will save the State the cost and labor of making a census of its own.

Mr. B. C. Beckwith of Raleigh, and his daughter, Mrs. W. K. Eldridge and daughter of Pittsburg, Pa., were in Washington today. Mr. Beckwith says that North Carolina will give the biggest Democratic majority this year ever recorded in the history of the State. The State too will harvest one of the greatest crops of corn, cotton and tobacco ever grown on its soil.

Clark Congratulates Women. Chief Justice Walter Clark, with prophetic eye, congratulates the militant women in their victory of woman suffrage in the following letter to Miss Alice Paul.

"When in the days of your persecution and when you and your followers were under illegal sentence to Occoquan Jail, I wrote an article for the press of this State, stating what you were doing for the cause of humanity and predicted that the day would come when you would stand in monumental

NO LIGHT THROWN ON COX'S CHARGES DURING FIRST DAY

Senate Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures Examines Chairman Hays and Former Chairman Cummings

TESTIMONY OF HAYS SHOWS G. O. P. BUDGET OF 3 MILLION DOLLARS

Republican Chairman Adds That Additional Million For State Committees For Local Campaigns Would Raise Campaign Fund Total To Slightly More Than 4 Million Dollars; Former Democratic Chairman Says 2 Millions Enough With Which To Conduct Decent and Active Campaign, and Declares Republican Total Excessive Tells of Republican Success in Corrupt Practices

U. S. MAY LOSE ALL HER TRADE RIGHTS

Carrying Into Effect of Merchant Marine Act Would Have This Result

SECRETARY PAYNE IN EXPLANATORY LETTER

Writes Chamber of Commerce of United States of Serious Effect Abrogation of Commercial Treaties Under New Act Would Have On Trade In Other Countries

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The United States may find itself without trade rights in other countries if Section 24 of the new Merchant Marine Act is carried out, Secretary Payne, of the Interior Department, warned in a recent letter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a copy of which became available here today.

"And of course," it may follow, "the letter added, 'that the business of the country will find itself very greatly embarrassed.'"

"I wonder," Mr. Payne wrote, "if the Chamber of Commerce of the United States or any of its committees has given consideration to section 24 of the Merchant Marine bill—and the consequences to the commerce of the United States which would result if the President follows the direction of the Congress with respect to the abrogation of treaties with the United States which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminating customs duties on imports or discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and of tonnage of the United States entering the United States."

Substance of Section 24. "The substance is: 'The President is hereby authorized and directed within 90 days after this act becomes a law to give notice to the several governments, respectively, parties to such treaties or conventions that so much thereof as imposes any such restrictions on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions.'"

Commercial Treaties Hit. "This part of the bill has not been much discussed. A treaty, as you know is a contract between nations. The treaties here affected are the commercial treaties on which our rights to do business with the nations of the world depend. Manifestly we cannot terminate these treaties without the consent of the country affected. Since they are reciprocal, all that we have a right to do is to terminate the treaties according to their terms."

"Some treaties may be terminated on a fixed notice. Others are to run a definite number of years and may then be terminated on a fixed notice. The countries will scarcely consent to modify the treaties giving us a right to discriminate against their commerce and at the same time permit us to enjoy the rights which the treaties secure to us. A formal notice will probably result in the entire abrogation of the treaty."

Practical Difficulty. "Passing for the moment any question of international good faith, we may confront the practical difficulty that we have no right to trade with other countries since our rights in this behalf rest on the treaties affected; and of course it may follow that the business of the country will find itself very greatly embarrassed."

"While I am not charged with this matter, it seems to me it was something that you should be glad to have called to your attention."

The ninety day period provided for in section 24 expires Friday. Government officials have not thus far given any intimation as to what steps were contemplated toward carrying out Section 24.

TWO AVIATORS PICKED UP BY SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

Miami, Fla., Aug. 30.—W. V. Zeigler and H. Flynn two aviators who were flying from Jacksonville to Havana, were picked up by the United States Shipping Board steamer Hula, 76 miles off this port yesterday. The flying boat in which they were making the trip was destroyed early Saturday morning when the gasoline tank exploded from a backfire.

LIBERAL REQUESTS MAD TO CHARITY IN WILL OF CARY

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.—Leaving approximately \$340,000 to the Virginia Christian College at Lynchburg, and other church and charitable bequests amounting to approximately \$240,000 and bequeathing \$320,000 to members of his family, the will of the late T. Archibald Cary, of Richmond was today probated in the district court of Goodland county.

Senate Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures Examines Chairman Hays and Former Chairman Cummings

Chicago, Aug. 30.—An extended examination today of Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, and Homer S. Cummings, former Democratic national chairman, by the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures failed to throw any light on the \$15,000,000 fund which Governor Cox charged the Republican party with seeking to raise "in an attempt to corrupt the American electorate and buy the Presidency."

Outstanding points in the maze of figures through which the committee struggled were: Testimony by Mr. Hays that the Republican national committee's budget for the presidential campaign called for expenditure of \$3,679,937.50. Declaration by Mr. Cummings that, allowing for the increased cost of printing, clerical hire, rents, transportation and all necessities of a national campaign, a national committee should be able to stage "a fair, decent and stiff campaign, requiring a total of slightly more than \$2,000,000 in the Republican campaign chest for all purposes."

Mr. Cummings declared he believed this amount was excessive and pointed to the 1916 campaign, saying he learned in his home State of Connecticut the Republicans spent \$250,000 in that year. He considered this was too much for a commonwealth of that size. "If you let the State committee run wild," he said, "you get an accumulated expenditure which in itself is an outstanding evidence of corrupt purposes. I suggest that this is just what is going to happen to the Republicans this year. Has either party any monopoly in this practice?" asked Senator Edge. "There is no monopoly upon the system," rejoined Mr. Cummings, "but there is no doubt about the Republican success in that direction."

Both Mr. Hays and Mr. Cummings refused to discuss details of their committee financing, asserting that as chairmen they had only a general knowledge of such matters and that the books and records of the committee treasurers would have to be relied upon in that respect.

\$1,000 Plan At Work. Neither knew of any large individual contributions and Mr. Hays was rather positive that the Republican plan to limit individual gifts to \$1,000 was being carried out successfully. He knew of thirty-eight exceptions to the rule, the largest being for \$6,000, two for \$5,000 each and the other thirty-five for lesser amounts.

Democratic Poverty. Mr. Cummings explained that the organization of which he was chairman was poverty-stricken when he assumed that office and that he left to his successor \$650 in cash and a net indebtedness of slightly more than \$100,000.

A charge by Mr. Hays that as early as July, 1919, the Democratic committee had installed an elaborate fund gathering organization in the Bond Building in Washington was explained by Mr. Cummings as a bureau for both propaganda and finance. He said it "grew from a hope" but was reduced in size when it was found that the overhead charges for maintaining the organization exceeded the receipts by from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a month.

The two chairmen agreed that legislation looking to federal control of presidential campaigns was desirable. Senator Pomeroy argued that Congress was powerless at present because the Supreme Court had held that presidential electors were State officials.

Constitutional Change. A suggestion that a constitutional amendment might be necessary to give Congress oversight of presidential campaigns brought from Mr. Hays a protest that the parties might unite in an effort to obtain such a change in the basic law.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hays had "hoped that this committee will recommend the passage of a bill regulating primary election expenses in national, congressional and senatorial campaigns." He also favored having all primary elections for Federal officers held on a single day in every State.

Flood Gives Estimate. Representative H. D. Flood, of Virginia, estimated \$250,000 would be required to hold the election court of Goodland county.

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