

## NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON CHARGE KILLING JAMES PLEASANT

### Solicitor Herbert E. Norris Is Rapidly Clearing Up Hold- Up Mystery

### M'MILLAN IDENTIFIED BY BARBOUR AND MESSER

### Murphy Atwater Is Being Held As Accomplice While Herod- otus Short and Jesse Hin- ton Are Charged With Sell- ing Whiskey Involved In Fay- etteville Road Tragedy

Owen McMillan, a negro 35 years old, was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of James Purvis Pleasant on the Fayetteville road on December 22. McMillan has been positively identified by Percy Barbour and Leslie Messer, Pleasant's companions, as one of the four negroes who accompanied the three white men to the scene of the killing to obtain whiskey which had been hidden in the woods. The authorities have every reason to believe that McMillan was the man who did the actual shooting.

Murphy Atwater, another negro, is also being held as a suspected accomplice and Herodotus Short and Jesse Hinton have been arrested, charged with selling liquor, alleged to have been obtained from the murderers of Pleasant.

Developments yesterday caused Solicitor Herbert E. Norris, who has been in personal charge of the investigation since its inception Monday, to express the belief that the second story told by Barbour and Messer is absolutely correct and has been fully corroborated. In addition to the arrest and identification of the negroes, the story was further corroborated yesterday by a statement from Wilson Brothers of Angier that the 100 pounds of sugar used in making the whiskey was purchased by the dead boy.

Solicitor Norris yesterday gave high praise to Deputy Sheriff Mangum and Harwood, who have made all of the arrests. "These officers have stayed on the job night and day and have done highly efficient work and but for their tireless and intelligent efforts the murderers would not have been apprehended," he said.

McMillan, who is believed to be the actual murderer, enjoys an unsavory reputation in East Raleigh where he makes his home. He has been arrested and convicted in the City Court for a number of minor offenses.

Discovering yesterday morning that he was under suspicion and that the officers were searching for him, the negro retained counsel. He was arrested, coming out of the law office of his attorneys, Armstrong Jones and Son.

W. H. Sawyer, accompanied the negro to the solicitor's office and left him there with the advice to tell all he knew about it. However, Mr. Norris refused to examine the prisoner in the absence of his attorney. Mr. Sawyer later stated that he is satisfied the negro is innocent of the charge.

## FLAG-DRAPED COFFINS WITH TAR HEEL BODIES

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 29.—Thirty-nine flag draped coffins, each bearing the body of a soldier of the United States, reached Columbia in two special cars this afternoon. From Columbia the bodies are being sent under military escort from Camp Jackson to the homes of the soldiers in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

The North Carolina soldiers included: Cook James Glass, transport corps, Wilmington; Private Sora Youngdeer, Company D, 15th M. G. B.N.; Elia; Private Lawrence D. Roland, Franklin; Private Roy S. Kirkpatrick, Company G, 120th Infantry, Hot Springs; Private Robert F. Williams, Headquarters Company, 105th Engineers, Rutherfordton; Private Ralph O. Rhyme, Shelby; Private Oduis F. Street, Shelby.

## ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL DIES AT NEW YORK HOME

New York, Dec. 29.—Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, died at his home here today of heart disease after a year of failing health.

Mr. Hemphill, who was born in Philadelphia 64 years ago, was identified with public service corporations throughout the country and with national relief charitable bodies. Among the corporations which he served were the Norfolk and Western Railway, Adams Express Company, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

## Government Takes a Hand In "Trust Smashing" Probe

### Federal Indictments Against Four Concerns And Eleven Individuals As Result Of Investigation Of "Building Trust" In New York; Uncover Co-operative Organizations Of Manufacturers And Contractors To Exchange Business Information.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Federal government added its legal flail to the whips of New York State's "trust smashing" organization today by returning indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act against four concerns and eleven individuals recently investigated by the joint legislative committee sitting here.

These indictments, the first of a Federal nature, accumulated upon more than 120 indictments returned by a trio of grand juries co-operating with the legislative investigation. The defendants will appear for pleading tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the committee uncovered some of the most extensive co-operative organizations of manufacturers and contractors which daily inquiry over two weeks has brought forth. It was shown that hundreds of firms in all lines of trade throughout the country exchange through clearing houses, the names of prospective buyers, their bids and signed contracts, and also daily reports of stocks on hand and shipments.

**Fleeing Practices.**  
These practices, carried on under programs advocated by the late Arthur Jerome Eddy and his economic disciples, were characterized by Samuel Untermyer, the committee counsel, as "team work to fleece the people." Their legality is involved in the case against the American Column Company now before the United States supreme court.

A Chicago attorney, William J. Matthews, acting as counsel for a group of several of these societies, admitted in testifying today that he was employed to steer the concerns united together under his direction "within the anti-trust laws." Among the many other men who are similarly employed in the country he named Clark McKircher, formerly with the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, denying that the members of these societies, after traveling over the country to attend meetings, ever discuss future prices, but that they talk freely of past and present prices and "exchange views, Mr. Matthews conceded Mr. Untermyer's claim that these business men were "kating on very thin ice."

**Weak Government Case.**  
The witness admitted he thought the government had presented a very weak case against the American Column Company and expressed the hope that proceedings would be instituted against another firm to test and make certain whether or not the Eddy plan is legal. He defended the plan on the ground that it establishes prices, denying, however, that it made them uniform.

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## PROFIT SHARING BASIS NOT LIKED BY IRON WORKERS

### Employees of New Bern Iron Works Vote To Go On Strike For More Pay

### COMES AS SURPRISE TO CORPORATION OFFICERS

### Wages Under New Arrangement Represent 20 Per Cent Cut From Pay Formerly Received; Second Strike With in Month and Plant Now Practically Idle

New Bern, Dec. 29.—For the second time within a month, first when their wages were cut ten per cent three weeks ago and again today after they had tried out a profit sharing plan, employees of the foundry and shops of the New Bern Iron Works and Supply Company, one of the largest plants of its kind in the South, have gone on a strike.

Pay received by the workers last week, the first under the new plan, which was based on the profits of the concern above operating and overhead expenses, amounted to a reduction of ten per cent from that received the previous week. In consequence of this a vote was taken today to cease work and the plant is now practically idle.

**Action Comes As Surprise.**  
This action on the part of the employees came as a surprise to the management of the plant, it is stated. The profit sharing plan adopted, giving the workers practically control of the plant, was so unique and unusual that accounts of it have appeared in papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

When the first reduction was made, the management announced that falling market prices for manufactured products from their plant made it necessary. The men remained away from their work a day and then returned. A week later the management announced that a further reduction of ten per cent in their wages would be necessary. It was then that the profit sharing agreement was suggested and agreed upon, the company to take out the actual operating and overhead expenses and then allow the employees to divide the remainder among themselves.

**Christmas Eve New Plan.**  
On Christmas eve the workers received their first weekly wage under the new scale. It amounted to twenty per cent less than they had received before their wages were cut the first time or a drop from seventy-six cents an hour to sixty cents an hour. No intimation was given by the men, it is stated, as to what their ultimate action would be, but now they declare that they expect to remain out as they cannot work for less than seventy-five cents an hour.

The management in making the income sharing agreement with their employees declare that they did so with the intention of showing the men that they were not in any way endeavoring to take advantage of their employees by cutting down their wages in order to increase the corporation's profits.

## SCHOONER SINKS AFTER HEROIC FIGHT WITH FIRE

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 29.—The Norwegian auxiliary schooner Korsnes sank in twelve feet of water and broke in three places inside the Charleston jetties late today after a heroic battle had been put up by the coast guard cutter Seminole to save the vessel from flames which had gained headway some hours previously. The cutter, assisted by the tug boat Cecilia of this harbor, played streams on the vessel for some hours and towed her in.

There was no crew on board the vessel, it being said that all were taken off by the Comanche, enroute to New York from Jacksonville.

## TWO YOUTHS DIE AS RESULT OF ACCIDENTAL SHOOTINGS

Hickory, Dec. 29.—Hubert Yoder died in a local hospital this afternoon as result of a gun-shot wound accidentally inflicted in his right hip late Tuesday by a small boy whom he was walking in a public road in this county. Let's shoot a dot, he said, pointing a hole through Yoder's leg. He was 15 years of age and a son of C. M. Yoder, one of the county's prominent farmers.

Dewey Lowman, 18 years old, also died here as result of rifle wound in the stomach, inflicted several days ago, when he slipped and fell, causing the small bullet to perforate his intestines several times. The lad lived near Connally Springs, Burke county.

## KINSTON BOY ALSO KILLED.

Kinston, Dec. 29.—James Braxton, 12, was instantly killed on the outskirts of this city today by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of James Dail, Jr., 15. The boys, with others, had been shooting at a target. The dead boy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Braxton and a brother-in-law of Mayor Dawson. He was a student at a cadet school.

## ASHEVILLE YOUTH KILLED.

Asheville, Dec. 29.—Vernon Braxton, aged 12, of West Asheville, was instantly killed this afternoon while hunting on the Asheville school grounds when his shot-gun was accidentally discharged, the load entering his right shoulder, tearing away a great hole. He died instantly. Four other boys were with him at the time, but all made the same statement. No arrests were made, but the coroner will hold an inquest.

## NEGROES ASK THAT REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH BE REDUCED

### Charges of Discrimination In Elections Bring Denials From Democrats

### SAY CHARGES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO COURTS

### Texas Representative Declares He Is "Tired" of Southern States Being "Insulted" On "Hearsay" Reports; Negro Witness Comments On Conditions In This State

Washington, Dec. 29.—Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Congress today to cut down the representation from the South in the House on the alleged ground that Southern election laws are so administered as to prevent negroes from voting. Appearing before the House committee considering Congressional reapportionment, they declared the laws of the Southern states were so worded as to comply with the Federal constitution and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but in their administration negroes were kept from the ballot box.

Southern members of Congress denied these statements and declared laws were made and administered in the South without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." In those cases in which there were complaints, they said, the negroes should take the alleged discriminations to the courts and not to Congress. A whole people should not be punished, they asserted because, perhaps, in one or two instances there were complaints.

**Tired of Insults.**  
Representative Bee, Democrat, Texas, declared he was "tired" of states being "insulted" on "hearsay" reports. Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana, declared no discrimination was practiced in the South, and Representative Larsen, Democrat, Georgia, said 1,365 negroes were registered in his home town. There was no Republican state ticket in the November election in Georgia, he said.

A speaker during the testimony of William Pickens, negro field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, insisted on getting into the discussion and was finally told by Representative Sigel, Republican, New York, chairman of the committee, that he would have to sit down and keep quiet or leave the room. Pickens said, "I am here as a subject of discrimination because I am a Republican," but on being pressed for the name of the man and the town by Chairman Sigel, admitted his statement was based on "hearsay" reports.

**Cites Columbia Case.**  
Negro women in Columbia, South Carolina, were denied the right to register and some of them were disqualified under the educational clause of that state's constitution. Pickens told the committee, "Thirty-two of these women have begun proceedings against the registration officials in the courts, he added.

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the association, charged that several thousand negroes had been prevented from voting in Jacksonville, Fla., although they were qualified. He declared that one thousand members of the "Ku Klux Klan" had paraded the streets there on the Saturday night preceding the election in an attempt to terrify the negroes and keep them away from the polls. He cited other instances of alleged discrimination in Florida and said they had been reported to the Department of Justice.

Southern members of the committee asked the witnesses why they had not made investigations into the situations in the Northern states also instead of confining themselves to the South.

**Refers To Dudley's Letter.**  
Representative Milligan, Democrat, of Missouri, asked Pickens if he had seen any letter circulated in South Carolina relative to negro women voting. He replied he had seen one written by a president of a Greensboro, N. C., college, but denied knowledge of any such letter being circulated by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Do you know anything about the negro women crowding around the polls in Missouri on election day and keeping the white women from voting?" Representative Milligan continued. The witness replied "he didn't know."

Pickens said he registered in Talladega, Alabama, in 1905 while teaching school after the registration officials had seen a white judge who knew him. The officials, he said, told him they registered what negroes they wanted and told him "it wasn't necessary for him to go out from here and blow about it."

Answering the charges against Georgia, Representative Larsen said in his home town 1,365 negroes were registered. Pickens said he did not know how many negroes voted in Georgia in the last election, but contended they were discriminated against there.

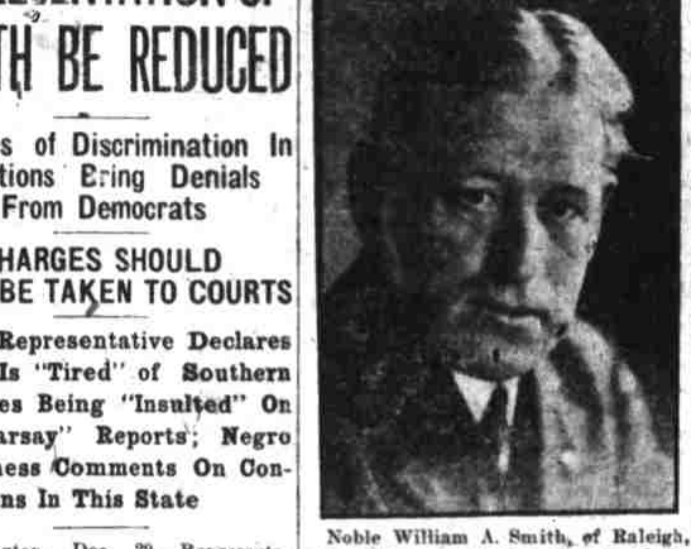
**Brinson Asks Question.**  
Replying to a question from Representative Brinson, Democrat, of North Carolina, the witness said conditions in that state were "better" than in many of the other Southern states.

Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, said no Southern states had laws discriminating against negroes and all were given equal opportunity with other citizens of voting when they complied with the requirements.

George Murray, an attorney of Washington, asked the committee to have Federal supervision of elections by extension of the Gary Act.

More representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be heard when the committee resumes the hearing tomorrow.

## RALEIGH NOBLE TO HEAD SUDAN TEMPLE



Noble William A. Smith, of Raleigh, new potentate of Sudan Temple of the Mystical Shrine, succeeds Potentate William R. French, of Wilmington.

## NEXT CEREMONIAL COMES TO RALEIGH

### Sudan Shrine Temple Names William R. Smith, of Raleigh, As Potentate

New Bern, Dec. 29.—With more than four hundred visiting members of Sudan Temple of the Mystical Shrine and their ladies joining the local Shrine men in a brilliant and spectacular grand ball at a local warehouse this evening, the annual meeting and winter ceremonial session of Sudan Temple, said to have been the most auspicious held here since the dispensation was granted, came to a fitting close. At a late hour tonight many of the visitors were boarding their trains en route home.

One of the spectacular features of today's program was the parade over the principal streets of the city. Led by the Shrine band and including Sudan patrol, betwixt which were the 139 or more novices ready to tread the scorching sands of the desert of Sudan and ending with a great delegation of the wearers of the fez, the pageant was viewed and cheered by thousands. A luncheon this afternoon and a dinner at the Shrine home this evening were among the most enjoyable features of the program.

Raleigh was this afternoon chosen as the place of the next annual meeting. Officers elected for the ensuing year are:

Potentate—William R. Smith, Raleigh.  
Chief Rabbi—John H. Anderson, Fayetteville.  
Assistant Rabbi—R. C. Dunn, Enfield.  
High Priest and Prophet—J. T. Lassiter, Rocky Mount.  
Oriental Guide—F. N. Bridgers, Wilmington.  
Treasurer—C. B. Braham, New Bern.  
Recorder—Dr. J. F. Rhem, New Bern.

**Raleigh Honored.**  
Besides being the place selected for the spring ceremonial session of the Sudan Temple, Raleigh was honored by the selection of W. R. Smith, newly elected Potentate, and A. B. Andrews, Council-at-large with retiring Potentate W. A. French and Recorder J. F. Rhem, Harry S. Storr, of Raleigh, was named orator.

## TO INCREASE CAPITAL OF BANKING COMPANY

### Assurances Received That North Carolina Will Subscribe Her Quota

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—Secretaries of bankers' associations of twelve states met here today for the purpose of perfecting plans to increase the capital stock of the Federal International Banking Company from seven to ten million dollars. Reports made today indicate that the desired amount will be subscribed before the organization meeting here on January 7.

When the organization and campaign committees met here on December 17 only nine states were represented with reports, but these nine oversubscribed the \$6,000,000 mark by one million.

Since that time assurances have been received from North Carolina that the quota assigned to that State will be subscribed.

An executive meeting of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association will occur Thursday to take action on the matter. Nothing definite has been heard from Virginia, but the secretaries here today were confident that Virginia bankers will fall in line.

## A. C. L. GETS AUTHORITY TO IMPROVE EQUIPMENT

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was granted authority today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to execute an equipment trust agreement and a lease-equipment agreement, amounting to \$4,500,000 of trust certificates to be issued by the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore.

**COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES IN GOLDSBORO FOR CONFERENCE.**  
Goldsboro, Dec. 29.—James H. Cowan, secretary of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Burke Holgood, secretary of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, and C. W. Roberts, secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, were in the city today in conference with Secretary Denmark of the local chamber, arranging a program and drawing up resolutions for the State Commercial Secretaries annual convention to be held in Durham, January 4 and 5.

## DEPARTMENTS GET LESS THAN HALF OF AMOUNT ASKED FOR

### Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill For Next Year Reduced By Fifty-two Millions

### POSTOFFICE BILL ALSO REPORTED BY COMMITTEE

### Postoffice Appropriation Measure Shows Increase Over This Year's Total, But Requests of Departments Were Slashed By \$420,914,192 In The Sundry Civil Bill

Washington, Dec. 29.—Two of the fifteen bills carrying appropriations to run the government during the year beginning next July 1 reached the House today and were given more than the usual preliminary scrutiny, because of the announced intention of Republican leaders to cut government expenditures.

The sundry civil bill, which contains the miscellaneous appropriations, as reported carries a total of \$383,611,292. This total represents a slashing of \$420,914,192 from the estimates submitted by the government departments, and a reduction of \$52,237,544 from the amount appropriated through the same bill last year.

The cut in estimates for the postoffice bill, the other appropriation measure submitted, was not so great and the expenditures recommended represented a considerable increase over this year's appropriation. The measure as reported carried \$573,964,721, a reduction of \$11,442,181 from the amount asked by the Postoffice Department, but an increase of \$69,530,021 over the appropriation for the current year.

**Democrats Cite Increase.**  
Democratic leaders were prompt to point out that the sum total carried by both bills, if passed as submitted by the appropriations committee, would add about \$17,000,000 to the cost of running the government next year. Republican leaders were equally prompt in declaring that there was abundant ground for gratification on their part, in as much as they had used the pruning knife on estimates of Democratic department heads without mercy.

Outside of the \$254,000,000 provided for the care of the disabled service men and dependents on those killed the sundry civil measure lacks only \$160,611,292 for all other purposes, as compared with \$126,000,000, the amount appropriated for 1916.

The committee reported that the increase in the postoffice appropriation was due principally to the \$10,000,000 increase in the pay of city letter carriers; the \$36,000,000 increase allowed the railroads for mail transportation and the \$12,500,000 increase in pay of clerks and employees.

The largest single reduction in the Sundry Civil Bill \$147,000,000, applies to the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the bill providing that the organization shall be supported entirely out of the various sources of income.

Identifying a desire to put government expenditures on a pre-war basis, the committee, first taking care of men disabled by war, set aside only \$160,611,292 for government, which was within \$34,000,000 of the total amount appropriated for 1916.

Request from the Department of Justice for \$300,000 for enforcement of the national prohibition act was eliminated entirely. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated, however, for suppressing liquor traffic in Alaska.

**Other Principal Slashes.**  
Other principal slashes in the amounts asked by the government departments included: War risk insurance, \$87,000,000; vocational education, \$15,000,000; military posts, \$60,942,315; national cemeteries, \$19,000,000; flood control, Mississippi river, \$3,200,000; nitrate plants, \$10,000,000; Panama canal, \$7,187,255; immigration service, \$2,567,692; employment service, \$1,384,801; reclamation service, \$5,809,000; public health service, \$4,457,000; armories and arsenals, \$6,238,000; public buildings, \$6,798,400; Bureau of Mines, \$2,112,000; and Department of Justice, \$1,980,504.

The bill includes \$223,000,000 as account of military and naval compensation for death or disability of soldiers, sailors and marines, medical, surgical and hospital treatment of beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and recreational rehabilitation of soldiers, sailors and marines, all growing out of the world war.

With this amount deducted from the amount recommended in the bill, only \$160,611,292 was left for all other purposes, as compared with \$126,000,000, the total carried by the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1916.

**Principals Increase.**  
The principal increases over this year's appropriations were \$11,800,000 for the reclamation service; \$5,000,000 for flood control; \$1,231,000 for national home for disabled volunteer soldiers; \$1,000,000 for lighthouses and beacons, and \$516,200 for the government printing office.

The appropriation proposed on account of medical and hospital service for war risk patients was \$33,000,000, or \$13,000,000 less than the total for 1921. The estimate for 1922 was \$50,000,000.

There were 19,857 patients receiving treatment on November 15, 1920," said the committee report accompanying the bill, "and the estimate is that the number will reach 30,000 during the fiscal year 1922. These patients are cared for in Public Health Service hospitals, in hospitals at various soldiers' homes, in Army and Navy hospitals and in contract hospitals at varying cost rates. The amount proposed is on the basis of 30,000 patients throughout the fiscal year."

(Continued on Page Two)