

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Mexican News

Another engagement is reported in
which ten bandits were killed and
two captured.

News from the border is to the ef-
fect that the Americans have pene-
trated as far south as Cieneguilla,
near Satevo.

An encouraging feature of the cam-
paign is found in reports to both
the state and war departments indicat-
ing actual co-operation between the
American and de facto government
troops.

Recurring reports in Washington
that the Carranza government had
asked, formally or otherwise, for with-
drawal of the American forces from
Mexico were disposed of by a state-
ment from Secretary Lansing flatly
denying that such a request had been
made, formally or by intimation or
suggestion.

Tales of hardships of American sol-
diers who are pursuing Villa over the
desert and through the mountains of
Chihuahua, have reached Columbus, N.
M., when a truck train arrived which
had taken supplies to Colonel Dodd's
command.

It is stated that Colonel Dodd's
command has lost so many horses in the
relentless pursuit of the bandit
chief that fully half the men are with-
out mounts.

General Pershing has sent a request
to Columbus, N. M., for more clothing
for the soldiers of the Seventh and
Tenth cavalry regiments.

Information from the war and state
departments regarding the use of the
Mexican railways to ship supplies to
General Pershing are conflicting. The
war department has no report indicat-
ing that the Carranza authorities at
Juarez had received orders to accept
shipments to and from General Fun-
ston.

The secretary of state says that the
trouble with the Mexican railways is
not with the Carranza authorities, but
it is due to the disorganized condition
of the rolling stock and roadbed of
the Mexican Northwestern.

In some circles in Washington it is
openly stated that the Carranza au-
thorities are unwilling for the United
States to use the Mexican railroads,
and are growing so restive that they
are inquiring how much longer the
expedition intends to remain in Mex-
ico and how much farther south it
intends to go.

General Funston has been advised by
the war department that his re-
quest for more automobile trucks has
been granted.

European War

The German loan now totals 10,712,-
000,000 marks.

Over five and a quarter million Ger-
man subjects have subscribed to the
war loan, and it is stated in German
circles that it is the most popular
move the government has yet made.

It is a remarkable fact that con-
tained in the list of those subscrib-
ing to the German loan are the names
of many who are at the front fighting
for their country. This is said to be
unprecedented in the history of the
world.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that
it is not suggested that there is a
possibility that Great Britain will
land soldiers on the Dutch coast, but
the question is "what does Germany
think of the new movement?" refer-
ring to massing of troops on the Ger-
man border.

Faced by the problem of financing
for another year a war costing \$25,-
000,000 daily, the chancellor of Eng-
lish exchequer was met at the outset
by two favorable circumstances—the
revenue of the year has increased,
while the expenditures have decreased
by \$5,000,000. He assumed that the
war would continue during the present
fiscal year.

Holland's reserves of wheat are
practically exhausted and it is said
on good authority that the Holland
government intends to buy 100,000
tons in America in addition to the
normal 60,000 monthly shipment.

East of the Meuse around Vaux
there has been considerable fighting
between the Germans and the French,
with the advantage in favor of the
French.

Holland cotton manufacturers are
manifesting uneasiness lest the requisi-
tioning of cargo space by the govern-
ment may interfere with the im-
portation of the needed supplies of raw
cotton from America.

A check for slightly more than \$70,-
703,600, said to be the largest check
ever drawn in the history of the world,
passed through the New York clear-
ing house—payable to the Canadian
government in payment of \$75,000,000
par value five per cent bonds recently
purchased by a syndicate of bankers.
They are for five, ten and fifteen
years.

With the exception of the big air
raid on England of January 31, when
the casualties were 67 persons killed
and 117 injured, the recent Zeppelin
raids caused greater loss of life than
any previous aerial attack this year.

Holland has massed troops on the
German border. The movement of
the troops is caused by the demands
made by Germany upon Holland.

On the eastern line in Russia, the
Germans have taken up the offensive
and are heavily attacking the Rus-
sian position.

The Italians are continuing their op-
erations against the Austrians along
the Austro-Italian frontier.

The British in Mesopotamia have
captured an important Turk position.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the im-
perial chancellor of Germany, says
Germany is fighting for a new Europe,
and that the struggle will continue
until Germany's purpose is achieved.
He says Germany is at war only to
preserve her existence and to hold
back her enemies from the German
frontier, which she will continue to do
at any and all hazards.

Domestic

At Pensacola, Fla., the big observa-
tion balloon broke from its moorings
at the navy aviation station, and float-
ed away unoccupied, then descended
at Argyve, Fla., 100 miles northeast
of Pensacola.

A dispatch from Seattle, Wash., says
the United States steamer Rio Pasig,
which sailed from Puget Sound late
in December with cotton and other
merchandise for the Russian govern-
ment, has been given up for lost.

At Chicago plans for the national
Republican convention, which will
open there on June 7 were completed
at a meeting of the sub-committee on
arrangements, with the selection of
Senator Harding of Ohio for tempo-
rary chairman. The issues of the cam-
paign were discussed at length by the
numerous state chairmen present.

It is stated that there is in exist-
ence in Chicago an anarchistic plot
to assassinate the crowned heads of
Europe, with the czar of Russia head-
ing the list and the emperor of Ger-
many second.

At Earle, Ark., after taking the pre-
caution to cut all telegraph and tele-
phone wires out of the town robbers
wrecked the outer door to the vault
of the Parkin Home bank at Parkin,
Ark., and got two pennies and a worth-
less pistol for their trouble and the
dynamite used. They overlooked the
compartment in which the bank's
funds were kept.

Mayor O. B. Eaton of Winston-Sa-
lem, N. C., has signed an order clos-
ing the churches, theaters and schools
because of the epidemic of scarlet fe-
ver that is sweeping the twin cities.

Following the killing of a sailor and
a marine at Norfolk, Va., by George
Carter, a negro, fears of a race riot
led officers to round up all men on
shore leave from the battleship New
Hampshire, now in Hampton Roads.
Six seamen went to the assistance of
a white man whom they thought was
being mistreated by a negro, and two
were shot and killed.

Henry Youtsey, convicted 16 years
ago of complicity in the assassination
of William Goebel, governor of Ken-
tucky, and sentenced to life imprison-
ment, has been refused a parole by the
state board of prison commissioners.
He is the only one of the six accus-
ed of complicity in the assassination
who is serving a prison term.

The Democrats scored considerable
gains in the Chicago aldermanic elec-
tion held April 4.

George H. Edwards (Rep.) was
elected mayor of Kansas City in the
municipal election April 4.

A San Antonio, Texas, dispatch an-
nounces that Victor E. Innes and his
wife left there in charge of detectives
for Atlanta, Ga., to answer to a
charge of murder brought in con-
nection with the disappearance from
that city of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis
and Miss Beatrice Nelms of Atlanta,
Georgia.

Washington

The president and his cabinet held
an important conference at which the
submarine attacks being made on mer-
chantmen was discussed. It was de-
cided to take no action until a reply
is received from Berlin to the Ameri-
can note.

The governments of the entente al-
lies, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice,
the British ambassador, presented to
secretary Lansing a joint reply to the
protest made by the United States
against the seizure, detention and cen-
soring of neutral mails. It declared
that no legitimate letter mail has been
confiscated, but asserted the allies' in-
tention to continue searching parcel
post packages for contraband "con-
cealed under postal foldings."

The allied governments assert their
right to search general mail in the
following language: "That the inviol-
ability of postal correspondence, stipu-
lated by convention No. 11 of the
Hague treaty, 1907, carries by no
means any prejudice to the right of
the allied governments to visit, and,
if need be, to stop and seize the goods
which are falsely deposited in the
covers, envelopes or letters contained
in the mail sacks."

The department of justice is con-
sidering the evidence anent the rise
in the price of gasoline, and will soon
determine whether prosecutions will
follow.

The vigorous protest of the United
States against the treatment of neu-
tral mails was based largely on evi-
dence that while mails had not al-
ways been searched at sea, neutral
ships had their mails removed, de-
tained and otherwise interfered with.
The reply which the allies have sent
does not mention this phase of the
controversy.

Government agencies investigating
the spectacular rise in the price of
gasoline have virtually concluded pre-
liminary phases of their work, and will
report to congress.

STAPLE SOUTHERN
GINGHAMS ADVANCE

HIGHER PRICES ARE BEING PAID
FOR FAST COLORED COTTON
CLOTHS.

DUE TO HIGH COST OF DYE

Ginghams Reaches New High Record.
—Bleached Goods High—Fancy
Goods Active at High Prices.

New York.—Cotton goods market
continue strong in price with trading
on a smaller scale. There are still
many orders being booked for goods
to be delivered all through this year,
and some instances are reported of
buyers trying to make engagements
into next year. The jobbers are much
less active in purchases than the
manufacturing trades. Color cotton
goods still continue very firm, and
frequent instances are reported of
higher prices being paid for fast col-
ored cloths.

Staple Southern ginghams were ad-
vanced another quarter of a cent dur-
ing the past week to a basis of seven
cents a yard, one cent a yard higher
than similar goods ever sold. This
high price is due largely to the high
cost of fast dyes. Bleached goods
continue firm with an advancing ten-
dency. Wide sheetings are sold in
many instances to the end of the
year and many brands are sold ahead
into September.

Cotton duck rules very firm. Print
cloths and convertibles are firm, with
advances reported in satens, twills
and some heavy dralls. Fancy goods
are active at higher prices, late con-
tracts being placed. Fine yarn goods
are exceedingly high and firm.

Quote prices are as follows: Print
cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4 cents; 64x
60s, 3 7/8 cents; 38 1/2-inch 64x64s,
5 1/2 cents; brown sheetings, South-
ern standards, 8 cents; denims, 2.20s,
Indigo, 18 1/2 cents; tickings, 8
ounce, 15 cents; standard staple
ginghams, 8 cents; standard staple
prints, 6 1/2 cents; dress ginghams
10 1/2 cents.

MEXICANS OFFER WIRES.

Telephone and Telegraph at Service
of American Expedition.

San Antonio, Texas.—The Mexican
military authorities have offered the
American punitive expedition the use
of Mexican telegraph and telephone
lines, according to General Pershing's
report to General Funston. The offer
was made to the aviators who landed
in Chihuahua last week.

The drivers of the aeroplanes said
they had been treated courteously by
General Gutierrez, commanding offi-
cer, after it was demonstrated that
they had come as friends. Before that
a few stones had been thrown at
them and a shot or two fired. No
one was injured.

General Pershing said some sup-
plies had been purchased in Chihua-
hua but the limited amount made it
almost impossible to get provisions.

The excellent work done by the
aeroplanes has been so marked that
headquarters officials are anxiously
awaiting reinforcement of that arm
of the service. General Pershing's
reports indicate that the five still in
service are doing good work in scout-
ing and carrying dispatches.

French Capture Trenches.

Paris.—The capture by French
troops of about 175 yards of a German
trench southwest of Douaumont vil-
lage, northeast of Verdun, was an-
nounced by the war office. Progress
in communicating trenches south of
the village also was reported.

The Germans made two hand-
grenade attacks on French positions
in the Callette wood, in the Doua-
umont region, but both were repulsed.
West of the Meuse there was only
feeble artillery activity.

Nine Killed by Submarine.

Malta, via London.—One engineer
and eight lascars of the crew of the
steamer Chantala, were killed when
the vessel was sunk by a submarine.

Lansing Replies to Protest.

Paris, via London.—Professor
James Mark Baldwin, American sur-
vivor of the Sussex disaster, who
cabled a protest to President Wilson
regarding the destruction of the cross-
channel steamer, received at his resi-
dence in Wimereux the following re-
ply from Secretary of State Lansing:
"The President has communicated to
me your cable of April 1. The
Department is giving to the Sussex
case the most serious attention and
the greatest care.
(Signed) "LANSING."

Child Labor Bill Won't Pass Soon.

Washington.—Senator Overman
thinks it will be a long time before
the child labor bill can come up in
the senate. Now pressing that body
for consideration are the naval, rural
credits and ship purchase bills. In
addition to all the appropriation bills
and others, including the President's
policy. These will render almost im-
possible any early consideration of
child labor, and there are chances
that it will go over into the next
session. Advocates of the measure are
trying to have it given consideration.

NATION WEAK FOR
LACK OF NITRATES

SENATOR SMITH OF S. C. DE-
CLARES UNITED STATES IS
TOTALLY UNPREPARED.

NOTABLE DAY IN CONGRESS

Senator Underwood Said for Lack of
Nitrates a Second Class Power
Could Make Us Surrender.

Washington.—Debate in Congress
on various proposals for the erection
of a government plant for the fixation
of atmospheric nitrogen occupied a
whole day. The pending amendment
was that of Senator Smith of South
Carolina to appropriate \$15,000 for a
plant, site and process to be deter-
mined by the war department. The
surplus capacity over the govern-
ment's needs in peace times, under
the proposal, would go into the manu-
facture of fertilizer to be sold by the
government through the secretary of
agriculture.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia at-
tacked this phase of the amendment
as socialistic. He declared himself
unalterably opposed to embarking the
government on any such venture.
Senator Smith said he had framed
the amendment with the purpose of
reducing the cost of fertilizer to the
farmer because by a happy circum-
stance, the government's military
needs and those of the farmer could
be met at the same time.

The European war was not an un-
mixed evil, said the South Carolina
senator, as it had convinced the peo-
ple that the United States was totally
unprepared on sea or land to face what
may be before it. He declared that
the basis of all modern warfare was
nitric acid and yet no step had been
taken to insure an adequate supply.
Germany's successful resistance, he as-
serted, was due to the fact that she
had foreseen the need of using atmos-
pheric nitrogen and developed a way
to procure it.

"This vast expense we are contem-
plating for the army and navy," Sen-
ator Smith said, "will be absolutely
useless if we are cut off from our sup-
ply of nitrates."

Senator Lodge also attacked the
project but addressed himself particu-
larly to the amendment offered by
Senator Underwood of Alabama,
which would provide for a war depart-
ment investigation of the question of
water-power sites and the process to
be used.

Senator Underwood asserted that
his amendment favored no specific
project but only sought a full investiga-
tion of the subject.

"There is not a senator here," said
Senator Underwood, "who does not
realize the deplorable conditions this
country would be in because of short-
age of nitrates for explosives if war
should be declared against us. A se-
cond rate power could make us sur-
render in six months if we had no
surplus of nitrogen and it had plenty."

LOST 200,000 AT VERDUN.

French War Office Says Slaughter of
Germans Has Been Gigantic.

Paris.—The German losses before
Verdun up to the present have reached
a total of 200,000 men, one of the
greatest battle losses in the whole
range of warfare according to semi-
official estimates made public here—
"the result of careful inquiry made
in the highest quarters in which the
figures have been rigorously checked
and verified."

"Documentary and verbal testimony
gathered and authenticated permit
the giving of precise details concern-
ing the losses suffered by the Ger-
mans and by us on the Verdun front,"
says the semi-official communication
given to the Associated Press. Dur-
ing the period from February 21, when
the battle began, to April 1, it is known
that two army corps, namely the Third
and the Eighteenth, have been with-
drawn from the front, having lost in
the first attacks at least one-third of
their force. They have re-appeared
since and have again suffered like
losses.

"The German reinforcements are
practically used up as fast as they
are put in line. The total effectives of
the Eighteenth Corps have in this
way lost 17,000 men and the Third
Corps has lost 22,000 men."

World's Largest Tobacco Order.

New York.—An order for 20,000,000
pounds of American tobacco for deliv-
ery to European governments, princi-
pally to France and Italy, was execu-
ted here by the firm of Gaston, Wil-
liams and Wigmore. It is said to be
the largest order of its kind placed in
this country.

Can't Use Mexican Railways.

Queretaro, Mexico.—The Mexican
government has not given the Ameri-
can government permission to use
Mexican railways for any purpose
whatever, said Gen. Candido Aguilar,
Mexican minister of foreign relations
after a meeting of the Carranza cabi-
net. At the cabinet meeting General
Carranza and his advisers discussed
modifications suggested by the United
States in the recent proposals for an
agreement for crossing the frontier
between the United States and Mexico
by their armed forces.

GERMAN TORPEDO
DESTROYED SUSSEX

GRAVEST SITUATION CONFRONTS
UNITED STATES SINCE OUT-
BREAK OF WAR.

AWAIT WORD FROM BERLIN

Germany is Expected to Disavow Act
and No Step Will Be Taken Until
Case Has Been Presented.

Washington.—Reports of American
naval attaches saying metal frag-
ments found on the channel steamer
Sussex bore distinctive markings
showing them to be parts of a Ger-
man torpedo, and dispatches telling
of scores of submarine attacks on
neutral and other unarmed merchant
ships within the last two weeks were
studied at conferences between Presi-
dent Wilson, Colonel House and mem-
bers of the cabinet.

The reports are as conclusive proof
that the Sussex, while carrying 25
American citizens, was attacked in
violation of solemn, reiterated assur-
ances of Germany. With this fact ap-
parently established, it is generally
conceded that the United States is
confronted by a situation more grave
than any which has arisen since the
outbreak of the war.

It was said authoritatively again,
however, that no definite step will be
taken until Germany has replied to in-
quiries in the cases of the Sussex,
Englishman, Manchester Engineer,
and Eagle Point. Word from Berlin
is awaited, not so much because in-
formation is wanted, as to give Ger-
many an opportunity to say what will
be done about it.

In view of the evidence collected it
is confidently believed in many quar-
ters that Germany will admit the at-
tacks on the Sussex, and unofficial
dispatches from Berlin have indicated
that such an admission undoubtedly
will be accompanied by disavowal and
offer of reparation.

DARING ROBBERY OF BANK

Two Men Find Houston Cashier Alone
and Get Away With \$15,000.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Detectives scoured
the hills in the vicinity of Houston,
one mile west of here, in a vain effort
to find the two men who robbed First
National Bank of Houston of \$15,000
and escaped in an automobile. The
cashier was alone in the bank at the
time.

Shortly after noon two men entered
the bank and one laid a piece of paper
about the size of a check on the coun-
ter in front of the cashier. On the pa-
per was written, "Make a move and
you will be shot." When McNutt look-
ed up two revolvers were leveled at
him. While one of the men guarded
the cashier the other took about \$15,-
000 in bills from the vault, leaving
\$3,000 in gold and silver untouched.
Both then hurried out of the building
and jumped into an automobile which
they had left standing in front of the
bank.

Will Not Withdraw U. S. Troops.

Washington.—Categorical denial by
Secretary Lansing was the official an-
swer to persistent reports that the
American troops might be withdrawn
from Mexico shortly regardless of de-
velopments in the hunt for Villa. Both
Mr. Lansing and Secretary Baker of
the war department indicated that
there was no present intention of
changing the original orders given
General Funston.

News from the border that a train-
load of supplies, shipped by private
firms, had left Juarez for Casas
Grandes and Pearson, where they will
be available to General Pershing, caused
satisfaction here.

Mexicans Kill Three Americans.

Tucson, Ariz.—Three United States
citizens and one Spaniard were killed
by Mexican bandits nine miles south
of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico, according
to advices received here from Mazat-
lan at the offices of the Southern Pa-
cific Railroad Company.

Villa General Captured.

El Paso.—Mrs. Angie Williams and
A. J. Abrams, Americans, were ar-
rested after the discovery in an attic
of the house they occupied of Pablo
Slanez, a former Villa general. All
three were held for investigation.
Slanez was said to have a record of
at least 18 murders, among them those
of several Americans. The police de-
termined to take no chances in cap-
turing him and at their request a de-
tachment of infantry surrounded the
house while detectives broke in and
seized the prisoner.

"Fine Lynchers \$50 Apiece."

Augusta, Ga.—Judge Emory Speer
in charging the federal grand jury at
the opening of the regular term of
court here made an appeal for nation-
al preparedness and denounced lynching.
He laid much of the blame for lyn-
chings upon state judges and
pointed out that there is no record
of lynchings of prisoners of federal
courts. He declared that if the
lynchers only knew to a certainty that
they would suffer even a fine of \$50
apiece there would be no lynchings."

VOLUNTEER ARMY
BILL INEFFICIENT

SENATOR SIMMONS SAYS TWO
MILITIA SYSTEMS WON'T
WORK.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE

National Guard Needs More Help
From Federal Government But
Not a Competitor.

Washington.—Senator Simmons,
who is opposed to the volunteer army
section of the Chamberlain bill, said
that the proposed new force would be
practically a duplicate of the National
Guard. "Experience will show, if
they are both adopted," he said, "that
it will not be long before either one
will swallow up the other or they will
both helplessly disorganize each
other."

"The volunteer army provided in
the 55th section of the bill, by what-
ever name it may be called, whether
a volunteer army or a continental
army, is in essence and in substance
nothing more than a national militia.

"The National Guard as it exists
under the present law, by whatever
name it may be called, is in essence
and in substance nothing except the
old state militia a little more closely
connected with the Federal treasury.

"So Mr. President, we have an
amendment here which will in effect
establish two national militia sys-
tems, one absolutely controlled by the
Federal government in all its details,
in all its functions, and in all its op-
erations, and the other under certain
conditions and circumstances equally
subject to the control of the Federal
government."

"If this federalizing process is con-
stitutional," he said, "there will be
substantially little difference between
the national militia called by the
name of a volunteer army and this
quasi-national militia called by the
name of the National Guard.

"I do not believe that the proposed
Federal volunteer army, compared
with the federalized National Guard
as a result of discipline and training
and control directly in the one case
and indirectly in the other case, will,
in all probability, result in giving us
any better training and system pro-
vided for the same purpose in the
provisions of the bill with regard to
the National Guard."

GERMANS CAN'T TAKE VERDUN.

Positive Assertion of Italian General
That It Will Never Happen.

Paris.—"Verdun will never be taken.
That is the sincere and positive opin-
ion of General Cadorna," said a mem-
ber of the Italian generalissimo's suite
to the Udine correspondent of The Pe-
nit Journal. "General Cadorna," he
continued, "returns from his visit to
France full of enthusiasm for France,
for what she has done and for what
she is now doing."

"What we saw on the French front
is simply magnificent. France and
Great Britain have heaped up all
along the line innumerable depots,
so many men and such a quantity of
guns and munitions nothing that the
Germans could do now, it seemed to
us, could possibly catch the Franco-
British higher command unprepared."

American Manufacturers Elect Officers

Atlanta, Ga.—John A. Law, of Spar-
tanburg, S. C., former vice president
of the association, was elected presi-
dent of the American Cotton Manufac-
turers' Association at the close of the
twentieth annual convention of the
organization here. He succeeds Scott
Maxwell of Cordova, Ala. Caesar Cone,
of Greensboro, N. C., was elected vice
president; C. B. Bryant, Charlotte, N.
C., re-elected secretary and treasurer,
and Fuller T. Calloway, of LaGrange,
Ga., chairman of board of governors.

Italian Minister of War Resigns.

Rome.—A Stefani dispatch from
Rome says King Victor Emmanuel has
accepted the resignation of War Min-
ister Zupelli and appointed General
Morrone to succeed him. It is stated
General Zupelli desires active service.

8,000 Deaths from Pellagra.

Washington.—Pellagra caused 8,000
deaths in the United States in 1915,
public health service reports show. Its
development can be effectually pre-
vented by a cheap and simple diet, the
health service experts recommend.

German Submarine Sinks Ship.

London.—The Spanish steamship
Vigo, 1,137 gross tons, was sunk in the
Bay of Biscay by a German submarine
according to a Lloyds report. The
crew was set adrift in a boat and later
were picked up.

More Trucks for Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—General Funston
was advised by the war department
that his request for more automobile
trucks had been granted. While the
addition of 108 more trucks to those
already carrying supplies along the
line of communications to the troops
in Mexico will serve to relieve the situ-
ation, staff officers still regard the use
of railroads from El Paso as essential
to the success of the campaign against
Villa. There is 6,000 horses and ap-
proximately that number of men to
feed every day.

BILL TO PAY BACK
CLAIMS REPORTED

WOULD PAY FOR SERVICES REN-
DERED UNITED STATES DUR-
ING THREE MONTHS 1861.

MONEY DUE MAIL CARRIERS

\$12,474.11 Due to 106 North Carolin-
ians or Their Heirs For Services
Long Since Rendered.

Washington.—If a bill reported by
Representative Pou from the Com-
mittee on Claims, is passed, the sum
of \$12,474.11 will be disbursed by the
United States to 106 North Carolina
mail carriers of 1861, or their heirs.
This is an amended bill and has the
committee recommendation. It pro-
vides for the relief of over 400 car-
riers in the southern states. Their
claims total \$195,568.25. The claims
are for services rendered in the first
three months of 1861. The United
States had paid the carriers to Decem-
ber 31, 1860, and they were under
contract to continue into the next
year. It was in April that the Con-
federate government took over the
routes, and the Federal government
refused to make payments for Janu-
ary, February and March. A search
of the treasury reports has revealed
that the money is to the credit of the
carriers. From time to time in the
past few years payments have been
authorized, and