

FRENCH LEADER SCORES WILSON

France Must Not Meddle With American Affairs Minister Warns.

By NEWTON C. PARKE, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Paris, June 4.—Gaston Doumergue, former Prime Minister of France, and vice president of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has advised French diplomats against attempting to induce the United States to enter the League of Nations or to ratify the Versailles treaty.

France's policy, he said, should be to abstain from anything that might be construed as meddling in America's internal affairs.

"The flat rejection of the treaty of Versailles and of the covenant of the League of Nations is certainly every painful to us," said M. Doumergue. "France has no other legal claim on Germany except that provided in the treaty."

"But America's action should have surprised no one. It was a consequence, almost inevitable, of the error committed by France and her allies in ignoring the fact that President Wilson's signature obligated no one but himself."

"It is too late to repair a fault already committed and there is nothing to be gained by weeping over it. It is much better to retain this lesson; two peoples, who possess mutual esteem and friendship for one another, have permitted a misunderstanding with infinite consequences to raise itself between them. Only absolute frankness and courageous confidence will cause it to disappear."

"We can only bow with respect before the frankness of President Harding, who, in the face of his own country and of the other nations of the world, refuses to approve the personal policies of his predecessor. We have no reason, on that account, to diminish our confidence in the loyal America who gave her blood on our battlefields for justice and liberty. It is the undeniable right of the United States and of her government to take a sovereign and independent attitude and to reject a treaty which she has not constitutionally ratified."

Another "Scrap of Paper." "France has too much respect for the interior and exterior policy of her friends and allies to permit anything which might resemble an attempt to meddle in American affairs. It should be a matter of dignity on our part to make no observation on the subject of the treaty of Versailles, which has been rejected by the United States. "But France can and should say, diplomatically, that she renounces none of her rights in the face of a Germany too much tempted to evade her responsibilities. Her signature of France is at the bottom of the Versailles pact and it has been constitutionally ratified by the French parliament. We have not the right to go back on our signature. It would be a fatal imprudence for us to permit Germany to consider this treaty as a new scrap of paper solely because some of its clauses were judged incompatible with the Constitution and national sentiment of the United States."

Harding's Policy Approved "This reserve, it seems, should be as easily accepted at Washington as we accept in Paris, the reserves of President Harding. Between honest people there is never any misunderstanding. Indeed, there are indications in the attitude attributed to the new president of the United States that he disinterests himself neither from France, nor the subject of reparations, nor the future of peace and the safeguarding of civilization in the world. That should be sufficient for us. "There are two things which the United States will never dream of throwing aside, whatever the vicissitudes of her interior politics. The first is the unanimous and spontaneous spirit of a great people aroused by a flagrant crime, conscious of the danger threatening the liberty of the world and resolved to give her last man and her last dollar for the triumph of the cause which she knows to be just. The second is the sentiment, innate in the American conscience, that justice should have its dues, cost what it may, and that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty. "Here are our best guarantees in the face of a Germany inspired by bad faith and becoming insolent; the Franco-American fraternity of arms and the sentiment of justice so sacred with all Americans. It was not with the purpose of leaving us without defense before an enemy still more prosperous in defeat than we are, ruined by our bloody victory, that the legions of America have crossed and recrossed the Atlantic."

"Silent Cal" Coolidge Sphinx Of The Senate Has Little To Say And Seldom Says It

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Coolidge they called him up in Massachusetts, where he used to be Governor. And "Silent Cal," Coolidge he remains here in Washington as Vice-President.

Being second in command of the Administration ship has not changed "Silent Cal" to any noticeable extent. Perhaps he grooms himself a bit better—it's unbelievable the amount of social activity demanded of V. P.—but otherwise he plods along about the same. Silence with him still is golden and he is wealthy beyond dreams of avarice.

Day by day he sits in what his predecessor, the inimitable "Tom" Marshall, was wont to facetiously term "The Cave of the Winds," otherwise the austere United States Senate. Oratory to the right of him, oratory to the left of him may volley and thunder, roll and crash, echo and reverberate, but the slender, sandy-haired chap from "down East" sits quietly on his dais observing much and saying little.

The taciturnity of the new V. P. covers not only his constitutional duties, but extends also to his social activities and his participation in Cabinet meetings, according to those who have had ample opportunities to observe him under all conditions. When President Harding first proposed having a Vice-President do something else besides preside over the Senate it created no little comment and stir in Washington. When it actually developed that the V. P. was to sit in at Cabinet meetings and express himself on the affairs of state that are considered by that weighty body, there was a flutter of anticipation.

Not a Good "Liaison" Officer. "At last," it was thought in Congressional circles on the Hill, "we will have some representation in the Cabinet. We will have one of us sitting at the table, and at last we will know what those fellows talk about down at the other end of the avenue."

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Great was the satisfaction thereof. It was thought that "Silent Cal" would be a "liaison" officer between the Administrative and Legislative branches of the government, that he would keep the Senate informed about what was going on in the Cabinet and the Cabinet informed about what was going on in the Senate. In short, he was to be a go-between, a harmonizer and an all-around grand little fixer.

Has he been? He has not. "Silent Cal" has observed what went on in both places and kept his observations tightly locked in his own bosom. He has gone from the Senate to the Cabinet room and from the Cabinet room to the Senate with the same quietness and taciturnity that has always marked his demeanor in whatever he was doing.

Cabinet meetings are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They usually occupy two hours—from 11 until 1. "Cal" is usually on time for the meeting. He sits at the foot of the table, facing the President. Occasionally he puts his cap in, but usually he listens. When the meeting is over he glides—that is distinctly the word—he glides out, gets into his car and returns to the capitol. Arriving there he finds out what has been going on—the Senate having convened at 12 noon—and then he takes the chair. All this he does with a minimum of speech.

Stentorian Silence. None of the reporters who cluster about the White House executive officers on Cabinet days ever tackle the V. P. to find out what has been going on within the sacred chamber. They clear an aisle for him and let him slip through unmolested. Occasionally a correspondent for some Boston paper will walk out with him, but the matters broached are usually far afield of what has been transpiring in the session.

Only one other man is so fortunate in this respect. He is Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon cases in and out of the side door of the White House, usually walking on the balls of his feet and shunning inquirers. Mellon is cut from the same pattern as the V. P. It has been said of them since they came to Washington that if they ever got together in a closed room there would be a silence that one could hear for blocks.

Whether that be true or not, it is true that of all the new officials Washington is trying to learn to know, the most difficult are the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Red Tape Convert. Portland, Ore.—Never again will K. P. Cecil, former lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces, condemn governmental red tape. He works on the principle that everything comes to those who wait—long enough.

Three years ago, at Chalons sur Marne, France, the lieutenant parted company with his carryall when a haggard man failed to toss it aboard the train on which his troop was leaving a shell-shattered town on a dark night. He failed to miss the equipment until the train was well on its way, and with a philosophic "cest la guerre," bought another kit.

A few days ago in Portland Cecil and his lost dunnage met once more. It was all there—trench coat, boots army tent and blankets. Cecil was a lieutenant in the artillery corps.

FRENCH DEPUTY CALLED COWARD

Charged With Evasion of Service and Also Profiteering.

Paris, June 4.—"The war did not kill war," said Minister of War Barthou recently. He might have added that war also did not kill war scandals, for today another has broken out which is likely to have far-reaching consequences. War and politics and even food supplies find their way into the latest scandal, which is moving the whole of France. It concerns Deputy Ernest Vilgrain, Under Secretary of State for Food Supplies in the Clemenceau Cabinet.

The first accusation brought against M. Vilgrain by Deputy Barthe was that he organized or tried to organize a corner in wheat and also that he used politics to avoid military service in the war. The whole affair has been aggravated by accusations made against M. Vilgrain that he voluntarily wounded himself or had himself wounded while far from the firing lines in order that he might be discharged. Some have gone as far as to say that Vilgrain deserted from the army and that he prevented impeachment by pulling political strings.

Explaining his wounds at the front Deputy Vilgrain says that while on a mission for General Fayolle, to whose staff he was attached, he was attacked by a man wearing the French uniform. Vilgrain closed in with the man and caught him by the neck with his right hand, while with his left he tried to seize the revolver the other man was firing. He failed, however, and a bullet pierced his hand. At that moment a dispatch rider came on the scene and rushed Vilgrain to a hospital while the other man got away and was never found. In a written statement the doctor who attended Vilgrain says his wound was very slight. Vilgrain, it is stated, then began to pull the political strings and succeeded in escaping infantry service by complaining of attacks of appendicitis. Doctors' reports stated that Vilgrain could be of no use in the army till he had been operated upon. His accusers say he never made any effort to undergo the operation which would have enabled him to fulfill his military obligations.

Instead of this, by the aid of political friends he found employment in the Food Supply Service and soon claimed

UNEARTH MASTODON SKELETON. Arlington, Ore.—The complete skeleton of a mastodon with tusks nine feet long and twelve inches in diameter, has been discovered in Butcher Knife Canyon, four miles east of here. All the bones have not yet been unearthed, but it is believed to be a complete specimen. Arlington citizens plan to have the find exhumed and brought here to be mounted and placed on exhibition for automobile tourists.

William Marshall, sheep herder, made the discovery. He noticed what he thought was a stake protruding from the ground which on closer investigation proved to be one of the tusks of the prehistoric mammoth.

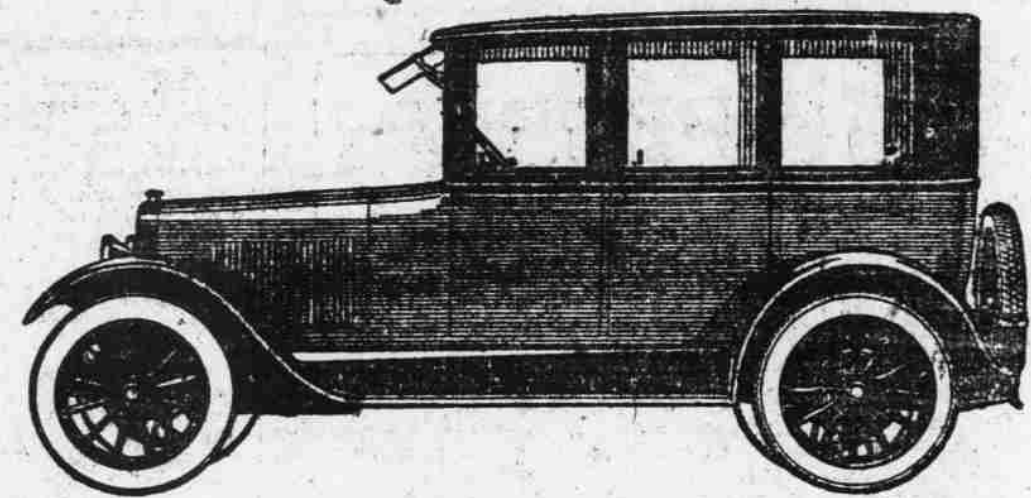
New York, June 4.—Another American peace delegation—this time composed entirely of women—was enroute tonight to another peace congress in Vienna.

A delegation of forty American women delegates to the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, headed by Jane Addams, Chicago, sailed today on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Europe.

he was indispensable in that branch. His friends are supposed to have encouraged him in so far that they wrote to the military authorities repeatedly claiming exemption for Vilgrain. Before the war M. Vilgrain held shares in one or two wheat mills. Today it is claimed that he owns most of the mills in the country and is possessor of an immense fortune. The formal charges Deputy Barthe makes against M. Vilgrain are three-fold.

First comes the accusation of "attempting to constitute, to his profit and to the prejudice of national interests, if not the impossible corner in wheat, at least a control on French mills, which would have made him master of the price of bread"; secondly of having "taken advantage of his position in the ministry to organize this corner or control and of having abused his official functions to carry out his personal affairs to the detri-

ment of the State"; thirdly that he was only able to occupy his ministerial post by fraudulent means among others a voluntary mutilation—which enabled him to avoid all military service during the war. A judicial inquiry has been opened concerning the first two charges, while a court martial is making investigations concerning M. Vilgrain's wounds during the war.



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At the new low prices, the Chalmers is a particularly satisfactory investment. It is a remarkably good value; and it costs the owner less by the month or the year.

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Fuel is Pre-Heated. The hot-spot pre-heats the fuel before

it enters the cylinders. Combustion is much better and more complete. Scored cylinder walls, burned bearings and other motor ills are avoided. Adjustments are less necessary. Costly shop lay-ups are almost unknown.

A Beautiful Car Besides being fine mechanically, the Chalmers is a beautiful car, worthy of comparison with those costing a great deal more.

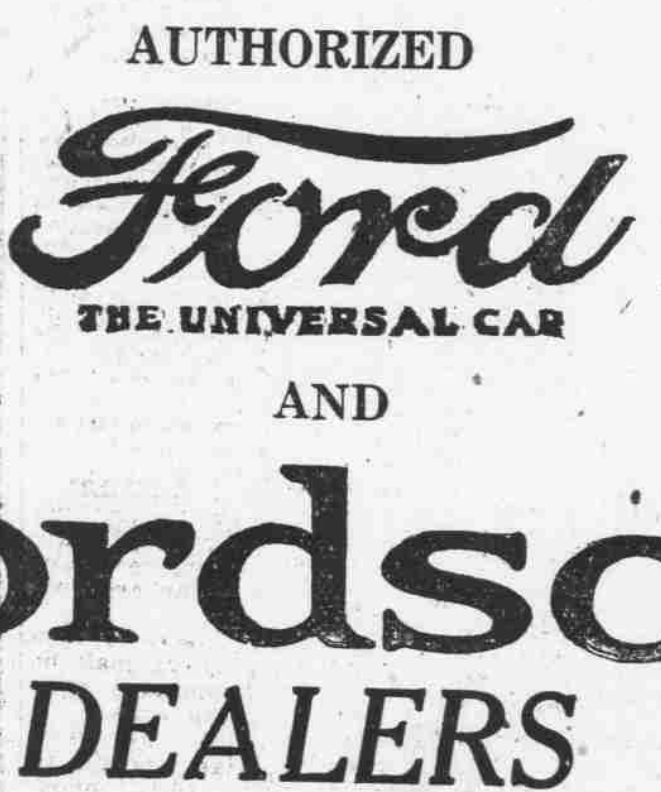
Its design, its fittings and its upholstery are all in thorough keeping with the wonderful motor. We suggest that you permit us to demonstrate the marked Chalmers superiority.

Table with 4 columns: Car Model, Price, Coupe Price, Sedan Price. Includes models like 5-Pass. Touring Car, Roadster, 7-Pass. Touring Car, Sport Car, Coupe, Sedan.

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An Announcement by The Studebaker Corporation of America

Eight months ago, when the costs of material and labor appeared to have reached their peak, we made substantial reductions in the prices of Studebaker cars. These reductions were in anticipation of our ability, after the turn of the year, to purchase materials and to fabricate them at lower costs.

The expected savings have been realized. With them other savings have been made, as a result of the greatly increased volume which Studebaker has this year enjoyed.

During the first five months of 1921, our volume of business has exceeded that of any other automobile manufacturer except Ford.

The Studebaker plants are running at capacity with unfilled orders on hand for over 7,000 cars.

In this quarter we shall produce 21,000 automobiles against 11,000 in the corresponding period of last year. This is an increase of approximately 100 per cent.

No other automobile manufacturer is making a comparable showing.

We believe that the confidence of the buying public, which has made and is making this record possible, will continue, because it is supported by the quality and value of our products, and these we shall uphold.

We expect that as a consequence the present economical and efficient production basis can be maintained and that we are justified in making further reductions in the prices of Studebaker cars.

Table with 2 columns: Car Model, Price. Includes models like LIGHT SIX 2-Pass. Roadster, SPECIAL SIX 2-Pass Roadster, SPECIAL SIX 4-Pass. Roadster, BIG SIX Touring Car, Coupes and Sedans.

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