

POLES IN FULL RETREAT EVERYWHERE Concrete Ships To Be Constructed At New Bern

POLES TO EVACUATE WARSAW IN TWO DAYS; BADLY DEMORALIZED

Retreat So Precipitate That Bridges Were Not Destroyed Behind Fleeing Army.

RIVER BUG LAST LINE OF DEFENSE

British Government Has Dispatched Sharp Note of Protest to Soviet Russia.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Warsaw will have to be evacuated within two or three days, in the opinion of the French and British military experts here, and the government is expected to be moved within that period, probably to Crazev.

The report of the members of the military mission, telegraphed here last night, declares that the Polish army along the river Bug had retreated so precipitately that it did not even destroy the bridges behind it. This river was Warsaw's last line of defense.

A special Russian cavalry corps, the military men reported, was driving southwest along the border of the Allenstein district, and had yesterday reached a point thirty miles from Miawa, thirty-one miles northwest of Warsaw, on the only direct railroad to Danzig from the bolshevik capital. These cavalrymen were said to be headed through Miawa into the Polish corridor to the Baltic.

The experts reported that the Polish forces were demoralized on the whole northern and central front, and were falling back. The military men said they had virtually abandoned hope of the Poles making a stand now.

British Government Irritated LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British government is irritated over what it believes is soviet Russia's equivocal over the British suggestion that the Russians halt at the armistice line of demarcation in Poland to discuss peace negotiations. It has dispatched a sharp note to the soviet government, simply requesting an answer as to whether that government intends to listen to the suggestion.

The note, it is reported, contains threats and is not in the nature of an ultimatum, simply requesting a quick answer as to what soviet Russia intends to do.

What was regarded here as ominous silence of Warsaw, so far as official messages were concerned, was broken today, but the dispatches contained little to indicate what was going on. The foreign office this afternoon received message dispatched at 3 p. m., yesterday saying the British mission to Warsaw was still there, but indicating that it might leave.

An unconfirmed report today said that both the British and French missions had left the Polish capital.

An English semi-official agency which normally receives many messages daily giving full details of conditions in Poland, received today its first message from Warsaw since Monday. It showed evidences of censorship, being reduced to inconsequential information.

Dispatches from the Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw giving full information of conditions there have been coming through to New York with fair regularity in virtually the normal time of transmission. One message received this morning was timed in Warsaw at 10:40 o'clock last night.

Execution of Poles

ALLENSTEIN, East Prussia, Aug. 4.—Threats by the Russian soviet forces to execute instances of allied military subjects of any civil powers who cross the frontier are reported by refugees arriving here from the region to the east, being occupied by the Russians. This has caused the inter-allied commission in this district to announce that no persons will for any reason be permitted to enter the Russian controlled zone. These refugees declare that the bolsheviks are shooting all land owners and others suspected of having money. The wearing of a white collar, they declare, is sufficient evidence for a death warrant.

Ambassadorial Council.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—In view of the Polish situation, urgent telegrams were sent today to the allied ambassadors, including the American ambassador, asking them to return to Paris from their vacations for a meeting of the ambassadorial council to be held tomorrow.

WASHINGTON STATE WILL PUT STOP TO INDUSTRY STRIKES

Is Making Careful Investigation On Which to Base Legislation

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 4.—Progress is reported in the movement in the state of Washington to devise a better way to settle industrial disputes than through strikes and lockouts.

The Washington Industrial Code Commission for more than a year has been gathering data from employers and employees to be used as the basis for a new law to be presented to the state legislature when it convenes next January. The commission was instructed to frame a law which will settle disputes between labor and capital without recourse to the cumbersome weapons of the past, that so often work a hardship on the public at large.

Open Hearing for All. Before the law is written this fall the commission plans to give a hearing to every person in Washington who thinks he has a solution and will have studied the statutes of every state in the union that has attempted to better the relations between labor and capital. Already hearings have been held in most of the larger cities of the state and the commission made a special trip to Vancouver, B. C., where labor leaders and employers were met and where the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act was thoroughly discussed.

It was found in British Columbia, Secretary Dewitt M. Evans, of the commission, said, that councils of employers and employees within an industry are proving beneficial. These councils are more important in getting the two interests together than are the tribunals provided in the British Columbia act.

Naturally, according to Mr. Evans, there is some discrepancy between employers and employees regarding the best way amicably to settle disputes, but both are agreed that the huge economic loss resultant from strikes should be prevented. This desire to abolish strikes and lockouts, Mr. Evans believes, is the best indication that the commission will be able to draw up a workable piece of legislation.

Can't Abolish the Causes. "The commission realized it cannot create a law that will abolish the underlying causes of contention between labor and capital," said Mr. Evans, "but it does believe it can frame a set of rules and regulations for handling disputes so that the interest of the public and both parties to the contention will not be disastrously affected."

The commission expects to establish in Washington the machinery which will avoid the large number of strikes and lockouts that arise primarily because there is no agency to prevent them.

COST OF PUBLISHING CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The cost of the government publication recording daily everything that is said and done in Congress, as well as some things outside, was \$537,640 last year, practically the same as for 1918, but about \$300,000 less than the 1917 cost.

The figures were given recently by Russell O. Beene, accountant at the government printing office, in answer to an inquiry of representative Magee, of New York, as to the possible saving that would result from the discontinuance of the record. Mr. Beene gave the cost for 1917 as \$801,790.88 and for 1918 as \$537,640.

WESTERN UNION CABLE IS BARRED FROM LANDING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson is understood to have issued orders to both the army and navy departments not to permit the Western Union Telegraph Company to land on American soil at Miami, Florida, a cable line from the Barbadoes, B. W. I., until permission has been obtained from the state department. Construction of the cable from the Barbadoes end is said to have been started.

BAR ASSOCIATION ASKS RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY

Recommendation Will Be in Majority Report of Specially Named Committee

ANNUAL MEETING SOON IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS

Legal Lights of Country To Pass on Pending Campaign Issue

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Ratification of the peace treaty, including the league of nations covenant, without amendments, will be recommended at the convention of the American bar association here, August 25 to 27, inclusive. The recommendation will be in the majority report of a special committee appointed to consider the treaty.

The committee which signed the report was composed of Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, William H. Wadhams, of New York, and the late Frederick N. Judson, of this city.

Charles Blood Smith, of Topeka, Kan., and Henry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, Va., will present a minority report, in which they assert they are "unable to concur" with the majority committee.

The reports of the committee at the convention have been received by members of the local arrangements committee. The reports treat of various subjects.

Ratification of Treaty. "Your committee is of the opinion that the treaty, including the proposals for a league of nations, should be ratified without amendment," the majority report on the treaty declares. "The world is anxious to return to a more settled condition which awaits the termination of the great war. If amendments are proposed by the United States, other governments would undoubtedly propose amendments, and it is unlikely that a second conference could produce a more satisfactory treaty."

"It is particularly fitting that the United States should support the proposals for this League. The league is based upon our own experience in a federation of states enjoying liberty and peace. It has been our high destiny to join with our Allies in preventing the destruction of liberty and establishing it has been the guiding principle in the life of the states."

"Upon entering the war we expressed it as our desire and purpose to secure not only for ourselves, but for all nations of the world, an enduring peace, based upon those principles of liberty and justice which we enjoy." The league is organized for that purpose. Should the United States refuse to enter the league it would defeat its organization; should the United States join, it gives the best assurance of its success.

Dealing with the subject of amendments and reservations, the reports iterates that amendments are destructive to the pact, and emphasizes that only interpretative reservations should be permitted.

Another report suggests that the election of the President of the United States and his inauguration be brought nearer together, and that the short session of the old congress be abandoned.

The interval between the election and inauguration of President-elect report declares, is a "serious evil, fraught with much danger, because, if an administration is discredited by a popular vote of want of confidence, the prestige of the government at home and abroad is weakened and there is danger of humiliation and disaster to the Republic." The report does not recommend any other date for the election or the inauguration.

Recommendation that the making of rules for the conduct of aviation be held in abeyance until airplanes become more numerous, is set forth in another report.

The committee on international law will present a report which states that, after outlining developments of the reconstruction period, it "finds little to record of wise and sane adjustments or of complete accord." Commenting on the meeting of the Organization Committee of the Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations, the report says: "At last a body distinctly legal, a body of our cloth and profession is international Justice and preparing for its enforcement in the world."

Prominent Speakers

A large number of prominent speakers are expected to address the association, including Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior; Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, former United States Senator, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, is president of the association.

SENATOR HARDING DELIVERS SECOND FRONT PORCH TALK

Uses Specious Argument to Deny Effectiveness of League of Nations

SOCIAL PEACE AT HOME SHOULD BE OUR AMBITION

Decision of Our Obligation to The World Should Rest With Ourselves

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Decrying appeals to class as a menace second only to surrender of nationality to internationalism, Senator Harding, in his second front porch presidential campaign speech to-day declared that if he could choose but one he would rather have industrial and social peace at home than command the international peace of the world.

Barter of Nationality

He asserted it would be unwise for this country to permit "our activities in seeking for peace in the world to be bound to the essentially of peace at home," and added that "if America can be made to forget the attempted barter of nationality, well and good" but that "when nationality is surrendered to internationalism little else matters and all appeal is vain."

The address was delivered to a delegation of Wayne County, Ohio, republicans.

Taking up the league of nations, Senator Harding declares it to be the other extreme to a referendum on a proposed declaration of war.

"I emphatically agree," he said, "that no authority other than congress may call our boys to battle. Accepting this truth, why make a covenant which violates the good faith of the nations?"

Position of Executive. "Suppose," he continued, "that under Article X a program of armed force is agreed upon and the congress of the United States declines to respond. The executive would be called upon to carry on a war without the approval of congress or we should prove our compact no more than a scrap of paper. We are compelled on the side of both safety and honor to hold for ourselves the decision of our obligations to the world."

TRACTION LINES IN GERMANY MAY BE DISCONTINUED

Fares Are Now So High That Majority of People Are Forced to Walk Anyhow

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Owing to the enormous increase in the cost of operation, street car service in many of the smaller German cities has been discontinued.

Wuerzburg, Freiburg and Heilbronn are among the towns trying now to get along without trams. Attempts were made to keep the lines going by radical increases in fares, but the public, unable to pay the price, took to walking.

Berlin, and other large cities, where street car traffic has fallen off alarmingly because of increased fares, are facing the problem of reorganizing the service, retaining only those lines which are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of persons having to travel long distances.

Wagons and carts brought out to give a lift to pedestrians during recent strikes of street car employees have indicated which routes through Berlin are vital for transportation.

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CONCRETE STEAMERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT NEW BERN PLANT

Newport Shipbuilding Corporation Cinches Big Contract for Government, and Announces That Work Will Be Done as Far as Possible at Home Port—May Also Convert Cars Here.

Seven concrete river steamers will be constructed in NEW BERN by the Newport Shipbuilding corporation, according to a statement made to the SUN-JOURNAL this afternoon by F. E. Engstrom, head of the company, who this morning returned to the city after spending several days at Washington in conference with government officials.

In addition to this, it is very likely that a number of larger vessels will be built here (plans and specifications for these now being worked out by government engineers) and also that a large number of acid-carrying cars will be converted into tankers, the total contract amounting to more than six million dollars.

BUILD NUMBER OF SHIPS

As stated in this paper Tuesday afternoon, NEW BERN has been fortunate in securing the construction of seven large river steamers, at least, these to be built of concrete. There are a number of much larger ships, also of concrete, to be built as a part of this contract, and as soon as the draught of these has been determined it will be known definitely whether they can be built at the NEW BERN yards. In this latter connection, government engineers and

others who are interested say that even should the draught be such as to require some dredging for an outlet from NEW BERN to the sea, this can be done before the completion of the work on the seven smaller ships.

Returning with Mr. Engstrom this morning were H. E. Barlow, secretary of the chamber of commerce; Dr. J. F. Patterson and John F. Aberly, who went to Washington early in the week to render whatever assistance possible in clinching this shipbuilding contract for NEW BERN. These gentlemen are enthusiastic over what has been accomplished and declare that it will mean much to the city.

WORK WILL BEGIN AT ONCE

Just when the construction work on the first of the seven steamers will start has not been definitely decided, Mr. Engstrom stating this afternoon that he would await the return of R. H. Arnold, who has charge of the actual operations at a plant and who is now at the national capital, before giving out any information in this regard. It is said unofficially that operations will begin in the course of a few days or four weeks and that the work will be carried on as rapidly as possible thereafter.

LEAGUE NATIONS TO REGISTER ALL WORLD TREATIES

Offices Will Be Opened and Equipped for This Special Purpose

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir James Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league of nations, has just notified the members of the league of nations that an office for the registration and publication of treaties has been set up in accordance with the terms of the memorandum approved by the council of the league at its meeting in Rome in May. A statement issued from the secretary-general's office says:

"Article 18 of the covenant of the league of nations reads:

"Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

Strength in Publicity. "And the council of the league of nations declared in its memorandum of May 19, 1920: 'Publicity has for a long time been considered as a source of moral strength in the administration of national law. It should equally strengthen the laws and engagements which exist between nations. It will promote public control. It will awaken public interest. It will remove causes for distrust and conflict. Publicity alone will enable the league of nations to extend a moral sanction to the contractual obligations of its members. It will, moreover, contribute to the formation of a clear and indisputable system of international law.'

"A treaty will have legal existence after it has been presented for registration by the parties concerned, to whom a certificate of registration will be delivered.

"In addition, in a second register, a page will be reserved for each treaty. All relevant information will be entered therein, signatures and ratifications by the parties, and if necessary, subsequent accessions, or withdrawals.

Treaty Now Be Registered. "Certified extracts from this register may be delivered to states, tribunals or individuals concerned.

"The treaties will not only be registered, but also published. They will appear in a special section of the Official Journal of the league of nations, through which they may become known to all.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY HOLDS CONVENTION CITY OF CONCORD

Hundred Delegates Present For Convention, Which Will Last Through Friday

CONCORD, Aug. 4.—The thirty fifth convention of the Women's Missionary Society of the North Carolina Synod convened in St. James' Lutheran Church in this city this morning. About one hundred delegates are present for the convention.

The delegates were welcomed by Mrs. S. A. Wolf and the response was made by Mrs. J. L. Morgan, of Salisbury. The report of the president, Mrs. F. A. Bassinger, of Wilmington, was one of the chief features of the morning session.

During the afternoon session a short study in missionary methods, conducted by Doctor E. C. Cronk, of New York City, was heard and following his address the reports of the departmental secretaries were received.

The sessions will continue through Friday.

FRANCE VERY RAPIDLY RECOVERING FROM WAR

PARIS, Aug. 4.—"France is on the way to recovery," Eugene Schneider, the ironmaster, told the delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce at its dedicatory session in the Sorbonne. He supported his optimism with figures on the reconstruction of the devastated regions. These showed that 2,412 factories employing 235 persons were operating in the invaded departments. This, however, was compared to 3,336 factories employing 668,000 before the war.

BRITAIN HAS OUTLINED WISE RAILWAY PROGRAM

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The government's railway program, intended as an alternative to nationalization of the roads, which are now subsidized provided for the formation of the railways of England and Wales into six groups, the main groups to absorb all the smaller lines. Present shareholders are to form the majority of each board of management, but each board also is to include members elected from, and by the workers on the railway. Direct competition between groups is to be eliminated.

New Agricultural Head.

WEST RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—R. F. Bosque has been elected to succeed Professor Dean G. Carter as head of the department of agricultural engineering at the State College. Professor Carter will return to Iowa to engage in extensive farming operations.

LEGISLATORS ARE TRYING TO FLIRT WITH AMENDMENT

Declare They Will Not Trouble Suffrage Until Suffrage Troubles Them

DIRECT LIMITATION TAX RATE QUESTION

First Comers for Special Session Are Giving This Matter Special Study

(By MAX D. ABERNETHY)

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—That the constitutional amendment limiting the tax rate should be a direct limitation rather than an indirect one, seems to be the sentiment of the majority of the members of the sub-committees of the house and senate on finance, who are in the city for a series of conferences on legislation for the special session.

The committee spent the major portion of its first session in a discussion of the constitutional amendments which are to be prepared for submission to the people in the November election, and while no definite ideas were formulated, some of the most influential members of the committee intend to make a stiff fight for the direct limitation of the tax rate.

As everyone knows, the present constitutional limit of 66 2/3 cents on the hundred dollar valuation is arrived at through an interpretation of the poll tax clause of the constitution, and this clause leaves loopholes which allows different communities to levy more than the constitutional limit for "necessary expenses." Senator Joe Brown, of the committee, believes that the philosophy of the amendment should be direct and to the point, which would leave little or no loop-holes for court interpretations of what are necessary expenses.

is Hearing All Sides

The committee, however, is hearing all side of the question, and recognizing the financial troubles of municipalities as a result of the ten percent limit on new revenues under the re-valuation act, they have called a conference on next Tuesday of the mayors, city and county officials and other interested citizens in order to get their ideas of ways and means for the relief of the cities.

The committee members are including in discussion of general principles now, in view of the fact that the tax commission has not been able to give them the complete tabulation of the new tax values. The tax commission has promised these reports by the latter part of this week. At the present time, thirteen counties are missing from the lists and these missing counties are expected to send in their reports Wednesday and Thursday.

Neither the tax commission nor the committee would make a definite guess as to the possible maximum of the increased values of property, shown by the re-valuation act, but it was generally conceded that the new values would be somewhere in the neighborhood of four billion dollars, or four hundred per cent increase, his would permit quartering the present tax rate.

Suffrage Another Question

"What about suffrage," was the query put to a group of the members of the legislative committee preliminary work today.

"That's another question," came the answer to the newspaper man's question.

And that represents the attitude and ideas of those members of the legislature who are first on the ground. They are devoting their full time and attention to the tax program, and do not intend to trouble suffrage until suffrage troubles them. That does not mean that they are indifferent to the fact that suffrage will be a vital issue before them at this special session, for they are thinking about it, and are watching the Tennessee situation with a great deal of interest.

Chairman Tom Warren, of the democratic executive committee, who has opened headquarters here over the Briggs hardware store on Fayetteville street, says that the legislature has the boards and will hold the attention of the voters for the next four weeks, so he is not doing very much other than getting the organization in shape. He has already started his stenographers to work, and is sending literature out. William Joyner, a young attorney of Raleigh, has been made secretary to take the place of Secretary Whitehurst, who resigned because of the pressure of private business.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN STRIKE INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The federal grand jury investigating the recent railroad strike reported at 2:30 this afternoon, it was announced at the federal building today. It was reported that the jury had returned indictments against forty one leaders in the strike.