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TERMS OF VICTORY LOAN ANNOUNCED

Amount, Four and Half Billion Dollars; Oversubscriptions Rejected

LAST POPULAR LOAN LESS THAN EXPECTED

Rate 4 3-4 For Partially Tax Exempted Notes, Convertible Into 3 3-4 Exempt

Washington, April 13.—Terms of the Victory Liberty Loan were announced today by Secretary Glass. They are:

Amount, $4,500,000,000; oversubscriptions to be rejected.

Interest, 4 3-4 per cent for partially tax exemption notes convertible into 3 3-4 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

Maturity four years, with the Treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 3 3-4 per cent notes, to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently back into 3 3-4 per cent notes. The 4 3-4 per cent securities are to be exempt from State and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of Federal income taxes. The 3 3-4 per cent securities are exempt from all Federal, State and local taxes except estate and inheritance.

Loan Smaller Than Expected.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about $6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billions.

This will be the last Liberty Loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

Nothing to Maintain Market Prices.

None of the past issues of Liberty Bonds are convertible into Victory Loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices of past issues.

Selling Campaign.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively, without formal acceptance of subscriptions, said reports today to [illegible] three weeks until May 10.

Statement by Secretary Glass.

"In fixing the terms of the issue," said Secretary Glass' announcement of the Victory Loan, "the Treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty Loans.

"This will be the last Liberty Loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans.

"I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory Loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past, to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible, and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full employment of labor. Let the world see that the patriotism of America, out of their boundless resources, and with the same enthusiasm and devotion to country with which they prosecuted the war to a victorious conclusion, are determined to finish the job."

Terms of Loan Explained.

Terms of the loan were explained as follows:

The Victory Liberty Loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of four and three-quarters per cent three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes (except estate and inheritance taxes) and from normal Federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into three and three-quarters per cent three fouryear convertible gold notes, of the United States, exempt from all Federal, State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the three and three-quarters per cent notes will be convertible into the four and three-quarters per cent notes.

"The amount of the issue will be $4,500,000,000 which with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to $4,500,000,000 except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount to facilitate allotment. Over subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the first Liberty Loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up, to and including $10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on December 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15, or December 15, 1922 at par and accrued interest."

The interest rate of 4 3-4 per cent is the highest borne by any of the war issues. Financial interests have urged a five per cent rate, but Secretary Glass indicated recently that he regarded such a rate as excessive, and speculation as to the rate recently has revolved about 4 1-2 per cent. The 3 3-4 per cent rate of the tax exempt notes into which the 4 3-4s are convertible is 1-4 per cent higher than the tax exempt Liberty Bonds which mature in thirty years.

Secretary Glass has announced repeatedly that the terms of the Victory Loan would be such that it might be regarded more on a commercial basis than past issues. In all his speeches however, he has emphasized that the patriotism of the American people must be relied on to make the loan a complete success.

No Oversubscriptions Accepted.

The coming loan is the only loan since the first on which over-subscriptions have not been accepted in whole or in part. Compared with the $6,993,978,000 subscriptions of the fourth loan, the aggregate of the victory issue will be nearly $2,500,000,000 less.

Already $5,355,000,000 certificates of indebtedness have been issued, including the current issue, in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan, but $600,000,000 of these have been called in for immediate redemption. There will remain oustanding $200,000,000 more certificates than proceeds of the Victory Loan, to be met from tax receipts or from proceeds from future issues of certificates.

For sometime the Treasury had contemplated terms for the Victory Loan which would have a direct influence in keeping up the market price of past issues, but apparently these plans were abandoned.

Comparison With Other Issues.

Terms of the Victory issue may be compared with the following terms of past issues:

First loan, $2,000,000, 3 1-2 per cent tax exempt, maturity 30 years.

Second loan, $3,000,000,000 offered, $4,617,000,000 subscribed $3,808,000,000 accepted, 4 per cent partially tax exempt, maturity in fifteen [illegible]

Third loan, $5[illegible] [illegible] and accepted.

Fourth loan, $6,000,000,000 offered, $6,993,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4 1-4 per cent, partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues, maturity 20 years.

War Savings Stamps bear the equivalent of 4 per cent interest and mature in five years.

COUNCIL MEETING PLANS BEING MADE

Folder Issued Giving Details On Convention To Be Held in May

An official bulletin of the Mid-Biennial Council to be held at Asheville, May 27-30, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been issued by the local council board, of which Mrs. James M. Gudger, Jr., of Asheville is chairman, and a great deal of desired information regarding the meeting is given in the little folder. It contains the names of officers of the board, council chairmen, and chairmen of state and local committees. The officers are as follows: chairman, Mrs. James M. Gudger, Jr.; first vice-chairman, Miss Clara I. Cox, High Point; second vice-chairman, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Bolton, Asheville; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Bernard, Asheville; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Northrup.

The moring sessions of the convention will be held in the Battery Park Hotel which will be North Carolina headquarters. The evening sessions will be held in the city auditorium. The Grove Park Inn will be the official headquarters for the council board. G. F. W. C. State hostesses are making arrangements for special entertainment for visitors from their home State. Mrs. Palmer Jerman of the Raleigh Woman's Club is chairman of state hostesses. Mrs. C. C. Hook of Charlotte is chairman of finance, Miss Margaret Lovell Gibson of Wilmington, chairman of press, Miss Julia Thorns of Asheboro, chairman Mt. Mitchell excursion and Mrs. E. F. Reid of Lenior and Mrs. J. P. Freeze, chairman and vice-chairman respectively, of Promotion.

The Asheville women, with fifteen or more local committees hard at work, have opened up headquarters in one of the large bank buildings and during the morning hours Mrs. James M. Gudger, the chairman of the board, is busy directing the work of the various committees from official headquarters. Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, a former president of the General Federation, Mrs. John D. Sherman, chairman of conservation G. F. W. C., Mrs. Leroy Springs, president of the South Carolina Federation and many others from outside the State have already indicated their intention to be present. Mrs. Springs of South Carolina has written that she is planning to bring a large delegation from our sister state. Mrs. Clarence Johnson, president of the North Carolina Federation, will make an address of welcome at the opening session of the council. Governor Bickett is on the program for an address.

Copies of th[illegible] will be mailed upon r[illegible] communications with regard to [illegible] reservations should be addressed to Mrs. James E. Ernest, Chairman Hotels Committee, Local Council Board, G. F. W. C. Sunset Trail, Asheville.

DELCO LIGHT MEN HAVE BIG MEETING

Seventy Dealers in Carolinas and Virginia Guests of Raleigh For Two Days

Raleigh, April 16.—Pep was the order of the day at the convention of Delco-Light men that started in the city yesterday for a two-day session. The 70 men present are the dealers from North and South Carolina and Southern Virginia, comprising the Eighth Delco-Light District.

The sessions will be continued today, begining with a breakfast at the Chamber of Commerce at 8:30. Business problems connected with the selling of Delco-Light are being taken up, and other general conference subjects.

During their stay here the Y.M.C.A. has placed all facilities at the disposal of the dealers, and the entire town has been decorated with "welcome" signs. The men last night spoke highly of Raleigh hospitality. Mr. S. H. Amesbury is in charge of arrangements.

Banquet at Yarbrough.

Last night the entire crowd gathered in the Yarbrough private dining room for a banquet. The program of speaking afterward centered largely on the question of finance.

Mayor James I. Johnson opened the program by speaking a few words of welcome and congratulating the men on their work. He was followed by Mr. E. B. Crow, of the Commercial National Bank, who was introduced as a Delco-Light salesman, not a dealer.

"Boys," began Mr. Crow, "I've never been in a finer meeting than this, and you've done a lot of good to the mayor and to the little banker in the corner.

"The relation of business and banking is like the relation of the Siamese twins. Your success is my success and mine is yours; it's a mutual proposition.

A Few Banking Points.

"What we need is to become more allied," the banker said, and went on to give them a little advice about their banking. First, for the sake of their credit standing they should not overdraw. Second, they should educate the country people to bank their money and pay by check and, third, they should be accurate in all accounts. He finished by advising them how to approach their bankers, suggesting that they sell Delco-Light to him before they tried to sell [illegible]

[illegible] chairman of the meeting, told how a Chicago representative of Delco-Light sold his banker in ten minutes, and recommended Mr. Crow's advice to the other salesmen.

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, described the Delco-Light as a pledge to progress, and said that he was proud to be a Delco-Light salesman because of what it meant to the country, especially to the women.

CHAUTAUQUA WILL HAVE BIG FEATURES IN MUSIC

Native Indian Orchestral Band and Other Famous Organizations Will be on Program

It is said that in its musical numbers the management has succeeded in maintaining the usual high standard of its attractions. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that they have been able to secure as a very special treat, the famous native Indian Orchestral Band from the Haskell Government Institute of Lawrence, Kansas. The Band will be under the direct charge of a government supervisor. The Indians will wear for a part of their program their native tribal costumes, and their program will consist of happy blending of the weird Indian melodies with all that is best in conventional music. Special features of the group will be a feature dancer, and Fred Cardin, a native Quapaw Indian who is considered the greatest violinist of his race. As a special soprano soloist the management has succooded in securing Sara Carey, a native of the Cherokees.

Another notable feature will be the Keller Sisters. Miss Lou and Miss Anne Keller have for a number of years been giving programs which struck a new note in the concert field. They do not play and sing for you, but with you. In their own unique way they bring the spirit of music close to the lives of their hearers. Both are composers, both are artists and with it all they are both human. Their program will be a delight both to the most exacting music lover and to the person who knows little about music.

The Chautauqua management considers itself fortunate in being able to present the Dough Boys Male Quartet made up entirely of soldier boys just back from service overseas. Each member has been carefully chosen from the standpoint of honorable and distinguished service to Uncle Sam as well as because of their unusual musical ability. Their program will be made up of trench songs and stories,—thrilling experiences in the world war, together with a high class quartet repertoire. One of the special features of their program will be the history of the Great War as told in its trench songs.

The Del Mar Ladies Quartet will give a varied and delightful program of vocal and instrumental music. These ladies have had several years experience in the Lyceum and Chautauqua and their program never fails to please because they can not only sing well, but unusually well, and their instrumental ability is equally as good. A particular characteristic of the Del Mars is their alertness and enthusiasm which is said to be quite contagious.

Curiosity is not limited to women. Many a man proposes to a girl to see what she'll say.

A PRO[illegible]ATION

Honor is [illegible]
ty, as cer[illegible] higher
than thou[illegible] to scant
virtue in [illegible] keeping
within the [illegible]
"The fear o[illegible] a hang-
man's [illegible]
To hand [illegible] in or-
der;
But where yo[illegible] your hon-
or grip,
Let that [illegible] your bor-
der."

Is the call [illegible] Victory
Bonds [illegible] ard. To
achieve th[illegible] e pledg-
ed our lib[illegible] roperty,
and our se[illegible] r. The
pledge of l[illegible] m fully
redeemed. [illegible] post of
victory wa[illegible] solemn
pride. To [illegible] ilter in
meeting t[illegible] y cost
would insu[illegible] and us
with infam[illegible] mately
mark us for[illegible] h. Our
sacred her[illegible] to of-
fer our ye[illegible] reely as
our soldi[illegible] their
lives. The[illegible] a good
fight." We [illegible] eep the
faith" or [illegible] ires of
self-contem[illegible]

The Imper[illegible] an Gov-
ernment [illegible] a scl-
emn obligat[illegible] , but a
scrap of pa[illegible] t gov-
ernment ha[illegible] ained
to the scra[illegible] ination.
tion. "God [illegible] ained,"
and this an[illegible] surely
become as [illegible] Type
if we keep [illegible] ce of
our redemp[illegible] ation
can survive [illegible] to
the world tha[illegible] money
dearer than [illegible] that
while it wa[illegible] sacri-
fice the co[illegible] annot
spare the [illegible] of the
flocks.

I beseech[illegible] e of
the Gospel [illegible] and
women of [illegible] ood
condition [illegible] in
the final [illegible] of
moral valu[illegible] the
great Vict[illegible] to
the end tha[illegible] hon-
or may be[illegible] our
destiny co[illegible]

Done at [illegible]
sigh, this[illegible]
April, in [illegible]
one thou[illegible]
and nine[illegible]
hundred [illegible]
of our [illegible]

SANFORD MARTIN,
Private Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED BILLION GOLD MARKS THE TOTAL

That is the Amount Germany Must Pay Allied Governments For Losses Caused By the War.

Paris, April 14.—One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation, which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows: First, 20,000,000,000 within two years; second, 40,000,000,000 during 30 years beginning in 1921; third, 40,000,000,000 when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

CURSED AMERICAN FLAG, WAS KNOCKED DOWN

Man in Hall Where Chamberlain Made Address Insulted Old Glory

New York, April 15.—A sensational incident marked the close of an address by United States Senator George A. Chamberlain at a dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. His preoration was a poem, "The American Flag." As the Oregon Senator recited the closing lines, one of the diners in the rear of the grand ballroom half rose from his seat and shouted:

"To hell with the American flag!"

Diners from several other tables started towards the man who had denounced the flag, but Edward W. Mitchell, vice-president of the Texas and Oklahoma Oil Company, was the first to reach him. Swinging with his right arm, Mr. Mitchell landed a clean blow on the chin of the disturber and knocked him down.

Several friends seated with the man attempted to interfere and there was a lively scrimmage, in which Mr. Mitchell himself was struck in the face. The disturber was rushed out a side door before any serious damage was done. However, Edmund D. Gibbs, former president of the club, and Robert S. Scarborough, treasurer, who immediately began an investigation, declared they had been unable to determine the man's identity but that they would not rest until they had done so.

Rev. D. B. Parker Critically Ill.

Hamlet, April 15.—Rev. D. B. Parker of the Methodist Conference is critically ill at his home three miles of Hamlet and little hope is held out for his recovery. Mr. Parker has been for many years a member of the North Carolina Conference, having been superannuated about three years ago.

Those who have never had money are the ones who spend more than they can afford.

CHAPLAIN ELLIS TELLS ABOUT TRIP

Writes Interestingly About His First Leave in France. Has Many Experiences

Officers and enlisted men serving in the A. E. F. are granted a seven day leave of absence from their post during every four months. This seven day leave does not include the time required in going to and from your destination. On January 24th, in company with Captain Samuel D. Hillier, I left St. Sulpice for my first leave. At the time we applied for the leave we could ask permission to visit but one place, tho it is generally expected that points of interest in the vicinity of the designated place will be visited and also points of interest along the way. Our leave had been granted to Nice, one of the most ideal places in France to spend a vacation. As the route we were to take to reach our destination was not designated we, of course, did not go the most direct way. We left Bordeaux at eleven o'clock on above named day, going via Paris. I might say that up to a few months ago officers could travel at will anywhere in France but too much time was being spent by many officers in going from one point to another when under orders, so it became necessary to establish a system by which every officer and enlisted man arriving in a town or city should be required to register. We found American soldiers at almost every point on our trip (only two exceptions) duly authorized, backed up by the powers that be, to make us show our authority for traveling. They checked us out at Bordeaux for Paris and when we arrived in Paris about nine o'clock in the evening, we were told that we would take the next train out for our destination. We knew this ahead of time so took a train that would put us in the capital city of France too late to catch the train which left at 8 p. m., and as they run only two through trains to Nice, both leaving between eight and nine o'clock in the evening that gave us twenty-four hours in which we could see the sights.

Fortunately for us we had met a man on the train, a "Y" worker who carried us to the hotel at which he was stopping and there found a good room, something very hard to find in Paris at that time because of the crowded condition of the hotels. After we had located ourselves we walked [illegible] of a few weeks earlier, all the lights were on and the stir and push in the streets, the gayety, the glare made it almost impossible for us to believe that we were in the chief city of a country which for four and a half years had been passing through the most terrible war that has ever cursed the world. When we thought of the fact that it had been but a little while since the German army was knocking at the very gates and dropping shells from the "Big Bertha" and from her humming planes, it seemed almost incredible. But we did not tarry long on the streets, for we wanted a good night's sleep that we might be fit for the busy day that we expected to spend when the night had passed.

Twenty four hours is a very limited time in which to see a city much less in size and historic places of interest than is Paris, but one can see a great many things. Of course we lost no time. We saw the famous Opera house, one of the finest, if indeed, not the finest in the world. We visited some of the government buildings and especially were we interested in those in which the Peace Conference is being held. One could but wonder when looking upon those buildings in which the representatives of the different nations of the world were assembled to deliberate upon the most complex problems that had ever called a body of men together and to come to conclusions and formulate rules by which all the nations of the world are to be governed in their international relations, and if possible raise the ideals of the nations above selfish plans and determinations that have drenched the whole world in blood, and to save us from another war, I say one could but wonder and breath a prayer that they be guided in all of their deliberations and conclusions to just and righteous decisions and a peace that will be a benediction to all mankind for all time to come.

Of course we, as all who visit Paris, visited the tomb of Napoleon, the Effel Tower, Notre-Dame, etc. Notre-Dame with its high and wonderful constructed overhanging arches, its beautiful stained glass windows, its numerous altars and burning candles, made a lasting impression. There is a solemn grandeur about the place that impresses one in a strange way, even though he may feel that those who are bowing before the figures are bordering on idol worship. This was a very interesting day. We were a bit inconvenienced because of the fact that a street car strike was on and the cabs were so crowded that it was almost impossible to get a seat in one of them.

At 8:15 we were at the station to catch our train for Nice. We had bought tickets up town and tried to get reservations but this could not be done as they were all sold a week ahead of time. We could not even buy first class tickets because all the seats in the first class cars were sold. But we were not specially disappointed for we knew that a fellow can usually get most anything in the way of accommodations on French trains for a few francs. A franc is about eighteen cents in our money. When we got to the train we used this method and secured first class seats. The French cars are not like ours in America. Instead of being one long car it is divided up into sections, each of these carriages seating six or eight people. Some of the cars have no entrance at the end but must be entered by side doors. Those that have the end entrances have a passage along the side of the car with doors opening into these "apartments." This train that we boarded was a through train for Nice going by the way of Lyon and Marseille. It is scheduled as a twenty-two hour run, but we were seven hours late getting into Nice, arriving at 1 o'clock in the morning rather than six the evening before. The trip was exceedingly enjoyable. Some sections of France are very pretty, with the rolling hills, the winding streams and fertile fields. At 2 o'clock on the morning of January 27th we found ourselves comfortably fixed in a hotel at Nice.

It was late before we started out seeing Nice on this Monday morning. One of the first points of interest was the walk by the sea. This is a beautiful place to stroll and was of special interest to me, for it is around this sea that so much of the history of the world is centered. It was upon the bosoms of these waters that the first frail crafts that ever ventured out any distance from land sailed. It is a way to the east but along the waters of this same sea that the Holy Land lies, and it was upon this sea that the Apostle Paul and those with him had such a wonderful experience with the storm as recorded in the twenty-seventh chapter of Acts. All these thoughts crowded themselves in on me. I did not have the time to myself as Hillier and I were together and another officer had joined us. But I did go down by the sea one morning and strolled all alone, watched the waves come rolling in and boats sailing quietly along the shore. It was but natural that a desire, should seize me to board a ship and sail to Cessarea and make a tour of the Holy Land.

There are not so many points of special interest in Nice. It is a beautiful city, rather modern in its appearance, with a very mild climate, plenty of hotel facilities, in fact is a typical resort city. It is built along the sea with the Alps mountains lying far back in the distance, but clearly visible and with field glasses their snow capped peaks were beautiful to behold.

One of the most delightful days of sight seeing that I have ever enjoyed was the one we took to the Italian border. We took this trip on auto, leaving our hotel a few minutes after eight in the morning and returning late in the afternoon. The road runs along the sea, winding and turning around the jagged hills, for the hills run down to the water's edge, affording some very beautiful views. Our first stop was Monte-Carlo. This is the place where the famous Casini, possibly the most noted gambling house in the world, is located. We arrived at this town about nine o'[illegible] which time no one is allowed to enter. One cannot forget this building. The beautifully carved wood work, the magnificent paintings, the elaborate furnishing, the gambling tables, etc. Then the view from the flower garden in the rear, down to the water's edge and out across the sea, makes one wish that all this might be taken over by some one, or some organization that would divert its use into other channels than that for which it is now being used. The view from the front is very pretty as one looks out across the towering mountains.

After we had gone through this place and visited another point or two of some interest here we came back to Monaco. Here we saw the palace of the Prince of Monaco, and also went through the building in which we saw every conceivable kind of fish and specimen of sea inhabitants imaginable, also miniture boats of the different kinds that have been constructed during the hundreds of years of navigation evolution.

From Monaco we continued our trip along the sea, our next stop being Menton, on the Italian border. Here we had a very interesting ride up the mountain side to a hotel where we lunched. This hotel is located on the summit of one of the mountains, or hills as it would be called by the towering Alps that look down upon it from the distance. This hotel is reached by means of a little inclosed car drawn by cables, which pull you slowly but surely to the top. It is rather a peculiar sensation to look out at the front window and see the track over which the car is moving for it looks as though you are going just about as near straight up as anything could go. On either side of the track were shelves, as I called them, about ten feet wide that had been dug out and leveled off there on the mountain side, on each of which were orange trees covered with oranges, egetables growing and flowers blooming. This was true along the sea all the way from Nice. After we had lunched and strolled around a bit we returned to our car at the foot of the mountain, and in a few minutes were at the Italian border. Here we left our car and walked a little ways into Italy. Guards were stationed here and we were allowed to go but a short distance across the line. No civilians were allowed to cross. An English captain and his wife who were in our party were halted, the wife being a civilian and could not cross, so of course he being a considerate husband refused to proceed without her. There are some compensations for the old bachelor, some times. The biggest thing about this was the fact that we were in Italy. We bought some cards, as all tourists do, looked out across the sea and up on the side of the hill where we saw a very handsome residence, erected by good American money, furnished by a wealthy American girl who had married an Italian with a title, and nothing else I dare say, any way the report was that this fellow spent her money, or as much as he could get, and then they separated.

From the Italian border we came back a short distance over the same road which we had passed over on our way down, but soon left this and turned up a mountain road. These roads are as smo[illegible] floor, and the high power ca[illegible] were riding glided up the mountain side and around the curves with perfect ease and at an enormous rate of

(Continued on page 5)

UP IN THE AIR OVER WAR TIME DRY LAW

Uncertainty As To How the "Sale" of It Will Be Enforced And By Whom

REVENUE OFFICERS WILL STILL PINCH 'SHINERS

Completion of Demobilization By July 1st Would Serve To Nullify Act

Washington, April 14.—Legal advisers of government agencies interested in liquor regulations examined statutes and executive orders without finding specific legal authority by which the internal revenue bureau might enforce war time prohibition after July 1.

President Wilson, under the Overman act, giving him power to transfer functions from one department to another, might delegate the authority to the revenue bureau, some lawyers declared. However, this still would leave the bureau without adequate funds to pay the costs of maintaining a large Federal police force, unless there is some legislation at an early special session of Congress.

Air of Uncertainty Unchanged.

Suggestions received today did not change materially the air of uncertainty over the question of how prohibition is to be enforced after July 1, as caused by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper's announcement that his bureau had not the authority nor the funds to carry out the enforcement measures properly.

Many telegrams received at the commissioner's office today reflected keen interest by individuals and organizations throughout the country in the statutes of war time prohibition. Mr. Roper added nothing to his statement in replying to these queries, it was said.

Does Not Apply To Prohibition.

Legal advisers of other agencies today discovered that an executive order of the President dated September 2, 1917, issued under authority of the Overman act, delegated to the revenue bureau and the customs division the enforcement of the provision of the food conservation act of August 10, 1917, which prohibited the use of food materials in production of whiskey and paved the way for restriction of beer [illegible] might deem necessary.

The amendment to the agricultural appropriation act of November 21, 1918, by which war-time prohibition effective July 1 was established, did not become law until long after that executive order was issued, and consequently the order would not apply to the prohibition measure.

Provision of the War-Time Law.

The act of November 21, 1918, provided "that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States—it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits."

The act also specifies that in this time "no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

"Sale" and "Manufacture" Different.

The distinction between this act and other war-time liquor restrictions, as pointed out today by officials, is that it relates to the sale of liquor, whereas the others related to manufacture. Consequently it was explained that the revenue bureau will not have power to take action against illicit sale, but will retain its present powers to prevent illegal production of liquor.

UNDERWOOD WINS IN SECOND PRIMARY

Fayetteville, April 14.—In a second municipal primary here today Capt. J. D. McNeill, incumbent, was defeated by John Underwood for mayor by 100 votes out of 586 cast. John J. Maloney, McNeill alderman, a candidate in the second ward, was defeated by James A. Barnes, Underwood candidate. Out of eight wards Underwood carried six and with the possible exception of one, the aldermen of the eight wards are Underwood men. The aldermen is all but the second were chosen in the first primary.

WOMEN DEMANDING THE PUNISHMENT OF BRUTES

Five Million American Women Call For Action Against Despoilers of Women in Invaded Regions.

Paris, April 15.—Premier Clemenceau today received from Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, of New York, the representative of the committee for the protection of women under international law, a resolution signed by 5,000,000 American women relating to crimes against women committed by the Germans and their allies during the war. The resolution denounces the German attacks on humanity through womankind as "infamous and sinister."

Superabundant proof exists, the resolution says, of the crimes which the armies of the central powers perpetrated against women in all the countries they invaded.

Demand is made that all officers, soldiers and civilians belonging to the armies of the central powers who perpetrated any crime against women or girls in any allied country should be punished if possible, especially in patent and notorious cases. The allied nations are asked to take measures to deal adequately with the situation and also to take steps to prevent such deeds in the future.