

NAMING CANDIDATE PARTY'S BIG TASK

Convention Meets at 9 O'clock For Continuous Session To Nominate Candidate

AGREEMENT ON LEAGUE PLANK RESCUES PARTY

Condemns, President's League Covenant, Approves Senate's Rejection And Endorses Principle of International Peace Concert in Harmony With American Traditions.

Chicago, Jun 10.—Rescuing the party by eleventh-hour compromise from a threatened split on the League of Nations issue, the Republican National convention today adopted a platform and then adjourned to nominate a candidate tomorrow.

Harmony on the League issue was reached after many hours of heated negotiation revolving about the subcommittee on resolutions, but bringing into consultation first and last virtually all the big men of the party. In the end the irreconcilables and Mild Reservationists accepted a treaty plank drafted by Elihu Root before his departure for Europe several weeks ago, but revised in some details to meet the views of the contending elements.

It condemns President Wilson's League covenant, upholds the Senate in its rejection of the treaty, and endorses the principle of an international peace concert in harmony with American traditions.

After impatiently marking time all day for the resolutions committee to complete its work, the tired convention received with cheers the reading of the platform by Senator Watson of Indiana, the committee chairman, and adopted it with a great chorus of cheers. It is wisely drowned out by a minority report from Edwin J. Gragg, the Wisconsin member of the committee, and signed only by himself. The substitute provided flat rejection of the League idea, advocated government ownership of railroads and contained other proposals which the convention hooded as "socialistic."

Doesn't Affect Candidates

The relative chance of the Presidential candidates apparently was little affected by the platform agreement and on convention eve there was in evidence no development which changed the picture.

Statement of harmony over the trouble some treaty plank had no reflex on any of the candidates except possibly in the case of Senator Johnson. He will not now appear on the convention floor and that is a disappointment to his supporters, who had believed that the appearance of their leader in a treaty fight would help his fight for the nomination.

To Hurry Nomination

In accord with the plan to finish up the convention's work on a skip-stop schedule, it was agreed to convene at 9:00 a. m. and to hurry through the nomination session until a candidate is nominated.

The plan seemed acceptable and it suited delegates, because they are worn out and anxious for the big show to end.

The convention held two sessions today. Meeting first at 11 a. m., it quickly adjourned when word was brought that the work of the resolutions committee still was uncompleted. The second session began at 4 o'clock p. m., and then two hours were whirled away in music, speeches and cheering before Senator Watson brought in the platform.

The resolution committee completed the work on the platform at 4:45 o'clock and started for the Coliseum, where the convention has reconvened. The treaty plank was adopted by the resolutions committee with only one vote against it.

One Vote Against It

The unanimous adoption of the treaty plank was cast by E. J. Gross, member from Wisconsin.

Prohibition was not mentioned in the committee draft. Instead the committee retained the sub-committee's plan of including a general provision declaring for enforcing all laws.

RACE BETWEEN COWPER AND HAMILTON CLOSE

Kinston, June 10.—It may take the official canvass by the board of elections to determine if there will be a second primary between Luther Hamilton, of Morehead City, and Senator George V. Cowper, of Kinston, for the second place in the State Senate from the seventh district. It is clear that Hamilton has a lead over Cowper, but the latter will not admit that he has a majority. This situation at Cowper's headquarters, where his law partners are trying to verify unofficial returns and striving to secure the very few returns outstanding, is still tense.

Whether Kinston will support Cowper if there is a run-off is uncertain. The machine here which defeated him is claimed to be oilied and ready for another run. The machine was left in the most remote parts of the district. Without its opposition, Cowper's friends declare, he would have led the candidates. The machine was built upon local issues.

HUNDREDS OF SPARROWS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Bluefield, W. Va., June 9.—Several hundred English sparrows, roosting in the eaves of the Norfolk and Western Pumping Station, were killed when the steam pop valve let go. The birds were scalded to death. The pumping station was noted as a home for sparrows.

BIG INCREASE IN FUND FOR RURAL SCHOOLS NEEDED

Nearly Quarter of a Million More Needed In Wake

It will require a fund of nearly a quarter of a million dollars outside of available appropriations to operate the Wake County public schools next year and this year according to the Raleigh Times and this fund must be provided by the levy of school taxes by the commissioners.

The school fund for the year 1921-22, according to the budget adopted Monday by the board of education and approved Tuesday morning by the commissioners, calls for \$2,391,898 for teachers' salaries, \$2,391,898 for fuel, janitor, service, insurance, etc., and \$130,609.18 for building and expenses of city schools. The total amounts to \$4,773,507.18.

Against this fund the school authorities will get \$138,449 from the State school appropriation and \$28,087 for poll taxes, fines, dog taxes and the salary and fee fund.

The commissioners must provide by taxation a total of \$4,607,000.18 for the regular expenses, which will be \$244,075.67.

The budget carries an increase of \$174,935 in salaries and a decrease in building fund from \$76,994 to \$140,497 for the coming year. The teachers' salary fund in 1919-20 was \$1,059,963.

The 1920-21 salary fund is divided as follows: rural schools, \$161,538; county superintendent, \$3,000; city schools, \$1,013,500; Wake Forest teachers, \$7,780; city superintendent, \$2,800; Wake Forest superintendent, \$1,500; adult literacy, \$1,600; Farm Life schools, \$2,500.

OPPOSITION TO FREIGHT RATE INCREASES WAINING

Shippers Force Detailed Cross-Examination of Carriers at I. C. C. Hearing

Washington, June 7.—Opposition to the general freight rate increases asked by the railroads of the railroads of the country weakened perceptibly at the resumption of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The testimony of the railroads introduced by the carriers.

Plans of the shippers originally called for an attack on the exhibits presented by the roads by which the estimated aggregate book value of over twenty billion dollars was placed on the properties. This would form the basis for the six per cent return, which the carriers claim will necessitate an added income of more than one billion dollars annually.

C. E. Cottrill of Atlanta, representing the Southern Traffic League, however, declared that it was his intention to question witnesses for the roads on all the phases of the evidence submitted. He conducted cross-examination today of M. P. Blauvelt, vice-president of the Illinois Central, on the earnings and operating expenses of the carriers.

State commissioners and various shippers questioned Thomas Hulme, of Philadelphia, valuation expert of the railroads, at length, on the property items of the carriers which went into their book accounts. Shippers generally, however, evidenced their intention of relying upon the commission's analysis of figures filed by the carriers relative to the property investment accounts.

SENSATIONAL MURDER OF MERCHANT IN HIGH POINT

High Point, June 9.—One of the most sensational murders the people of High Point have ever known was committed here last night about 10 o'clock when Mr. F. Fletcher, owner of a meat market in Negro Town, was shot and almost instantly killed while on his way from his market to his residence. The murderers have not been identified as yet, although two negroes, Eugene and Roy Alford, now in the city jail, are suspected. It is alleged that the purpose of the murder was to rob Mr. Fletcher, it being evident that he carried several hundred dollars on his person. A preliminary trial was held this afternoon before the coroner. The jury held the alleged criminals for trial.

FOURTEEN KILLED IN WRECK ON N. Y. CENTRAL

Schenectady, N. Y., June 9. Fourteen persons were dead tonight as a result of a rear-end collision on the New York Central Railroad, three miles west of this city, early today and hospital physicians said one other would die. All railroad equipment was found after the wreck to be in perfect condition, according to New York Central officials, leaving the inference that Martin Doyle, engineer now dead, had driven his express train past three cautionary and danger signals and into the rear of the stalled passenger train.

Of the forty persons taken to the hospitals here, fifteen remained tonight. Scores of others received attention at the wreck.

International Marine Profits

New York, June 10.—Directors of the International Mercantile Marine company today declared in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent, on preferred stock an extra dividend of five per cent, on preferred stock toward reducing an accumulation of 47 per cent. in back dividends.

MILK BOTTLE REAL FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

Show at Grand Central Palace In New York Was Impressive Display

(New York Evening Post.) If there is anything in the power of suggestion New York will soon take to drinking milk in quantities thus far undreamed of. A visitor at the milk show which is being held in the Grand Central Palace this week, can scarcely fail to come away with a subconscious line of thought running somewhat as follows:

"One quart of milk a day," "for children three glasses of milk daily," "For old people milk vitamines supply strength," "civilization owes its progress to daily milk"—not to mention such impvisions as "eat more cheese," "cheese helped to win the war," and England was thirty-three pounds per person per year, the United States three pounds."

Then there is the gigantic milk bottle in the center of the room confidently proclaiming its merits as a "fountain of youth." There is apparently no cause to be alarmed, however, by any increase in the demand for milk. One of the most interesting exhibits of the State Department of Farms and Markets is a chart which shows that New York has a total of 1,375,793 dairy cows, St. Lawrence leading with a total of 100,248 and Delaware County second with 76,008.

This state display is considered the most complete of those in this year's show its exhibits of milk fed animals, comparing them to animals that are not milk-fed. Calves, puppies, kittens and other animals are shown, two of the same age and in some instances of the same litter, one of them milk fed being placed together. A number of private competitions in weight gainings are being conducted in the corner of the big exhibition floor, but it is not necessary to be an expert to realize the vast difference made by the milk diet. Children examined by doctors at the Milk Show have been effected in the same way, and it has been found that the majority of those suffering from malnutrition have had tea and coffee substituted for milking their diet.

Moving pictures illustrate the benefits to be derived from drinking milk, some blue-ribbon Holstein cows, the testing of milk, milking by machinery and the progress of milk from the farm to the consumer.

The stamps and money stolen at Oxford have not yet been recovered. The men, when arrested, had in their possession war savings stamps and a check for \$100,000, which was stolen from Victor, N. Y., and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.

Shortly after the robbery, it was discovered the men had made their escape in an automobile stolen at Frankfort. Postoffice inspectors E. L. Gregory and E. W. Hodgin, of the North Carolina division, traced the vehicle to Lynchburg, Va., where it was abandoned. Descriptions obtained at Lynchburg and points where the men stopped were forwarded to New York and a drag net set for the men. Photographs obtained since their arrest on June 1, have been identified by garage men in Lynchburg and other points in Virginia.

ALMER RULES PRESIDENT HAS TEN DAYS IN WHICH TO AFFIX HIS SIGNATURE

Washington, June 10.—The chief executive has ten days after the adjournment of Congress in which to sign bills and resolutions.

This rule may change the status of a number of bills which the president killed by a "pocket veto" explaining that he had had sufficient time in which to consider them. These measures include the water power bill and the resolution repealing most of the special war-time legislation.

DURHAM MARINE FIRST GRADUATE OF INSTITUTE

P. C. Erwin, 906 Ramseur Street, Durham, Finishes Livestock Course at Quantico, Va.

Washington, June 9.—To the native state of the secretary of the marine corps, Joseph Daniels, goes the honor of boasting the first graduate of the Marine Corps Institute at Quantico, Va.

Corporal W. C. Erwin of 906 Ramseur street Durham, is the North Carolinian who will go down in the history of the Marine Corps Institute as its first graduate. His choice of course was that of Erwin, believed in the old slogan "back to the farm," for he selected the livestock course of the school of agriculture. His mark on the final examination was an average of 98 per cent in the 21 separate textbooks of the course. The various grades covering swine, sheep, horses, ponies, mules and cattle and the theoretical study was supplemented by practical work on the fine stock farms with which the Quantico country abounds.

Corporal Erwin's military career is typical of the marine corps. He enlisted at Durham August 26, 1916, and served in Haiti and Cuba for a period of six months before he was transferred for duty with the 1st Marines when that famous fighting regiment was organized for duty in France. He landed with the first American troops of St. Nazaire on June 27, 1917, and deserted through the Verdun, Belleau Woods, Soissons, Marbache, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Argonne actions. Following the armistice he marched to the Rhine with the second division and was on German territory until the second division was ordered home, arriving in New York August 3, 1919. Corporal Erwin wears the famous Indian head insignia of the second division, four service stripes and a silver star on his victory medal for his citation for "exceptional courage and devotion to duty."

As a reward for his splendid work in the livestock course Corporal Erwin has been made an instructor-examiner and added to the teaching staff of the Marine Corps Institute.

Miss Nellie Erwin, his sister, lives at 906 Ramseur street, Durham, N. C.

WEEVIL MIGRATION HAS REACHED SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg, S. C., June 9.—An insect declared by experts to be a boll weevil was found stuck within the joint of the wall of a house here this morning. It had evidently arrived within the past day or so. This is said to be the earliest migration of the crop pest yet known and Spartanburg is the highest point, both as to latitude and altitude, the boll weevil has yet reached.

FIVE INDICTED FOR ROBBERY AT OXFORD

One of Accused Convicted of Similar Offense at Dunn In 1908

Five men were Wednesday indicted by the grand jury in the United States district court, charged with having stolen postage stamps, war savings and thrift stamps, coin and currency of a total value of more than \$36,000 from the United States postoffice at Oxford on March 9.

The men are under arrest at Brooklyn, N. Y., and a hearing has been set before the United States commissioner for June 17, at which time a writ transferring the men to this jurisdiction will be requested. It is not expected that the men will be tried until the fall term of court.

One of the men under arrest for the robbery, Walter Murray, alias "Moose," was convicted in the past for the robbery of the postoffice at Oxford, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Another, John O'Brien, alias "Hostile Johnny," has been convicted of several similar crimes in Virginia and West Virginia. None of the others have been convicted before in this section of the country, but two of them, John Murray, alias "California Bill," have one criminal record. The fifth, J. C. Lathrop, is unknown to government officials.

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PROHIBITION CREeps IN

Prohibition creeps into the hearing when Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel for the anti-saloon league, and four other "dry" members of the committee to take a firm stand for enforcement of the "dry" laws under the Volstead act. Wheeler said that the Democratic party would be compelled to take a similar stand.

When Wheeler finished, Committee Chairman Richards, of Washington, turned to his first and insisted that he be heard in opposition, but he had to wait again when he was advised that he would be heard in executive session. Joseph Oberzell, of Cincinnati, urged a modification of the present "dry" laws.

Others who spoke at the morning session included James Adams, for the women's international league for personal reform; Lucy Bransham, Dr. Robert Lovett and Miss Grace Abbott for a lifting of the Russian trade embargo and John Kelly and James Eads How, for the enfranchisement of itinerant labor.

Frank P. Walsh pleaded for the inclusion of a plank pledging the party to a "full, formal, complete and official recognition of Ireland's elected government." Through this, he declared, the nation would be vindicating the principles for which the soldiers had died in the world war.

Mr. Walsh charged the government with shirking its duty in dealing with Irish freedom.

Representative Mason, Illinois, also spoke for the plank, saying that he had a pledge by the party would draw thousands which have been "inherently Democratic."

Marsh Stirs Up Hornet's Nest

Ben C. Marsh, of the farmers' national council, stirred up a hornet's nest when he attacked the Eech-Cummins railroad bill as the "most un-American bill ever passed." Frank Hogan, committeeman from the District of Columbia, sprang to his feet and insisted that Marsh was making a "socialist speech" and urged that he be curbed. Committeeman Grosse, of Wisconsin, hurried to Marsh's defense, and while the crowd cheered a woman spectator loudly demanded that Marsh be permitted to continue, as he "was telling the truth." Eventually the chair restored quiet, and Marsh urged the return of railroads to government control. He said that three months of private control had resulted in a loss almost as great as the total two years deficit under government control.

Senator Capper filed a bale of resolutions asking the convention to include the "dry" enforcement law and also made a speech declaring that the prohibition act, in force in Kansas for 80 years, was the greatest piece of legislation ever enacted there. As a result of prohibition, he explained, few Kansas counties have any housing problem among jails and poor houses and sending men to prison has gone out of fashion in lots of places.

A separate national department of education with a place in the President's cabinet for his head was urged by Mrs. Josephine Forest, state superintendent of public instruction for the state of Washington.

Maybe Dechanel fell out of that sleeping car trying to get away without tipping the porter.—Richmond Item.

LITTLE MORGANTON GIRL MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

Morganton, June 9.—Miss Rachel Corpening, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Corpening, of Morganton, met a most tragic death this morning at the lake at Bridgewater. The girl 15 years of age, was a member of a fishing party which left early in the morning for an all-day picnic and fishing party on the lake. The party was composed of Belleitor and Mrs. Bell and Miss Hope Bell, of Morganton. They had been fishing a short time when the girl either fell or slipped into the water, and went down before rescue was possible.

WIDE VARIETY OF SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR PLATFORM PLANKS

Twenty-Eight Subjects Ranging from Prohibition Enforcement The Homes For Hapless Inventors Are Discussed—Recognition of Ireland and Repeal of Railroad Law Urged

Chicago, June 9.—Twenty-eight subjects ranging from enforcement of the prohibition act to free homes for hapless inventors, were discussed by 60 persons today before the resolutions committee sitting to receive suggestions on planks for the platform. Everyone who wanted to talk was heard and the five minute rule, adopted yesterday, was subject to liberal interpretation and many reservations. At the close of the hearing the committee had enough testimony to keep it occupied several days.

High spots in the meeting included a vigorous attack on the anti-trust feature of the Eech-Cummins railroad bill and the Kansas industrial courts law by Samuel Gompers; a strong plea by Senator Capper, of Kansas, and others for enforcement of the prohibition act; a clash between members of the committee when Ben C. Marsh, representing a farmers' organization, made what one committeeman called a "socialistic speech," and a demonstration when Frank P. Walsh spoke in behalf of Irish freedom.

Demand Equality For Negroes

Demands that the Republican party take an "unequivocal" stand for enforcement of the 15th amendment against continuation of the "reign of the lynch law" were made by a delegation headed by William H. Lewis, negro, former Assistant United States attorney general. He urged a congressional investigation looking for a reduction in the national debt.

Edward H. Wright, Chicago negro, who spoke on the demands also, declared that none of the claims made and come "from us as supplicants for help as your brothers and your sisters."

Questions of taxation must be among the first to be given consideration of the Republican party if it would retain the confidence of the nation, James A. Emery, general counsel for the national association of manufacturers, told the committee in laying before it organization's claim for reduction of the national debt he asked that the nation's war debt be liquidated to recover from the strain of the conditions.

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SIMMONS HOLDING TO SUFFRAGE VIEW

Hasn't Changed Opinion As To Wisdom of Ratification

(By W. T. East in Greensboro News)

Raleigh, June 9.—Senator F. M. Simmons, who spent the night and day here, is not going to reverse position on ratifying the suffrage amendment, and when the legislature meets in July, he will be hoping as earnestly as he did the day Senator Overman became entangled on the Democratic platform, that the general assembly will fall in line.

Senator Simmons does not think the recent primary had suffrage suffrage was but indirectly before the public and those candidates who have sufficient to cause deeper than suffrage. Mr. Simmons did not fall on to name his men, but he is breaking no confidence with him to say that he does not think John Small is in the minority, or that Abnerholly L. on the retired list, or that Hamilton L. on the retired list, are the main bench because of suffrage.

"I have not changed my opinion about the wisdom of ratification," said today, "and when I wrote that letter a few days before the convention I knew that the amendment was inevitable. I found out how Tennessee stood and everybody knows how Connecticut and Vermont are going when they do vote. They will ratify the amendment and I should not be surprised if they do so very soon after the election."

"The Republicans do not wish the amendment to be ratified before the election because of the league of nations and the prohibition amendment. That is why they do not want to ratify it. Mr. Simmons left his interview to do the impossible. He is not a politician for the Republicans to admit the wisdom of the national election the country over. It must be felt that the Democrats to help help them out."

"The question of Negro women," "He has heard any suggestion that the amendment will give the vote to the Negro. Mr. Simmons was not saying that. He is saying that the league of nations and original objections of the anti."

"Yes, I have thought if that," he admitted. "But I have not seen any reason why I should be interested in voting than the negro man is."

"Of course, I have opposed woman suffrage solely because of the effect that it might have on the women. But the women seem to want it and I am here whether we like it or not. Once when I voted against the suffrage amendment I knew that it would be beaten. Had I known that the amendment is so near and suffrage the country over was inevitable, I do not know how I should have voted. We tried to prevent it. If I could prevent woman suffrage, I think I would do so. I thought then that they did not want it; it seems now that they do. We made a gallant fight to prevent its overtaking the south, but it has come. I do not feel that we should be betting our heads against a stone wall. And especially, I do not feel that I should be continuing the amendment now. If by putting out my brains against the wall, I could help next man to butt down the thing, that might be different; but I like to live and an enjoying life." Evidently the senator is pleased. He does not mind living in a world in which the women vote in the Democratic ticket.

Visited Morrison Headquarters

Senator Simmons, coming out from Morrison headquarters where he was held up. He was carrying his years as ringery as he did 25 elections ago. He had just called on his friends and asked about the primary. As to his views on suffrage he talked with that perfect candor which always has marked his public life.

The suffragists will take heart from his expression today. They have run into much insidious propaganda. The Maryland and Georgia anti who recently came here dropped quite a bit of poison. But these visiting house-savers remained too long. They came to resist ratification and remained to make the most vicious assaults on national prohibition, President Wilson, and the league of nations. No such hatred of Wilson has been carried in any beam south of Cape Cod as these women brought here. And their assault on the federal amendment giving nation-wide prohibition, coupled with their ferocious attacks of President Wilson not only gave rise to earnest speculation as to who sent these women here, but they support the suspicion of Senator Simmons that there are partisan political reasons for this visit of the imported anti.

The senate investigation of the navy has come to an end. O. things are quieting down after all. We may be happy yet.—Upton Observer.

Paris, June 10.—Men's suits at 48 francs (in normal times cost \$8) will be possible in Paris according to newspapers, if a campaign being conducted by them is successful. The government is holding more than 2,000,000 yards of cloth suitable for clothing, and is being urged to release sufficient for 700,000 suits, under an agreement with manufacturers and union by which each suit could be made at as low a cost as possible.

WANTS PEOPLE TO PASS UPON THE VOLSTEAD ACT

See Girt, N. J., June 9.—Governor Edward I. Edwards, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has issued a statement here tonight demanding liberalization of the Volstead Act, and calling upon "the people of the United States, lawfully and the constitutional method prescribed, to pass judgment upon the act."

"The Supreme Court has declared the 18th amendment to be a part of the Constitution and the Volstead Act to be its statutory interpretation," read the statement. "That act is open to such amendment as the duly elected representatives of the people may enact."

"No power exists which is paramount to the power of the people expressed at the polls. There alone is sovereignty. Every candidate for Congress, every State and legislative official and the candidates for the Presidency itself will be called upon this coming November to declare their positions unmistakably on the issue and reasonable interpretation of the Constitutional amendments in favor of the permissive use of light wines and beers, each state to determine its regulations under the liberal limitations of a general federal statute."

"I appeal to the great and final referendum of the American people."

NEWSPAPERS PREDICT 99 SUITS IN FRANCE

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