Caillaux Denies Treason Guilt; Explains Acts

Declares He Championed a Policy of "European Conciliation," Not Closer Relations With Germany

Minotto's Name Involved

L. F. Swift's Son-in-Law Declared "One of Agents Who Infested His Trail"

PARIS, Feb. 20.—That he had never championed a policy of closer relations with Germany, but one of "European conciliation," and might have been guilty of imprudence and impulsiveness, but never of imparting intelligence to the enemy, proved to be the opening defense of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, charged with treasonable dealings with the enemy, on the resumption of his trial to-day before the Senate, sitting as a High Court.

The examination of M. Caillaux covered his trip to South America late in 1914 and early in 1915. The name of James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, of Chicago, and who was interned in the United States as an alien enemy in 1918, was incessantly mentioned throughout the interrogations of Léon Bourgeois, President of the Senate, who presided over the court. M. Caillaux, in reply to the questions of M. Bourgeois, claimed to have been fooled by Minotte, as numerous others had been. He said he had every reason to believe Minotto was respectable, as he had been vouched for by many prominent Frenchmen. He declared he was introduced to Minotto by Edwin V. Morgan, the American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

Addresses Court as "My Colleagues"

M Caillaux stood the long and trying ordeal well, holding himself well under control. At the beginning of his examination he seemed ready to burst out into a violent harangue, punctuating every word with a movement of both hands. He gradually became more at ease and acted more as he did when, as Minister of Finance, he formerly addressed the Senate on the passage of some important bill from a seat near the one he occupied to-day.

Once, in explaining some incident, M. Caillaux said: "My colleagues will understand"——. He flushed, hesitated, stuttered and then continued: "The members of the High Court will understand."

The roll call of witnesses caused the first clash between the defense and the prosecution when Theodore Lescouve, procurator of the republic, informed the court that the Italian witnesses would be summoned through a diplomatic channel. M. Moutet, of council for M. Caillaux, asked whether Chief of Police Wettiner, of Geneva, subpœnaed by the defense and whom the Swiss government has refused permission to appear, would be asked to come to Paris through the French representative at Berne.

Says Agents Infested His Trail

M. Caillaux disposed of Minotto by saying he was one of the numerous agents who infested his trail while in South America, the German Minister at Rio de Janeiro, fearing the result of M. Caillaux's efforts having requested Berlin to place 100,000 marks at his disposal to have M. Caillaux shadowed continually.

M. Caillaux then ttempted to broaden the debate. He launched forth into a discourse on his external policies before the war, but M. Bourgeois asked him to confine himself to facts, answering the questions put to him. "This is not a political meeting; this is a court of justice," said Mr. Bourgeois.

"Experts will tell you I have not profited by this war; I am a poorer man now than I was in 1914," declared M. Caillaux, after reading a letter from Edmundo de Olivera, who was charged by the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accompany M. Caillaux throughout his visit to Brazil. In the letter de Olivera stated that M. Caillaux had always been a great patriot and hoped for the final victory of France.

A letter from Jean Julés Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, was read at the afternoon's session, asking that he be excused from appearing personally, but that instead his deposition be read. To this M. Caillaux's counsel did not object. When a similar request was made on behalf of Alexandre Conty, French Ambassador to Brazil, however, objection was made on the ground of the importance of M. Conty's evidence.

The trial will continue on Tuesday next, when M. Caillaux's relations with the Mannheim banker, Marx, will be explained by the accused.

Minotto Declines to Reply To Charge Made by Caillaux

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, millionaire Chicago packer, when seen at his home this evening, declined to discuss former Premier Joseph Caillaux's assertion that Minotto was a German agent, and that he fooled several friends.

"I was charged with German intrigue in 1918, and as a result, was interned at Atlanta until the war was ended," said Minotto. "I am trying hard to prove to Americans that I am an American. I am engaged in business in Chicago. I am working hard every day to build a business like other big business men. Unfortunately I am not an American by heritage of birth. I have a hard road to travel. I do not care to answer Caillaux at this time. Good night."

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"HATCH HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST."

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Berlin Predicts Russian Peace

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A diplomatic dispatch from Berlin to-day states that "undoubtedly" the forthcoming negotiations regarding prisoners between Germany and Soviet Russia will develop into peace negotiations.

The peace treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia, negotiated at Brest-Litovsk, was abrogated by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Mother Uses Savings to Bring Sailor's Body Home

Mrs. Anne Devera, of 1517 South Turner Avenue, Chicago, came into port on the Fabre liner Britannia yesterday with the body of her son James, who was killed in action while a sailor on the U. S. S. Chinchilla. He had been buried at Bordeaux and Mrs. Devera had to use the bulk of her savings to defray the cost of her voyage.

The Britannia docked in Brooklyn and the mother sought high and low in that borough for an undertaker to convey the body to the Pennsylvania Station for shipment to Chicago. Most of them said they were too busy to bother with it, but she finally found one who was willing to do it for 045. This was more than Mrs. Devera could afford.

In despair she telephoned to the New York headquarters of the Knights of Columbus and told her story to Supervisor Michael S. Hogan. Mr. Hogan dispatched two K. of C. secretaries in a motor truck, with an American flag in which to drape the casket, to the pier. The ytransported the body to the station and remained with Mrs. Devera until the train pulled out for Chicago.

Woman Held Under Dry Act

Mrs. Margaret Mattern, twenty-nine, of 1227 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by revenue agents and later held in $500 bail by United States Commissioner McCabe on a charge of selling liquor in her husband's saloon. The saloon is at the Myrtle Avenue address. Mrs. Mattern is the first woman to be arrested under constitutional prohibition.

Acting upon an opinion recently delivered by Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, to the effect that revenue agents have no right to enter premises without a search warrant, all officers engaged in enforcing the Volstead law were armed with such warrants yesterday.

David S. Rouse and John Linn, importers and exporters of liquors, were acquitted yesterday by a Federal jury of the charge of conspiring to violate the act of November, 1918, by trafficking in liquor. It was alleged that Rouse and Linn had purchased 15,000 cases of whisky for export, but sold it in and around New York.

State Rests in Fritz Case

District Attorney Martin, of Bronx County, announced yesterday before the case of Ernest Fritz, charged with the murder of Mrs. Florence Coyne, was resumed in the afternoon in Bronx County Supreme Court, that he had a confession signed by Fritz. The document was not introduced at the afternoon session, however, at the end of which the District Attorney rested his case.

The defense will open Tuesday. It has subpœnaed several physicians, among them Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical examiner for the District Attorney of New York County.

Twenty girls from Morris High School tried to get into the court room to hear the evidence yesterday, but were denied admission.

Wilson Critic Is Elected

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—Charles Palmer, who is associated with Horatio Bottomly in the editorship of "John Bull," was elected to Parliament from the Wrekin Division of Shropshire in the by-election held recently, it was announced to-day. Palmer ran as an independent against Charles Duncan, the Labor candidate, and John Bayley, who represented the coalition. Palmer obtained a margin of 538 votes over the Labor man and 4,517 over the government candidate.

Palmer, who formerly was editor of "The Globe," made many speeches in his election campaign attacking America and President Wilson.

The Wrekin Division usually heretofore has returned a government candidate.

Labor Nominates a Waiter

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 20.—William F. Cozart, negro waiter; Philip Rohr, bartender, and Lafayette J. Brown, carpenter, were selected here to-day by a convention of union members to be the candidates of the American Federation of Labor at the election of City Commissioners next May.

Delegates representing 2,200 members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor attended the convention. It is the first convention of the kind to be held in New Jersey since the American Federation of Labor announced its political program.

Bolsheviki Take Archangel, Long Held by Allies

Moscow Report Says White Guards Evacuated Town, Except for Those Joining Incoming 'Red' Army

Will Affect Peace Parley

Victory Expected to Result in Renewed Pressure for Recognition of the Soviet

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Bolsheviki have captured Archangel, according to a Soviet government wireless dispatch from Moscow. Archangel had been an Allied stronghold since the revolution and recently had been under the protection of the White Guards. The dispatch said the White Guards had evacuated the town, except for some forces which aligned themselves with the incoming Reds. The radio dispatch read:

"The Whites abandoned Archangel this morning. The troops remaining in the town passed over to the side of the Soviet. Power in Archangel is in the hands of the professional workmen, who have formed a committee. The Red troops have passed through Obozerskaya village."

By the capture of Archangel the Bolsheviki have supplied the final military demonstration of their supremacy in European and Asiatic Russia. With the fall of Archangel coming close upon the capture of Odessa, Trotzky's armies have emphasized their complete victory over anti-Bolshevik forces.

The fall of Archangel is expected to influence the Allies in their consideration o peace negotiations with the Soviet government. It is likely to reinforce the pressure being brought to bear upon the peace conference to make a settlement with the Bolsheviki and not to limit its negotiations to reopening commerce through the Russian co-operative societies, which are in fact practically all Bolshevik organizations.

Archangel fell after a sharp campaign led by former officers of the old Russian regular army and a few Germans. Fortunately all the Allied troops in the Archangel region had been withdrawn, as the British forces, last to depart, sailed away from the northern port last November. The American forces had been withdrawn earlier in the fall following the Allied decision last summer to give up the anti-Bolshevik campaign in the north.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Fighting has been in progress on the Amur River, in Siberia, between insurgent forces and Japanese, a Moscow wireless message states. "White" troops reinforced Japanese, and a fierce struggle is raging, with the insurgents supported by Chinese, the dispatch declares.

It is reported, the Bolshevik advices add, that in the Ussuri region the rising of the peasants in favor of the Soviet form of government is spreading. In regard to the situation in South Russia a Bolshevik communique to-day says:

"Enemy ships have bombarded Genichesk (on the Sea of Asov.) Stubborn fighting is occurring twenty-five versts northeast of Stavropol, (on the left bank of the Volga.)"

BERNE, Feb. 20.—Hard fighting against the Bolsheviki continues in Ukrainia, according to reports received by the Ukrainian delegation here, and it is announced that some success against the Soviet forces have been won in the neighborhood of Tiraspol.

Soviet May Balk On Trading Plan

Litvinoff Hints Action of Supreme Council May Change Attitude

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—"In view of the recent pronouncement in Paris by the members of the Supreme Economic Council, the Soviet government is reconsidering its attitude toward the proposed plan for trading with Russia through coöperative societies," said Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet representative here to-day. "The suspicion that some people under cover of that plan are pursuing arreaching political aims has gained new ground and the whole plan soon may prove to have died before its birth.

"Meantime nothing stands in the way of dealing with Russia immediately by countries which are prepared for direct communication through proper trade organizations in Russia. This perhaps requires some courage, but such courage will be repaid. I understand that some countries already are moving in this direction."

Premiers To Be Consulted On Polish Peace Program

WARSAW, Feb. 20.—Poland's peace program to be submitted to the Russian Soviet goernment is nearing completion and will be communicated to France and England for approval before being dispatched to Moscow. Premiers Millerand of France and Lloyd George of Great Britain already have been consulted on several of the chief points under consideration. It is expected an answer will be sent the Bolsheviki by March 1.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Lettish government has decided to open peace negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviki in conjunction, if possible, with Finland, Poland and Lithuania, according to a statement issued at the Lettish Legation here.

Paris Soviet Peace Story Declared False in London

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Official denial was issued here to-day of a statement published in the Paris newspaper "Echo de Paris" to the effect that Premier Lloyd George, in concert with Premier Nitti of Italy, favored opening peace negotiations with Soviet Russia through Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Assistant Commissary of Foreign Affairs.

Demand Hoover Be Put On Republican Ballot

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Abandonment of the proposed Republican Presidential preference primary because of attacks directed against the conduct of the scheme was brought a step nearer to-day by the announcement of the Herbert Hoover Club fo Minnesota that court action will be instituted to compel Gustaf Lindquist, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to place Mr. Hoover's name upon the ballot.

Mr. Lindquist, who, in addition to being state chairman, is also one of General Wood's campaign managers, admitted yesterday that the widely heralded primary might be chopped in this state because of the attitude of the Hoover club.

The Hoover club letter accuses the state chairman of "attacking unfairly" the motive of Mr. Hoover in supplementing the appeal of President Wilson on November 4, 1918, and declares that in this instance Mr. Hoover "put his country ahead of his party." Although as state chairman Mr. Lindquist may not be breaking any law, the letter declares it characterizes his refusal to place Mr. Hoover's name on the ballot as in "extremely bad taste and not morally right."

Commenting upon Mr. Lindquist's refusal, the Hoover club letter declares that "whether Mr. Hoover voted the Republican ticket four years ago or twenty-four years ago could not possibly make any difference in what fundamentally constitutes a person who calls himself a Republican."

Denied Passport Out of Mexico, Fall Witness Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Statements that American Consular representatives in Mexico recently had refused him passports to reënter this country to present testimony regarding the Mexican situation were made by William A. Horton to-day before the Fall Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigating the Mexican situation.

Mr. Horton, who said he was an American farmer from the Tampico district in Mexico, asserted that early in February he had applied at the Tampico Consulate for an emergency passport to Washington to prove his American citizenship, he stated, he had shown Claude R. Dawson, United States Consular representative at Tampico, an old passport which formerly had been issued him and which had expired.

"Mr. Dawson asked me why I was in such a hurry to go out," Horton testified. "I told him I was coming to Washington to testify as to conditions in Mexico before the Fall committee. He said, 'I've decided I won't issue any more emergency passports.'"

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Bay State Legion Official Refuses To Greet Pershing

Several Officers of the 26th Division Will Not Attend Boston Dinner; Treatment of Edwards Resented

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—A stir was caused to-day in American Legion circles throughout the state when it became known that a high officer of the Massachusetts state department of the Legion, had refused "on personal grounds" to attend the banquet to be given in honor of General Pershing by Mayor Andrew J. Peters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Wednesday evening.

Antipathy to the former commander in chief of the American Epeditionary Forces because of his attitude toward the 26th Division is said to be the reason for the refusal. This was learned in the Mayor's office to-day, although the Mayor refused to divulge the name of the officer.

Ten other persons have refused invitations to attend, sending their "regrets." This list of invited guests included all Legion post commanders throughout the state and all officers of the Legion state department.

It has been known for some time that there was no love lost between the New England war veterans and General Pershing. The Yankee division was composed largely of former state troop and National Guardsmen, who have bitterly resented what they alleged was discrimination against them in favor of the regular army men, in the dismissal of National Guard officers.

The fact that Major General Clarence R. Edwards, who led the 26th Division, never has received a medal or recognition of his services has made General Pershing very uspopular here, as it is commonly reported that it was Pershing who vetoed the awarding of a medal to Edwards or the approval of the latter's recommendations for awards to men under his command.

General Pershing is due to arrive in Boston on Wednesday, and will be received by the Governor's and Mayor's reception committees asd a detail of officers from the headquarters of the Northeastern Department. General Pershing's visit is ostensibly to inspect the Watertown Arsenal and Camp Devens, but political reasons are believed to be back of the trip.

Bill Permits State Vote On Sale of Wine and Beer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Amendment of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act so as to permit the states, by referendums, to authorize sale of 2.75 per cent beer and 10 per cent wine was proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Minahan, Democrat, of New Jersey.

"My bill," said Mr. Minahan, "merely provides for a sane, reasonable and logical method of enforcing the prohibition constitutional amendment.

"It is utterly repugnant to the American spirit to impose arbitrary and rigid restrictions as to their personal habits upon the American people in a particular community when they are manifestly contrary to the wishes of the people of that community."

Petitions Filed for Bryan As Delegate From Nebraska

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OMAHA, Feb. 20.—Petitions for W. J. Bryan as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention were placed in circulation to-day. If Mr. Bryan accepts the filing he cannot be a candidate for President, the Nebraska law not permitting any name to apepar on the ballot more than once. The circulation of the petitions is backed by C. W. Bryan, so it may be said to be official. There is thought to be small chance that Mr. Bryan will not accept the filing.

A statement made by those circulating the petitions declares Mr. Bryan is opposed to any change in the state or national constitutions regarding prohibition. This is taken as an answer to the challenge of the "wets" in Nebraska, who have announced that the name of Governor Edwards of New Jersey will be filed shortly with the Secretary of State as a candidate for President.

No Ship Deal With Britain, Wilson Says

Continued from page 1

1919, how American payments into the Allied "pool" would be computed under the proposed agreement should losses sustained by the United States be less than the value of German tonnage seized, was explained by Chairman Payne.

At the direction of the President an appraisal of the vessels, made by the Secretary of the Navy in June, 1917, set the value of the ninety-five vessels, aggregating 630,000 gross tons, at $34,193,190. This appraisal, the chairman said, took into account the damage done to the ships by their crews before relinquishing them and represents their value for the purposes of the proposed agreement.

"We take the ships absolutely, title free," Chairman Payne stated, "and when we come to settle with Germany we put in the common pool the difference between our losses and the appraised value of the ships."

Sale of former German cargo vessels by the Shipping Board will continue, Chairman Payne announced, as the action of the Senate Commerce Committee and the temporary injunction granted to Hearst apply only to the thirty passenger ships.

Bids have been invited by the board for the purchase of twenty-five freight carriers, aggregating 100,532 deadweight tons. Up to the present twenty-three former German cargo carriers have been sold by the board.

The President's message to the Senate follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the Senate on February 14 requesting the President to inform that body 'whether any, and if so, what, agreement or understanding exists between him and officials of Great Britain concerning the disposition by the United States of America of the German ships which the Shipping Board is proposing to sell, or which were acquired by the United States after the termination of hostilities between said United States and the Central European Teutonic powers.'

"The ships for the purchase of which bids have been asked by the Shipping Board were taken over by Executive orders issued pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of May 12, 1917, authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction under enemy ownership, or under the registry of an enemy country.

"The government of the United States is not in possession of any ex-German vessels except those taken over under this resolution. Under an armistice agreement between the German government and the Allied and associated powers, certain German vessels were taken over primarily for the transport of food to Europe, including Germany, and for the transportation of troops.

"Of the tonnage so taken over, certain passenger vessels were allocated to the United States temporarily for the purpose of repatriating American soldiers. When the transportation o our troops was completed these vessels were all surrendered in accordance with the agreement under which they were temporarily allocated to this government for such use.

No Agreement with Britain

"There is not nor has there been any agreement or understanding between the President of the United States and officials of Great Britain concerning the sale of the ex-German vessels in possession of the United States, nor is there any agreement or understanding with respect to what disposition shall be made of those ships by the United States.

"I believe the above information fully answers the Senate inquiry. However, I am transmitting herewith a draft of a proposed understanding in regard to ex-enemy merchant tonnage to which I have given assent, subject to future action o Congress, as provided therein.

"Although this understanding, which recognizes America's right with regard to German vessels taken in our ports, does not relate to the disposition of such vesseis by the United States, I am, nevertheless, transmitting it in order that the Senate may be in possession of all the information there is in any way relating to the vessels in question.

"I had intended to submit this to Congress at the appropriate time, after the ratification or the treaty with Germany.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"20th February, 1920."

Agreement With Allies

The proposed agreement referred to by the President follows:

"The Allied and associated governments, whose signatures are hereto affixed, severally agree as regards merchant shipping as follows:

"'1. The reparation commission will as soon as possible compile a list giving fullest particulars available on all enemy ships still in existence, captured, seized or detained by any Allied or associated government during the war, and also all other enemy ships or boats which the enemy powers are required to cede under the treaty of peace.

"'2. The reparation commission will take such steps as will secure that each of the Allied and associated governments will retain as its own the complete title to and use of all ships captured, seized or detained during the war as a war measure and prior to November 11, 1918, and will own the same free from any claim of any of the Allied or associated governments.

"'In all cases where the ships and boats so to be retained by any Allied or associated government are in excess of the claims of such governments respectively for war losses in merchant ships such government shall not make any claim for a share in other ships and boats ceded under the treaty of peace.

"'3. In all cases where the ships and boats so to be retained by any such government are insufficient to satisfy in full the claims of such governments respectively for war losses in merchant ships, the enemy ships which remain and which are to be ceded under the treaty of peace will be divided into three classes, viz., liners, other merchant ships and fishing boats, and will be distributed to such governments on the basis of ton for ton and class for class of the ships and boats lost and not replaced by the ships and boats retained, but in proportion to the balances due on the claims of su h governments respectively.

Credits for Germany

"'4. As the ships and boats so to be retained will, in the case of Brazil, China, Cuba, Siam and the United States, exceed the total amount of tonnage which would be allocated to those countries, was the total enemy tonnage captured, seized, detained or still in existence shared in proportion to losses of ships and boats during the war, in each such case a reasonable value on the excess of ships and boats over the amount which would result from such a division will be determined.

"'The amount of the value so fixed will be paid over by each such state to the reparation commission for the credit of Germany toward the sums due from her for reparation in respect to war losses of merchant ships.

"'5. As soon as the reparation commission has collected the necessary information and is in a position so to do they will give public notice that after an interval of two months they will proceed to divide the vessels, except those captured, seized or detained by the Allied and associated governments, which are to be retained by them respectively as hereinbefore provided.

"If within one month of the publication of the notice, any Allied, associated or neutral government, person or corporation, a national of such government and acting through such government, notifies the commission that they have an equitable claim against any vessel which has not been or is not being satisfied by the enemy government that claim will be considered on its merits by the commission, which may adopt any procedure it thinks fit, provided it is expeditious and is calculated to do substantial justice as between the Allied and associated governments on the one hand and the claimant on the other.

Commission to Fix Claims

"'The commission will have power to determine claims so presented, and such determination will be conclusive and the commission will also have power to enforce its findings.

"'WOODROW WILSON.

"'Subject to the explanation contained in the attached memorandum.

"'D. Lloyd George,

"'May — 1919.'"

"I deem it my duty to state, in signing this document, that while I feel confident that the Congress of the United States will make the disposal of the funds mentioned in clause 4, which is there agreed upon, I have no authority to bind it to that act, but must depend upon its taking the same view of the matter that is taken by the joint signatories of this agreement."

Allied Decision on Turkey To Be Announced to India

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An interesting side light on the Turkish situation appeared this afternoon, when it was announced arrangements had been made to publish officially throughout India the Allied decision that the Sultan is to remain in Constantinople.

Opposition among Indian Moslems to the removal of the head of the Church from the spiritual capital has given cause for considerable anxiety.

Government Case Against Newberry Nears Completion

Prosecutor Says He Expects to Rest at the End of Next Week; More Testimony About Use of Money

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20.—At the end of another rapid action scene in the Newberry election conspiracy trial to-day Frank C. Dailey said he hoped to finish the government's case by a week from to-morrow. Twenty more witnesses were heard this afternoon.

To-day's developments ranged from a remark about "nice money," credited to George John, of Mount Clemens, by Albert E. Stevenson, former Democratic state chairman, to what Gladstone Beattie, of Paw Paw, said when he gave Newberry cards to Gene Duffy, village constable of Hartford, Van Buren County. Duffy said Beattie promised to "make it right" and later mailed him $10.

Two witnesses swore that Beattie told them he got enough from the Newberry committee to pay all the expenses of his own primary campaign for County Clerk, as well as what the Newberry work cost. One of these men quoted Beattie as saying "the Newberry committee thought his bill expensive."

A letter was introduced which Charles Floyd, head of the Newberry office in Grand Rapids, wrote to Beattie after the primary asking for a report of his expenses and estimating that they would amount to "about $100."

Cross-examination by Beattie's attorney, William Barnard, brought rebukes from Judge Sessions. Once Barnard said the witness had supported Henry Ford in 1918, and was told that the court "did not like the kind of practice" which introduced "improper remarks by counsel." Again, Barnard's remark about some affidavits circulated against Beattie in the campaign led the judge to say that "justice court" methods "would not be tolerated."

There was more testimony this afternoon concerning Charles R. Carpenter, a Grand Rapids banker defendant. Yesterday a witness said that he failed to get some campaign money which Carpenter promised him, but to-day's witnesses told an opposite story. One said Carpenter promised him additional pay for getting signatures to Newberry petitions "if we land our man," and came back after the primary with $5 more.

John De Young, of Grand Rapids, on the stand was expected to follow a signed statement which he gave a government investigator and swear that George Welsh gave him $30 for distributing campaign literature. De Young, however, testified the statement was "incorrect," that Welsh only promised him the money. Pressed a bit, he said he had told the grand jury the statement was not right, and also had asked that it be changed when it was read to him yesterday.

Deschanel Receives German

PARIS, Feb. 20.—For the first time since the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany Dr. William Mayer, the German Charge d'Affaires, was present to-day at a reception to the Diplomatic Corps at the Elysée Palace.

1206—Sheffield Dinner Coffee Set $20.00.

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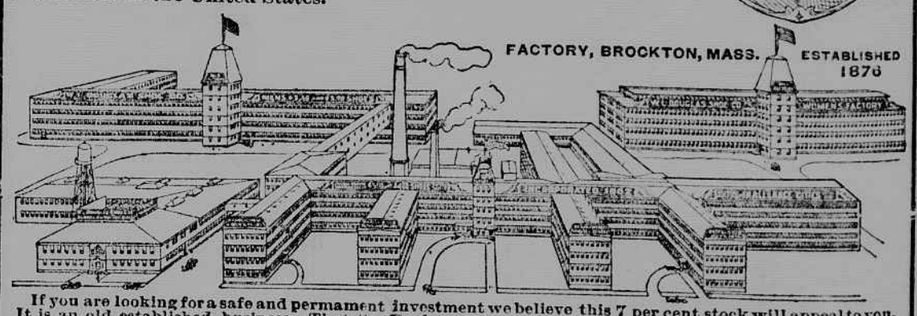
Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.



If you are looking for a safe and permament investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. That the Preferred Stock is amply well protected is shown from the fact that the net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the Preferred Stock outstanding. The Common Stockholders propose to give even greater protection to the Preferred Stock by leaving annually in the treasury a substantial part of the earnings of the Common Stock.

W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in United States. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 107 W.L.Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W.L.Douglas shoes are also sold by over 9000 shoe dealers in the United States. During the past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W.L.Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

In the leading foreign countries a great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have more than doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were $8,069,628.41 and in 1919 $21,906,901.44 The past six month's business was at the rate of over $24,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

You will make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price $100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.:
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days.....shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name.....
Street address.....
City or Town.....
State.....