South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama," $31,000.

By states disbursements were listed as follows:

Ohio, $123,300; Illinois, $120,800; Nebraska, $46,200; Indiana, $45,661; Oregon, $39,030; Minnesota, $28,720.

Pennsylvania, $27,400; West Virginia, $26,000; Montana, $22,800; Colorado, $14,800; Missouri, $10,450; Idaho, $9,050; Washington and Alaska, $17,500; Maryland, $7,800; Michigan, $9,650; Tennessee, $8,000; Wisconsin, $7,300; Iowa, $7,400; Louisiana, $4,550; Mississippi, $4,500; Texas, $3,700.

Other states, including Oklahoma, Arkansas, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Kentucky, $65,559.

The statement also showed $69,600 spent in South Dakota.

The totals for each state included totals for organization work, newspaper advertising and postage, circularizing, etc.

Expenditures in Ohio

The report showed that in Ohio, where charges of excessive expenditures in the Wood-Harding primary contest had been made before the committee, a total of $60,000 was spent on "state organization," $32,000 on "newspaper advertising" and $36,000 on "postage, speakers' traveling expenses, circularizing, etc."

In West Virginia the items "state organization" showed $7,000; "newspaper advertising," $3,700; "postage, speakers' traveling expenses, circularizing, billboards, telephone and telegraph," $15,300. Mr. Sprague testified that the money was paid out from headquarters "on order from Colonel Procter of W. B. Burtt."

"Did General Wood know anything about this?" asked Senator Reed.

"He did not."

"Did he know Colonel Procter had advanced over $500,000?".

"I don't think he knew anything about it."

"Did he ever ask you about the financing of the campaign?" Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio, put in.

"He never did."

"And you never told him?"

"I did not, though he probably has read the papers by this time."

"I went into the army to do my duty," Mr. Sprague told the committee. "I went into politics for the same reason, and I have intended to stay in neither one."

$125,000 to Johnson Aids

The reported $100,000 Johnson slush fund in California was called to the attention of the investigating committee this morning, when Mr. McCabe was testifying regarding the Johnson expenditures. He told the committee that between $100,000 and $125,000 was spent by the Johnson forces, most of which was sent from California to other states.

"Can you tell us anything about the $100,000 in currency which is reported to have been drawn from a bank a few days before the primary election in California?" asked Senator Spencer.

Mr. McCabe denied knowledge of the matter, and Senators Reed, Kenyon and Pomerene demanded that Senator Spencer inform the committee where he had heard such a report.

Later, when Senator Moses, Southern manager of the Wood campaign, was on the stand, he volunteered the information that he had been told of the withdrawal and that he understood it was made by one of the men interested in the Johnson campaign in California. He flatly declined to give the name of his informant to the committee until he had received permission from his informant to do so.

"Well, is this only hearsay, only rumor?" Senator Reed demanded.

Came From Authoritative Source

"I have only told the committee what was authoritatively told me," Senator Moses replied. "I thought the committee wanted to know of such reports. I was informed of it yesterday and was told that a complete memorandum on it would be in my hands today. I have not received it as yet. I was told that the sum of $100,000 was drawn in cash from the Crocker National Bank in San Francisco a few days before the primary election. I could not get the name of the person who drew it from the bank, but I was informed that he was a man strongly interested in the Johnson candidacy."

In reply to questions Senator Moses said that it was not a United States Senator who had informed him, but it was a man who is now in New York.

"That does not mean anything at all!" Senator Reed shouted. Senator Reed insisted that the name of Senator Moses's informant should not remain confidential, and Senator Moses promised the committee to try to get permission to give the committee his name.

Mr. Miller told the committee that the Eastern Wood headquarters had expended only $135,000, which the national headquarters sent them, and $21,000 which had been received in contributions to the Leonard Wood League.

Cohalan's Name Mentioned

"This committee has been told of huge funds spent for some of the candidates," he told the committee. "I want to say that I have been told that in New Jersey Justice Cohalan has been interested in an organization that did spend a lot of money in the interest of the candidacy of Senator Johnson."

"Can't you be more definite on this matter?" Senator Spencer asked.

"I have also heard that a lot of money was put into the Johnson campaign in New Jersey by Henry Ford," Mr. Miller continued.

"Where did you get such information?" Senators Reed and Pomerene demanded.

"I was talking with Allen Trimble, who was interested in the Johnson campaign in New Jersey," Mr. Miller explained. "I told him that I had heard that checks had been sent into New Jersey from Michigan by Henry Ford. I asked Trimble if he had heard of it, and he said that he had."

Don't Want Vague Rumors

Members of the committee declared that they did not want to hear "vague rumors."

"We don't want them," Senator Reed said.

"I felt justified in telling the committee these things," Mr. Miller said, "because of the character of some of the testimony that has been received by the committee. The committee has dragged out other rumors and blazoned them before the country, so I felt justified."

Mr. McCabe in his testimony asserted that $25,000 of the total of the California fund was sent to the Johnson national headquarters in New York. He added that he had been in touch with the state organization up to "about May 4, when the California primary closed."

Collected $20,000 for Deficit

"Money was still coming in then," Mr. McCabe testified, "but we were in constant difficulties meeting the campaign of our opponents. Mr. Hoover ran opposing Johnson there. Possibly $20,000 has been collected since to meet the deficit."

Contributors named by the witness included Henry Fliesbacker, $5,000; Will Crocker, $4,000, and John H. Rosseter, $2,500.

"The money was gathered in a statewide solicitation," Mr. McCabe continued. Asked as to contributions by state officers, he said "Charles R. Miller, a Prison Commissioner, gave $1,000."

Will C. Wood, State Educational Officer, "contributed active support to Mr. Hoover," the witness declared, adding that out of five Railroad Commissioners three gave to Johnson funds and the others "supported Mr. Hoover."

Regents of the State University also were divided in allegiance, Mr. McCabe said, but one or two "gave possibly $250 or $500" to the Johnson campaign.

State Officials Donated

"A large number of state officials contributed to us," Mr. McCabe said, "but they were not men of means and they did not give large amounts."

Asked as to the assertion that "nine millionaires are on the Johnson ticket of delegates" from California, the witness named Mr. Crocker, Mr. Fliesbacker, George H. Cochran and M. H. de Young. Mr. De Young, he said, gave nothing.

"How many millionaires on the Hoover delegation?" asked Chairman Kenyon.

"I've never counted," was the reply.

As to expenditures out of California, Mr. McCabe said $2,000 had been sent to E. F. Mitchell in Indiana, probably $5,000 to Montana, $4,000 to Michigan, $3,500 to South Dakota, $2,000 to North Dakota and $5,500 to Oregon.

James A. Johnson, of California, Mr. McCabe said, had authorized some of the expenditures, which made him uncertain as to exact amounts. To Minnesota $1,500 was sent, he said.

College Students Aided Hoover

The witness said "one group of 300 college students were hired to stand at polling places election day by the Hoover committee."

"Then 200 young men got their first political initiation in this uplift campaign by getting money at the polls," said Senator Reed.

Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri, asked a series of questions as to contributions in billboard advertising and total Johnson funds in all parts of the country.

"As nearly as I can calculate these figures," he said, "$203,000 has been raised for Senator Johnson in California and New York. Is that right?"

"About right," Mr. McCabe replied.

"And this does not include local sums raised in all parts of the country and perhaps in San Francisco?" Senator Spencer continued.

"Nothing of any consequence, I can say from my observation of the campaigns," Mr. McCabe responded, adding that all other sums would not aggregate more than a few thousand dollars.

Pennsylvanian Gave $27,000

"And outside of the $27,000 a Pennsylvania man gave through New York $5,000 was the largest contribution?" Senator Spencer asked.

"That is right."

"And you had a large number of California state officials who contributed?"

"There were a large number of men who had been associated with Senator Johnson in public life when he was Governor who gave. Some of them are still in office."

"Out of California funds you sent more than $50,000 to other states?" Chairman Kenyon questioned.

"I'm sure that's about right," Mr. McCabe said.

"You say this money was raised in small amounts?"

"Yes, by public appeals for funds."

"Somewhere around $50,000 was spent in California, then? How was that spent? Do you have Chautauqua lecturers?"

"In four big meetings we paid expenses of speakers," Mr. McCaba replied, adding that printing and circulation of printed matter were the largest items, with little or no money spent on newspaper advertising.

"Did you see any evidence of expenditures by your opponents in the Hoover campaign?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"That was our great anxiety," Mr. McCabe declared. "We didn't know how effective it was going to be. They circularized the whole state once or twice; they had many workers, women as well as men, employed in house-to-house canvasses.

Relied on Volunteer Workers

"They were taking whole pages of newspaper advertising and we couldn't tell what we had to do to counteract it.

"They had a tremendous number of workers out of Los Angeles. We had to rely largely on volunteer workers. They had the money and could get them."

"Well, there were some people induced to work by their respect and admiration for Mr. Hoover, weren't there?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"Yes, of course, but there were great numbers employed," returned the witness, who said that in Los Angeles alone Hoover's men had 1,600 paid workers.

"You've been very helpful in giving us rumors of very large expenses for the Hoover campaign," Senator Edge began. "Have you heard of any rumors of slush funds for the Johnson side that came into use through channels outside your control?"

"I can say with absolute certainty that none such were used for Senator Johnson," said Mr. McCabe.

John H. Rosseter, formerly of the Shipping Board, first took charge of the Johnson finances, the witness said, giving the names of the committee assisting.

"Pretty strong financing, I should say," Senator Edge remarked, as he checked off names of bankers.

"Strong as we could get," Mr. McCabe returned.

"On this testimony I get a discrepancy of some $50,000 as to how much Johnson funds there were in California and how much was sent out," Senator Edge said. Mr. McCabe said the books would show all details.

"You were sending out publicity matter nationally," said Senator Reed. "Might it not have been possible to eat up $25,000 or $30,000 of this alleged discrepancy in that way?"

"Undoubtedly," replied the witness.

The witness was excused, but was asked to remain until his books arrived.

Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, manager of the campaign for General Wood in twelve Southern states, followed:

"I announced my support of General Wood a year ago," he said. "Following that I became in receipt of letters and communications from people all over the country. Looking up writers when I found them men of substance, I suggested they run for delegates to the national convention as Wood men. If they agreed I scratched that district off a list and forgot it.

"That was as far as I went until the explosion came in the Wood campaign which resulted in the retirement of John T. King. Then I took charge of a headquarters opened up here for General Wood."

Chairman Kenyon read a part of a communication from Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, saying that a Mr. Bean had been traveling through the state in the Wood interests.

"Mr. Bean is national committeeman from Florida," Senator Moses said, "and has been active in General Wood's interest for two months."

Bean, with others, the Johnson letter said, "had arranged to deliver the whole state organization," in North Carolina, to Frank Hitchcock for General Wood.

Offered Money to All Sides

"Mr. Pickett was offering money to all for coming to the state convention," the letter continued. "Then Clark Greer commences traveling through the state, offering money to all sides and trying to seduce my friends."

General E. F. Glenn also was named by Johnson as a Hitchcock-Wood agent.

"Clark Greer spent money with a recklessness one could scarcely believe; carried wads of money in his pocket," the letter continued.

"The money you sent into Georgia was not all the money used in the Wood campaign?" Chairman Kenyon asked Senator Moses.

"I've said that I did not know," Senator Moses replied.

He added that "appeals without number" came from Georgia for more money.

Moses Tells of Expenditures

Senator Moses said he had received some contributors in small sums and about $40,000 in Chicago. He added that "our expense was about $1,000 a week for nineteen weeks."

"I didn't wish to take any part in the scandalous contests that were going on in the Southern States," said Senator Moses. "The Wood delegates are not going to Chicago as contestants."

Detailing expenditures, the Senator said he had sent $1,000 to Maryland for the Leonard Wood League; $500 to a man named Emerson in West Virginia for traveling expenses, and helping Wood clubs to organize; $1,000 to the 7th and 9th Virginia Congressional districts, and $5,000 to Teb Vance Walfer, president of the Wood League of North Carolina. The witness added that when it became evident that there was to be a primary fight in that state he notified Walfer to draw on him for $5,000 additional.

Six hundred dollars was sent to North Carolina, Senator Moses said, it being paid "to Mr. Andrews, a colored man, for the work of organizing the mass convention." Five thousand dollars was sent to Roscoe Pickett, the Republican state chairman, he said.

Nathan William McChesney, of Chicago, told the committee he had been state chairman in Illinois for the Wood campaign.

"I made a budget, estimating that it would cost the national committee $1,000,000 to make the kind of a contest there that we decided upon," he said. "As a matter of fact we overran the budget.

"The gross amount spent was $142,000, of which we received $121,000 from the national committee. The bills that came in afterwards amounted to $21,000. I advanced $12,000 to help pay them and contributed $1,000. Marshall Field 3d gave $1,000, while other smaller amounts were coming in.

"Governor Lowden's friends were publishing full page advertisements signed as such, in his interest, which were not included in the report given you her. We could have carried the stat if we had been able to do all over it what we did in Cook County. The sentiment was there, though Governor Lowden is popular we put coupons in the address and we got them back by the thousand."

McAdoo Boom Again Under Fire

Opening its first night session, the committee turned again to its quest of the boom for William G. McAdoo. Wilbur W. Marsh, treasurer, of the Democratic National Committee, was called. Chairman Kenyon gave a summary of newspaper and other statements before the committee to the effect that assurances had been given the Democratic National Executive Committee at Atlantic City last fall that a $10,000,000 fund would be raised for the Democratic Presidential campaign if the nomination of Mr. McAdoo were brought about.

"It couldn't possibly have been true; its an absurdity," Mr. Marsh said.

"The story is that B. M. Baruch promised this fund for the national Presidential campaign is Mr. McAdoo's nomination should be brought about," Chairman Kenyon put in.

Mr. Marsh repeated his denial.

"What was Mr. Baruch doing there?" Chairman Kenyon pursued.

Needed $85,000 for Equipment

Mr. Marsh said that a question of "raising $75,000 or $85,000 to buy typewriters, electrical machines and physical equipment for the national headquarters in the 1920 campaign was under consideration. He told the committee "the people will be asked to finance the 1920 campaign."

"Mr. Baruch has never at any time made any suggestion to the national committee or the executive committee that we should vote for or against any candidate for President," Mr. Marsh said.

"Mr. Baruch said to me outside the Atlantic City meeting, 'Wilbur, I'm not for Mr. McAdoo. I'm for the strongest man.'

"I'd hate to tell you what I told him—I knew from thousands of quarters who he was for. He was conveying to me, I thought, his impression that McAdoo is the strongest man."

Hitchcock Spent $3,337

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, appeared before the committee to tell of expenditures in his behalf. He said he had no manager and no campaign, but that during the primary contest in Nebraska a Hitchcock club was founded, and it had spent $3,337, which it received from forty-seven subscribers.

"I was the largest, with $500," said Senator Hitchcock. "Also, I spent $400 in traveling and for stenographers."

Frank Woodruff, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was called to tell of his efforts to locate Horace S. Stebbins, of New York, who has been named in evidence before the committee as one of the treasurers of the Wood campaign. Mr. Woodruff said he had been informed in New York that Mr. Stebbins "had been away for ten days" and might be on a fishing trip. Business and political associates, he added, as well as those at Mr. Stebbins's home, did not know of his whereabouts.

"The most definite information I could get," said the witness, "was that Mr. Stebbins had gone fishing. I was told that it would take two or three days to get him on the telephone."

The witness said he had been unable to find Mr. Stebbins's books, and he was instructed by Mr. Kenyon to make further efforts to locate Mr. Stebbins.

Allen to Name General Wood For President

(Continued from page one)

acres of farm land. In Ohio some counties have a tenant population on 60 per cent of the acreage, while in Illinois some counties have as high as 72 per cent. In Kansas we have under consideration a proposal to extend the aid of the state to persons who want to buy and live on the land. In order to bring this to pass we aim to make ownership easy, to make taxation just and equitable and to improve the roadways.

"The reason the French were able to stand off the invading Germans was because of their intense love for their homes. There are five million Frenchmen who own farms of from five to forty acres. In 1918, while the guns were thundering at Chateau Thierry and while the fate of France was hanging in the balance, the French parliament passed a new land law. People everywhere are better and happier when thy have their homes and love the soil."

Gompers's Reply Awaited

Governor Allen said that Samuel Gompers, with whom he debated at Carnegie Hall on Friday night, could now or at any other time answer his leading question, which he said was the crux of the so-called labor situation—namely, Is the public entitled to protection against danger and damage from labor strikes?

"If Gompers had answered that the public was not entitled to protection he knew perfectly well that the American people as a whole would not support him. If he said the public was entitled to protection he would justify the State of Kansas in the establishment of an industrial tribunal for the square deal between capital and labor and his friends in organized labor would not support him."

Lucey Calls Charge Hoover Spent $300,000 'Deliberate Lie'

Captain John F. Lucey, temporary chairman of the Hoover National Republican Club, in commenting yesterday on testimony adduced before the Senate committee in Washington, said:

"I am informed that the statement has been made before the Senate Committee that the Hoover managers spent $300,000 on their campaign in California. I have no hesitancy in saying that such a statement, if made, is a deliberate lie, intended to mislead the Senate committee and the people of the country."

Missouri Cadets Nominate Wood at Mock Convention

BOONVILLE, Mo., May 29—At a mock national political convention held by the cadets of the Kemper Military School here to-night Major General Leonard Wood was nominated as Republican candidate for President by 236 to 152. Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts was favored for Vice-President.

Hoover's Campaign Cost Less Than Johnson's

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—A statement that "the Hoover campaign in California cost infinitely less than that waged for Senator Johnson in California, according to McCabe's own figures," was made here to-day by Warren Gregory, president of the Hoover Republican Club in California, in answer to testimony before the Senate campaign fund investigating committee by Alexander McCabe, one of the Johnson campaign managers in the state.

Girl Slayer Acquitted, But Is Held Insane

Jennie Zimmerman Found Not Guilty by Reason of Her Mental Condition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29.—A verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity," was returned at 8:25 to-night in the case of Jennie G. Zimmerman, on trial for the murder of her cousin, Dr. Henry Zimmerman, August 7, 1919.

The verdict, which came after more than four hours' deliberation by the jury, seemed a complete surprise to every one in the court room. When the verdict was announced Miss Zimmerman, nervous and worn out with her long ordeal, was scarcely able to stand and leaned against the rail of the prisoners' dock, shaking with silent sobs.

Final disposition of the case, which probably will be commitment of Miss Zimmerman to the State Hospital for the Insane, will be announced by Judge Nelson P. Brown when court re-convenes Tuesday morning. Hope has been expressed that legal procedure may permit appointment of a commission to pass upon Miss Zimmerman's sanity at some future date.

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Were $17.50
Now..... $15.00

Slippers of Black kid or satin, patent leather and white kid.
Were $16.75
Now..... $13.75

Tan or black calf sport oxfords.
Were $17.50
Now..... $14.50

Walking boot in black kid, Havana kid or tan calf.
Were $18.50
Now..... $14.50

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256, Edgware Road, W. 2
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5 to 9, Seven Sisters Road, N. 7
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(These skins can be mounted to individual order without delay into neck scarfs of any length or style desired.)

In addition to the above we will place on sale at *greatly reduced prices* our entire collection of *Mounted Neck Scarfs—Coatees—Coats* and *Wraps* suitable for present or future wear.

Unmounted Neck Skins

Choice Silver Fox Skins *($650, $950, $1050 Values)*..$475, $750, $850
Natural Blue Fox Skins *($475, $575, $650 Values)*...$325, $375, $450
Choice Dark Natural Russian Sable Skins *($450 Values)*.....$250
Natural Russian Sable Skins *($295 Values)*.....$150
Dark Baby Fisher Skins *($200, $275 & $325 Values)*..$135, $185, $210
(mounted to your order)
Natural Baum Marten Skins *($125 to $150 Values)*....$75, $85, $95
(mounted to your order)
Natural Stone Marten Skins *($75 to $125 Values)*.....$55, $65, $75
(mounted to your order)
Natural Fitch Skins *($50 Values)*.....$25
(mounted to your order)

Mounted Neck Scarfs

Natural Russian Sable Scarfs *($250 Values)*.....$150
Natural Russian Sable Scarfs *($175 Values)*.....$95
Natural Russian Sable Scarf *($495 Values)*.....$295
(double skin effect)
Silver Cross Fox Scarf *($400 Values)*.....$250
Dyed Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs *($295 Values)*.....$135
(double skin effect)
Tipped Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs *($700 Values)*.....$450
(6 skins)
Dyed Hudson Bay Sable Scarf *($350 Values)*.....$195
Tipped Hudson Bay Sable Scarf *($295 Values)*.....$195
(3 skins)
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarf *($165 Values)*.....$100

Coatees and Capes

Natural Grey Squirrel Cape *($850 Value)*.....$650
(surplice tie effect)
Natural Grey Squirrel Coatee *($950 Value)*.....$650
Taupe Caracul and Natural Squirrel Coatee *($850 Value)*.....$595
Cascade Mole Cape *($1050 Value)*.....$795
Mole Coatee *($850 Value)*.....$650

Coats and Wraps

Hudson Seal Coat *($550 Value)*.....$395
(30" length)
Hudson Seal Wrap *($875 Value)*.....$625
(42" length)
Nutria Sport Coat *($425 Value)*.....$295
Hudson Seal Cape *($1250 Value)*.....$850
Hudson Seal Wrap *($1050 Value)*.....$750
(40" length)
Ermine Wrap *($2500 Value)*.....$1,350
(42" length)
Choice Broadtail Wrap *($5500 Value)*.....$3,750
(Chinchilla collar)
Natural Mink Wrap *($6000 Value)*.....$3,500
Handsome Chinchilla Cape-Wrap *($18000 Value)*.....$7,500