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HOUSE VOTE KILLS RIDER FOR REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT LAW

Republican Opponents to Measure Join With Democrats on Ballot.

VETOED AGRICULTURAL BILL AS REVISED GOES TO SENATE

Upper Body Strongly Favors Act Disapproved by President Wilson.

ANOTHER EFFORT PROBABLE

Congress Expected to Consider Question as Separate Legislation in Short Time.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Renewed attempts of House Republican leaders to repeal daylight saving through a rider to the 1920 agricultural appropriation bill, were defeated in the House today when Republican opponents of repeal joined with the Democrats in voting to eliminate the repeal provision. Immediately afterward without a dissenting vote, the agricultural bill, carrying $33,000,000, was passed and sent to the Senate.

Fina laction on the daylight-sav-repeal came after a day marked by sharp political clashes in both Houses and in committees. Democrats, including those favoring repeal, refused to join in making the repeal rider in order, and in speeches on the floor attacked the Republicans as "playing politics."

Claims of Republicans.

Republican leaders, however, insisted that the rider alone would assure early passage of the agricultural bill, which Democrats said was certain to be vetoed again by President Wilson, if it included the repeal provision.

Opponents to inserting the repeal provision gained strength with each vote in the House, the final action being by a vote of 203 to 171. This followed two tentative votes, which favored the elimination of the rider, 149 to 123. A few Democrats voted with the majority Republicans in opposing the elimination, but their votes were more than offset by Republican members.

May Pass Separate Bill.

The Senate, regarded as heavily in favor of repeal, now has before it a House bill to repeal the daylight-saving law. The Senate, it was said by congressional leaders, may pass and send to the President the separate repeal measure.

Before the repeal came up in the House today, two of the standing committees—Agriculture and Rules—considered the provision, but the Democratic committeemen of each declined to recommend passage of the repeal as a part of the appropriation bill. Later on the floor they were supported by their colleagues, but the Republicans then voted almost solidly in forcing consideration of the repeal.

ENGLISH GRANT GERMAN LIBERTY FOR HIS BRAVERY

Prisoner Presented With Watch and Passage Money for Saving Aviator's Life.

LONDON, July 18.—For saving the life of an English pilot whose machine crashed to earth in flames, Ludwig Bruckman, a German prisoner employed at an aerodrome at Wiltshire, was today granted immediate release and passage home. Officers and men at the aerodrome "chipped in" for a sum of money which they gave Bruckman, together with an engraved watch, in recognition of his "gallant and chivalrous act."

FRENCH AVIATRESS KILLED

Baroness de la Roche Falls With Passenger at Airdrome of Crotoy.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, July 18.—Baroness de la Roche, the French aviatress, was killed in an airplane accident at the airdrome of Crotoy this afternoon. The baroness was flying with a passenger when the accident occurred.

The Baroness de la Roche was the first woman to make an airplane flight over Paris. This was about ten years ago. She won her air-pilot license in 1910.

In 1915 the baroness made an altitude record for women, rising to a height of 12,869 feet, and in June of the present year she flew to an altitude of 15,700 feet, beating the record of Ruth Law, the American woman flier. During her career as an aviatress the baroness had met with many accidents.

SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Bodies of Victims at Carswell Mines, Kimball, W. Va., Are Recovered.

[By Associated Press.]

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., July 18.—Six men were killed today in an explosion at the Carswell mine at Kimball, twenty miles west of Bluefield. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The dead are: M. T. Roberts, mine foreman; John Teems, John Tooley, Charles Chapman, Elbert Smith and Richard Kennedy, miners.

All bodies were recovered.

HUNS SHOOT AT AMERICANS

Two Germans Attempt to Slay Major George Cockriel, Provost-Marshal at Coblenz.

[By Associated Press.]

COBLENZ, July 18.—Two Germans attempted last night to assassinate Major George Cockriel, provost-marshal of the American forces in Germany. The major was not injured. The Germans escaped after firing several shots.

The shots were fired at the provost-marshal from behind.

ASSIGN AMERICAN GENERALS

Hunter Liggett to Command Western Department and Joseph T. Dickman the Southern.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett, former commander of the American army of occupation in Germany, and Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, former commander of the fourth army corps, have been ordered to assume command of the Western and Southern departments, respectively, upon their arrival from overseas.

French Committee Opposes Suffrage.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, July 18.—The electoral committee of the Senate decided today to report unfavorably the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies giving the vote to women.

Little Chance to Bring Home Soldiers' Bodies

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—There is little chance of the bodies of American soldier dead, buried in France, being brought to this country, in the opinion of Colonel Charles C. Pierce, who arrived here today on the transport Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on his way to Washington to assume charge of the registration of soldiers' graves service, an office which he held in France. Colonel Pierce was formerly an army chaplain, and now holds rank in the quartermaster corps.

There were 5,629 returning troops on this transport, including units of the Eight Hundred and Fourth Pioneer Infantry, 131 engineers and 2,000 negro soldiers.

EMBARGO ON COASTWISE SHIPMENTS IS DECLARED

Strike of Seamen Causes Piling Up of Much Freight at Docks.

SAILORS DESERTING TO FARMS

Union Leaders Declare Many of Their Men Are Going to Harvest Fields. Attack Made on Bowery Employment Office.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—A freight embargo on coastwise traffic was announced today by the coastwise steamship companies, operating under Federal control, as a result of the strike of seamen and engineers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The order for the embargo was forwarded to shipping points by the United States railroad administration.

The embargo has been foreshadowed for several days as a consequence of the rapid piling up of great quantities of freight, much of it perishable, at Atlantic and Gulf ports through the tying up of ships by the strikers. G. H. Brown, secretary of the seamen's union, claimed today that the entire shipping of the country would be virtually tied up within two weeks, if the struggle continued.

The disorganization of the merchant marine service through sailors deserting the coast for the harvest fields also was predicted by the union leaders. They asserted that seamen were leaving this port in droves for the farms, where harvest hands were being paid $5 and $6 a day with board and lodging.

The renewal of disturbances today with an attack on a Bowery employment office by strikers, who alleged the office was recruiting strikebreakers, stirred the police to greater vigilance along the water front. Seamen's boarding-houses are being particularly watched, as the strikers are said to have been incensed by reports that the places were being used as strikebreaking agencies.

TWENTY-SIX ALABAMA LYNCHERS DRAW FINE AND LABOR SENTENCES

Participants in Bay Minette Outrage Feel Hand of Law for Crime,

[By Associated Press.]

BAY MINETTE, ALA., July 18.—The trial of the twenty-eight men under indictment for the killing of Frank Foukal, who was shot to death, in his cell by members of a masked mob, came to an abrupt end here today when confessions of guilty were accepted from all but two defendants, and the cases disposed of by payment of fines and hard labor sentences.

Several cases were disposed of, at the session of court today including Edwin Nelson, second degree murder, $1,000 fine; Devereau Nelson, Albert Lipscomb, George Nelson, Sam Williams, John Johnson and Harry Williams, second degree murder, $500 fine and six months hard labor; Joe Underwood, conspiracy, $200 fine; Ira and Robert Underwood, both under age, conspiracy, $100 fine. The remainder of the cases will be called and settled on Monday.

In convicting a number of defendants, Baldwin County marks the first county in the State to secure a conviction in a case where a white man was connected with a lynching case. The trials attracted great crowds and interest in this section of the State.

URGES SOLDIERS ON LEAVE WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTHING

Former Commander of Yankee Division Says Public Shows Prejudice of Uniform.

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, July 18.—Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, of the Northeastern Department and former commander of the Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division, has asked the War Department that soldiers stationed at the coast defenses be allowed to wear civilian clothes while on pass or furlough. Investigation has disclosed, he says, that pre-war prejudice against the army uniform is apparent.

During a tour of the coast defenses in the department which the general terminated yesterday he heard many complaints that enlisted men were openly sneered at. Intelligence officers detailed by the general to make an investigation substantiated the soldiers' stories.

FRANCE SEEKING U. S. SUGAR

Americans Must Give Up Sweet Drinks or French Their Sweet Pastries.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, July 18.—American officials, attempting to solve the food question, are confronted with a sugar shortage that is said to call either for Americans to sacrifice some of their sweet drinks or for the French to give up their sweet pastries.

The American officials, it is understood, are decidedly in favor of allowing Americans to continue the use of sugar for their sweet drinks. The French authorities, however, are anxious to obtain sugar from the United States, but exportation from the American market now is prohibited to protect American consumers.

LYNCHBURG MAN DECORATED

Corporal Henry B. Glass Awarded Distinguished Service Cross by Pershing.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Among Distinguished Service Crosses awarded to officers and men of the American Army by General Pershing, according to cable advices received at the War Department, were Corporal Henry B. Glass, 600 Madison Street, Lynchburg, Va., and Private John C. Carter, 2317 Park Street, Columbia, S. C.

ARMADA WILL SAIL FOR PACIFIC TODAY

Rodman's Fighting Ships Include Eight of Superdreadnought Type.

FIRST STOP PANAMA CANAL

Fleet Presents Imposing Spectacle Lying at Anchor in Hampton Roads.

[By Associated Press.]

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., July 18.—Riding at anchor in barely visible lines in Hampton Roads tonight, more than two-score ships of the new Pacific fleet, Admiral Hugh Rodman commanding, awaited the signal that will set them moving tomorrow on the way toward home waters in the Pacific Ocean.

Admiral Rodman had set 8:30 A. M. as his sailing time. Short of new orders from Washington the whole armada will be in motion at that time not to stop until the eastern approach to the Panama Canal is reached.

The fleet assembled here was an imposing spectacle today. The eight superdreadnoughts, including the three most modern and powerful craft of the navy now in full commission, were anchored in two lines. Admiral Rodman's flagship, the New Mexico, was close in to the landing stage, heading one column.

Destroyers to Lead Way.

The Wyoming, flagship of the second division of battleships, headed the second column. In the third line, stretching away for miles across the roadstead, lay the destroyers, twenty-five of which will lead the way to sea when the signal is given tomorrow.

Three armored cruisers, the battleship Minnesota, colliers, supply ships, destroyer mother ships and other auxiliary craft were anchored with the fleet. They also are part of the Pacific fleet, as are other predreadnoughts and seventy-nine other destroyers now at various Atlantic yards. By the end of September, Captain Twining, Admiral Rodman's chief of staff, said today all but the reserve destroyers to be held in the Atlantic pending development of facilities for their care in the Pacific, will have joined the main force in the Pacific.

There was little stir or excitement today, marking the great undertaking about to be commenced; that of transferring more than half a million tons of fighting ships and their auxiliaries and 30,000 officers and men to the Pacific Ocean.

No Bustle Is Apparent.

At the "beach" were barges, gigs, and motor sailers were coming and going all day and far into the night, the shifting groups of officers, blue jackets and marines appeared no more excited than if their sailing orders were for New York or Guantanamo. The navy has grown accustomed to long voyages during the war. Many of the men now bound for peaceful duty in the Pacific and nearly all of the ships that will take them are veterans of the struggle against German submarines in the North Sea.

Nearly all of the fleet personnel have made trip after trip across the Atlantic in destroyers or transports during the last few months. It was an old story for them, lacking the thrill that went with the sending of the battleship fleet around the world in 1908.

SECRETARY OF NAVY BIDS GODSPEED TO NEW FLEET.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Officers and members of the crew of the newly organized Pacific Fleet were wished godspeed and a safe and pleasant voyage by Secretary Daniels in a message sent to Admiral Hugh Rodman, fleet commander, on the eve of the departure of the armada from Hampton Roads for the west coast. The secretary, in his message, drew a vivid comparison between the Virginia capes tomorrow and the fleet which the United States sent around the world eleven years ago.

Attention was called by the secretary to the fact that the force sent on the history-making voyage around the world, the mightiest fleet the United States had ever gotten together previous to that time, was almost insignificant in comparison with the new Pacific force.

Fleets are Compared.

He commented upon the fact that the new coast fleet will have a tonnage more than twice as great as that of the ships assembled in 1907 under command of Admiral Robley D. Evans and said that while the most powerful vessel in the fleet that went around the world mounted four twelve-inch guns with a maximum effective range of 10,000 yards, the New Mexico, Admiral Rodman's flagship, and several other vessels of the Pacific Fleet had batteries of twelve fourteen-inch guns capable of penetrating armor at 20,000 yards.

Mr. Daniels, in commenting on the advances in naval science achieved since the fleet went around the world, pointed out that while the 1907 force was greatly restricted in its cruising radius by reason of using coal for fuel, Admiral Rodman's vessels for the most part were oil-burners, while the New Mexico is electrically propelled, an innovation almost undreamed of in Admiral Evans' time.

HARRY NEW, JR., PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO MURDER

Mother and Sister Not Present at First Hearing of Alleged Slayer.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—In a tone so low as scarcely to be audible, but apparently unshaken by any emotion, Harry S. New, Jr., today answered "not guilty" when arraigned in court to plead to the grand jury indictment of first degree murder for the murder of his sweetheart, the beautiful Freda Lesser, who was slain in Topango Canyon on the night of July 4.

October 27 was set for the trial date by mutual agreement.

Mrs. Lily M. Burger, his mother, who claims United States Senator New, of Indiana, is the father of the defendant, and Edna Clancy, the alleged slayer's half-sister, were expected to be present at the arraignment, but no reason for their failure to appear was forthcoming.

MISSING PLANES ARRIVE

Langley Field Aviators Had Been Stormbound Near Cape Charles.

[By Associated Press.]

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 18.—Two airplanes, missing since Wednesday, when they left Washington for Langley Field, near Hampton, arrived there safely this afternoon, having been delayed nearly two days near Cape Charles by heavy rainstorms.

PRESENTS WAR RISK PLAN

Bill Would Establish Branch Bureaus in Capitals of Every State in Union.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Branches of the War Risk Insurance Bureau would be established in the capital cities of all the States and at the seat of government in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, under a bill introduced today by Representative Johnson, Republican, Washington.

PRESIDENT URGES HONORS FOR FOUR

Wants Pershing and March Permanent Generals; Sims and Benson Admirals.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Recommends Law Be Written to Give Field Commander Precedence.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Permanent ranks of general in the regular army for General Pershing and General March, chief of staff, and permanent ranks of admiral in the navy for Rear-Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, chief of operations, were asked of Congress today by President Wilson.

The ranks of general, which Pershing and March now hold, only exist in the emergency army rapidly being disbanded. While in supreme command of the American fleet in the war zone, Rear-Admiral Sims had the rank of a full admiral, but recently went back to a lower grade. Admiral Benson is soon to retire, after taking the navy through the war as chief of operations.

No one in Washington would venture if the President's recommendations bore any relation to the long-reported friction between Pershing and March. Friends of both men, however, anxiously have been waiting to see what permanent rank would be given them. There is no official recognition of friction between the two generals, but army circles on the inside fairly teem with it.

Talk in Army Circles.

As talk in army circles has it, General Pershing felt that many of his recommendations from France ran a tortuous route after reaching the chief of staff, and the chief of staff had some feeling on remaining in Washington during the war, as to whether the commanding general of the army or the chief of staff bore the credit for its operations.

No one, however, officially sponsors the reports of the row.

The President in his message recommended that the law giving the permanent rank of general to John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March be expressed in such a way as to give precedence to General Pershing.

When the President's message was read to the House, members rising from their seats greeted the name of General Pershing with applause. General March's name was applauded by some members, while others shouted "No! No!" Mention of both Admirals Benson and Sims also was followed by applause, but only the Democrats applauded when the reading clerk announced the signature of "Woodrow Wilson."

Blanton Moves Amendment.

"Would it be in order to move amendment of message by making Woodrow Wilson the permanent President of the United States?" inquired Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas.

A series of "booes" from Republicans, a hiss and a shout, "Make him Czar!" answered the Texas member.

Speaker Gillette referred the message to the Military and Naval Committee for consideration.

LONDON GIVES SWORD AND KEYS OF CITY TO PERSHING

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 18.—London honored General Pershing today by presenting him the freedom of the city and a sword of honor in the presence of a distinguished company of Britons and Americans gathered within the historic Guildhall.

John W. Davis, the American ambassador; the embassy staff, Rear-Admiral Harry S. Knapp and his staff, members of the British government and a number of British generals were participants in the ceremony.

The occasion of the presentation of the sword of honor to General Pershing marked the anniversary of the beginning of the allied drive which brought Germany to her knees on November 11. The Germans attacked the allies in the Marne salient on July 15, 1918, but three days later Marshal Foch counterattacked with large forces, including several American divisions, and the initiative gained by the allies on that day was never lost up to the end of hostilities.

DEPRESSION AND DEEP MELANCHOLY AFFLICT EX-EMPEROR WILLIAM

Berlin Newspaper Says Hohenzollern Suffers High Degree of Nervousness

[By Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 18.—The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung, which stands close to former royal circles, takes a serious view of the illness of former Emperor William, calling it "deep melancholy." It is said that the one-time monarch is so depressed that his physician views his condition as critical.

Count Hohenzollern is said to rarely leave his apartment and seldom sees his closest friends. The paper says that he spends many hours in prayer, and that when he does talk he wants to converse on religious subjects. The former Emperor is said to show a "high degree of nervousness."

The condition of the former Empress is such, according to the newspaper, that she may have to return to Germany for treatment of her old heart trouble.

READY TO DELIVER EX-KAISER

Berlin Paper, Former Imperial Mouthpiece, Says Holland Will Give Up Emperor.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, July 18.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, the mouthpiece of the government under the imperial regime, declares it has information that Holland will consent to the extradition of former Emperor William, according to a Berlin dispatch to Paris newspapers. The formal handing over of the former Emperor to the allies, it adds, will take place at The Hague.

REDUCE AERIAL MAIL RATE

Burleson Announces Charge of Two Cents Per Ounce for Airplane Delivery.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Postmaster-General Burleson today reduced the postage rate on airplane mail to 2 cents an ounce, the regular rate for first-class mail matter, and placed the air mail service on the same footing with all other means of mail transportation.

$1.95—Round Trip—$1.95
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TREATY FOES MISLED, BELIEF OF PRESIDENT

Republican Leaders Claim Poll Shows More Than 33 Senators Oppose Treaty

BY JAMES R. NOURSE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A new poll made by Republican leaders shows that more than thirty-three Senators will vote against the treaty unless a definite statement of America's policy with respect to Article X., the Monroe Doctrine, domestic questions and the Shantung decision is contained in the resolution of ratification.

This information was conveyed to the President by the Republican Senators, who went to the White House in response to the invitation to discuss the treaty and hear from the President his reasons for the treaty provisions, which have provoked opposition in the Senate.

That the President was duly impressed with the gravity of the situation as thus presented to him was shown by the fact that he at once arranged for a conference with Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader and the ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Senate had already adjourned, and Senator Hitchcock had gone to his home to prepare for a midnight journey.

Nevertheless, the President hastened to the Capitol and Senator Hitchcock postponed the packing of his luggage long enough to go to the President's room on the Senate floor and confer with him for nearly an hour.

Senator Hitchcock after the conference declared that he was not yet willing to admit that reservations on the league covenant are necessary.

Senator Hitchcock discussed with the President the Shantung decision, and made the guarded statement that from China as well as from Japan it is expected statements will come, which will set at rest many of the objections which have been voiced in the Senate to the decision. He declined to say whether or not the President intends issuing a statement on the Shantung matter.

CITY LINES SEE FAILURE UNLESS RATES INCREASE

Manufacturers of Equipment Join Electric Railways in Story of Troubles.

TELL OF ADVANCED PRICES

Witnesses Testify Before Federal Commission That Higher Revenue Has Solved Problem in Certain American Towns.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Witnesses testifying from their experiences in operating traction lines since the beginning of the present era of high prices, told the Federal Electric Railways Commission again today the story of failure to make ends meet in the industry, and renewed the warning of an approaching crisis unless public sentiment permits the collection of greater revenues for their services. Manufacturers of electrical railway equipment joined in the hearings, and gave details of the enhanced costs the companies must bear.

By securing testimony bearing upon results in Scranton and Altoona, Pa.; Portland, Me., and Wilmington, Del., the railways laid before the commission evidence designed to show that higher fares had solved the problem in localities where tried.

Power of Dollar Cut.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, ascribed most of the difficulties of the street railways to a decline of 50 per cent since 1914 in the purchasing power of a dollar.

"Public authorities facing this situation," he said, "should not forget the they are holding in their hands the credit of their savings banks, life insurance companies and investment institutions. If they are going to regulate utilities and fix earnings they should establish their credit also."

Street railroad companies, he said, were about the only utility which the government had not assisted during the war.

A. H. Ford, an official of the Portland, Me., traction corporation, and C. L. S. Tingley, vice-president of the American Railway Company, operating in Scranton, Altoona and Wilmington, both cited increases in earnings, ranging around 38 and 40 per cent, which resulted from dropping a nickel fare and charging passengers 6 and 7 cents.

Shows Increased Cost.

To show the increased cost of equipment, John G. Barry, sales manager for the General Electric Company, told the commission that motors which in 1915 cost $1,850, are now sold for $2,000, and that through all the items of power house and road equipment, Mr. Barry said, that one-man cars, operated in some cities, were being sold by the supply company on instalments, with a mortgage taken back on the cars to assure payments, showing the precarious credit situation of the companies. Miles B. Lambert, for the Westinghouse Company, said the increases since 1915 on equipment ranged from 87 to 100 per cent.

Trolley cars themselves have enhanced in value even more than the other articles, William H. Heulings, for the J. G. Brill Company, said, giving the standard car a value in 1914 of $3,000, while today it is costing purchasers $6,500.

Henry L. Doherty, connected with many railway companies, declared that credit in the industry would be entirely destroyed unless increased income is secured.

FOREST FIRES THREATEN TOWNS IN TWO STATES

Fifteen Hundred Extra Men Pressed Into Service to Save Menaced Territory.

[By Associated Press.]

SPOKANE, July 18.—Racing over mountain ridges of Western Montana and Northern Idaho, forest fires, which have been burning for more than a week, today continued to spread destruction and threatened several small towns which have been severed by the flames from communication with the United States forest service headquarters at Missoula, Mont.

The fire near Henderson, Mont., jumped the mountains into the Mullan gulch country, where there is said to be practically no opportunity to stop it. The fire near St. Regis, Mont., crossed the Clark Fork River and late today was spreading unchecked over a large area.

Only with favorable weather conditions is there any possibility of controlling the flames, district forest service officials said.

It is costing the Federal forest service $15,000 daily to fight the fires in this district, it was said, besides the damage done to valuable timber and other property. Extra fire fighters now in the field number 1,500.

Belgians Will Pay Trade Visit.

[By Associated Press.]

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The Belgian government has decided to be officially represented on the mission which will go to America in September, comprising men prominent in commerce and industry in various of the European allied nations, upon invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Great Britain, France and Italy had already decided to send representatives on this mission. The mission will make an extended tour of the United States.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS DEFENDED BY WITNESSES

Testimony Favorable to Comptroller Is Presented Senate Banking Committee.

TELLS OF HOGAN AFFIDAVITS

Federal District Attorney Declares Treasury Official Made No Effort to Control Prosecution of Indictments in Riggs Bank Case.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Testimony on behalf of John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, designed to refute charges that he had persecuted officials of the Riggs National Bank, of this city, and also mismanaged the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., was presented today to the Senate Banking Committee, which is considering Mr. Williams' nomination.

John E. Laskey, Federal District-Attorney in the District of Columbia, told the committee that Williams had not used his influence to secure criminal indictments against officials of the Riggs Bank and had made no effort to control the prosecution of the indictments after they had been brought.

Grew Out of Hogan Affair.

These indictments, he said, grew out of affidavits drawn by Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the bank, purporting to show that no stock brokerage transactions had been made by the bank officials as such.

Mr. Laskey said the affidavits "were purposely false," and he also testified that H. H. Flather, an official of the bank, had made a profit out of bank transactions.

Questioned by Chairman McLean and Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, Laskey said his statements to the committee were based on evidence at the trial of the bank officials, but admitted that the court failed to uphold the charges, and acquitted the bank officials.

John S. Wendt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., attorney for John H. Strawn, receiver for the Uniontown (Pa.) bank, denied testimony that the bank's property had been sold disadvantageously during its liquidation by the comptroller's office.

Denies Poole's Testimony.

Walter P. Ramsey, counsel for the Commercial National Bank of Washington, denied testomony of John Poole, president of the Federal National Bank, that assurances had been given by Ramsey that if the Federal should open an account with the Chatham-Phoenix National Bank of New York deposits of the Emergency Fleet Corporation would be received in return.

Ramsey said that during a conversation with Mr. Poole, the latter asked how he could obtain such deposits, and remarked that it was generally understood that such deposits could be obtained by opening an account with the New York bank.

DRYS MUCH INCENSED AT DELAY IN CALLING UP PROHIBITION BILL

Tell Republican Leader Mondell They Will Organize to Compel Action

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Attempts to call up the prohibition enforcement bill late today after passage of the agricultural appropriation measure, were cut short by Republican Leader Mondell with a motion to adjourn.

The House adopted the motion to adjourn with a whoop, after word had been spread that it was the intention of the prohibition forces to resume consideration of the measure at an extended night session.

After the adjournment, "dry" leaders seemed much incensed because the night session was not held, and, gathering about Representative Mondell, remonstrated with him for his action. A hot exchange of words passed between the leader and the "drys," some of the latter asserting that they were being "ignored and would organize themselves."

The measure will come up again tomorrow, but failure to get any consideration of the bill today was regarded by the "drys" as certain to delay its passage until next week. Some predicted a final vote could not be obtained before Tuesday, and it was suggested that agreement be made tomorrow to make the final vote in order then.

ALLENBY GIVEN SUPREME COMMAND IN ASIA MINOR

Granting of Power to British General Expected to Prevent Further Clashes.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, July 18.—The inter-allied council decided today that General E. H. H. Allenby, of the British army, should take entire charge of the occupation of Asia Minor, with supervision over British, French, Greek and Italian troops.

It was believed this settlement would stabilize conditions in Smyrna and other parts of Southern Asia Minor, and prevent clashes between Greek and Italian troops.

$100,000 Fire at Paducah.

[By Associated Press.]

PADUCAH, KY., July 18.—The McKinney-Guedry Wholesale Grocery, and the Old Homestead Vinegar and Pickling Company were destroyed by fire which threatened the entire wholesale district early this morning. The loss amounts to $100,000.

PACT IS EXPLAINED TO FOUR SENATORS IN WILSON'S OFFICE

Executive Also Confers on Ratification Question With Hitchcock.

STATES IT IS NECESSARY ONLY TO "CLARIFY COUNCIL"

McNary, of Oregon, Says First Impressions of Shantung Clause Softened by Talk.

STILL FAVORS RESERVATIONS

Capper Gains Much Information, While Kellogg and Kenyon Are Reticent.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Wilson talked over the peace treaty with four more Republican Senators at the White House today and later he went to the Capitol and discussed the entire Senate situation with Senator Hitchcock, leader of the administration forces in the ratification fight.

The Republican Senators asked for information about many features of the treaty and Senator Hitchcock told the President of other points that have come into dispute during Senate debate. At the end of the day of conferences Mr. Wilson told a group of correspondents he was satisfied that to reach a solution it was only necessary to "clarify council."

There had been many misunderstandings about the treaty, the President said, adding that some of the constructions placed on it seemed to him evident misinterpretations.

First Impressions Softened.

Senator McNary, Oregon, one of the Republicans who went to the White House, said first impressions about the Shantung settlement had been softened by his talk with the President, while Senator Capper, Kansas, said Mr. Wilson had given him much new and pertinent information on that subject. Senators Kellogg, Minnesota, and Kenyon, Iowa, the others who saw the President, declined afterward to talk. Senator McNary has been a supporter of the league of nations, while the other three never have taken a definite stand regarding it.

"I found myself practically in accord with the President regarding the principles of the league," said Mr. McNary, "though I had and still have certain opinions regarding the effect of reservations. I shall announce these opinions in my address next week in the Senate. Regarding Shantung, the President possesses facts which soften first impressions of the provision."

Reservations Are Upheld.

"The President was very ready to give information about the negotiations," Mr. Capper said, "and he has a great deal of it, especially regarding Shantung, that is to the point. However, I have not changed my opinion that certain reservations are necessary in ratifying the treaty."

Senator Hitchcock described the President as feeling "very cheerful" over the Senate outlook, though he said Mr. Wilson did not discuss what the Republican Senators had said at the White House. The Nebraska Senator said he had told the President it was assured that the treaty could not be amended.

One result of the day's conferences was to strengthen the report that the President soon might send to the Senate a special message regarding Shantung. Some of the White House callers during the past two days have gained the impression that some sort of declaration on the subject certainly would be forthcoming, and opinion seemed general that it probably would take the form of a Senate message, perhaps, delivered by the President in person.

Hitchcock Denies Reports.

Some of the Republican Senators have told Mr. Wilson interpretative reservations would have to be accepted to secure ratification of the treaty, but Mr. Hitchcock said tonight he did not believe reports that the President would be willing to accept such reservations provided they did not vitiate the treaty provisions.

"We shall continue our fight," said the administration leader, "for ratification of the treaty without a single change."

The Senate worked most of the day on the sundry civil appropriation bill, but issues of the treaty fight were brought to the surface during the session by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, who offered an amendment interpreted by administration Senators as proposing to declare a status of peace with Germany. There was a brief debate, and then the reference to peace status and went out on a point of order.

The flurry resulted in a quorum call, however, and helped break up a meeting at which the Foreign Relations Committee had planned to continue its preliminary reading of the treaty text. Despairing of concluding the reading this week, the committee decided to adjourn until Monday. The Senate also adjourned to Monday, when debate on the treaty will be resumed.

Against Temporary Idea.

At his conferences with Republican Senators today, President Wilson is understood to have taken a definite stand against entering the league of nations with any idea of withdrawing as soon as the immediate issues of the war have been finally settled. He also is said to have re-emphasized his conviction that Article X. of the league covenant must not be weakened if the league is to accomplish its purposes.

Senator Capper said he saw no attempt on Mr. Wilson's part to influence Senate opinion except as he might do by presenting the facts back of the treaty provisions. The President's attitude was not a belligerent one, the Kansas Senator added, but rather reflected a desire to impart information and answer all questions that Senators might put to him.

Senator McNary described his talk with the President as "very pleasant" and very instructive in showing what diverse problems the peace conference had confronting it. The Oregon Senator said most of their talk concerned Shantung and reservations, the latter subject drawing from the President an expression that the adoption of any

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