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James J. Corbett Writes for The Times-Dispatch.

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TWENTY-SEVEN DIE; HUNDREDS INJURED IN RIOTS IN CHICAGO

Bands of Armed Men Wage Battles in Many Parts of City.

TROOPS MARCH STREETS WITH FIXED BAYONETS

Governor Lowden Will Declare Martial Law Unless Order Is Restored.

BLACK BELT HOUSES FIRED

Scores of Arrests Made, and Hospitals Are Crowded With Wounded Blacks and Whites.

CHICAGO, July 29.—With twenty-seven known dead and hundreds injured, scores of them seriously, sporadic rioting between whites and blacks was reported renewed tonight in various sections of the city, including the small North Side area populated by negroes.

Governor Frank O. Lowden returned tonight from a Western trip, arriving on a special train. He announced he would declare martial law tomorrow unless race riots ceased. The Governor made this statement after receiving reports that, while the situation was improved in the heart of the "black belt," where the trouble started three days ago, fresh riots had broken out in widely scattered sections of the city. Bands of armed men are waging battles in many parts of the city.

Thousands Gather in Black Belt.

The most serious situation was reported in the South Side "black belt," where thousands of negroes and whites had gathered.

Virtually all North Side and loop police were ordered to this district, thus leaving almost without police protection sections from which came reports of intermittent outbreaks.

A sinister silence that prevailed in the "black belt" on the South Side at dusk gave way to confusion and sharp clashes, principally with clubs and knives as weapons.

Where these outbreaks occurred the negroes predominated in numbers. Several meetings at negro halls were broken up by the police, after which crowds formed on the streets.

In the early night clashes various weapons were used, including table knives and slingshots. Few guns appeared.

The coroner's death list showed the total deaths to have been twenty-four, thirteen of whom were negroes.

Four Regiments Ready.

Four regiments of State militia slept on their arms awaiting orders to move to affected areas. The Fourth Infantry, from Camp Logan, reached the city tonight. The men carried rifles with fixed bayonets and 100 rounds of ammunition. Machine guns were mounted and made ready for action.

Fleets of automobiles and auto trucks were held in readiness to carry troops to every part of the city if orders were given for the military to assume control.

In addition to the four regiments on the ground, the Ninth and Tenth regiments of the guard and three other reserve units were mobilized at various towns throughout the State awaiting word to entrain for Chicago. This gave a potential military force of approximately 6,500 as a background for the city police force.

Every block in the district bounded north and south by Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets, and east and west by Cottage Grove Avenue and Wentworth Avenue, was patrolled closely.

The main disturbance points were guarded by a dozen policemen to the block, with reinforcements of mounted men and additional patrolmen at each intersection, while every police station was filled with reserves armed with rifles.

Outbreak on North Side.

The first serious outbreak tonight was reported from the Oak Street district on the North Side of the city. Five thousand men and boys attacked a dozen negro families living in the neighborhood. In other sections where only a few negroes lived, similar attacks were reported.

The body of a negro, who had been shot to death and burned, was found tonight in the West Side Italian district, when the police responded to a riot call. He had been stabbed also, and gasoline poured over his body and set afire.

A mob of whites at 10 o'clock tonight stormed the Provident Hospital, an institution for negroes, and in the shooting that followed, one negro was probably fatally wounded and two policemen, one white man and about six other persons were wounded. When the mob surrounded the hospital in an attempt to enter the building it was beaten off by policemen.

Black Belt Houses Fired.

A new menace confronted the authorities tonight when several negro homes were fired. In the "black belt" district more than a score of alarms were given. Firemen in responding to calls were fired upon from ambush.

Scores of arrests were made tonight of both blacks and whites. Hospitals were crowded with wounded, and doctors were called to dozens of homes to treat victims of the riots.

Packing plants at the stock yards were tied up by riots.

Fully one-third of the employees are negroes, and they failed to report for work. Many whites also remained away from work. Live stock arriving could not be put through the plants, and killing pens were congested before noon. Warnings were sent to country loading stations to curtail shipments until the trouble subsides.

Police Chief Sees Improvement.

Despite authenticated reports of stabbings, clubbings and stonings that poured into police stations as the night wore on, acting Chief of Police Alcock insisted that he was "very well pleased with conditions."

More than 1,200 negroes in the employ of the municipal government were sent to their homes today to remain off duty until the rioting has ceased. Patrol wagons were utilized to convey the negro employees to their homes for their protection, and because of the street-car strike. All street repair work was stopped today, because about one-half of the employees are negroes, and street cleaners also were laid off.

The department of public works closed nine public playgrounds in neighborhoods where whites and negroes are the patrons.

Negroes Invade "Loop" District

Filtering of negroes into the loop from the belt led to a number of fights late today, in which several persons were injured. One negro escaped a mob by running into one of the largest stores on State Street, taking the elevator to the eighth floor and clambering down a fire escape in the alley.

A white man was wounded in the leg when a negro fired into a crowd of whites at Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street, while a black was

(Continued on Second Page.)

First Division Units Will Guard the Rhine

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The "permanent" American force to be retained on the Rhine will be made up of units of the First Division, which was the first divisional unit of the American army to reach France. This was made known today in a cablegram to the War Department from General Pershing, which said that all of the division except units to be retained in Germany would begin moving to a base port on August 15 in preparation for its return home.

After September 1 the allied army of occupation in Germany will be composed largely of French and Belgian troops, the House Military Committee was told today by Secretary Baker. He said there would be few American troops in this army. The figure he gave the committee was withheld at his request.

15,000 STREET CAR MEN QUIT, AND CHICAGO WALKS

Men Disregard Orders of Union Officials and Tie Up Entire Traffic Facilities.

NO ATTEMPT TO OPERATE

Workers Demand Seventy-Five Cents Per Hour, While Companies Offer Sixty-Five Cents, With Average Wage of $5.28.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Chicago's street car strike, that went into effect at 4 o'clock this morning, when 15,000 employees disregarded orders of union officials and walked out, continued without indication of a break tonight. In the meantime, local union officials and heads of the street car systems awaited the arrival of W. D. Mahan, international president of the street railway employees, from Detroit. It was expected when he investigated the situation he would order a referendum vote by the men on the terms offered to them, and which local union officials and more conservative workers have signified their willingness to accept.

No attempt will be made, it was announced, to operate either surface or elevated lines. The strike went into effect at an hour when Chicago slept. Hundreds of thousands of toilers went to stations and street car crossings, waiting for cars, not knowing the strike had gone into effect. There had been no previous warning, for last night it was believed, when news spread that an agreement had been reached between union chiefs and street car heads, that a strike had been averted.

Decision of the men to walk out came at a mass-meeting, where union chiefs presented the terms of the agreement with the street car companies. When L. D. Brand, member of the international board of the car men's union, attempted to present the terms he was howled down before he had completed his statement.

William Quinlan, president of the elevated line union, who was presiding, rapped for order and shouted:

"It's all over. We strike at 4 o'clock."

At 4 o'clock every surface and elevated line car was in the barn, and not a wheel moved.

The compromise offer of the electric railway companies, which was rejected, and the demand of the men follow:

Employees involved: 10,500 on surface lines and 4,500 on elevated systems.

Employees' demands: 75 cents an hour; eight-hour day; wage per day, $6; time and a half for overtime; 70 per cent of all runs to be completed in eight hours; all runs to be completed in fourteen hours; six-day week.

Offered by companies: 65 cents an hour for surface lines; 67 cents an hour for elevated system; average wage per day, $5.28; eight-hour day; time and a half for overtime; all runs to be completed in thirteen hours for "L" men and fourteen for surface men.

ALEXANDER FORWARD BACK FROM BALKAN RED CROSS SERVICE

Member of State Corporation Commission Arrives in New York.

Major Alexander Forward, of the Balkan Red Cross Commission, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Anderson, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and, if there is no hitch in being mustered out of service, will reach Richmond on Thursday.

This information Major Forward himself gave to R. T. Wilson, clerk of the State Corporation Commission, in a telephone conversation from New York. Major Forward is a member of the commission, and was granted a leave of absence to engage in relief work in the Balkan States.

Chairman R. E. Williams is filling the temporary vacancy caused by Major Forward's absence.

PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY KILLS SELF IN BUDAPEST

Ends Life in Assembly Building After Making Speech Against Soviet.

[By Associated Press.]

GENEVA, July 29.—Alexander Garbai, president of the Hungarian Soviet government killed himself in the assembly building at Budapest after delivering a speech against the Soviet and the communist supporters and accusing Bela Kun, the Soviet leader and Minister of Foreign Affairs, of leading the nation to ruin, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

M. Garbai, until recently, was reputed one of the strongest supporters of the Soviet government, but lately he was said to have opposed Bela Kun. He was quoted as stating he realized the futility of the government's stocks to try and make him tell the name of a supposed accomplice.

After he had been in this prison some weeks, Colonel Maul was appointed commandant as, the men understood, a reformer. Ryszelewski said Colonel Maul addressed the men on his arrival, and promised them that "if a man did right" he would be treated well.

On the strength of this promise Ryszelewski wrote an article describing conditions which he entitled the "School for Bolshevism," and handed it to the commandant. He said that the next day he was brought before him and sentenced to three months' solitary confinement, for one month of which he was handcuffed.

Story, Famous Artist, Dies.

LONDON, July 29.—George Adolphus Storey, the famous artist and authority on perspective, died at his residence here this morning.

EXECUTIVE SESSION GOES INTO DISCARD

Century-Old Senate Custom of Considering Treaties in Secret to Be Broken.

COLOMBIAN PACT UP MONDAY

Proposed Agreement Calls for Payment by United States of $25,000,000 in Installments.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The century-old Senate custom of considering treaties in secret session will be broken next Monday when the long-pending Colombian treaty is taken up. This decision was reached today by unanimous consent of the Senate membership.

The agreement for open sessions, regarded possibly as forecasting public consideration of the peace treaty, the Franco-American agreement and subsequent treaties, followed unanimous approval by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Colombia convention calling for payment to that nation of $25,000,000 as claims growing out of the partition of Panama. Before approving the treaty, however, the committee struck out the original clause expressing the "regret" of the United States to Colombia for action in the canal proceedings.

Unanimous Consent Given.

When the Colombia treaty was submitted formally to the Senate in executive session late today, Senator Fall, New Mexico, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, moved that the Senate consider the convention in open session. Republican Leader Lodge asked unanimous consent for an order opening the Senate's doors when the treaty is called up next Monday, and the agreement was approved without objection, although the decision set aside a custom almost exclusively followed since organization of the government. Opposition to the treaty is expected, but ratification is deemed a certainty, and, it is understood, the revised treaty also is assured of Colombia's approval.

An attempt was made in the Foreign Relations Committee today to reduce the sum payable to Colombia from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000. The proposal was defeated, 11 to 2.

A few minor changes were made in the treaty and a clause added in the resolution of ratification providing that in event of war between Colombia and another country, her shipping shall not be allowed Panama Canal transit without payment of duties and tolls.

Removing Misunderstandings.

After setting forth that the United States and Colombia desired "to remove all the misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November, 1903 (when Panama seceded from Colombia)," and to restore "the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries," the treaty in article 1 provides:

Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the Panama Canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war without paying any charges to the United States.

Article 2 provides that the United States shall pay at Washington to Colombia $5,000,000 in gold within six months after ratification of the treaty and $5,000,000 in gold annually thereafter until the full sum of $25,000,000 damages has been paid.

To Recognize Panama.

Under article 3 Colombia agrees to recognize the republic of Panama and the United States agrees to take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the government of Panama the dispatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with Colombia a treaty of peace and friendship.

Article 4 provides that the treaty between the United States and Colombia shall be approved and ratified and the ratifications exchanged in the Colom-

(Continued on Second Page.)

DECLARES PEOPLE ASK RATIFICATION

Chairman of National Committee Says Democrats Will Win in 1920.

RETURNS FROM WESTERN TRIP

Asserts Majority Are Satisfied With Covenant as It Stands.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who returned to Washington today after a two months' tour of the States west of the Mississippi River, said in his opinion, the great mass of the people, regardless of party affiliations, favors a speedy ratication of the peace treaty.

Regarding the political outlook for 1920, Mr. Cummings said:

"There is every reason for believing that the Democrats will be successful in 1920. We are just now passing through an interlude of Republican incapacity on Capitol Hill, which the people will not care to repeat.

"My sincere belief, based upon personal observation, is that the people are overwhelmingly in favor of the league of nations," said Mr. Cummings. "I believe further that they are satisfied with the covenant as it stands and are not impressed with the alleged necessity for senatorial reservations or interpretations.

"They see in the league covenant not a political issue, but a great humanitarian association designed to prevent future war. One who traversed this great country, as I have, cannot fail to note that the opposition to the league is crumbling. I have absolute confidence that the people will respond to the appeal of the President for the ratification of the treaty and that the Senate, taking its cue from public sentiment, will give official sanction to the great work of the President and his colleagues in the peace conference.

"Here in Washington where partisanship is strong, one finds bitter opponents of the league and of everything else proposed by the administration but that is not true of the country at large. On the Pacific Coast, in the inter mountain region and in the Middle States most of the great Republican newspapers are as earnestly advocating the adoption of the treaty as are the Democratic and independent newspapers.

"My view is that the people want the treaty quickly disposed of so that Congress may turn its attention to important domestic and economic subjects. While the country was never more prosperous than it is at the present time, it is equally true that the purchasing power of the dollar is far less than normal. This the people have difficulty in understanding. The high cost of living is a real problem in most American households. Every effort should be made to relieve this burdensome conditions."

WORRIED MOTHER ENDS LIVES OF SEVEN BABES AND THEN KILLS SELF

Authorities Were Planning to Remove Children to County Home.

[By Associated Press.]

NELSONVILLE, OHIO, July 29.—Several hours before authorities were to remove them to the Athens County home today, seven children, ranging in age from six weeks to ten years, were found with their mother, Mrs. Tony Stravisar, burned to death or asphyxiated in their home at Kimberly, a small mining town near here. The children were tied to their beds, and coal oil had been sprinkled over the room.

WILSON URGES SENATE RATIFY FRENCH TREATY

Doubts War Has So Uplifted Morality and Intellect to Make Peace Possible

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Expressing doubt as to the merits of the league of nations and pointing out that either the league covenant or the "pence of force," with which it is linked, must in the end perish, Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, told the Senate today he had reached no final decision as to the treaty of Versailles.

While hoping that the great war had so uplifted human morality and intellect as to make permanent peace possible, Senator Thomas said he could see "no evidence of such a change."

"The world is today more turbulent and scarcely less bloody, than before the signing of the armistice," he continued. "The people of no nation on earth seem inclined either to peace or to the arts of peace. The passions and discontent of man rock the earth.

"The treaty is doubtless the best that the conflict of ideals and interests could have produced. But its contending elements cannot coexist, for they are mutually destructive. If the conditions of the treaty persist the league will perish. If the covenant survives, the treaty must temper its harsher features to conform with the mission of the league.

"If I could write a covenant for a league to enforce peace I would, bearing in mind the arbitration treaties of 1913, and continuing allied association for treaty enforcement, confine it to the English-speaking nations and colonies of the world. Theirs are the institutions of freemen, theirs the wealth, the commerce. If they cannot save the world it is past all redemption."

PROPOSED WILSON TOUR ONCE MORE POSTPONED

President Is Now Expected to Leave Capital Between August 20 and 30.

TO DO "MISSIONARY" WORK

Plans Conferences Today With Four Republican Senators and With Three Others on the Following Day—Other Appointments Made.

BY JAY JEROME WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson's proposed tour of the country on behalf of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant suffered another postponement today. He is not expected to leave until some time between August 20 and 30. It was originally planned that the President make the trip within two weeks of his return from France.

While the present hot weather, coupled with the President's recent indisposition, represents the official explanation of the postponement of the trip, it is generally believed that the situation in the Senate has caused the President to devote all of his time for the present to "missionary" work in the ranks of the Republican Senators, who are opposed to the treaty and the league in their present form.

It was announced at the White House today that the President would see four Republican Senators tomorrow and three on Thursday. Those on the list tomorrow are Senators Dillingham, of Vermont; Harding, of Ohio; Gernald, of Maine, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin. For Thursday engagements have been made for Senators New and Watson, of Indiana, and Keyes, of New Hampshire. Senators New and Lenroot have already notified the White House of their acceptance of the President's invitation, and the other acceptances are expected to be in by tomorrow.

Among other appointments slated for tomorrow at the White House are Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Julius Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation. Mr. Cummings will probably have a lot to tell the President, as he has just completed a two-months' tour of all Western States, save two, and has practically blazed a trial for the President to follow in his forthcoming campaign. Mr. Cummings, on his return to the capital, said the West was "80 per cent for the league of nations."

It was made known today that the President will make his trip whether

(Continued on Second Page.)

HOUSE VOTES FOR SALE OF SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS

By Almost Unanimous Voice Adopts Resolution Calling for Speedy Action by Baker.

WILL USE PARCEL POST

Republicans Charge War Department Had Avoided Putting Stocks on Market Because of Connivance With Packing Interests.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After an all-day wrangle, the House tonight adopted a resolution reported out by the war investigating committee, requesting Secretary Baker to place on sale without delay surplus food products held by the War Department and valued at $120,000,000.

The vote on the resolution was 266 to 4, and was taken after the House had rejected, 160 to 114, a substitute resolution offered by Democratic members of the committee providing that the secretary be requested to put on the market such part of the surplus as is reasonably capable of being distributed and sold, and providing for a sales organization at government expense.

With this substitute out of the way, the House adopted, 152 to 130, an amendment by Representative Kelly, Republican, Pennsylvania, directing that the distribution be through the parcel post.

After fighting all day and failing to rally votes enough for their substitute, presented as a part of the minority report, the Democrats supported the selling plan, and it was adopted, by roll-call, with a chorus of ayes. Those voting in the negative were Representatives Dominick, South Carolina; Garner, Texas; Garrett, Tennessee, and Humphreys, Mississippi, all Democrats.

The debate was the most partisan of the session, and charges were made by half a dozen Republican speakers that the War Department had studiously avoided putting its vast food stocks on the market because of its connivance with the packing interests. Charges of conspiracy were made, to which the Democrats replied, that if Secretary Baker had thrown these stocks on the market prices would have broken, with a resultant panic, and accompanying demand by Republican members of Congress for impeachment of the Secretary of War.

FATHER GIVES UP LIFE IN FRANTIC EFFORT TO SAVE HIS BABY

Returns From Church Services to Discover His Home on Fire.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LOUISA, VA., July 29.—Two were burned to death in a fire last night at Dunreath, about two miles from this place. Mr. Barnes, a farmer, attended church services here last night, and when he returned home found his house nearly burned down. In the house were his wife and four children. He raised an alarm and thought that he had succeeded in getting all of his family out of the burning structure, but his wife told him that one child was missing. Mr. Barnes rushed back into the building, and as he did so the roof collapsed, and he and his child were burned to death. Mrs. Barnes was badly burned, and is completely prostrated with grief.

FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON SERIOUSLY ILL

Health Began to Fail Rapidly Subsequent to Death of His Wife.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, and former Governor of New York State, is seriously ill at his summer estate at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, and his nephew, Morton Minot, has been placed in charge of his affairs. He is ninety-six years old, and although physically able to get around, age has broken down his mental faculties.

Mr. Morton, whose health began to fail last year following the effects of a long illness and the death of his wife, was unable recently to give testimony in a law suit or to understand the documents read to him. His name has been dropped from the many directorates in which it appeared.

EXPECT LORD READING

London Dispatches Indicate That He Will Return to Washington as British Ambassador.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Reading, it was reported late today, is to return to Washington as British ambassador to the United States.

The question of a new ambassador at Washington has been a matter of considerable speculation here for months.

While in Washington, heretofore, he was to all intents and purposes British ambassador, though the title officially applied to him was that of high commissioner. Presumably he is now to be made a full-fledged ambassador, and plenipotentiary from the court of St. James to the United States.

Britain Sends Official.

LONDON, July 29.—Colonel Wilfred Thesiger, D. S. O., at present British minister to Abyssinia, has been appointed British consul-general in the United States, with headquarters in New York.

SPECIAL MESSAGE DECLARES ACT IS PAYMENT OF DEBT

Designed to Give France Protection in Emergency Situation Only.

TRANSMITS HIS ADDRESS BY MEANS OF MESSENGER

Lodge Requests That Both Documents Be Published in Record.

PLAN PUBLIC HEARINGS

Expect They Will Begin as Soon as Committee Hears Full Report of Experts.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The special treaty with France, promising immediate American aid to that republic in repelling any unprovoked attack by Germany, was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson.

In his message urging ratification, the President declared the promise a "temporary supplement" to the treaty with Germany and the league of nations covenant, designed to give France protection in an emergency "without awaiting the advice of the league act." He pointed out that a similar promise had been made by Great Britain, and said that by the obligation the United States but partially discharged a debt to France which "nothing can pay" in full.

The Senate, where the President's failure to submit the treaty sooner has been under repeated fire from Republican members, received the message in open session and referred the treaty without discussion to the Foreign Relations Committee.

No Reference to Criticism.

There was no reference in the message to the Senate criticism, which was based on a clause of the treaty requiring that it be "submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles," which was presented by the President on July 10. The message did refer to this clause, however, saying that it was provided that the two treaties be "the subject of consideration at the same time," and adding that as opportunity now had been offered to examine the Versailles treaty, it was opportune to present the other.

Departing from his custom of delivering his message to Congress in person, the President transmitted the treaty and his request for ratification by messenger. Both became public by the Senate's unanimous agreement to remain in open session while the message was read and to print it and the treaty in the Record. The request that this course be followed was made by Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Although the committee has made no definite plans, it is likely that the treaty will be taken up by it within a few days and considered jointly with the Versailles treaty. Before this is done, however, the committee will hear several of the experts who advised the American peace delegation on economic subjects. Bernard Baruch, the first of these to be heard, will appear at a public hearing Thursday.

Many Important Developments.

This was a day of important developments in the Senate in connection with the peace treaty and the league of nations. Among the developments were:

1. President Wilson sent to the Senate the proposed treaty with France, promising the aid of the United States in the event Germany should again attack the French frontier.

2. The Foreign Relations Committee announced that public hearings on the peace treaty will begin Thursday morning with Bernard M. Baruch as the first witness. Mr. Baruch was a member of the inter-allied council and one of the financial advisers of the American peace commission.

3. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, attacked the league of nations in a senatorial speech, and declared it would not prevent war.

4. Senators Hitchcock and Swanson the administration leaders, conferred with the President at the White House, and informed him there will be forty Senators who will vote as a unit against all amendments or reservations. From other Democratic sources the information was obtained that the leaders cannot count on more than forty-five Democratic Senators who will support the treaty without reservations. They will need the votes of four Republicans, therefore, to put the treaty through unamended.

To Offer Twelve Amendments.

5. It was announced that Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, has drafted twelve amendments to the treaty, which he will offer in the Senate, and that Senator Fall, Republican, is prepared to offer at least seventy.

6. Senator Gore will offer an amendment to recognize the sovereignty of Ireland as an independent nation, and will couple with it recognition of the independence of Korea and the Philippines.

7. Another amendment to be offered by Senator Gore will recognize the supreme being as the ruling power of all nations. This proposed amendment is being supported by religious associations and organizations throughout the country.

8. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, will introduce an amendment to the treaty to bring about international prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors.

Nelson Asks Reservations.

9. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, Republican, whose attitude on the league has been somewhat in doubt, made a speech in the Senate demanding a strong reservation on Article X.

10. Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, charged in the Senate that the Department of Justice is attempting to use its authority to suppress anti-league meetings in various parts of the country. He charged also that censorship is being exercised over publications unfriendly to the league.

11. Senator Harding, of Ohio, received an invitation to confer with the President at the White House tonight. He is the first Republican of the Foreign Relations Committee to be asked to discuss the treaty with the President. Senator New, also of the committee, is invited for Thursday.

The speech delivered by Senator Thomas was one of the most impor-

RICHMOND'S OPPORTUNITY

A Series of Business Suggestions on Definite Means for Building a Greater and More Prosperous Richmond.

By J. LeROY TOPE, National Authority on Business Economics.

Final Article of Series—Article No. 12.

"Automobiles and Accessories"

When we remember a certain recital in ancient history, where it is told that because there "was no food in all the land and they were compelled to go down into Egypt to buy corn," we think of all this great section of the United States as to the Automobile Industry. And we are wondering why one-eighth of all the automobile buyers of the country, and who live here in the southeastern section must "needs journey up into the Auto Egypt" of Detroit and Cleveland to buy automobiles.

These same States spent $81,000,000 last year for cars and $19,000,000 for accessories—took the money they produced here and carried it nearly all AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES TO THOSE OTHER POINTS AND EXCHANGED IT FOR AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS.

Certainly we proudly boast of the facts that our people have the money and the buying desire, even to almost the capacity of our most excellent distributors' service to 'supply the demand, but why not RICHMOND BUILD A LOT OF THOSE CARS FOR OUR DEALERS and the city gain that additional profit thereon?

Here is an industry that totals a volume of $1,000,000,000 yearly for motor vehicles, and another $220,000,000 for accessories. The capital invested in the industry is far greater than all the national banks of the country; greater than all steel companies aside from the U. S. Steel; greater than the Standard Oil's thirty-five company-combinations; greater than the combined capital of the Penna., C. M. & St. P., C. & N. W. and the N. Y. C. railways. The number of employees and their dependents would form a city as large as Chicago, while the yearly pay roll of the factories reaches nearly $750,000,000 (all the branches). The passenger miles covered by motor vehicles per year is ten million miles more than all railways combined and the seating capacity seven times greater. With four passengers to the car, our motor cars could move an army of a million men a distance of 600,000 miles in six months.

There is the motor vehicle industry as it stands today and which is growing wondrously. Even the tractor part of the industry has grown from 14,500 tractors made in 1914, to 184,000 in 1918, and the industry is just in its infancy. Why, there is enough available, productive and yet untilled land in the country that if properly cropped, we could feed the entire nation and yet have enough left to market abroad, as would afford an income in one year to pay off the national debt and wipe out all the war loans.

And yet how much of this gigantic industry can Richmond, the State of Virginia, or even the entire Southeastern States, from the Potomac south and from the Mississippi east, boast.

Is there any good logical reason why 77% of this entire great industry should be confined to Michigan and Ohio alone? New York, on the east coast, and California, on the west coast, together produce only about 7%.

As to the cost of production, if we take the average for the United States as an 86c basic figure, we find the cities run as follows: Detroit, 83c; Cleveland, 83c; New York, Boston and Chicago, about 84c each; St. Louis, 87c, and only 84c for Richmond. Which means about the same production cost as the centers with the freight savings for distribution largely decreased, for all that which this vast buying territory demands.

Some one may argue that its labor is found at those points; but such an argument is worthless, since several factories have left those points wholly because labor was not available, going to other points where labor WAS TO BE FOUND. Moreover, labor in practically all lines is as volatile as water—it WILL seek its level. Build automobile plants or any other plants in Richmond, and long before the structures are finished labor will be found knocking at Richmond's doors, seeking admission.

And as to the labor factor, let it be remembered there is a vast difference in the NET incomes to workers in Richmond as compared to those other points. Houses that might be rented in Richmond for $30 per month will cost $40 to $60 in those cities, and much of the balance of living expenses proportionate. So that labor seeks NET earnings of the best wherever it can be found, no matter whether in New York, Detroit or Richmond.

Nor is the buying market vested so largely in the city as against the rural sections. In the country as a whole, the rural gain in purchase of this industry showed a gain of almost double that of the city purchases. In this southeastern section that comparison was not so great, but the next five years will show an equal purchase distribution.

Certainly this section, with a greater purchasing potentiality by far than the country as a whole, is a most decidedly profitable market for motor vehicles and accessories. Richmond can produce one-tenth of this billion dollar industry and distribute it as economically as any other city—much more so than many others—and certainly an added pay-roll of some $20,000,000 yearly to Richmond's marketing moneys would be a big factor in building that "RICHMOND - HALF - A - MILLION."