

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

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DEBATE ON IRISH TREATY

Hot Discussion in Dail Eireann, Bonar Law Speaks in House of Commons

Dublin, Dec. 15.—The second private session of the Dail Eireann today having under consideration the Anglo-Irish treaty, lasted until nearly 8 o'clock this evening and adjourned without reaching a decision. It will be resumed early in private session tomorrow to continue its deliberations.

The most that can be said tonight is that there is a strong possibility that the public session, at which it is hoped to take a vote on ratification of the treaty, may not be held until Saturday. If matters should progress no further tomorrow, however, than they have today, it was thought likely that even Saturday's sitting would be private and that the public session therefore, would be postponed until next week.

The interpretation placed on this is that it is felt to be undesirable to debate the controversial points in detail in the presence of the newspapers, and that public sessions, of course, will be arranged beforehand. The delegates to the London negotiations and some of their supporters are said to be determined to afford themselves an opportunity of stating in public to the Dail Eireann, and through the Dail to the country, the reasons why they recommend acceptance of the treaty.

The opponents of the treaty are already anxious to explain their objection to it. Some of them object to inclusion of Ireland in the British empire and some to the privy council as the supreme court of appeal, and there are numerous objections to assuming a share of Great Britain's war debt.

Dr. A. O. English, one of the women members of the Dail, commenting upon the situation this evening, said:

"We need a strong man to get our leaders together. We must have this treaty."

Heated discussions were indulged in before this afternoon's meetings was called, various members of the Dail gathering in groups about the corridors of University College. They were so engrossed in their discussions that the meeting which was scheduled to assemble at 4 o'clock was not actually called to order until more than an hour later. Even then the members had to be reminded by officers of the Irish Republican army that the speaker had called the assembly to order.

A Bonar Law for Irish Treaty

London, Dec. 15.—The event of the day in connection with the Irish settlement was the decision of Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist, former government leader in the House of Commons and one of the strong men on the Ulster side, to accept the treaty, and, if not to invite Ulster to come into the settlement, at all events to counsel acceptance of the boundary commission, which the Marquis of Londonderry, in the House of Lords, hinted Ulster might reject.

Mr. Bonar Law had been confident of success in the "die hard's," if he spoke at all, to support Lord Carson in opposing the treaty, or, at the worst, to remain neutral. His speech had taken much of the force out of the Carsonite attack, and is considered to have insured ratification of the treaty by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

Had he opposed the treaty, there would likely have been an acquisition to the forces of the "die hard's," estimated at from forty to fifty, who expected to vote against ratification.

The vote is expected to be taken in both houses of Parliament tomorrow afternoon and the most important incident in tomorrow's debate is likely to be Lord Birkenhead's reply to Lord Carson, the two men having been closely associated in Ulster's anti-home rule campaign.

Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, and Herbert H. Asquith in the House of Commons warmly defended the treaty, the former premier, however, with possibly a remembrance of his own fate in his efforts to settle the Irish question, uttering a warning to beware of "the malignant genius hovering over all Irish affairs."

Viscount Bryce, in the House of Lords, made a striking contribution to the debate. He admitted that the treaty was imperfect in form, but contended that England was great enough to try the experiment of throwing the responsibility of its own administration on Ireland.

When the Commons adjourned tonight, Austen Chamberlain, the government leader, in reply to various questions, admitted that it was undesirable that Parliament should be prorogued before the result of the discussions at Dublin was known; therefore it might be necessary that the session be carried into next week. But amid loud cheers, he declined to admit that the House ought to wait for the Dublin decision before voting on the question of ratification. On the contrary, he thought the House should vote without waiting for the

5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO

United States, Great Britain and Japan Finally Agree on Naval Limitation

Washington, Dec. 15.—The first great stride toward a five-power treaty limiting naval armaments was taken tonight when the United States, Great Britain and Japan announced a final agreement on the American "5-5-3" ratio.

The next step—elaboration of the agreement to include France and Italy—was initiated immediately within the new naval committee of fifteen in which all five powers are represented.

Agreement among the three major naval powers was reached on the basis of a "status quo" understanding in which all five powers are represented. At the same time the United States and Great Britain acceded to Japan's desire to retain her newest battleship, the Mutsu, with proportionate changes in the American and British fleets.

While the principles of the original American proposal were not impaired by the triangular agreement, the settlement contemplates the following changes in fleets to be retained:

Great Britain, twenty ships instead of twenty-one, with an aggregate of 532,950 tons instead of 604,450 tons.

United States, eighteen ships as originally proposed, but with an aggregate of 525,000 tons instead of 500,650 tons.

Japan, ten ships as originally proposed, but with an aggregate of 313,300 tons instead of 299,700 tons.

At the end of the ten-year building holiday, the fleets will stand under the revised detailed plan as follows:

Great Britain, 525,000 tons; United States, 525,000 tons; Japan, 313,000 tons.

In announcing the three-power agreement to the committee of fifteen the following official explanation was made:

"This arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is, so far as the number of ships to be retained and scrapped is concerned, dependent upon a suitable agreement with France and Italy as to their capital ships."

Strict silence was maintained by all members of the committee of fifteen as to what transpired after the announcement had been received, an official statement saying merely that negotiations for the five-power agreement and treaty were proceeding. The French group is understood, however, to have begun presentation of France's desire for a capital ship tonnage equal to that of Japan in the revised figures—315,000 tons. This presentation was not concluded and will continue when the committee re-assembles tomorrow.

In refusing comment as to committee proceedings, a spokesman for one group said that "discipline of the state department" must be observed. There were intimations in both French and Italian circles that a long discussion might be necessary before a complete five-power understanding could emerge for action by the conference itself.

Burns Talks of Wall Street Plot

Arrest of Lindenfeld in Warsaw Will Clear Up Mystery

Washington, Dec. 17.—The arrest of Wolfe Lindenfeld in Warsaw will clear up the mystery of the 1920 Wall Street explosion. Director Burns of the justice department investigation bureau, said Lindenfeld was not connected with the plot he said, and was sent abroad as a justice agent, but when reports came from him, Silvester Cosgrove, another agent, went abroad and arrested Lindenfeld. The third international was behind the plot Burns asserted, and the arrest of radicals is expected.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 17.—Seven men have been arrested in Kanawha county by state troops on the charge of murder in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff Gore, who was killed during the march of armed men last summer.

Dail Eireann; therefore the House would sit tomorrow evening as long as might be necessary.

The Dail Eireann is making little progress at Dublin; it again spent the day in secret sessions, discussing controversial points and details, and the discussions will be continued tomorrow. There is no indication when a decision will be taken.

Sir James Craig's official rejection of the treaty has now been published. In his letter the Ulster premier declares that all the government's pledges to Ulster have been violated, and that it seems that Ulster will not be able ever to enter the Irish Free State. Sir James, however, is coming to London, probably to consult the prime minister again, and it is possible that he had knowledge of Mr. Bonar Law's attitude, which may have an important sequel.

BITTER ATTACK ON TREATY

Senator Reed Opens Fight on Quadruple Alliance

Washington, Dec. 15.—Another attack upon the four-power pact treaty was made in the senate today by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, who characterized it as a "gold brick" and an "American-Japanese alliance."

Mr. Reed also attacked the American naval reduction proposals which, coupled with the four-power treaty, he declared, made Great Britain "absolute master of the seven seas for ten years." The combination of the treaty and a reduced navy, he declared, was a "dangerous concession, going to the entire limit of prudence."

"In substance and effect," he declared, "it binds us never to have a navy greater than Britain. It conceded to Japan a navy out of all proportion to her wealth and population."

"The '5-5-3' proposal submitted by Secretary Hughes was described by Mr. Reed as so generous to Great Britain and Japan that he could not but wonder whether it had not come from the British government itself. At any rate, he said, it was so generous and America had displayed such altruism that the United States ought not to be asked 'to pay the price of foregoing the advantage she now has.'"

"America demonstrated during the war," he continued, "that she could beat the world. Had need be, she could have demonstrated that she could conquer the world. She has the wealth and population to eclipse all in the race for naval armaments."

"She could have kept on and become sole master of the seas but she chose to forego that advantage. Now appears she is allowing the plan for a reduction of armaments to become the pack horse upon whose back is to be carried a quadruple alliance in the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient and to have the United States underwrite in the blood of her sons the ambitions and avarice of Great Britain and Japan in the Southern Seas."

Mr. Reed did not complete his discussion of the subject before the senate adjourned. He announced that having made his "preliminary statement" he would be prepared tomorrow to analyze the "iniquities" of the four-power agreement.

Outline Program For World Peace

Thirty Protestant Church Denominations Act—Must Outlaw All War

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Thirty Protestant church denominations through their resolutions at the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America here today promulgated their program for permanent world peace, outlined obligations which they declare America owes the world and called upon the government to recognize their principles.

Aid to Austria, Russia and Armenia and recognition of an international court for the settlement of the world problems were among the demands made upon the government by the council, which also extended its congratulations to Great Britain and Ireland.

Fearing the accusation of partisanship, several delegates debated the wording of the program's reference to international courts and associations so both the league of nations and an association of nations were mentioned.

The council also adopted a separate resolution to send its prayers and good will to the league of nations.

Declaring that the Washington conference on armaments has "made a good beginning," the council added that "war itself must be outlawed" and added:

"We believe that the time has come for American public opinion to express unmistakably to congress its emphatic support of President Harding in giving satisfactory guarantees that United States will take its full share of responsibility in international tasks and obligations."

"We believe that under suitable conditions the dictates of justice and the principles of economic law require that the United States should consider and adopt some suitable adjustment of the debts of the nations to the United States in order that they shall be, as far as possible, relieved from their economic difficulties."

Manila, Philippines, Dec. 17.—More than two hundred and fifty natives were drowned by a tidal wave which overwhelmed two towns on the island of Negros on November 26th.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Secretary of War Weeks favors the mobilization of men, money and manufacturing under a conscription law in the event of war, he told the superior retention of the industries board.

MAKE THE FARM SELF-SUPPORTING

Produce Food and Feed Crops for Landlords, Tenants, and Livestock

Clemson College, Dec. 19.—Under the best conditions it is considered extremely important for each farmer to raise as nearly all as possible food and feed crops as it is possible to supply all needs of the landlord, the tenants, and the livestock. A survey which was made of South Carolina in 1920 reveals the fact that this state does not produce enough to supply the needs of the rural population of the state by something like 3,000,000 gallons; that there is a deficit of wheat of more than 8,000,000 bushels, of hay of over 900,000 tons, of hogs of 229,000; and that we do not have dairy cattle enough in the state to supply the needs of the rural population adequately by 240,000. It was found also that there were a number of counties in the state which did not produce corn enough to supply the home needs. All of these things can be grown at home much more cheaply than they can be purchased from other sections, and producing them should not interfere with the production of staple cash crops but should round out a well balanced cropping system. On any farm on which a good rotation is followed for the purpose of building up the fertility of the land and maintaining a system of diversified agriculture, all of these crops can be grown economically and to good advantage.

When starting in with the farm flock one should be sure to obtain some purebred stock, especially crossed males. Furbred stock produces a greater number of eggs, a more uniform product, makes possible the selling of eggs for hatching, and creates a greater interest in poultry. Standard products command a better price on the market and net a greater financial return.

Develop the Hog Industry as Farm Conditions Justify.

The meat bill is one of the biggest items in the grocery bill of the average South Carolina family. It will take four hogs averaging 150 pounds each to supply pork for the average family of five. Twenty-seven counties in South Carolina are not producing sufficient pork to feed the rural population.

All feeds for hogs, save possibly a little tankage, should be home grown. It takes approximately ten bushels of corn and sixty pounds of tankage to produce a 150-pound pig.

If the average family requires four hogs, then it will take forty bushels of corn and 240 pounds of tankage to produce these hogs. If buttermilk, soy bean pasture, rape pasture, or corn and velvet bean pasture is available it will not be necessary to buy tankage. A splendid way to fatten hogs is to turn them on corn and velvet beans and let the hogs do the harvesting.

Good pastures are absolutely necessary for economical pork production in South Carolina, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that good pastures will save about two-fifths of the grain ration. One or two acres of rape or rye for winter pasture, and access to Bermuda pasture for summer, will produce sufficient grazing for a brood sow and her litter.

Sows are usually bred so that they will farrow in March and September, allowing 3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days for the gestation period. It is important to use only purebred boars, as this is the most economical way of improving the herd.

Give Dairying a Place in Diversified Farming.

The surplus feed crops resulting from diversified farming may be sold through the dairy cows if a convenient market is available. A silo is recommended for herds of ten or more cows. Corn and sorghum are the best crops for ensilage.

Balanced rations for milk production should be made from home grown feeds; corn, velvet beans, oats, cottonseed meal, peavine hay, alfalfa hay, soybean hay, silage. Wheat bran is fine for the dairy ration, and if wheat is not grown it might pay to buy a limited amount. Good cows should be fed liberally, and unprofitable cows should be sold to the butcher.

The smallest unit recommended for commercial dairying is four cows. This number justifies the purchase of a cream separator and permits shipments often enough to insure a good product. It is better to sell cream to a creamery than to make farm butter for sale.

Breeders of purebred dairy cattle should continually improve their herds by: (a) advanced register testing; (b) showing at fairs; (c) growing out the young animals; (d) tuberculosis eradication; (e) control of infectious diseases; (f) advertising to sell surplus stock.

Try Beef Cattle if Conditions Justify.

While the production of beef cattle is a rather specialized industry and can not be undertaken profitably by every farmer, there is no doubt that South Carolina should produce a larger percentage of its beef. On farms where considerable areas of cheap pasture lands are available, or on farms where large amounts of rough feeds are produced, beef raising will yield a good income to the man who will give it his attention.

Only well bred stock should be kept. The beef cattle grower may begin with native beef cows and by using a purebred bull he will soon have a herd a high grade

FRANCE WILL ACCEPT THE HUGHES PLAN

Conference Between Premier Briand and Ambassador Harvey Results in Agreement

London, Dec. 19.—France will accept the original naval ratio laid down by Secretary Hughes at the armament conference, Premier Briand informed Ambassador Harvey last night, at the same time authorizing him to notify the American government. It is believed that submarines were also discussed and the French government may announce its submarine stand later.

Tobacco Marketing Association

Sumter County Farmers Are Signing Up For 1922

Mr. D. L. Smith, secretary of the Concord township branch of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association delivered to Secretary Reardon last Saturday thirty-eight additional signed agreements from that township, making, so Mr. Smith said, approximately 80 per cent of the white tobacco growers signed up. He says that more will yet come in. It is said that by the end of the drive terminating December 31st that 80 per cent of the colored tobacco growers in Concord will be signed up and that many have already joined the association.

The South Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association wired Secretary Reardon last Saturday night asking if the Sumter Chamber of Commerce and other organizations will cooperate with the State Association during the next two weeks, and the Sumter secretary has replied that the Sumter county committee of progress, Young Men's Business League and Sumter Chamber of Commerce have already been working to help out the association and that these three organizations will do their best during the rest of the drive to organize South Carolina tobacco growers for getting what their tobacco is worth.

The agreements from Concord were forwarded to Mr. Sam H. Husband, of Florence, treasurer of the South Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association. Any tobacco grower can join by paying three dollars cash or giving his note to pay this three dollars out of the money received in 1922 from the sale of the first pile of tobacco on the warehouse floor. See the secretary of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce or County Agent J. Frank Williams to sign up for selling your tobacco through this association. Every banker, merchant and other business man in Sumter county is urged to help get the farmers to join this association during the next two weeks.

Big Round Up of Bootleggers

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Seven hundred and fifty persons, who were arrested in prohibition raids were arraigned today in the police court. The raids included the fashionable residential section and clubs.

Civil War Threatens Ireland

London, December 19.—Civil war is threatened in Ireland over Ulster's opposition to the proposed revision of the boundaries under the Irish peace treaty.

Newport News, Dec. 19.—An airplane with a broken wing crashed in the woods near here. A rescue party is investigating.

cattle that will be economical producers of beef.

Breeding herds may be maintained practically the whole year on pasture. In summer they will become fat on Bermuda. In winter they will thrive on the velvet bean fields and rye or crimson clover pastures. If a Bermuda pasture is reserved for winter use it will be very serviceable when the fields are muddy.

For finishing the steers a number of rations may be used. Probably on most farms corn silage should be made the basis of the fattening ration. This should be supplemented by whole velvet beans, velvet bean meal, or cottonseed meal. Some shelled corn or rice meal may be added to give the cattle a better finish.

The production of beef cattle has a place in Southern agriculture because:

1. It furnishes a profitable means for the utilization of land not suited for the growing of cultivated crops.
2. It provides a market for rough feeds.
3. It does not require a large amount of highly skilled labor.
4. It helps keep money in the South that would otherwise go to other sections for food.
5. It enriches the soil and makes for a permanent system of agriculture.

20 MILLION DOLLARS FOR STARVING

House Passes Measure to Relieve Distressed People of Russia—Plan to Feed the American Hungry is Rejected

Washington, Dec. 17.—A bill authorizing the president to spend \$20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation for relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia was passed tonight by the house, 114 to 51.

Opponents of the measure fought it to the last and forced a roll call on the ground that the vote as announced did not include quorum of the house. The roll call resulted 181 to 71 and the bill now goes to the senate.

In wrangling over the measure the house attempted to chop it to pieces with amendments. The first actual test was on an amendment by Representative Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama, to reduce the amount from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which was defeated 78 to 50.

There had been two solid hours of debate during which a flood of eloquence was let loose on the argument that the starving children of Russia, regardless of the Bolshevik reign that had brought about their distress should have their cry for bread silenced with American food, when a new fight was started over proposals to tear the bill to pieces.

Protecting against the use of funds for the people for any foreign nation, Chairman Madden, of the appropriations committee, declared it was easy to vote a tax on the Communists from the Moscow Trade International.

Lindenfeld left New York early last spring. The Polish police say he was exposed in Warsaw in 1906 as a Russian secret agent, fleeing to America shortly afterward.

According to Cosgrove and Paul Altendorf, who trailed Lindenfeld, the suspect in his confession names five principals now in Europe who shared the money from the job. One of the principals, the confession shows, was a woman, who, from a window opposite Mr. Morgan's office, observed the financier's movements for days and from her reports the bomb was timed to explode about the usual time Mr. Morgan came out for luncheon.

The confession as described by the American agents terms the pre-nature explosion "a mechanical mistake," for which the bomb makers are blamed. Lindenfeld estimated that the bomb exploded from 10 to 15 minutes before the intended time. The plotters also accused the driver of the wagon which brought the bomb to Wall Street of having erred in not warning the wagon nearer the Morgan office.

Cosgrove and Altendorf estimate that Lindenfeld's confession covers more than 1,000 words, and assert that the details fit in with the mass of other information in their possession.

Further portions of the confession referred to by Cosgrove show that Lindenfeld knew of the plans for more than a week prior to the explosion, but denied any actual part in the bombing preparations. He gives New York addresses of various individuals involved in the plot, most of whom have since left the country, and also gives a New York address where the Communists are alleged to have palmed over the cash to the plotters.

Cosgrove avers that his information shows Lindenfeld had close connection with Moscow whence he received funds regularly. Polish secret service officials asserted that the suspect attended at least one conference at Moscow of the third international; that he was born in Warsaw, has many relatives here and carries a Polish passport. For most of the time since March he has been living in Wasaw, posing as an American.

The house refused to include Armenia in the area to which relief would be sent.

"My amendment may not come within the rules of the house," Mr. Goodkowitz declared above the din, "but it at least has the merit of coming within the constitution of the United States."

After that amendments were sent up in rapid succession only to be knocked down. About all that was tacked on to the original bill was a direction that grain for the Russians be purchased in the United States and sent to Russia in American bottoms, and a direction that a report of all expenditures be made to congress by the end of the next year.

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Big Fire at Langley Field

Newport News, Dec. 19.—Four huge hangars at Langley Field were burned today entailing a loss of two hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is undetermined. The rescuers were unable to find any occupants of the airplane.

Train Wreck in Alabama

Anniston, Ala., Dec. 19.—The fireman was killed and several passengers were injured in the wreck of the Southern Railway Kansas City Spec. at Tarsus.

MONUMENT KILLED IN WAR

New York, Dec. 19.—A monument to messenger dogs killed on the battlefields has been erected in the canine cemetery at Hartsdale, the only animal cemetery in the United States.

FORD'S ENGINEERS CONFER WITH WEEKS

Washington, Dec. 19.—The engineers representing Henry Ford conferred with Secretary Weeks over the Muscle Shoals project today.

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT MET TO-DAY

Dublin, Dec. 19.—The Dail Eireann met today to consider the Anglo-Irish peace treaty.

WALL STREET EXPLOSION SOVIET PLOT

Man Arrested in Warsaw at Request of American Secret Service Agent—Makes Confession

Warsaw, Dec. 16 (By the Associated Press)—A man by the name of Wolfe Lindenfeld, alias William Linde, has been arrested by the Polish police here as a suspect in connection with the Wall Street explosion in New York, September 16, 1920. The Warsaw police said they made the arrest at the request of the American department of justice. They claimed to have in their possession the man's full confession of being connected with the disaster.

Lindenfeld is described as being a cousin of Rosa Luxemburg, the German radical socialist leader, who was shot to death in Berlin early in 1919 after having been beaten by a mob. His confession, the police state, gives the names of the ring leaders and the New York city address where the bomb was manufactured and says that the bomb was intended for J. P. Morgan, but exploded prematurely.

Sylvester Cosgrove, an American department of justice agent at whose request in behalf of the department the arrest of the suspect was brought about, declared that Lindenfeld had agreed to turn state's evidence and is willing to return to America where he has a wife and two children in New York. The suspect's written confession, that according to the agent, says that \$30,000 was promised for the job to be divided among four or five persons, and that the money was received by New York Communist from the Moscow Trade International.

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