

THE UNITED STATES

HOT OFF THE WIRES

JOHNSON EULOGIZED THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Old Running Mate Said He Longed for Former Leader in These Days of National Storm—"When Any Man Says Teddy Would Have Supported League, That Man Lies."

Boston, July 9.—Theodore Roosevelt would oppose ratification of the League of Nations were he alive, Senator William W. Johnson, of California, said today at a luncheon of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts. Stating that he has followed Col. Roosevelt in every fight that he had made since 1910 and that he knew the late President as few men knew him, Senator Johnson said that he believed "if he were here that he would be the one man who would defeat it (the league)."

He eulogized Col. Roosevelt, explaining that it was the first time since his death that he had been able to control his emotions sufficiently to pay tribute to him before an audience.

"I sit in this crisis down at Washington, in a body that I believe today is your shield and your buckler. I sit in a body that I believe in the last analysis has in its keeping American

independence, American honor and American freedom.

"I see men there who are doubting and who are shrinking. I see some who, in the language of the great man who has passed before us, are pussy-footing about down there in this struggle. And oh, my friends, how I long for Theodore Roosevelt in these days of national storm. He could do what all of us, who are pygmies in comparison with him, cannot do.

"If the American republic ever needed Theodore Roosevelt it needs him today. I would that he could speak to the American people. I read what some pseudo friends of his say would have been his attitude in this crisis. When any man, I dare not who he is, tries to tell the American people that Theodore Roosevelt would have favored this League of Nations, that analysis has in its keeping American

BOWEN REFUSES TO GIVE UP KEYS

Dethroned Portland Police Chief Allows No One to Enter Private Office.

Portland, Me., July 9.—Daniel L. Bowen, recently dethroned police chief, although he won't admit it, still goes salaryless, for City Treasurer John R. Gilman has paid the salary due the chief to Irving S. Watts, his successor. And Bowen still refuses to unlock the door to the chief's private office, although in all other respects the new chief is acting in his full capacity, directing the work of the department.

The reason for Mr. Bowen's keeping the keys and refusing to permit anyone to enter the office is more or less of a puzzle to persons interested in the situation, for they fail to see how it can be of any assistance to him in his fight to retain his position until Nov. 2.

It was hinted today that unless Mr. Bowen turns over the keys in order that the office may be opened, entrance may be made by force.

PLENTY RUM FOR BRITISH DIRIGIBLE

And Lo! It Was Sent to Mineola by Mr. Daniels' Department.

Mineola, N. Y., July 9.—War time prohibition has not prevented the United States navy department from obtaining rum which is part of the official ration of the dirigible crew. Twenty gallons of rum reached here today and were stowed aboard the R-34. Navy officials said it came from a New York dealer.

"I dare say," said Major J. E. M. Erichard, of the British Air Ministry, who expressed his pleasure that the dirigible would not sail rumless, "that judging from the extent of the rum made over this problem, the navy department must have had to get the President's signature."

UNCLE SAM WILL SELL 6,000 HOMES

Washington, July 10.—Acting under authority extended by the sundry civil bill which passed Congress last week, the United States Housing Corporation is preparing to sell the 6,000 residences erected during the war in the vicinity of munition plants, shipyards and other war industrial establishments. The law provides that insofar as the houses shall be sold to individuals for use as homes, and long terms may be extended for the payments. Many inquiries have already been made of the bureau by tenants, who wish to purchase residences which they now occupy.

"LEAGUE OF THREE NATIONS IS A NECESSITY"

So Spoke President Wilson to the U. S. Senate Yesterday — President Given a Big Ovation.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson, in presenting the peace treaty with Germany to the Senate today, declared that "a league of free nations had become a practical necessity," to which the framers of the treaty felt obliged to turn "as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order in the world."

The "most skeptical" of the peace conference at Paris, the President said, had turned more and more to the League of Nations as discussion progressed in seeking solution of the problems that arose in examining the terms of the treaty itself.

"The fact that the covenant of the League of Nations was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon," the President said, "while all else was in confusion, helped to make the formation of the rest easier."

Mr. Wilson said the agreement on the covenant had given the conference a feeling that their work was to be permanent and that the most practical among them "were at last the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight."

What had seemed a council of necessity, the League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

President Wilson was given an ovation when he entered the center chamber and when he concluded the reading of his address, but he was not interrupted during the reading. Senators, diplomats and crowded galleries followed him closely.

After concluding his address, the President formally presented the treaty to the Senate and an official copy was immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and rushed to the printer in order that it might be in the Senate's hands in the shortest possible time. Fifty thousand copies of the treaty of the President's address were ordered printed by the Senate.

After concluding his address, the President went to his room near the Senate chamber, where he remained nearly an hour, receiving senators and representatives and discussing the treaty with them. Reasons actuating the President on many important subjects are said to have been disclosed by the President.

AMERICA'S FIGHTERS ARE CLEAN MEN

Ninety-three Per Cent. of All Soldiers Demobilized Since Armistice Given Bill of Health.

Washington, July 9.—More than 93 per cent. of the 2,000,000 officers and men of the army who have been demobilized since the signing of the armistice were discharged with a clean bill of health, according to announcement made today from the office of the surgeon general of the army.

Six per cent. of the men were reported to the bureau of war risk insurance for disability and one per cent. were held on account of communicable diseases under development or other causes. The negro troops showed a slightly better physical condition than the white, but a higher percentage were held for communicable diseases.

Reports for the week ended July 5 showed a continuation of excellent health conditions in the army both at home and abroad.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES CO. REDUCES ITS CAPITAL

New York, July 10.—Stockholders of the Aetna Explosives Company today adopted resolutions reducing the capital from \$18,100,000 to \$8,650,000 (the number of shares outstanding remaining unchanged).

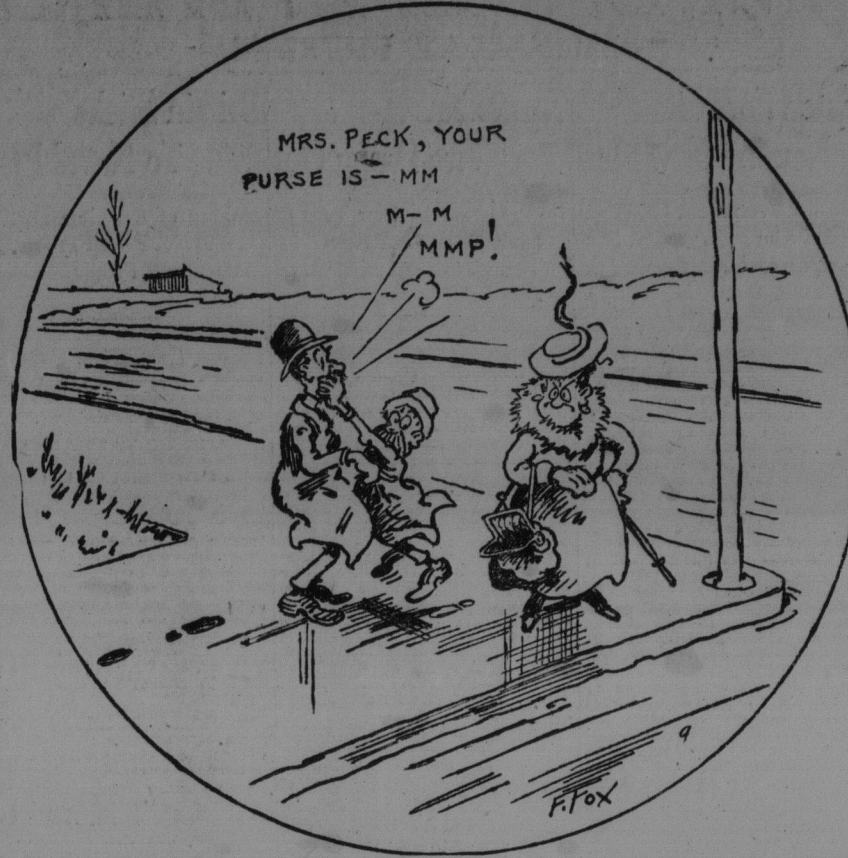
The contract between the receivers and J. & W. Seligman & Co., the company's bankers, was approved, as was the issue of class "A" and "B" bonds necessary to carry out the terms of settlement.

Change Was Forced.
Of John Burroughs advises us that we must not always look for truth from the lips of a fisherman. In support he cites this instance: "Mistah Johnson," asked old Ephraim, "what for you call dat son of yoh's Isaac Walton, when he was baptizid George Washington?" "Because, sah, dat rascal's reputation for veracity made dat change imperative."

The Lawyer Approved.
A young gentleman appeared before a lawyer in a great state of excitement.

"Jones called me a liar, a scoundrel and a puppy. What shall I do about it? Would you advise me to fight for that?" "By all means," answered the lawyer, "there is nothing nobler in this world, young man, than fighting for the truth."

Poor Old Henry Peck Who Never Has Any Money Couldn't Let Anyone Spoil An Opportunity Like That



The young man will like the smart styles in these reduced-price Semi-ready Tailored Suits and Top Coats.



Absolutely every Semi-ready Suit offered for sale! No reserve in this attack on high prices.

No man can say when this Midsummer Sale is over that we did not give him the opportunity he has wished for—to get a suit at pre-war prices.

Glance over these three columns of prices:

Semi-ready Suits at \$30 and \$22.50 reduced to.....	\$18.00
Semi-ready Suits at 25 labels reduced to.....	20.00
Semi-ready Suits at 20 labels reduced to.....	24.00
Semi-ready Suits at 15 labels reduced to.....	28.00
Semi-ready Suits at 10 labels reduced to.....	32.00
Semi-ready Suits at 5 labels reduced to.....	36.00
Semi-ready Suits at 50 labels reduced to.....	40.00
Navy Blue and Black Serge Semi-ready Suits are all reduced thus:	
25 labels.....For \$22	\$20.00 Fall Top Coats, For \$16
30 labels.....For 26	\$22.50 Fall Top Coats, For \$18
35 labels.....For 30	\$25.00 Fall Top Coats, For \$20
40 labels.....For 34	\$27.50 Fall Top Coats, For \$24
45 labels.....For 38	\$30.00 Fall Top Coats, For \$28
50 labels.....For 42	\$32.50 Fall Top Coats, For \$32
Semi-ready Two Piece Summer Suits.....	At \$12

The Semi-ready Store
King and Germain

UNITED STATES WAR COST EXCEEDS THIRTY BILLIONS

Washington, July 9.—The war cost the United States \$30,172,000,000 up to June 30, 1919.

Secretary Glass made this estimate today in submitting to the Congressional appropriation committee the preliminary statements of the treasury on the condition of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace time expenses for the same length of time at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually from the total expenditure, \$32,427,000,000 during the war.

Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,334,000,000 or about 29 per cent. of the war cost. The remainder came from liberty bonds and civility note issues and savings stamps.

Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glass said, will not be necessary before the maturity or redemption of the victory notes" which have four years to run. While it is impossible to estimate the expenses to be incurred during the present fiscal year, the secretary is confident that treasury certificates supplemented by short term notes, will provide the necessary funds to pay the government's debt.

Based on July 1 farm prices. The value of corn is \$4,768,475,000; wheat, \$2,877,420,000, and oats, \$994,727,000.

Plant diseases and other conditions, however, made heavy inroads during June on prospective wheat and oats production. The forecast shows a loss of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat since the June estimate and a reduction of 43,000,000 bushels in the prospective oat crop. Temperatures caused deterioration of winter wheat, the heaviest loss in some sections, while plant disease increased in central districts. The heat also affected spring wheat in some of the belt where black rust has appeared and somewhat damaged the crop.

The area planted to corn, white potatoes, flax and rice is smaller than last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes and tobacco is larger.

Value of wheat, corn and oats crops combined amounts to \$8,340,622,000.

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