



1—Mrs. Coolidge planting the first Oberlin college tree on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. 2—Little Russian princess and princesses learning to be Americans in New York school of the Russian Refugee Relief society. 3—Miss H. Colton of Sacramento, Cal., who raises prize turkeys for Thanksgiving dinners.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

**Civil War Begins in Germany as Bavarian Royalists Start March on Berlin.**

**NEW DICTATORS ARE NAMED**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CIVIL war has broken out in Germany. As the week closed the Nationalists, who are monarchists, and the Democrats, who are republicans, and the chances were that the republic would fall unless it were supported actively by the French armies. On Friday Adolf Hitler's royalist troops were already on their way toward Berlin, and it was more than hinted that the republican government depended, would revolt and join the Bavarians. It was believed the Communists, discouraged by their recent failure in Hamburg and other cities, would not take arms to help Ebert and Stresemann, who had suppressed them.

Thursday night Hitler led 600 armed men into a political meeting in Munich proclaimed the overthrow of the popular government of Bavaria and the German government and ordered the arrest of Premier von Knilling and Minister of the Interior Schneyer, who were accused of negotiating with Stresemann. Hitler then declared himself to be the new national dictator and appointed General von Ludendorff war minister and commander in chief of the new national army. Von Kahr was made extraordinary governor of Bavaria. General von Lossow Bavarian war minister and Poehner premier of Bavaria. Soon after this the 20,000 Bavarian reichswehr and the 15,000 Hitler storm troops which had been mobilized along the Thuringian frontier were reported to have begun the march on Berlin. Opposing them were some 8,000 troops of the Berlin government on the border and 50,000 more in Saxony, but several days before the reichswehr commander General von Seeckt had warned Chancellor Stresemann that he could count only on the "conditional" support of the reichswehr, and it was admitted that that army was full of monarchists.

Stresemann's first action in the crisis was to issue a proclamation nominating the national government was determined to fight the Bavarians to the finish. President Ebert then appointed General von Seeckt supreme dictator of all Germany—a clever move, as he and General von Ludendorff are bitter enemies. Berlin anxiously waited for France to take some stand in the quarrel, hoping she would march into unoccupied Germany to uphold the republic. At this writing Poincaré's only action was to transmit to the Germans through the ambassador at Berlin a verbal warning that the French government cannot permit the establishment of a nationalist dictatorship by men who have sworn to tear up the treaty of Versailles.

At the request of the allied council of ambassadors, the Dutch government has forbidden former Crown Prince Frederick William to leave Wieringen.

“NOT so good” fairly summarizes the status of the negotiations for adoption of the Hughes reparations plan at this writing. They are not broken off, however, and there is still a chance that France will see her way to joining Great Britain in the formal invitation to the United States to take part in the suggested examination of Germany's capacity to pay. Just now this all seems to hinge on whether the proposed committee of experts shall be restricted to determination of Germany's "present capacity," and just what period that word "present" should cover. If M. Poincaré is fairly liberal in his interpretation of this restriction, making the time, say, two years, it is likely America and the allied governments will consent to it. Ambassador Jusserand conferred with Secretary Hughes several times last week and received several long communications from Poincaré.

Neither has yet made any public statement, but it is understood the French are not disposed to press at this time their contention that reduction of German reparations is impossible unless the debts of France to America and Great Britain likewise are scaled down. Mr. Hughes was said to be willing to concede that the legality of French occupation of the Ruhr and other questions pertaining to it should be declared outside the jurisdiction of the committee of experts, though he cannot see how Germany's ability to pay can be explored without taking into consideration the productivity of the Ruhr.

London dispatches assert that Belgium and Italy have joined Great Britain in the demand that the inquiry into Germany's financial and economic condition shall be free and unlimited, and that if the United States and France cannot come to an agreement, the three nations will probably unite in such an investigation. Certain correspondents are insistent in their reports that France is about to be isolated, but with some of them the wish may be father to the thought. Belgium officially admits that she is seeking to act as a mediator and is "hopeful of establishing an accord between France and England."

Ambassador Herriot, just returned to France, in an address at the Narbonne farm where the Rainbow division fought beside General Gouraud's army, seemingly committed the United States to the duty of helping re-

establish Europe. Said he: "We put our hands on the plow, and we are ready to run the furrow through, for we know if the present problem is not solved, and justly and quickly solved, then truly America will have fought the war in vain."

This stirred up the "irreconcilables" a bit, but in Washington it was understood that Mr. Herriot was merely expressing his own views. Paris, however, believes the American government has made up its mind to take a hand in European affairs, mainly because it is convinced that during the coming winter America must provide Germany with hundreds and thousands of bushels of wheat on long-time credit to prevent wholesale starvation.

THE council of allied ambassadors demanded the reestablishment of allied control over German military equipment, which has been in abeyance since the occupation of the Ruhr, and hinted that France might be forced to take military measures for protection against "reactionary military parties who exercise power in a considerable part of Germany."

Stresemann's reply was to the effect that attempts of allied officers, especially French and Belgian, in uniform to check up the armed strength of Germany would be extremely dangerous and that the German government cannot take the responsibility of guaranteeing the safety of members of the commission if they insist on proceeding with the work.

IF THE recommendations of the Imperial economic conference in London are adopted by the British parliament, and they probably will be, the United States will be given a strong dose of the tariff medicine it has been administering to others for many years. These recommendations are that Great Britain put a tax of five shillings a hundredweight on raw articles from foreign countries; a duty of ten shillings a hundredweight on mineral products; a duty of six pence a gallon on fruit juices; and a 25 per cent duty on foreign tobacco. The first, second and fourth of these proposals would hit America especially, it was pointed out that the whole basis in considering these questions was whether double trade can expand rapidly enough to supply all British needs, and in the case of apple it was stated that the supply would easily equal the demand.

ADVANTAGE in the elections of last Tuesday was claimed by both the Republicans and the Democrats. The former recaptured the Twenty-fourth congressional district of New York where Benjamin Fairchild was elected, and won in Vermont, where Porter Dale was chosen United States senator. The Democrats elected three governors—Ritchie in Maryland, Fields in Kentucky and Whitefield in

Mississippi, and Tammany was victorious in New York city, routing both the Republicans and William Randolph Hearst in the judicial contest.

In the next congress the senate will have 31 Republicans, 43 Democrats and 2 Farmer-Laborites. The lineup in the house will be: Republicans 225, Democrats 206, Socialist 1, Independent 1, and Farmer-Laborite 1—a republican majority of 37, with two vacancies still to be filled.

Senator-elect Dale is a dry and defeated an avowed wet, but in general the results were accounted a victory by the anti-Volstead law element. This was especially true in Maryland and Kentucky. In many localities the Ku Klux Klan was an issue, and in most cases the Klan won.

GOVERNOR WALTON of Oklahoma sought the intervention of the federal courts to halt the impeachment proceedings against him, but this was denied by Judge Cotter at Lawton on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. However, the governor was granted a new hearing at a date not yet set. Meanwhile the trial has begun and Walton has appeared before the senate court through counsel and pleaded not guilty, making a sweeping denial of all the charges. The governor's lawyers insist the court shall hear all the evidence on all the charges before voting on a verdict.

IN A report to the President the War Finance corporation asserts that the

solution of the wheat problem requires the adjustment of production to American needs if the world market is oversupplied from other producing countries at lower prices than are satisfactory to American growers, and the development of an improved marketing system. The latter, the directors of the corporation think, can be brought about by the organization of the producers of the country for the purpose of marketing their wheat under the cooperative marketing plan, making it unnecessary to rely so completely upon the uncertain functioning of the speculative public contract market.

The report expresses strong opposition to the various proposals looking to an increase in the tariff on wheat, government price-fixing and government purchase of "surplus" wheat.

AFTER hearings in the branch banking controversy, the federal reserve board has ruled, as a condition of membership in the reserve system of state banks, that the applicant agree to establish no branches except within the city where the parent bank is located. This policy goes into effect February 1, 1924. A resolution adopted by the board declared that establishment of branches by state banks produced an inequitable situation for national banks, which cannot establish branches without permission of the controller of the currency.

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND, secretary general of the League of Nations, was received the other day by Premier Mussolini, and came away with the assurance that Italy had no prejudice against the league and that the premier favors its principles. Mussolini, however, informed the secretary general that Italy required that her position as one of the great powers and one of the founders of the league and a principal signatory of the Treaty of Versailles should be "adequately established."

THE budget bureau has received the department estimates for the next fiscal year, pared them to the bone and submitted them to President Coolidge.

The total sum asked by the bureau is \$1,700,000,000, this representing a saving of \$125,000,000 from the amount being expended in the current fiscal year. Of course congress may see fit to change some of the items.

IN A decision announcing the principles to be applied in determining American claims against Germany, the mixed claims commission upholds broadly the claims growing out of the loss of the Lusitania, numbering 275 and aggregating about \$22,000,000. The commission proposes to assess exemplary or punitive damages, holding they are penal in nature and not authorized by the treaty of peace. It dismissed 30,000 claims totaling about \$25,000,000 for the recovery of insurance premiums paid by Americans for protection against war hazards.

### Scotch "Bookie" Takes in \$25,000 Each Day

London.—Betting among the thrifty Scotchmen is done on a scale that has shocked members of the house of commons, men who are accustomed to deal with millions of pounds of the government's money every year.

A Glasgow bookmaker admitted to the house committee on betting, appointed to investigate the possibilities of the government placing a tax on horse race betting, that he took in an average of \$25,000 a day, or more than \$8,000,000 a year in bets. This particular bookmaker operates a credit account system in established offices, and his business comes within the law.

### Hotel Clerk Will Big Sum to Fellow Workers

New York.—Arthur H. Fowler, for twenty years clerk and bookkeeper in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria drug store, died recently and when his will was read it was found that he had left an estate of \$40,000 to forty of his fellow employees.

## SECOND ROUND FOR TAXES

I will be at the following places on the dates given below for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1923. Let everyone please come and pay their taxes as this is the second and last call.

- North Fork, Potter's Store at Tamarack, forenoon, Tuesday Nov. 20, 1923
- North Fork, Sutherland & Thomas' store, afternoon Tuesday Nov. 20, 1923
- Meat Camp, Hodgson's store, forenoon, Wednesday Nov. 21, 1923
- Meat Camp, W. H. Norris' store, afternoon, Wednesday Nov. 21, 1923
- Bald Mountain, Todd, Thursday Nov. 22, 1923
- Stony Fork, Cook's Store forenoon, Friday Nov. 23, 1923
- Stony Fork, Watson's Store, afternoon Friday Nov. 23, 1923
- Elk, Triplett's Store, Saturday Nov. 24, 1923
- Blue Ridge, Storie Bros. Store, Tuesday Nov. 27, 1923
- Blowing Rock, Privette's store, Wednesday Nov. 28, 1923
- Watauga, Foscoe, forenoon, Friday Nov. 30, 1923
- Watauga, Shulls Mills, afternoon, Friday Nov. 30, 1923
- Boone, court house, Monday Dec. 3, 1923
- Shawneeshaw, Mainey, forenoon, Wednesday Dec. 5, 1923
- Valle Crucis, W. W. Masts, afternoon, Wednesday Dec. 5, 1923
- Laurel Creek, Windy Gap, forenoon, Thursday Dec. 6, 1923
- Laurel Creek, W. L. Winkler's, afternoon, Thursday Dec. 6, 1923
- Beaver Dam, Jim Sherwood's, forenoon, Friday Dec. 7, 1923
- Beaver Dam, Don Hagaman's, afternoon, Friday Dec. 7, 1923
- Cove Creek, Sherwood's store forenoon, Saturday Dec. 8, 1923
- Cove Creek, Mebel, afternoon, Saturday Dec. 8, 1923

This the 9th day of November 1923.  
C. M. CRITCHER, Sheriff.

## Madrons Wild West



AT OLD MUSTER FIELD—BOONE—SATURDAY NOV. 24th 1:00 P.M.

One of the biggest and best wild west shows of the west. 35 head of Champion buckers and outlaw horses. A few of the noted horses that have been seen in action will be ridden by professionals of the west, both cow boys and cow girls. Clown Will hitch and drive a wild steer. There will be a certain long horned wild steer ridden from chute with a hidden mystery to follow rider and steer.

We have 12 head of longhorn Wild Steers that will be ridden from the chutes. They are real buckers. Don't fail to see Sussie Peticoat in action. Will be ridden by a cow girl. You will never regret seeing the outlaw horses and steers, the professional cow boys and Cow Girls and Trained Rope Horses.

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