

NOW UNLAWFUL TO SELL! OR GIVE DROP OF LIQUOR

Washington, Jan. 17.—Prohibition was the law of the nation today. The constitutional amendment making it illegal to manufacture or sell or give away liquors or beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, went into effect at midnight last night and today violators faced prosecution on one of the most drastic laws ever promulgated to fit a crime other than a felony.

In Washington, which long ago was made "dry" by a special act of congress and "drier" by war-time prohibition, the coming into effect of the new law meant little and the occasion passed without unusual incident, except for celebration meetings held under the auspices of reform organizations. One of the largest of these was participated in by reformers who gathered here from all over the country. Secretary Daniels and Attorney General Palmer were the principal speakers.

Both the department of justice and the bureau of internal revenue, the two government agencies upon which devolves the responsibility of seeing that the law is obeyed, received their final instruction when Secretary Glass approved the regulations under which they are to work. Officials were anticipating innumerable tangles to be unraveled, but because of the linking up with state and local authorities of the enforcement machinery they felt that matters had been greatly clarified. One of the greatest problems confronting them is that of the disposal of the large supply of liquor remaining in bonded warehouses. The final fate of this has not been determined.

First Arrest Made at 12:05 a. m.
New York, Jan. 17.—Four minutes after the eighteenth amendment became effective in New York this morning, 12:05 o'clock to be exact, a Brooklyn cafe owner was arrested by an internal revenue officer for selling a glass of brandy. A tender in the same establishment was arrested a minute later. This news traveled in underground channels faster than a prairie fire fanned by a cyclone, and in a short time merry-making over the demise of John Barleycorn came to a more or less abrupt end in the greater city's cafes, restaurants and hotels. The presence of 100 revenue inspectors in the White Light city district and the city's 15,000 policemen were kept busy watching to detect violation of the new law.

The final celebration of the passing of the wet era did not come up to predictions here. In some of the better known establishments the revelry resembled the traditional new year's eve celebration, but for the most part the interested ones bent on a last fling, were disappointed.

Machinery Completed.
Washington, Jan. 17.—Machinery for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition, which became effective today, virtually was completed with the announcement of Internal Revenue Commission Hoper, of the supervisor of federal prohibition agent.

The supervisors and the states over which they will have jurisdiction include:

"Southern department: R. R. Frame, supervising agent, Richmond—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky.
Gulf department: D. J. Gantt, supervising agent, Atlanta—Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

BRAKEMAN FALLS UNDER TRAIN AND IS KILLED

Lexington, Jan. 17.—Luke Little, 35 years of age, a colored brakeman on the Southland railroad, met a tragic death while performing his duties in switching operations at Erlange.

Two cars passed over the man's body just above the hips, causing death instantly. Witnesses to the tragic affair say Little was starting up a ladder on the moving car when his foot slipped, and he fell underneath the moving train. His body was found by the men's home in Erlange, S. C.

GODLEY DIED WITH A PRAYER ON HIS LIPS

Raleigh, Jan. 16.—"O Lord, take my soul to Thee," repeated three, were the last words uttered by Churchhill Godley, the first white man electrocuted in North Carolina for criminal assault, as he was being strapped in the chair at the State's prison at 10:27 this morning.

He never confessed his guilt, but denied it until the last, while on his knees in the death cell in the presence of the Rev. D. N. Caviness, of Raleigh Methodist church, and Rev. Edward B. Jenkins, of Koroan, S. C., Baptist, former pastor of the victim's parents at Washington, North Carolina.

Godley was to have died a month ago, but was respite for his mental condition to be examined. He was found sane. The governor then declined further interference.

Godley left a letter for his wife, who had been with him until yesterday, when she left for Washington, also his glasses, watch and ring with the ministers to be delivered to her. While the prisoner was being strapped in the chair Dr. Jenkins read the Twenty-Third Psalm. On his knees in the death cell Godley's prayer was: "O Lord, if there is anything I have not confessed I do not know about it, and there is no bitterness in my heart toward anyone." When the deputy wardens came for him he voluntarily arose from his knees and went with them, holding to the arm of one. The ministers preceded him to the death room. It took only one shock to kill the prisoner. His flesh was not burned by the contact of the electrical current.

Several days ago he denied the existence of God, when told the governor had given his final word, and until 10 o'clock today he displayed resentment, but suddenly this passed and Godley seemed fully reconciled. He smoked incessantly until the hour of his death and inhaled freely of soft drinks, which were furnished him by his wife. He lighted a cigarette while the ministers were praying with him in his cell.

His body was taken to Washington, N. C., for interment. Godley was the forty-fourth man electrocuted under the present capital punishment law.

**DEMON RUM DIES HARD
IN NEW YORK BUT HE
DIES NEVERTHELESS**
New York, Jan. 17.—Demon rum died hard in New York city today, but he died, and even his distant near relative, near beer, will be no more in this state after January 31, according to an announcement today by Deputy Excise Commissioner D. Harry Halston.

Halston asserted that no provision had been made for licensing alcoholic drinks of any kind after this month, and that unless the legislature rushes through a new measure, saloon keepers who sell near beer and light wines will have to shut up shop.

"The last Legislature," said Mr. Halston, "passed a measure providing a liquor license for four months, instead of a year, which ends on January 31. When that expires there is no way of licensing the sale of liquor in the state."

The state law defines liquor as including all distilled and rectified spirits, fermenting wines and malt decoctions. Without a license there can be no sales of near beer or anything else which carries the slightest percentage of alcohol, and the only remedy will be for the legislature to pass a new law embracing the licensing of those drinks.

Colonel Daniel I. Porter, supervisor of internal revenue agents for the New York district, made it plain today that New York was to be as "dry" as the Sahara. He emphasized this point by listing up 150 applicants for appointment as federal agents to run down liquor.

ONE OF THE SMALLER ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS



This scene, during a recent fire in Hoboken which destroyed a church, a club and ten other buildings, shows one of the lesser activities of the Red Cross. Workers of the organization are serving hot coffee to the cold and weary homeless.

LISTING PERSONAL PROPERTY UNDER THE REVALUATION ACT

The Revaluation Act comprehends a complete listing and valuing of personal property as of real property.

This could only be accomplished by removing the discrimination against personal property brought about by the undervaluation of real property.

This discrimination had reached the extreme point that a trustee listed in a North Carolina city personal property yielding an income of \$900 and paid more than \$600 of it in State, county, and city taxes.

An army with banners could not produce a complete listing of personal property under such unrighteous tax methods.

This discrimination has been removed. Real estate is listed and valued at conservative May 1st cash market value.

The tax rates that will apply on personal property listed January 1st will be but a small fraction of the 1919 rates.

The Revaluation Act brings this measure of justice and equity to the owner of personal property and demands a full and complete disclosure in return.

The same guarantee of proportionately reduced tax rates that applied to real property applies to personal property. That is to say that the total revenue collected from all property in 1920 cannot exceed by more than 10 per cent the total revenue collected in 1919.

Pardon the reiteration, for it seems not yet to be fully understood that this pledge, involving the good faith and honor of the State, applies to the tax rates to be levied by the counties, cities, towns and special tax districts, as well as the State tax.

Every tax rate levied in North Carolina, without exception, is embraced in its terms, and must be readjusted to the total value of both real and personal property listed.

Personal property will be listed as of January 1st.

Real property that has changed hands since May first will be listed against the new owner January 1st.

If you built a house between these dates exceeding \$100 in value it will be added to the list.

If you had a house destroyed between these dates exceeding \$100 value it will be deducted.

Why the change—May first to January first?

Two good reasons: First—To give plenty of time for the job. Plenty of time to have the work done carefully and accurately, and plenty of time to make inquiry and investigation if the taxpayer—meeting a State that is totting square—has totted square. Most people tote square when given a chance.

They have totted square on their real property and as a general rule have placed a fair value on their real property.

The State doesn't tote square with those who do tote square unless it gives some attention to the long-suffering minority who try to dodge even when the State does tote square, and their neighbors are totting square.

The State intends to tote square all the way through, and some time and thought will be given in each county to locating

the tax dodgers, and to see that they bear their part.

May first listing permits no time for this sort of inquiry before the tax books must be made up.

Second reason—The straight calendar year is the logical year. January first is the time for everybody to take an annual reckoning and strike a balance. Business enterprises now conduct their business on the calendar year basis. They keep their books on the calendar year basis with reference to all reports to the Federal Government. It is unreasonable and illogical for the State to require an accounting on a different date.

No injustice is done by this change in date.

This was carefully considered by the Legislative Committees. It was considered that there were two particulars in which the change might result in increased tax upon the farmers, and both of those provided against.

The farmer needs no special attorney at the seat of government in this State. It has been and will be the policy to give the farmer not only a square, but a generous deal.

Farmers make their own provisions, and have more on hand January first than May first. This was met by going the full limit of exemption permitted by the Constitution on certain kinds of personal property, which includes provisions—three hundred dollars in value. Exemptions formerly allowed twenty-five dollars. There can be applied against this \$300 exemption provisions, household and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, firearms, agricultural implements, tools of mechanics and libraries and scientific instruments.

The most important difficulty was the fact that farmers would have on hand January first farm products raised for market that would ordinarily be marketed by May first. If in debt the proceeds of the sale of such products would be applied to their debts and they would therefore have less taxable property May first than January first. If not in debt their taxable wealth would be the same in either case as if property were sold before May first, they would have either the money or some equivalent in taxable property.

This difficulty was met by permitting indebtedness to be set off against the value of cotton, tobacco, and other farm products on storage in warehouses, in the hands of commission merchants or agents in or out of the State, or in the hands of original producers, and held temporarily for market.

So with respect to these products the producing tax payers list only his net worth, and get—and give a perfectly good honest square deal.

DEATH WINS VICTORY IN RACE WITH SERUM

New York, Jan. 17.—Death won a double victory in a grim race with an express train and a government mail airplane tonight when two more members of the Paul Delbene family, poisoned from eating olives, died in Fordham hospital, owing to the late arrival of the special serum necessary to save their

FORT LEAVENWORTH IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—Preparations for carrying into effect orders of Federal Judge John C. Pollock, that a "sweeping and comprehensive" investigation be made into conditions at the federal disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., were begun today by Fred Robertson, United States district attorney for Kansas.

Robertson said he expected to go fully into charges made yesterday at the trial in Kansas City, Kas., of 11 former inmates of the barracks, that for several months in 1919 the institution was governed by a "soviet" committee of prisoners and that their regime, sanctioned by the officer who was commandant at the time, developed into a "reign of terror," during which crime flourished and prisoners mistreated. The committee, it was declared, came into existence as a part of the settlement of a general strike called in protest against the release of 115 conscientious objectors.

As evidence that Judge Pollock believed the barracks investigation should be a far-reaching one, court officials today pointed to his instructions to the jury in the trial at which evidence was brought out. Judge Pollock said: "That portion of the case, which to the mind of the court is one of the most unusual situations ever presented in a court of justice, is this: They had a strike in the military prison. With the approval of government this institution was turned over to be run by a committee elected by the prisoners. As a result the situation grew what any reasoning man should have known result, a rule of anarchy, corruption and slugging—in short, a mob rule."

Ordering of the investigation put the case on trial into the background. The 11 defendants were charged with being involved in a widespread plot to print and circulate from the barracks fraudulent government treasury certificates.

Hospital physicians, however, hope to save the life of the only surviving member of the family of seven, a 10-year-old girl, with serum received from Washington.

Another package of serum, which was being rushed eastward from Chicago by mail airplane, failed to arrive, the machine having been disabled and forced to land at Black Oak, Ind. The fluid was reported to have been transferred to a mail train and is expected to arrive early tomorrow.

The members of the family who have already died from the olive poisoning are Paul Delbene, his wife, their two sons, Antonio and Dominick, and two brothers of Paul Delbene, Angelo and Dominick.

Health Commissioner Copeland announced tonight that he had traced the poisoned olives to an east side store. The olives originally came from California, he said. There were 48 cases in the shipment but it was learned that part of them had been consumed without harmful results.

DESIRABLE ALIENS TO LEAVE UNITED STATES

New York, Jan. 17.—Raids and deportations have so unsettled the foreign-born population that hundreds employed in basic industries are preparing to leave the United States, according to the inter-racial council, which announced tonight launching of a campaign "to make aliens better understood and to lift them from the status of mere cogs in a machine to the status of human beings."

The council, of which Coleman DuPont is chairman, and which includes in its ranks more than 400 leading financial and industrial organization representatives of nearly all the races in America purposes, in its campaign, according to its statement, to accomplish the following objects:

To offset bolshevik propaganda among the foreign-born through nation-wide educational activities.

To promote better relations among the races in America by presenting the side of the foreign born and "translating America to them in terms which they will understand."

To end unrest among the foreign-born in industry.

"The recent raids and the deportation of aliens who have urged the destruction of government by force are being interpreted by many of the foreign-born as a campaign of repression against the foreign-born in general," said a statement issued by the council.

"Hundreds of these foreign-born, employed in basic industries, are throwing down their tools preparatory to leaving this country. This condition not only is increasing the restlessness of foreign-born in practically all the factories, plants and mines, but it is tending further to decrease the production which already has dwindled as an aftermath of the war.

"The average annual emigration for the four years before the war was 594,800. According to United States immigration authorities, 1,125,000 foreign born will leave America."

An investigation by the inter-racial council disclosed that the following would probably leave as soon as conditions permit:

Poles, 300,000; Italians, 300,000; Russians, 150,000; Hungarians, 150,000; Jugo-Slavs, 100,000; Czechoslovaks, 60,000; Lithuanians, 50,000; Ukrainians, 50,000; Greeks, 40,000, and other races to the number of 30,000, making a grand total of 1,400,000 mostly unskilled laborers from mines and factories.

"Added to this condition is the significant fact, proved by official figures that American industry is short 4,000,000 immigrants in the field of primary labor owing to the tremendous falling off of immigration during the last five years; and there is the prospect, to quote the immigration authorities, of the port of New York, that emigration for 1920 will be less than one-third of normal.

"The raids and deportations are not alone unsettling the foreign-born; the apparent discrimination is unsettling them. The person of foreign birth participating in activities which are aimed at the destruction of our government by force, is arrested and held for deportation, whereas an American who may be employed in the same shop with him, who is a member of the same radical organization and a participant in the same ultra-radical activities, is not molested."

"Some regard for the sensibilities of the foreign-born should be shown in the present crusade against destructive radicalism. So much stress has been placed on the part those of foreign birth are playing in such activities that the impression has gone out that all foreign-born persons are a menace to American institutions, or at least the greater part of them; whereas the fact is that the great majority of them are loyal and are doing everything they can to understand America and aid in promoting its welfare."

PRIVATE ORDERS GIVEN SIMS TO THE COMMITTEE

Washington, Jan. 17th.—Rear Admiral Sims told the naval sub-committee today that when he was ordered to England in March, 1917, just before the United States entered the war, he was instructed by the navy department "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes" and "that we would just as soon fight the British as the Central Powers."

The admiral also charged that American naval headquarters in London did not receive co-operation from the navy department and that the department did not arrive at decided plan of action until ten months after he arrived in London. He added, "It was ten months before we really came to the aid of the allies or acted on their recommendations."

Admiral Sims' testimony was in the form of a letter to Secretary Daniels, entitled "Some Naval Lessons of the Great War," which Mr. Daniels received several days ago. The letter criticized the department for attempting to administer the details of action by the American naval forces overseas and alleged that the department demanded that it be permitted to pass fully on all plans, even those regarding action against the enemy.

When Admiral Sims finished reading the letter Chairman Hale announced that the full naval committee would be asked either to empower the present sub-committee to investigate the charges of Admiral Sims' lack of co-operation or to appoint a separate sub-committee to conduct the inquiry.

Characterizing the alleged attitude of the department as a "terrible thing," Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, said:

"I believe we will have to go to the naval affairs committee for the instructions and authority to investigate this entire matter of the attitude of the navy department toward Admiral Sims' admission."

Admiral Sims' letter said that although he asked repeatedly that officers be sent to London to assist him, the department did not send any officers until four months after. During that time only one officer was assisting him, he said, adding that the department said no other officers were available for this duty."

"I was trying to get the department to understand that I was confronted with a physically impossible task if I had but one side," the letter said. "It would be hard to conceive a more complete misunderstanding than existed at the navy department regarding what was confronted with."

NOSE GONE, JAW BONE AND TEETH TOO, HERE NOW IS GOOD AS NEW

High Point, Jan. 17.—His face terribly disfigured, nose blown away, jaw-bone and teeth destroyed when a shell exploded near him during the last German drive in France, Private John Hiatt, of Lexington, who was with the 20th division, today wears a face "just as good as the one he had before the war."

Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have been visiting in High Point before Mr. Hiatt returns to the Walter Reed hospital, in Washington, to undergo further treatment.

The restoration of the man's jaw-bone, teeth and face is considered one of the surgical marvels of the war. Bits of skin and gristle from his body were used in building up a new nose, while a silver plate was made in to a new jaw-bone, with a hinge which enables him to chew his food with the same ease as he did before the shell exploded.

Nearly every famous surgeon in the United States examined the work in restoring Private Hiatt's face.

It is making the foreign-born in America believe that America is a land of justice and a better kind of government than any other.