

The Weather

Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, not much change in temperature.

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NEW RAIL MEASURE GIVES PROTECTION TO ALL CONCERNED

Reorganization Bill is Now in Hands of Senate and House.

ALL LABOR DISPUTES MUST BE SUBMITTED

Neither Wages Nor Rates Can Be Reduced For the Next Six Months.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Guarantee against any reduction in wages before September 1 is given railroad workers in the revised draft of the re-organization bill reported today to the senate and house.

Railroad corporations which are to retain control and operation of their properties March 1 are safe-guarded against any reduction in wages and rates by the re-organization measure.

The re-drafted reorganization measure, which will not prohibit advances either in wages or rate, in the opinion of the members of the conference committee is expected to be reported to the senate and house.

Railroad Men Confer Before presentation of the conference report and to re-draft the measure to the house, where it first was received, the section of the bill relative to wages was interpreted as establishing the pay of railroad employees at the level effective when the negotiations are resumed.

The labor leaders, on learning that advances in wages was not precluded between March 1 and September 1, under the bill, generally expressed content with the provision against any reduction of pay during the next six months.

The house fixed Saturday for consideration of the report. The outstanding points are: Compulsory submission of labor disputes to a permanent federal board appointed by the President and composed of nine members equally divided between the employees and the carriers.

Adjustment of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to field one-half percent return on investment and the other half on improvements.

Permissive consolidation of railroads, in accordance with a carriers policy which give due consideration, among other things, to the transportation needs of the country, and the necessity for honest, efficient and economical management of existing transportation facilities for "enlarging such facilities in order to provide the people of the United States with adequate transportation."

Provides for improvement This section further provides that during the two years beginning March 1, the commission shall take as much fair return as may be required and one-half per centum of such aggregate value, but may, in its discretion, add thereto a sum not exceeding one-half of one per centum on such aggregate value to make provision in whole or in part for improvements, betterments of equipment, which, according to the accounting system prescribed by the commission, are chargeable to capital account.

Determination of the aggregate value of the property of the carriers for rate-making purposes is left to the commission, with the provision that it shall give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which it is entitled to under the law establishing values for rate-making purposes. When any carrier receives for any year a net operating income in excess of one-half per cent of the value of its property, the excess goes to the reserve fund while the rest goes to the federal railroad contingent fund, which is to be used by the commission in making loans to railroads or for the purchase of transporting equipment or facilities or in making loans to carriers.

In order to enable the commission to administer more efficiently, federal control, the bill, as amended, expressly widens its powers, and increases the membership from nine to eleven members, with the increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 in annual salary.

New York Cops Buy A Steamer For One Dollar

Purchased Penobscot From Government With President's Approval.

New York, Feb. 18.—The police department put through its biggest financial bargain today when it bought the steamship Penobscot from the government for one dollar, Secretary Daniels notified Deputy Police Commissioner Wallis that President Wilson approved the transaction. A check for that amount was sent to the secretary without delay.

The Penobscot, now at Norfolk navy yard, was built three years ago and cost \$400,000. It will take the place of the police boat Patrol, which has been 20 years of service in New York harbor.

TRI-STATE MEDICOS MEET IN CHARLOTTE

Number of Technical Papers Were Read by as Many Members.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 18.—More than a hundred physicians and surgeons of the Carolinas and Virginia are here attending the annual convention of the Tri-State Medical association, which convened today for a two days' session.

The annual address by the president, Dr. Robert C. Bryan, of Richmond, the reading of more than a dozen technical papers by as many members, and the adoption of resolutions of respect to Dr. E. C. Register, of Charlotte, one of the founders of the organization, who died early today, constituted the day's program.

The visiting doctors tonight attended a reception given by the Cro-well clinic.

Election of officers for the ensuing year will take place tomorrow. Dr. William Sharp, of Newburg, read a paper on "Observations Regarding the Diagnosis of Brain Injuries."

Other papers of a technical nature were read by Dr. R. H. Royster, Raleigh; Dr. F. H. John, Richmond; Dr. W. L. Peppie, Richmond; Dr. Joseph T. McKinney, Roanoke; Dr. Fred M. Hodges, Richmond; Drs. Joseph A. Elliott, L. C. Todd and Dr. Addison Brimley, Charlotte; Dr. R. L. Payne, Norfolk; Dr. A. Jones, Roanoke; Dr. L. T. Price, Richmond; Dr. A. L. Crowell, Charlotte; Dr. J. E. Rawls, Suffolk; Dr. Stuart Michaux, Richmond; Dr. R. L. Gibbon, Charlotte; Dr. R. N. Duffy, New Bern; Dr. F. R. Hagler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Beverly R. Tucker, Richmond; Dr. James K. Hall, Richmond and Dr. T. A. Williams, Washington, D. C.

HILLQUIT DENIES IS PAID COUNSELOR OF SOVIET BUREAU

Says Has Never Received Money, Big or Small, Directly or Indirectly.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Morris Hillquit, socialist leader, who defended soviet Russia while testifying as a witness for the defense at the investigation of the five suspended Socialists charged with disloyalty, today denied he was "a paid counselor advocate" of the Russian soviet bureau in the United States, or of Martens, the Russian soviet "ambassador."

Bank Absconder Seeks Safety In Old North State

Halifax County, Virginia, Cashier, Alleged to Have Disappeared.

Danville, Va., Feb. 18.—A warrant has been issued by Halifax county authorities for catching Cashier Roscoe Tuck, of the Citizens' Bank of Virginia, that county, charging embezzlement, following the discovery by a state bank examiner of a shortage of approximately \$40,000.

The bank's authorized capital was \$25,000, the remainder, alleged to have been abstracted, being deposits. Immediately after discovery of the disappearance of the bank's assets, the directors met and agreed to guarantee all deposits, and the bank is declared solvent and will continue.

Tuck, who has a wife and one child, is said to have crossed the North Carolina line, since which time his movements are unknown.

MILITARY TRAINING REJECTED BY WOMEN

League of Nations is Endorsed, However, With Adhesion Recommendation.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The League of Women Voters, successor to the National Suffrage association, today endorsed the league of nations, recommending the adoption of the league of nations resolution indicated they favored resolutions to safeguard American interests.

Both resolutions were adopted only after prolonged debate. Speakers who advocated the adoption of the league of nations resolution indicated they favored resolutions to safeguard American interests.

Opponents of universal military training declared it would have a prejudicial effect on the country, and urged the need of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Dr. Ethel Hurd, of Minneapolis, advocated adequate military preparedness.

The directors of the league chose Maud Wood Park, Boston, permanent chairman of the organization. Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, is vice chairman; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Ind., treasurer, and Mrs. Solon Brown, Birmingham, Ala., secretary.

CHANGE MADE IN "WIN RACE" RULE

Fast Horses Thus Given Chance Change Class

Chicago, Feb. 18.—A change in the "win race" rule was made by the American Trotting association at its annual meeting here today.

The revised ruling provides that a horse with a "win race" be allowed, whether raced or not, two seconds for each calendar year and one second for each time or wins a race in faster time than the class to which his time allowance made him eligible. The old rule allowed only one second for each year.

M'ADOO DECLINES TO ENTER PRIMARY IN NATIVE STATE

Accept Nomination, However, if Came to Him Unsolicited.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 18.—Bitter exchanges between attorneys for the government and defense developed today in the Newberry election conspiracy trial. The argument started when Edward Ridley, government investigator, who took statements from many defendants, was under cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, of the defense counsel, on five statements which had been introduced and read.

The statements were made by Guy L. Ingalls, city treasurer of Detroit; Dr. W. H. Smith, Jr., a dentist, and head of the state free employment bureau at Muskegon; Bruce Laing, an attorney from Dowagiac, and chairman of the Cass county republican committee; George Carrigan, and John Wagley, a retired lake captain and farmer from Cross Village.

Ingalls said he received ten dollars from "Bill Darling, a defendant. He explained that this was given to him at the close of the polls in Cross Village after he had 'fulfilled his duty as an election inspector' by aiding Indians to mark their ballots.

"All the statements were in affidavit form, and Clarence Hasey, a juror, asked the court if they were to be regarded as sworn testimony. Ridley replied that none of the men had been sworn. Mr. Littleton asked why the phrase 'of my own free will and accord' and similar formalities had been adopted for the opening sentences.

"The opening paragraph was used so that the man might have a chance to refuse the statement if any threats or promises had been made to him," Ridley said.

"I notice at the outset of this statement the phrase 'being duly sworn.' That was not correct, was it?" Ridley asked.

"That was not correct, was it?" persisted Mr. Littleton.

"We object. The question has been answered," interposed Judge Eichhorn of the prosecution.

"Yes, sir; 'I have my own free will and accord' was not correct, was it?" Ridley asked Mr. Littleton of the court.

"It seems that was a fair answer," said Judge Sessions.

The New York attorney declared the exchange with Judge Sessions.

"I take exception to the fact that the court will not permit me to make a fair answer and to your honor's remark about it."

"At the close of the day, I. N. Freiberg, Detroit attorney, testified that in 1918 he had been interested in the film exchange which distributed the one-reel feature 'Our Navy' to some theaters in Michigan.

He said he had collected \$1,000 of the bill from the Newberry committee, which amount he had "for personal reasons" deposited to his own credit.

BITTER EXCHANGE IN NEWBERRY CASE BETWEEN LAWYERS

Arguments Arose Over Documentary Statements Introduced and Read.

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REPLY OF ALLIES WAS NOT MODIFIED BONAR LAW STATES

Adriatic Situation Still Charged With Irritating Possibilities.

London, Feb. 18.—The emphatic denial of Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman in the house of commons, today, that the draft of the reply to President Wilson's note concerning the Adriatic controversy had been modified as a result of representation from Viscount Grey, Lord Robert Cecil and the British ambassador, Chamberlain, was the only important news development in the Adriatic situation today.

The denial is considered to illustrate the conflict between official and unofficial utterances, and to show the anxiety of the British press for full publicity in the face of what is deemed a great strain between Great Britain and the United States.

Defect in Machinery. There seems to be a defect in the machinery of the council, in the opinion of observers here, who assert that if the council sitting in Paris could be reorganized to convey its decisions to Washington nothing of the kind has been employed in London.

John W. Davis, American ambassador, has received no direct verbal or written communication from the council, and only gains knowledge concerning it from conversations he holds.

The belief was expressed in diplomatic and supreme council quarters today by persons who have good knowledge of the council's reply to President Wilson that the situation created by President Wilson's note is less charged with more irritating possibilities than some of the reports have indicated. In the first place it was said, President Wilson's note was not so explicit as a full and detailed explanation of his viewpoint.

The supreme council's reply, it was declared, was equally considerate in giving details, and was, if anything, longer than the Delbaker message.

Wilson a Distinct Factor. Apart from the Wilson factor in the situation, there seemed to be in official circles today a belief that the council would be able to settle the matter without great difficulty. Much is expected along this line from the known moderation of Premier Nitti, of Italy.

The new Serbian minister in London held the view that the Italians and Jugo-Slavs can reach an agreement of the controversy satisfactory to themselves.

FATE OF THIRTY GERMAN PASSENGER LINERS INVOLVED

Conflict of Opinion as to Whether or Not Fleet Should be Sold.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Conflicting opinions as to the advisability of the immediate sale of the thirty former German passenger liners recently ordered by the shipping board were pronounced today by members of the board.

Chairman Payne told the committee that the reconditioning of the vessels for passenger service would involve an expenditure of more than \$75,000,000, and that the reconditioning of the vessels by three of the four members of the board, requesting authority to put the ships on the market.

All bids recently received have been rejected, he stated.

The value of the vessels was estimated to be about \$100,000,000. It was estimated that the fleet was being offered at fair prices. More than money was involved, he added, and the transfer of the ships should not be made until the fact that under the Ohio state primary law a solid delegation would be impossible, which he said, virtually would mean his defeat at the San Francisco convention, were given by the Ohio senator as his reasons for dropping out of the race.

SUPREME COUNCIL MAKES RESPONSE ON ADRIATIC MATTER

Answer Serves Apparently to Reopen Whole Subject of Negotiation

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Wilson's note to the allied supreme council regarding the Adriatic question, which caused something of a stir in this as well as the allied countries, apparently has served to reopen the whole subject of negotiation.

The supreme council's reply was received today at the state department, but was withheld. London advices said the note was conciliatory. The state department made no comment on this, but it was pretty well understood that the entente premier's reply had at least removed the Adriatic question from the status in which it was after the council communicated its settlement to Jugo-Slavia in the form of an ultimatum without the United States being a party to the agreement.

The Jugo-Slavs were given the option of accepting the council's plan or submitting to the carrying out of the Adriatic provision of the secret treaty of Versailles, and the league of nations, the United States should be a party to the Adriatic settlement because of its position as a co-belligerent.

While the premier's reply was being received at the state department, a suggestion came from Europe that the premier had invited the American government to desist from making its case, that the original Adriatic agreement made at Paris on December 9 should be carried out to indicate the practical steps that could be taken to execute this agreement if it were accepted by Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

Under the terms of the December 9 settlement, to which the United States was a party, Fiume was to be erected into a free state under the league of nations, and in other respects the general principle of self-determination of the peoples affected was to be put into force.

The seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio, it was suggested, had changed conditions in the Adriatic, and the inability or indisposition of the Italian government to restore the status quo rendered it impossible for the United States to place the weight of responsibility for continuing the war into the hands of the United States. It was realized that none of these was willing to undertake such a move, and consequently other measures to meet the case were considered.

Revising Old Project. As comment upon this suggestion involved a disclosure of some features of the latest note, the state department had nothing to say.

An alternative suggestion, contemplating the neutralization of the entire eastern Adriatic shores and waters, was said to be nothing more than a rehashing of an idea which was early in the negotiations on the subject, which failed of approval. There is reason to believe, however, that the general tendency of the premier's note is to invite the United States to come forward with some solution of the problem.

At the state department it was said the council's note would receive careful consideration, making it evident that some time must elapse before a reply will be made. While the department has decided not to make public the President's communication and the council's reply without the consent of France, Great Britain and Italy, it was learned from authoritative sources today that the American government looked with favor on the publication of the exchange and had taken steps to ascertain the wishes of the other governments in the matter.

Prejudiced Versions Printed. A factor in the desire of the United States for publicity, making it evident the prejudiced versions of President Wilson's note which were published in the foreign press. These versions were said to have misinterpreted the President's position and placed the United States in a wrong light before the peoples of the allied countries.

One thing of importance from the American viewpoint which developed today was that such decisions as are reached by the premier in their London meetings, at which the United States is not represented, are all subject to approval of subsequent meetings in Paris, at which an American representative probably will be present.

While this representative will not have plenary powers to accept or reject any decisions reached at the Paris meetings, he will at least be able to quickly refer them to the state department, thus carrying out the understanding reached in Paris when the American peace commissioners were asked to draw—that thereafter all questions arising under the peace treaty and armistice were to be referred to the various foreign offices.

TENTH PRESIDENT FRENCH REPUBLIC

Deschanel Takes Oath to Succeed Poincaré. Paris, Feb. 18.—Paul Deschanel today became tenth president of the French republic, succeeding Raymond Poincaré, who laid aside the robes of office after one of the most critical periods in the history of the country. The formal transfer from the old to the new regime was registered at the palace of Elysee this afternoon.