

The French government, for their at tomorrow's hearing unless the state part, have examined very attentively and carefully the British proposals, and the longer they have studied them sets into motion its dragnet to scoop up 35 or more men believed by the authe more they have felt obliged to rethorities to have been members of the

fore France can move to carry out the program outlined to the counsel by remier Poincare and rejected by the

to come to naught. High treasury officials, on the other

a special meeting of the senate foreign relations committee was called hand, said today they expected to see British prime minister. The present an early settlement of the British debt for tomorrow by Senator Lodge to take moratorium does not expire until Jaa- question and indicated the belief that up the bill of Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, which would author no serious difficulties would arise between the two delegations. Establish- ize the President to appoint American ment of the annual amount which Great Britain can pay will involve, it was said, consideration of the amount determine tomorrow the procedure to of money that can safely be withdrawn be followed with the bill-the imporof money that can safely be withdrawn from Great Britain, together with consideration of the amounts which must senate, was fully, realized in view of be paid eventually to settle the debt the break today at Paris on the repa-(Continued on Page Two)

cited a recent treasury circular to sup-port his contention that the governthrown into the legislative grinder, 10 of them being state-wide measures. ment regarded sea stores as part of the Double-barreled action against light- equipment of ships. The circular, issued December 7, 1922, stated that "sea stores and equipment were identical and buggies traveling t

cognize that the proposal mob

volve, together with a considerable re-duction of the debt owing to France, the overthrow of the treaty of Ver-State officials remained silent tonight as to when additional arrests will be It was understood they were in sailles. It is impossible for them to made. possessions of a list of those implicat

accept such a solution. "The government of the republic ed by two men who were said to have confessed under the promise of im deeply regret their inability to agree munity.

with Great Britain on this serious question, but they thank the British Adjutant General Toombs failed to promulgate the martial law order he government for their friendly state-ment and can assure them that, in vas said to have in his possession. He desired to put off such action as long spite of this difference of opinion, the as possible, he said. However, it was spite of this anterence of government and nation towards England remain known the slightest display of firearms yould be met with a military order. unchangingly cordial." Marquis Della Torretta, representing Those entering the court house to-

norrow will be searched for fire arms, Italy said: it was learned and the court house will "The Italian delegation sincerely re-

protected by two companies of state grets to see that the efforts it made troops now encamped on the court to reach an accord among the allies on such a grave question have not been ouse and fail grounds.

crowned with success. The Italian del-Wholesale subpoenas were in preparation today for the summoning of wit egation has interpreted the thought of nesses for the hearing. In addition to its own government in the conviction hose summoned, all persons are priv that the disagreement among the allies ileged to enter the court of justice and has not influenced the cordial sentiasked to be permitted to testify. It ments of friendship so long existing, and expresses the hope that eventually was believed there would be more than 100 witnesses including many women.

even on this present question there will be reconsideration and agreement." The witnesses will be sworn, exam-ined by the district attorney but not Premier Mussolini turned the scale decisively against the British plan. The Italian delegates had reserved cross examined, and the testimony taken down in short hand. The hearing will be before the district judge. At the conclusion the state, if it thinks their final declaration until today, and this morning it appeared they were inclined to support Mr. Bonar Law's the evidence justifies, will ask for a grand jury to return indictments. This is the third time in the history proposal with slight modifications. A telegram received from Rame just beof the state such proceedings have been

fore the conference opened, instructed them to vote for the French plan as invoked. T. J. Burnett, former deputy sheriff, against the British in case they should find it useless to push their own plan. This strengthened France and Belgium fanked by some of Louisiana's finest legal talent, will meet the charge and Great Britain stood alone.

M. Poincare is not elated tonight to prove an alibi. He was to have over his success; he is described as proven he was working at the Southern in sober mood, conscious of great anx-ieties and difficulties ahead. He will ing occurred. The time keeper by proceed wearily and will report to the whom he was to prove this, however, French parliament on its reassembling was kidnaped last Friday night and has next Thursday. In the meantime the Asappeared.

reparations commission will meet Tuesday to pass upon coal deliveries and also upon Germany's request for a moratorium

Sir John Bradbury is expected to be present as the breaking up of the con-ference does not mean withdrawal of the British delegate from the reparations commission. The Versailles treaty specifies that no member of the commission may withdraw without giving a year's notice.

The French will await the action

of the commission be before putting their plan into execution. M. Poincare in applying the plan in the absence of British support, may, it was said in semi-official circles, find it necessary to support the custom of-ficers and guards by a small military force in the Ruhr. He will still in-sist, however, that these soldiers will be so limited that such action could not possibly be interpreted as military occupation, properly speaking.

not possibly be interpreted as military occupation, properly speaking. The final quarter hour of the con-ference was marked by great courtesy: each of the delegates seemed concrnd that nothing in manne or in word should detract from the gravity of the moment.

moment. There are various indications of sad-ness on the part of the premiers and embassadors over the dissolution of the alliance which carried their coun-(Continued on Page Two) (Continued on Page Two)

uary 15, and dispatch of a French civil commission into the Ruhr valley and other steps' toward forcible collections included in the French plan, it is felt, can not well be taken in advance of that date and formal announcement of

Germany's failure to make required payments within the time limited. Secretary Hughes made suggestion to the premiers in his New Haven speech both the French and British plans for settlement have been presented and rejected. It is to be noted that the French proposal care-

fully avoids any employment of the French army, at least in the first instance, in the plan for reparations col-lections advanced. The work would be done by civil commissioners sent from France. That this relieves ehe French plan of elements of force which the American secretary

of state directed his remarks at New Haven as wholly improbable. Mr. Hughes said at that time. "We should view with disfavor meas-ures which, instead of producing rep-

At another point the secretary asked what was to be done if the Paris con-ference failed to reach an agreement. "The alternative," he continued, "of forcible measures to obtain reparation s not an attractive one. No one can foretell the extent of the serious consequences which might ensue from such a course. Apart from political results, believe the opinion of experts is that such measures will not produce reparations payments, but

might tend to destroy the basis of those payments which must be found n economic recuperation." There can be little doubt that the

against him of murder with an effor secretary's words precisely indicate the view of the Washington government as to the probable effect of the French to prove an alibi. He was to have plan of action, although they were tered before the French plan was made public. The political results that offi-cials here believe would result in Germany from the proposed French meas

Attorneys for Burnett announced toures evidently are of an even more se rious character, although Mr. Hughes specifically eliminated them from conday that they would waive preliminary trial through the usual channels. I privilege accorded all persons charged deration in his speech. There is no doubt that state department advices

with capital offenses in this state. • Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, charged by Governor Parhave indicated that a collapse of the Cerman government was to be exher with murder, was riding through the southern states tonight en route to pected, if forcible collections were at tempted and that political chaos prob-Bastrop. With him were two travel-ing companions, a deputy sheriff and

ably would follow. Thehe was much speculation after a detective. McKoin will enter his home parish a free man, the charge word came of the break up of the premires' meeting as to the effect any French determination to carry out this point was available from any au-thorized spokesman. Secretary Hughes conferred late in the day with Secre-tary Weeks, but it was learned au-thoritatively afterwards that the sub-left her dock, returned to when she the secretary and who was supposed to have been aboard the Modoc when she left her dock, returned to when she having been lifted when an extradition not mentioned.

members were "what we know as the Ku Klux Klah." Goesip linking the Morehouse klan with the kidnaping Earlier 1⁺ the day Mr. Hughes spent fore than an hour with Ambassador farvey. Again, however, no word was more than an hour with Ambassador Harvey. Again, however, no word was and murders became so current that given 61t as to the nature of the dis-cussion. Since Mr. Harvey was called the supreme authorities of the Louis-ana invisible empire sent investigators to Morehouse to ascertain who were rehome from London very largely for the purupose of talking over with Presi-dent Harding and Mr. Hughes the situ-

dent Harding and Mr. Hugnes the sild-ation that has now presented itself, it is to be inferred that the Washington. administration is not as yet without (Continued on Page Five) (Continued on Page Five) is to be inferred that the Washington administration is not as yet without (Continued on Page Five)

representatives on the commission. The foreign relations committee will tance of which, Senator Lodge told the (Continued on Page Two)

Federal Agents Still Camping On Trail of Bergdoll; Modoc Moves To Carolina Shipyards

Semi-Officially Stated That Her Commercial Bank to Mission is in Connection With Fugitive

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO ABANDON HOPE

Positivity of Tip That Quarry Was Aboard Aquarius Holds Them Here

The far flung net of justice spread about Wilmington for the capture of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll is still in place, although the steamer Acquarius, on which the elusive fugitive is sup-

posed to have taken passage from Nordenham, has thus far yielded no trace of the notorious draft evader. charges of existence of a filibuster The cutter Modoc, which intercepted against the administration shipping the Aquarius off the Cape Fear bar the Aquarlus off the Cape rear oar Wednesday morning, slipped from her dock at 9:30 yesterday morning and dropped anchor at the Carolina ship-yard, three miles down the river, pre-sumably to raise the anchor of the schooner Thurlow, lost some weeks ago. Semi-official advices, however, asbill were renewed in the senate today progress was made on the bill, which tomorrow to make way for another sert that the real mission of the Modoc appropriation bill and later for farm is in connection with the expected ar-rival of Bergdoll and that she is awaitcredits legislation.

ing a signal to proceed again to sea, this time to search a vessel clearing from Hamburg three days after the Aquarius left Nordenhan.

Harrison, of Mississippi. In order, he said, to test his declaration that Demo

ins said he would not proceed to sea

two airplanes, and accompanied by two pilots Monday afternoon, brought the spotlight of suspicion upon himself, hopped off from Wrightsville Beach yesterday afternoon for Goldsboro en

highways at night was launched with trans" Members of the court quickty the introduction of a bill in both the sent for copies of the circular and Justice Van de Venter porrowed Mr. house and senate requiring all ve-Wickersham's copy. hicles to carry lights. Solicitor General Beck, when ques-The Republican representative from tioned by the court with reference to Sampson, T. E. Owens, got in the first Mr. Wickersham's contentions regard-ing warships and ships in distress and of a promised flow of bills aimed at liquor "flowing" into the country for capital punishment. Mr. Owens would the use of foreign diplomatic represendo away with the death chair and pro-vide for sterilization in criminal as-

would not be seized, nor would any attempt be made to shut off liquor sault cases. Of the other state-wide measures, supplies to embassies and legations. Senator Mendenhall, of Guilford, would warships, as the territory of the flag

they fly, he insisted, were not subject pass a bifl expediting the handling of to the prohibition laws. shipments in less than carload lots

Chief Justice Taft asked the solici-tor general whether in construing an within the state; Jones, of Warren, would change the fee bill of clerks act of congress, in view of interna-tional custom, a construction in conof court so as to regulate the clerk's earning capacity from this source: formity with international usage Representative Lawrence introduced a should not be given. Mr. Beck replied bill to amend chapter 4 relating to that the court had not given such a Open in Few Days banks and currency, and one regulat decision in the Grogan and Anchor ing railway crossings, and Representaline cases.

ne cases. Justice McReynolds asked Mr. Beck live Grist handed in the first measure ained at the more effective enforcewhether he contended that if a ship ment of the prohibition laws. from one foreign port to another should Representative Hooker got in the come within the three mile limit with first bill to repeal the section of con-solidated statutes and thereby elimiliquor aboard it would be subject to seizure, and received an unqualified renate the necessity for support to the testimony of women in abduction and ply in the affirmative. Justice Holmes, with questions re-

seduction cases, and Representative Owens launched a movement to exgarding embassy liquor, drew from the solicitor general a statement that the empt World war veterans from the payment of poll taxes.

diplomats were guaranteed free in-gress and egress, which included the right to bring in liquor. Chief Justice Taft wanted to know whether this was "a right of subsistence," but the solici-The first bill in the house was introduced by McFarland, of Rutherford, providing for the repeal of a portion of chapter 163 of the Public Laws of expressed the opinion "a tor general right of oasis.

thje regular 1921 session. The first senate bill was introduced by Senator Justice McReynolds and Holmes dis-Mendenhall and provided for expendi-tion of freight shipments in the state. agreed with the solicitor general that a ship could not visit American ports The majority of state-wide bills in with articles aboard whose importation today's offerings contributes largely was prohibited, and referred to a dethe support of forecasts of multitudicision in a case where the court had nous measures of state concern, chamheld that a Chinese aboard a vessel pioned by individual members of the in a port did not constitute a violation by Republican leaders and denied general assembly to the burden of the of the exclusion act. Justice Suthersharply from the Demogratic side. No session.

land, in considering the government's contention that foreign ships could The sole feature of the second day's session was the introduction of the bring intoxicating liquors into Ameri-can ports only as a part of their mediis to be again laid aside temporarily tomorrow to make way for another from Tyrrell, F. L. W. Cohoon, precal supplies, and when only under a permit obtained in advance, asked cipitated an interesting development when he sent up a resolution challeng-ing the credentials of Representative whether the ship must wait outside the three-mile limit until such a permit was obtained. While it would be re-quired to do so under the letter of the Grady, of Dare, alleging violation of the constitution requiring a year's residence in the county as precedent to law, Mr. Beck asserted, such a proced-ure would not be insisted upon in the "practical administration" of prohibi-tion regulations. sitting in the house. Speaker Dawson referred the reso

In response to many inquiries from

lution to the judiciary committee No. 1, but Representative Murphy put it on its cratic opponents of the administration bill had determined it should not come reading and moved that it be tabled the court as to exemption of the Philipto a vote before congress adjourns, Senator Watson submitted two proimmediately. Speaker Dawson sus-tained the point of order that the con-test was untimely and made too late. pine Islands from the operation of the prohibition amendment, the solicitor general explained that this probably posals to fix dates for a vote, one two weeks hence and another six weeks No contest of Mr. Grady's qualificawas because the constitution had not been extended to the Archipelago. Jusfrom today. Senator Harrison said two weeks was too short a time for tions were made following his election been extended to the Archipelage. Jus-tice Sutherland interjected that the 18th amendment applied to all terri-tory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Chief Justice Taft in-terposed that it seemed that there last November 7. It was the first podebate and Senator King, Utah, promptly objected to the six weeks' litical row of the session. The Tyrrell Republican is young Grady's legisla-Denying the filibustering charges

Senator Harrison declared and Senator strength after the attack of influenza, were as many exceptions in the en-forcement of the prohibition amend-ment as marked the enforcement of Watson agreed, that the Democrats had which kept him in hed while he was being nominated for speaker in Tuesday night's Democratic caucus. He opened the session today. Lieutenant Governor Cooper was on the job in.

the 13th amendment. Justice Holmes, in his 82nd year, confidentially leaned over the bench (Continued on Page 5)

ive neighbor. Mr. Dawson is rapidly recovering his

the senate.

co-operated in expediting the annual appropriation bills to a stage for com-pletion unprecedented. None pletion unprecedented. None would have gotten through, Senator Harrison said, if the Democrats had been really filibutering.

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proposal.

that all depositors would be paid in full. Another Charge of Filibustering Made

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Republicans

Senator Watson, of Indiana, and Smoot, of Utah, made the filibustering

charges, which were denied by Senator

RALEIGH, Jan. 4.-T. E. Cooper, prosident of the Commercial Na-tional bank, of Wilmington, which closed its doors Saturday last upon

order of a federal bank examiner, today telegraphed the state cor-

poration commission that the bank

would re-open in a few days and