

FRANCE AND HER REMAINING ALLIES ABANDON PLAN FOR HASTY ENTRANCE INTO THE RUHR REGION OF GERMANY

Settle Back for Careful Consideration of Plan for Coercive Action in Reparations Collection.

FRENCH, ITALIANS AND BELGIANS HOLD CONFAB

Following the Meeting Any Immediate Invasion of German Territory by Civil or Military Bodies Appeared Improbable; Impression is That There Will Be Ample Time for Any American Suggestions to Be Presented to Poincare; Washington Dispatches Inspire Certain Amount of Hope in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—France and her remaining allies, Italy and Belgium, have abandoned any idea of a hasty entrance into the Ruhr region of Germany, and tonight have settled back carefully to plan their coercive action against Germany. There seemed little likelihood after today's conferences between M. Poincare, the French premier, and Marquis de Terreda, the Italian delegate, and M. Theunis and M. Jaspard, the representatives of Belgium, that any civil or military movements into West Phalia would be undertaken until after January 15, Germany on that date, it is taken for granted, will default on the 500,000,000 gold marks due under the old schedule of payments suspended during 1922.

American suggestions, it is felt here, would have ample time to be presented to M. Poincare before he finally gives marching orders to engineers and customs officers and their military escorts, whether the latter is to be merely a guard or an army.

Washington dispatches inspire a certain amount of hope that President Harding may offer some plan which would forestall independent action by France. It was learned in an authoritative source today, however, that American officials in Europe see no chance for any American move in the premises of being successful at this time short of a promise to cancel debts and arrange a loan, and have so informed the Washington government.

The opinion apparently prevails here that the Washington government is being counseled to remain quiet until the French go into the Ruhr and have an opportunity to test the value of whatever plan they finally evolve. If the French plan proves a failure, as American observers think it will, it is assumed that then would be the opportunity to suggest to France that all the allies, with the United States, might usefully get together to arrange an economic conference, and reconsider the whole question. Exactly what France proposes to do has not been finally determined. Premier Poincare's intention to seize German government property in the Ruhr, included, when it was first proposed, heavy military support; but the French partook somewhat of fiscal supervision. This latter plan, however, was a compromise offered by Great Britain and France no longer is being advanced. M. Poincare's "amicable disagreement" with Mr. Bonar Law, however, and knowledge that the United States may yet take a hand in affairs will, it is believed, make M. Poincare tend toward progressive action, beginning with limited action, beginning with its scope if the Germans are not impressed and as the efficacy of the movement is demonstrated. Britain would make it easy for Great Britain and the United States to prepare some "substitute" plan before the French movement was fully developed.

Goldsboro Boy Badly Injured in Accident

(Special to the Star.) GOLDSBORO, Jan. 5.—Randolph Kirby, messenger boy run over by a coupe driven by Edgerton Smith this afternoon. Kirby was injured internally and a slight hope of recovery is entertained.

DAY IN WASHINGTON

Plans for attempting to pass the Bureau pension bill over President Harding's veto were abandoned. Appointment of D. R. Crisinger, as present comptroller of the currency, as governor of the federal reserve board, was regarded as certain. Arguments were presented in the supreme court on the question of permitting American vessels limit. The British debt commission, which is expected to begin funding negotiations with the American commission next week, called on President Harding and Secretary Mellon. It was authorized in the reparations question, so far as the United States is concerned, must come from France or one of the other allied powers. The department of justice entered into for the purpose of maintaining an "open shop" labor policy contravenes the conspiracy clauses of the Clayton act. The senate foreign relations committee decided to report on the Robinson resolution which would authorize American representation before considering the measure further. Secretary Mellon, in a letter read in the house, passed the Green resolution which would authorize the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment prohibiting further issuance of tax exempt securities.

British Government to Do Nothing To Force Reparations Situation; Premier Bonar Law Back in London

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British government clearly intends to do nothing to hurry or force the situation produced by the breakdown in the Paris conference of the premiers on the question of reparations. Andrew Bonar Law, the British prime minister, returned quietly to his official home in Downing street from the newspaper men to listen to the results of the Paris conference, contenting himself with stating that he had said all he desired to say about the conference before he left Paris. "Nothing can usefully be said at the present moment about the Paris conference or its result," he declared as he alighted from his train at the Victoria station. Likewise, the other British officials who traveled with the premier were unresponsive to questions, although several did assert that Great Britain would wait for France to take the initiative in her independent policy against Germany. The premier gave no intimation that a cabinet meeting would be called for tomorrow to discuss the trend of events. A day's reflection has not induced the British press and public to take a more despairing view of the affect of the rupture of the negotiations. Two possible issues from the impasse are being widely discussed. First of these, and the one attracting the far greater attention, is the possibility of the United States coming to the aid of Europe.

Washington Government Awaits Developments in the Reparations Crisis Before Offering Aid

The Administration Sees No Opportunity to Make American Help Available in Europe.

BELIEVE FRENCH TO WELCOME AID LATER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Washington government is waiting on developments in the reparations crisis. It sees no present opportunity to make American help available to Europe.

This was the substance of authoritative glimpses of the situation given today both at the white house and at the state department. It was said flatly at the white house that the administration had no plan at this time for making an international conference. At an international conference it was said with emphasis that the American government could not properly go beyond what it has already in Secretary Hughes' suggestion that international financial leaders be asked to propose a reparations solution.

That suggestion, made in Mr. Hughes' speech at the international financial leaders be asked to propose a reparations solution. That suggestion, made in Mr. Hughes' speech at New Haven, still is before the state department. It was intimated today that Washington officials were without knowledge of whether the French authorities were inclined to take it up and develop its possibilities before resorting to the drastic measures of the French reparations plan upon which the council of premiers split yesterday in Paris.

With action thus halted on the reparations questions so far as administration officials are concerned, senate consideration of the crisis also came to a temporary stop during the day. A resolution offered by Senator Robinson, Democrat, to authorize foreign relations committee but action and even debate was deferred until Chairman Lodge could confer with Secretary Hughes and other officials Secretary as to the details of the administration proposal. He is expected to see the secretary tomorrow morning and report back to his committee. Direct comment on the Robinson proposal was withheld both at the white house and at the state department. At house and at the state department, the significant statement was made that the question of representation on the reparations commission had ceased to be of pressing importance in view of developments in Paris. It was indicated that the view taken by administration officials is that the rupture at Paris on whole relation of the commission to the problem as that relationship was planned in the treaty of Versailles. Presumably that will be the view presented to Senator Lodge by Secretary Hughes.

Northern Interests To Close Southern Mills

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Lyman N. Hine, president of the American Cotton Oil company, tonight confirmed reports that eight of the company's mills in the south would be closed and the division headquarters in Atlanta transferred to Memphis, Tenn. Some of the mills already had been shut down, he said, and others would be as soon as possible.

Such a solution is being discussed on sides and from a more possible angle. It is recognized that there now exists two distinctly opposing blocs on the reparations questions.

The first consists of France, Belgium and Italy, who are united to carry out the letter of the Versailles treaty, and the second of Great Britain and the United States which are equally desirous of some revision of that treaty, which will enable Germany to gain time to reconstitute her economic life.

The second issue offering a possible solution of the situation is strongly stressed by The Weekly Nation. It is that M. Poincare's policy does not necessarily carry the whole of France with it. The nation points out that Louis Loucheur, former minister of devastated regions, is completely opposed to M. Poincare's policy, and that other eminent French statesmen like former Premier Briand, Louis Barthou, president of the reparations commission, and Andre Tardieu are far from being in sympathy with Poincare's nationalism.

Washington Government Awaits Developments in the Reparations Crisis Before Offering Aid

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY TODAY; MEMBERS GO HOME

Many of the Legislators Leave Capital For Week-End Visits to Families.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.—With only a brief session scheduled for early tomorrow, at which no business is expected to be transacted, members of the North Carolina general assembly in session here were either leaving or already en route to their homes tonight. Both sessions were brief today. The house handled the most business. Twenty-one bills were introduced into that body, while but four were read in the senate. The legislative calendar is beginning to take on healthful proportions for so early in the assembly. Already a mass of local bills have been presented with many more yet to come up within the next few days. By reason of both houses adjourning until 10 o'clock tomorrow as is the usual custom, nothing is expected to come forward in tomorrow's session. According to the motion presented today the house and senate will meet in the morning only to adjourn until Monday night at 8 o'clock to give members an opportunity to spend the weekend at home.

The tax revision measures, with the exception of a bill introduced today by Representative Burgwyn of Northampton county have met with little outside discussion. Representative Burgwyn's bill introduced in the house today would provide for the lowering of tax exemption throughout the state. Another piece of legislation which is expected to occupy much attention in the next few weeks, and which is expected to assume general proportions was forecast today with the introduction of a bill for the protection of game, fur bearing animals and fish in Jackson county. The bill was introduced by Representative B. J. Leonard. Several members in both houses have openly stated they favored such game protection in a general way and forecast the enactment of a statewide law.

about the only real high spot in the legislative introductions today, however, was the joint legislation which is directed against public masking. Members have expressed the opinion that such legislation would not likely get further than the committees unless the measures contained some sharp features which would make them stand out prominently for the public good. Charles U. Harris, senator from Wake county, announced today that the measure carrying out the governor's proposed state owned steamship line will be introduced in the senate and house of the general assembly Tuesday after the governor's message is delivered. The bill, he stated, will provide that expenditure of any appropriation made for the purpose will be subject to the approval of the governor and the council of state. The bill will provide for a commission of nine organized after the fashion of the state highway commission.

Black Hand Letter Demands 50 Thousand

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Schipa, tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera company, today turned over to postal inspectors a "black hand" letter demanding \$50,000 under penalty of death. There were rumors that other singers had received similar letters. The letter was written in Italian.

BAGGERT PRESENTS BILL DESIGNED TO UNMASK THE KLAN

A Similar Measure is Also Introduced in Lower Branch of the Legislature.

LEASE OF SHOALS TO HENRY FORD FAVORED

This is Petitioned in Resolution Twenty-Six Bills Introduced in the Two Houses.

Star's News Bureau, 312 Tucker Building.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.—Two measures aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and a couple of resolutions in the form of memorials to the state's senators and representatives in congress, one petitioning their support of all proposals looking to the lease of Mussels Shoals to Henry Ford and the other asking their support and advocacy of legislation making a vote of the people necessary to amend the federal constitution, were among the 26 bills introduced in the house and senate today.

Senator Baggett, of Harnett, presented his widely heralded bill to unmask the Ku Klux Klan and Representative Milliken, of Union, struck at the order through a proposition to register the memberships of all secret and fraternal organizations with the secretary of state. Several other senators and representatives are reported as having anti-klan bills for introduction, including Burgwyn, of Northampton. It looks very much as if the fight on the klan will take the same course as the time-worn fight against capital punishment, dividing among a wholesale group of bills not one of which will get the concentrated attention, necessary to secure the support of both houses.

Summer Burgwyn was back again today with his measure to cut the personal tax exemption below \$300. Mr. Burgwyn has introduced this bill at least seven years back but it has never got through both houses. He expects to fight it again this time, however, and he said he hoped for success. It would cut the personal property exemption from \$500 to \$300. Senator Varsar, of Robeson, introduced a measure providing for compensation for a dowager from sales to pay debts on real estate. Under present laws, Mr. Varsar pointed out, the dowager can get only the interest. He feels that she should have the principal as well as the interest, frequently, is so meagre as to be of little assistance to her, whereas, the full principle would be a means of great relief.

The first of a number of expected bills providing for free text books for children in the public schools was introduced in the house by Representative Deaton, of Catawba. Mr. Deaton, would have the assembly make an appropriation for the purchase of text books to be distributed on a rental basis to children in the state.

Everett, of Durham, would create a special division in the department of labor and printing to be devoted to the interests of the deaf people. He would employ a man experienced in deafness and the needs of the deaf to look after them in the various phases of work they are now engaged in. He would pay special attention to the state's institutions for the deaf and blind.

D. Caster, of seven sessions sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and Geo. M. Rose, former speaker of the house, two of the quartet of Odd Fellows will be presented medals in an Odd Fellows ceremony at Fayetteville tomorrow for their 50 years of membership and service in the organization passed in both houses expressing the appreciation of the assembly by the ceremony and should have the honor to be bestowed upon them. The resolution will be read at the Fayetteville ceremony. Senator Woltz, of Gaston, introduced the resolution in the senate and it immediately passed on three readings and met a like reception in the house.

Morrison's Ship Line Proposal Has Even Chance of Passage

Star's News Bureau, 312 Tucker Building.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.—Victory for the Morrison steamship line project is just about as assured as any other piece of legislation scheduled for this session of the general assembly.

Charles U. Harris, Raleigh attorney, will lead in the senate fight for the measure. Senator Harris is chairman of the "water commerce" committee which, with 13 senators on it, now has the largest membership of any senate committee.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT PRESENTS ARGUMENT AT LIQUOR HEARING

Represents Government Before Hand in Appeal of Steamship Lines.

WITHDRAWALS ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS

Attention is Made That Prohibition Amendment Jurisdiction is Extensive.

Star's News Bureau, 312 Tucker Building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Contending that the prohibition amendment was co-extensive with the constitution, extending to all places where the United States has jurisdiction, Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, presented the government's argument in the supreme court today in the appeal brought by the American steamship companies to have set aside the decision of Judge Hand, at New York. The decision sustained the ruling of Attorney General Daugherty that American ships were prohibited from liquor aboard for beverage use by passengers on the high seas and in foreign ports, and from bringing such liquor into American ports in their sealed sea chests.

The power of the government to punish violations of the prohibition amendment upon American vessels outside the territorial waters of the United States was as complete as its authority to punish treason wherever committed, Mrs. Willebrandt insisted. Owing to a sudden indisposition, Solicitor General Beck, who began the argument for the government, was compelled to withdraw only a few minutes after the proceedings started, leaving the burden of the argument to the assistant attorney general.

Practically all the argument on both sides was directed to the question of the jurisdiction of the government on American ships on the high seas and in foreign ports. For the American steamship companies, Cletus Keating and R. L. Carr, as counsel, declared that congress had not legislated to make the prohibition amendment and enforcement act applicable to American ships on the high seas and in foreign ports and that until there was such legislation it would be legal for the American vessels to dispense intoxicating beverages to passengers when outside the territorial waters of the United States.

The anticipated commercial effect of prohibition enforcement upon American ships was also outlined at some length by counsel for the companies, and brought from Justice McReynolds the suggestion that maybe the fear of bankruptcy which American passenger lines might incur would follow extensive liquor laws from American ships, might not be well formed because, he said, "the prohibitionists are in a majority in this country, and should they patronize our ships may produce enough business to make them profitable." The "crusade" and "religious fervor" demanding a construction that the prohibition amendment apply "wherever our flag flies" would not influence a decision of the question presented in these cases, counsel for the steamship companies declared. Instead, the opinion that congress had intended to provide ample enforcement laws, considered further legislation not necessary.

This view was vigorously combated by Mrs. Willebrandt, who expressed the opinion that congress had intended ample enforcement laws, considered further legislation not necessary.

Concern is Felt Over Condition of Grimes

By BROCK BARKLEY

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.—Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, who has been ill for several days, with influenza, developed pneumonia and considerable concern is felt by his close friends. He has been quite sick for the last three or four days.

Three other state officials are confined to their beds, State Auditor Baxter, Durham Treasurer B. R. Lacy and Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham. Mr. Durham and Major Graham are suffering from influenza, it was said.

MOREHOUSE KIDNAPING PROBE OPENS; IDENTITY OF BODIES OF TWO MEN IS ESTABLISHED

Trinkets and Bits of Clothing Taken From Bodies Identified as Property of Daniels and Richards.

COCO



Attorney General A. V. Coco of Louisiana is heading the probe at Mer Rouge, La., into the murder of two and other outrages by masked bands.

ARMED CITIZENS ARE SCOURING WOODS IN SEARCH FOR CONVICT

Feeling Still Tense Around Rosewood, Fla., Where Race Clash Occurred.

TWO WHITE MEN AND FOUR BLACKS KILLED

ROSEWOOD, Fla., Jan. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Armed posses of white men, numbering between 200 and 300, tonight were scouring the countryside for Jess Hunter, escaped negro convict, search for whom last night, in connection with an attack on a white girl, resulted in the killing of two white men and four negroes and the wounding of four other white men. Sheriff Elias Walker said only six were killed, despite reports of a larger number. Additional ammunition has been ordered from Gainesville, and Sheriff Walker told The Associated Press tonight that further trouble appeared imminent. Relatives of the slain negroes are believed to be armed and are expected to cause trouble if overtaken by the whites.

Following the clash between the negro section was fired and was virtually destroyed, six houses and a negro church being burned. All negroes have fled Rosewood and are believed to be hiding in the woods for protection. G. F. Wilkins, a merchant of Sumner, Sheriff Andrews, superintendent of the Sumner Lumber company, at Otter Creek, were killed when they advanced on a negro house last night to see Sylvester Carrier, negro, who was hanged at Otter Creek, and Sheriff Hunter. The negroes then rained returning the fire. The number of negroes in the house was estimated at 25.

Before dawn the white men's ammunition became exhausted and the negroes escaped before the supply could be replenished. A search of the house about 20 miles from Rosewood. He had been shot through the jaw. The white men wounded were Cecil Studstill of Sumner; Bryan Kirkland, of Sumner; Mennie Hudson, of Sumner, and Henry Odon, of Otter Creek. Several negroes also are believed to have been shot.

The community has been aroused since the attack on the young white woman at Sumner Monday. Hunter, who escaped from a road gang in Levy county, was accused in connection with the crime, which was said to have resulted in Carrier, saying his act was an example of what the negroes could do without interference. The white men went to Carrier's home last night, both to see if Hunter was there and to warn Carrier against further talk of that kind. Hunter was serving a prison term for carrying concealed weapons. It was believed he was in the house at the time of the clash.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Members of both houses tonight were preparing to depart for their various homes over the week-end after the brief and formal session which will be held in the morning. Representative J. H. Dillard, of Cherokee county, announced the public opinion in his county demanded the repeal of the act of 1909, which granted exclusive rights of operation to the Carolina-Tennessee Power company, which company, he said, had never taken any steps towards development of power projects, although many condemnation suits brought by them were pending.

Much support was predicted for the bill introduced in both branches yesterday to compel all vehicles to carry lights at night. Representative Patterson, of Hoke county, presented a bill sponsored in the western section which provides that the general assembly question to consider diligently the proposal of Henry Ford for the operation of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate plant.

Deputies at Court Room Doors Search All Spectators as They Enter for Firearms; Hearing Must Be Conducted in Orderly Manner, Judge Declares; Two New Orleans Detectives' Arrival Gives Rise for Much Speculation.

PRESIDING JUDGE WARNS AGAINST INTERFERENCE

The slaying of Daniels and Richards has been referred to by Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, at which direction the hearing inaugurated today was undertaken, as "klan murders." J. L. Daniels, father of "Watt" Daniels, made the most positive identification. Fondling the battered case of a wrist watch the aged man declared it a keepsake given to his "boy" when he "went to war." The watch with bits of clothing was made from one of the bodies. It was testified, when they were taken from Lake LaFourche. J. L. McIlwain, a Mer Rouge merchant, another witness, identified fragments of the trousers as corresponding with material used in clothing sold by him to Daniels and also a small piece of cloth taken from the bodies declared to be that of Richards, as corresponding with clothing he had sold.

Prior to the calling of the elder Daniels and McIlwain to the stand, J. C. Nettles, a fisherman, told of finding the bodies floating on the surface of the lake, and T. Zimmes Wamsler, assistant to the state attorney general, and A. E. Farland, department of justice agent, had identified the clothing and trinkets as those removed from the bodies. Mr. Painsley testified that the watch taken from the pocket of the body identified as that of Daniels indicated that it had stopped at 10 o'clock. The kidnaping occurred early in the evening, but others who were not taken from the scene at the time the two men were spirited away have been quoted as saying that the masked band held them in custody several hours and still had Daniels and Richards in charge when they were released in a neighboring parish.

Inauguration of the hearing expected to bring to a climax the investigation under way for several months by federal investigators and state agents with an attorney general's assistance but without upward interest. Judge Fred L. Odum, before whom the investigation is being held, in a statement from the bench at the outset warned against any interference with the orderly procedure of the hearing, and as a precautionary sheriff's deputies were posted at each entrance to the court room to search spectators for firm arms as they entered. This proceeding was ordered by Judge Odum, after the hearing on the hearing, and as a precautionary sheriff's deputies were posted at each entrance to the court room to search spectators for firm arms as they entered. This proceeding was ordered by Judge Odum, after the hearing on the hearing, and as a precautionary sheriff's deputies were posted at each entrance to the court room to search spectators for firm arms as they entered.

Nettles was the first witness called when introduction of testimony was begun at the afternoon session of the court. "About sunrise on the morning of December 22, I was sitting out my lines when my attention was called to a break in the bank lines of the lake at the Eason' ferry landing and I learned of an explosion of dynamite the preceding night." Nettles said "Soon after I discovered the bodies floating in the water." Nettles declared he was acquainted with both men and had attended a barbecue with them at Bastrop immediately preceding their kidnaping August last.

Captain W. W. Cooper, in command of a company of state troops stationed at Mer Rouge, confirmed statements made by Nettles as to the finding of bones broken and keys at the scene of the explosion. Captain Cooper said he took charge of the bodies in carrying out confidential instructions given him by Governor Parker, when he was ordered to Mer Rouge parish.

Dr. M. H. Matterson, parish coroner, testified that he viewed the bodies before they were taken from the water but did not attend the inquest which was in charge of Attorney General Coco. What the testimony will be was not disclosed tonight by the attorney general. It is expected, however, that Dr. Charles DuValle and Dr. John Landford, New Orleans pathologists, will perform the autopsy, which will be called either tomorrow or Monday. Much interest is attached to the testimony of the two physicians because of reports that their examinations showed the bodies badly mutilated and their bones broken. Their reports have not been made public.

The arrival of two New Orleans detectives today gave rise to much speculation as to the reason for their presence in charge of the hearing. It was stated that they brought exhibits to be introduced during the testimony of the two physicians. One report was that they brought parts of the bodies.