

FRENCH TROOPS GO INTO THE RUHR THIS MORNING

Entry Into Essen Scheduled To Take Place at 2 o'Clock; Airplanes and Tanks Ready

With Belgium at Her Side and Supported by Italy, France Begins Her Long Talked-of "Separate Action" in Collection of Debt

WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. FORCES SHOCKS THE PRIDE OF FRANCE

Poincare Will go Before Parliament This Morning and Instead of Placing His Plans For Action Before the Chamber He Will Inform That Body What He Has Done; People Support Their Government

COBLENZ, Jan. 11.—(By the Associated Press).—The French troops will occupy Essen at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

MULHEIM, Jan. 10.—(11:30 p. m.).—French patrols already are filtering through the bridgehead in the area of occupation. Closing in on Essen and Bochum, they have reached Mulheim. The Belgians are advancing through Ruhrort, waiting for the French.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—France will go into the Ruhr tomorrow morning, tanks, troops, airplanes and engineers are ready. Essen will bow to the French in the early morning hours, and Premier Poincare when he appears in parliament tomorrow will tell not what he plans to do, but what he has done.

France, with Belgium at her side, and unsupported by Italy, will begin her long talked-of "separate action." The decision of President Harding to withdraw immediately the American troops from the Rhineland came as a blow to the pride of France and to the French sense of right, although there is no word of official criticism—only regret.

The French people, however, are standing behind their government at what is frequently described as the most critical moment since the end of the war. Germany was notified today in identical notes from France and Belgium that, effective tomorrow, control of the Ruhr and distribution would be under a commission which will go with a small army as a guard. Italian hesitation has been giving more concern, but Italian engineers will go with the French and Belgians which fact M. Poincare's note to Germany took pains to mention.

General Simon, commanding the Dusseldorf area, is ready to move at a half hour's notice, marching rations have been issued and German automobiles requisitioned. General DeGoutte, in supreme command of the French, has been asked to cancel M. Cacin's parliamentary immunity, so that he, as the leader, may be prosecuted.

M. Poincare anticipates not the slightest difficulty in getting parliament's approval of his plan for seizing "productive guarantees" although then there was no chance for immediate action. The deputies and senators in their group talks today voiced the sentiment that it is every Frenchman's duty to support the government and only the customary opposition from the extreme left is expected.

The calm firmness of the French note to Germany is indicative of the feeling of the government and people as revealed by the newspapers and individual expressions. The French feel they are going into the Ruhr to make the Germans do what they agreed to do, and although great disappointments such as England's refusal to join with them, and America's order for the withdrawal of troops, reaching them the night before they play their last card, may amaze or grieve, or anger them, they nevertheless are going into the Ruhr tomorrow.

This is the Age of Woman, Says Daniels

ROCK HILL, S. C., Jan. 10.—"This is the age of woman" and their value to civic affairs is only now being appreciated, said the secretary of the navy, today told the students at Winthrop college in an address at the annual Founders' day celebration. Mr. Daniels was scheduled to speak this morning but was delayed by muddy roads and the exercises were postponed until this afternoon.

Winthrop college, South Carolina's state college for women, was 38 years old today. David Baneroff, Johnson, president and founder of the college, was present.

More than 1,400 young women, who had gathered to hear his address, to enter politics wholeheartedly and unreservedly. Mr. Daniels said that this did not mean that you must aspire to public office, though you would find times, when the policies you would adopt, when you must fight for an office to achieve results. "No man or woman, he said, who makes a holding a profession is apt to be a good public servant."

THIRTEEN MEN ARE IDENTIFIED WITH KIDNAPING CASES

This Number is Identified by Voices and Otherwise by Sixteen Witnesses

MOREHOUSE PROB TO REACH BOTTOM

Seventeen Year Old Girl Tells of Being Driven From Morehouse by the Klan

BASTROP, La., Jan. 10.—State's attorneys today began inquiring the depths in the open court inquiry to fix responsibility for the kidnaping and slapping of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, hooded band victims, and to establish the basis for charges that a "super-government" had set itself up in Morehouse parish with a resultant reign of terror. At the end of the day the names of 13 men had been brought into the record through the testimony of six witnesses as having been recognized by the sound of their voices and by other means, as having participated in kidnaping expeditions, raids and marching parties attributed to the Ku Klux Klan.

It was a day of several climaxes. First, with the declaration of Addie May Hamilton, 17-year-old girl, that she was driven from Morehouse by a delegation of "klan" members; again with the appearance on the witness stand of Mrs. Thomas Richards, widow of one of the slain men, and the next with the testimony of Henry Neelis, youthful automobile salesman and garage proprietor, star witness of the day, whose testimony brought before the jury the names of six men—Jeff Burnett, now being held on a charge of murder; J. K. Skipwith, recognized klan leader in Morehouse parish; Jim Tisdale, of Monroe; B. Campbell, of Jones; Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of the village of Mer Rouge, and a "man named Rogers" as members of a "black-headed" kidnaping party which operated on the highway near Bastrop August 18 last, when Richards was taken into the woods for questioning. Neelis also brought forward the name of Fred Carpenter, sheriff of Morehouse parish.

Richardson was within 100 feet of the garage in Bastrop from which Richards was kidnaped at the time he was taken prisoner August 18, Neelis said. On another occasion during the examination Neelis and Carpenter, overhearing a conversation in which he was engaged with another man with reference to klan activities, called him aside and "advised him" to "quit talking about our affairs."

Neelis was on his way to Mer Rouge when he said he was stopped by a party of black-hooded men a short distance from Bastrop and allowed to proceed but was stopped again a short distance further by two unmasked men whom he named as Burnett and "Rogers."

"When I was stopped by the two men, it was decided that I be returned to the point where the masked men were," Neelis testified.

"When Burnett and Rogers held me up I talked with them long enough to know what they were after. It was Richards. Burnett did not say but intimated that Richards was the man wanted. I told him then if he wanted Richards he need not resort to any of these measures."

"Burnett and Rogers then took black masks from their pockets and put them on. Fred Higginbotham, a Bastrop restaurateur, next came up. He was unmasked. He conferred with Burnett and Rogers and then I was told I could go."

Neelis described how he was picked up by another automobile and reached Bastrop ahead of the hooded band. "The first thing I did was to get Richards and told him the Ku Klux were after him and for us to go over to the sheriff's office where we might have protection," Neelis continued.

"Richards had his little girl with him and he suggested that we wait until his wife came back.

"About that time the automobiles came up to the garage. I went to them and told them to leave Richards alone. They went into the garage and I was mad and warned them again to let Richards alone. About that time Rogers pointed a shot gun at me and told me to step aside. They left with Richards."

"That were the conditions in Bastrop at that time? Wasn't the klan very active?" Neelis was asked.

"Yes, the klan was active and the court house was being guarded by citizens. They said the people in Mer Rouge were coming over to attack the people of Bastrop. They did not ask me to take part in the guarding of the court house."

AMERICANS ON THE RHINE ARE ORDERED HOME

Transport St. Mihiel Sails Friday to Bring Home Last of the Occupational Forces

OFFICIALS DECLINE TO MAKE COMMENT

However, Decision to Evacuate Occupied Zone is Taken as a Rebuke to France For Her Entry Into Germany For Forcible Collection of German Reparations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—American troops were ordered home from the Rhine today with every indication that the administration's purpose was to emphasize its disapproval of the French reparations program. They are expected to be back in the United States by February 5.

Official explanation of the withdrawal order, issued immediately after a morning conference between President Harding and Secretaries Hughes and Weeks, was confined to the statement that the President deemed it expedient at this time. There were intimations, however, that France had been informed that perseverance in his plans for forcible measures in Germany would result in American withdrawal from the Rhine, but no inkling was given as to when or how diplomatic exchanges of such nature had been transmitted.

Ambassadors of the allied countries here, including the French, and American ambassadors in Europe were promptly informed by the state department of the order. A cable message from the war department to Major General Allen, commanding the American army of occupation, gave him preliminary instructions to prepare for withdrawal while orders were being issued for the transport St. Mihiel to sail from New York Friday. She will pick up about forty officers and more than 1,000 men, comprising the American force on the Rhine either at Hamburg or Bremen as General Allen directed the actual movement of the troops from Coblenz, it was said would begin just in time for them to embark directly from trains. The only American military units left behind will be detachments of complete disposition of stores and property not brought home and those in charge of graves registration activities. Some of General Allen's staff officers will come by passenger ship to New St. Mihiel can not accommodate all.

Detailed orders to General Allen went forward last night by mail. Today's cable message was in the nature of a preliminary advice upon which to act immediately.

"The President has decided to return to the United States immediately all troops of your command, except graves registration service. The St. Mihiel would first proceed to Savannah, Ga., then to Charleston, S. C. and finally to New York, at each port units will disembark."

The cablegram also instructed organizations to return with "individual equipment, colors, authorized household effects and records only" and stated that "no motor vehicles, paints, oils, greases, subsistence stores, or public animals will be returned and only such authorized officers' mounts as are now owned by officers desiring to ship."

The Coblenz area, which has been under American command ever since the German army withdrew from the bridgehead zone on the Rhine under armistice terms, presumably will pass back to the custody of Marshal Foch as allied supreme commander in charge of the enforcement of armistice conditions. The American zone is held still under the armistice as the United States is not a party to the treaty of Versailles which gave permanent status to other forces of occupation.

While a resolution proposed by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, urging withdrawal from the Rhine, was adopted overwhelmingly by the senate last Saturday when it became evident that the French were determined to carry out their program of forcible collections in Germany, there was no preliminary indication that the President was preparing for such a step.

The withdrawal order came as a complete surprise to those who had knowledge of the reasons that prompted the state department to take such action.

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DEBT-FUNDING PLAN OF GREAT BRITAIN LAYS IN THE TABLE

Commissioners Place Their Proposition Before an Executive Session of Treasury

DETAILS WITHHELD; EXPECT AGREEMENT

U. S. Negotiators May Exceed Terms of Congress and Then Ask For Ratification

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's financial mission laid its cards on the table today before the American debt commission at an executive session at the treasury. Details were withheld, but there were renewed expressions of hope that out of the negotiations would come at least a tentative agreement for the funding of the British debt of more than four billions of dollars, perhaps within a week.

While the official spokesman for the negotiators reiterated that there had been no concrete proposals as a basis of settlement, it was apparent that the American commission had before it information upon which to base the conclusion that the London government could not consent to terms within the limitations laid down by congress as to the time of payment and the rate of interest to be charged.

Before the commission's assembly for the second formal session, Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, a member of the American delegation, informed the senate finance committee at an executive session that congress would be asked to broaden the powers of the American commission in dealing not only with the British debt but with those of the other allied countries. Senator Smoot did not suggest just what additional authority would be asked and it was said later that the commission itself had not yet determined that question. There was a suggestion in some quarters however, that congress might be requested to amend the existing law so as to authorize the commission to make the best possible terms with each debtor nation subject to final approval of the several agreements by congress.

At today's session of the debt commission the British delegation presented a mass of data and statistics to support the opening statement of Stanley Baldwin, British chancellor of the exchequer, as to conditions which Great Britain faces in arranging to meet its war time obligation. There was included copies of the British budget for this and other years, details of assets and liabilities and many other matters essential to an assessment of the whole situation.

The official spokesman said this information was discussed informally for nearly two hours and that it would receive further consideration at a third session tomorrow. After the British delegation retired the Americans remained in session for an hour, but members said there was no announcement to be made.

DAY IN WASHINGTON

President Harding ordered the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from the Rhine. Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, declared in the senate that farmers need co-operative organization, not more credits.

Recall of Roland W. Boyden, unofficial American representative on the reparations committee, was demanded by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri. Submission to states of a child labor constitutional amendment was urged at a senate hearing by a delegation of women representing a dozen or more organizations.

Secretary Mellon notified the senate he was opposed to increasing the personnel of the American debt commission to permit the naming of three Democrats as members. F. Edison White, president of Armour and company, began a series of Morris packer consolidation and other phases of the packing industry.

Germany Recalls Her Ambassador to Paris

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—(By the Associated Press).—Germany today recalled her ambassador at Paris. The ambassador, Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, was instructed to leave the embassy in charge of his counsellor. The German minister to Belgium also was recalled, with similar instructions.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Dr. Mayer, the German ambassador, is still in Paris but had retired when the news reached Paris that instructions had been sent to him by the Berlin government to hand over the embassy to the counsellor and leave the city. If any such instructions actually reached the ambassador, they probably came too late for him to make traveling arrangements tonight.

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MORRISON'S SHIPPING BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TODAY IN BOTH HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY

RECALL OF BOYDEN FROM REPARATIONS MEETING IS URGED

This Should be Followed by Withdrawal of Troops From Germany, Reed Says

UNOFFICIAL MEDDLER THE WAY HE TERMS IT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Harding's action in ordering American troops home from the Rhine should be followed by the recall of Roland W. Boyden, unofficial observer for the United States on the reparations commission, Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, declared today during an address in the senate. An unofficial representative, he asserted, is "an unofficial meddler" who was the author of the resolution adopted last Saturday by the senate urging withdrawal of Major General Allen's command from Germany, discussed the administration's action, and the activities of Mr. Boyden abroad during a speech on his resolution looking to the purchase by the United States of British and French possessions in the West Indies.

While the advisability of continuing to have Mr. Boyden on hand at deliberations of the reparations commission was being discussed in the senate, the text of his remarks yesterday before the commission in which he expressed disapproval of the French intentions of holding Germany in default on coal deliveries, were received at the state department, which declined to make it public.

In the senate, however, the policy of the French was not criticized. Senator Reed declaring he did not wish to do so because he was not informed as to details and because "British propaganda is being spread in American newspapers." Senators generally expressed approval of the administration's decision to withdraw all American troops from the occupied zone in Germany.

What effect the recall of the American contingent would have on the proposal before the senate foreign relations committee for official American representation on the reparations commission was not indicated by leaders. Advocate of the resolution of Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, had urged that there should be official representation if the American troops were held abroad to help enforce decisions of the reparations body.

Senator Robinson made no comment on the situation. He is waiting the memorandum being prepared by the state department for the relations committee here relating to the activities of the unofficial Boyden commission.

Submarine Disabled Off Cape Hatteras

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The submarine S-19 was reported disabled tonight off Cape Hatteras in a wireless message received at the naval communications office here. The message, which did not give details, said the submarine was in the engine room, and that the U. S. S. Savannah and U. S. S. Bushnell were proceeding to the aid of the craft, which was en route from New London, Conn., to the West Indies.

The message indicated that the S-19 was not in danger. No information was given, however, as to the extent of damage or whether there were any casualties. The Savannah and Bushnell were to be in the vicinity of the submarine.

High Point Man Badly Handled by Masked Mob

THOMASVILLE, Jan. 10.—R. E. Zimmerman, High Point automobile truck dealer, but formerly in business here, was taken from the back yard of the home of Mrs. H. G. Strayhorn, a prominent woman of this place, and severely beaten about the head and body by a band of five masked men shortly after 7 o'clock tonight.

Following the beating, Zimmerman was taken to the outskirt of the town and told, it is alleged, never to visit the Strayhorn premises or the town of Thomasville again. Zimmerman, who was stepped from his automobile after driving into the yard at the Strayhorn home, Zimmerman formerly lived at the Strayhorn home and was a frequent visitor there.

Testimony Opens in Condemnation Suits

MURPHY, Jan. 10.—Testimony is being presented by the Carolina-Tennessee Power company in the hand condemnation suits being heard by Judge F. A. McElroy, brought against the Hiwassee Power company, and present indications are that at least ten days will be required to complete the hearing, with the latter company scheduled to begin its testimony during the next few days.

Bellamy and Harris, of Wake, Will Present the Measure in the Senate; Bill is Made Public

COMMISSION OF NINE MEN IS PROVIDED

Will Investigate Feasibility of the Whole Proposition and Report Its Recommendations to the Governor and Council of State; Term of Office Begins April 1 With First Meeting to be Held by the 15th; Speedy Passage in the Senate is Predicted; Morrison's Address concerted Many

Starts News Bureau 312 Tucker Building

By BROCK BARKLEY RALEIGH, Jan. 10.—Governor Morrison's ship line bill will start on its journey through the general assembly tomorrow, when Senator Harris, of Wake, and Senator Bellamy, of New Hanover, introduce it jointly in the senate. Senator Harris is chairman of the special "water commerce committee," created in the senate to handle the ship bill, and Senator Bellamy is a member.

The measure carries out the idea of Governor Morrison as presented to the general assembly in his message yesterday. It provides for the appointment of a commission of nine men who shall investigate the feasibility and practicability of the project, the cost of purchasing suitable and adequate boats, the practicability of procuring through purchase, rental or lease wharves and other landing places within the state and at ports outside the state, and a reasonable estimate as to the earnings of the lines to be operated.

Finding it practical, the commission will so report to the governor and council of state, who shall approve the commission's plan for establishing and operating the lines. The bill provides for a two million dollar bond issue for use if the project is undertaken. Five thousand dollars is provided to cover expenses of the commission's preliminary investigation. The commission's term of office begins April 1, 1923.

Attorney General Manning prepared the measure and he declares it constitutional. O. K. a "water commerce plan for launching and conducting the big enterprise.

Champions of the measure in the senate will be numerous and its successful passage through this body is considered definite. Besides Senators Harris and Bellamy, the measure will have leading support from Senators Delaney, of Mecklenburg, and Varner, of Robeson, it is understood. The committee to handle it has 18 members. The house rules committee, through Chairman Burkway, today announced the creation of a "water commerce committee" in that body, especially to handle the ship proposal. Speaker Dawson will name the committee at once.

Representative W. M. Sanders, of Smithfield, one of the biggest business men of this section, will likely be the chairman of this committee. Reported organized opposition to the bill in the house will not materialize, it was declared in well informed circles this afternoon. The governor's message yesterday converted many who had opposed it into an "interlocking committee" in that body, especially to handle the ship proposal. Speaker Dawson will name the committee at once.

While Governor Morrison, in his message yesterday, used the term "ship and port commission," the terminology is changed in the bill to read "ship and water transportation commission." The measure is entitled "An act to create the state ship and water transportation commission and to provide for the issuance of state bonds for such purpose," and the text omitting these sections concerning the usual legal phraseology concerning the form of issuance of bonds, follows:

Whereas, in order to further promote the public welfare; to provide cheaper transportation to the markets within and without the state of products of farms, the forests, mines and factories of state, and to effect cheaper transportation for commodities purchased by the people of state, both within and without the state, it is deemed advisable to use fully the navigable rivers, sounds, and other bodies of water within boundaries of state; now, therefore,

The general assembly of North Carolina do enact: That a state and water transportation commission is hereby created to consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and who shall be known as the State Ship and Water Transportation commission. Three of said commissioners shall be appointed for a term of two years from April 1, 1923, three for a term of four years from said date and three for a term of six years from said date, and shall be so designated by the governor in his message to the senate appointing them; provided that any commissioner appointed under this act may be removed by the governor for cause. In the case of death, resignation, removal by the governor for cause, or mental disability of any commissioner during his term of office his successor shall be appointed by the governor to fill out his unexpired term, and such appointments shall be reported to the next session of the senate for its action. If the senate shall refuse to confirm any appointee of the governor, then it shall appointee of the governor, then it shall

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