

FRANCE IS IN THE RUHR; READY TO TALK BUSINESS WITH GERMANS IN ESSEN

General Rampon Makes Official Entry Into Krupp City and Confers With Burgomaster at City Hall

POINCARÉ GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AT HOME

Only Public Buildings Under Military Control, With Gallie Troops Ordered to Remain Off Streets; Municipal Authorities Assure Invaders of Co-operation in Carrying Out Plans of Economic Mission—Wild Scene in Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—France is in the Ruhr tonight and the government and people are ready to talk to the Germans in Essen.

Premier Poincaré won another of his big majorities in a nearly six to one vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies today, and such enthusiastic receptions in both houses were seen before only when the war began and ended.

Fifty mouths ago today "peace" began with the armistice, and again France is determined to show Germany who won the war. The German ambassador has once more left Paris, as he did a year ago when the French took the Ruhr ports, where they still remain, but this time the ambassador has gone only as an implied protest.

The French, in fact, today began their conversations with the Germans in Essen, when the engineers of the three occupying powers, and their protecting military staff, met the German industrial representatives to agree on just how allied control could be best exercised.

There is no concealment by the government, the parliament, the press or the public that France's separate action is a serious thing, but high confidence is expressed in the French method being right.

M. Poincaré has again warned the country through the chamber, that it must not expect an immediate stream of gold. The premier said it might take several months to get the Ruhr control working properly, for German resistance, passive or otherwise, must be broken. But he gave his expert estimate of what his action will yield as a billion gold marks a year, and intimated that if he did not get anything France would not be any worse off than now.

GENERAL RAMPON MAKES HIS ENTRY INTO ESSEN

ESSEN, Jan. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—General Rampon, commanding the cavalry in the French Ruhr expedition, made official entry into Essen this afternoon. Escorted by a squadron of cavalry, six armored cars and a detachment of cyclists, the French commander was driven directly to the city hall, where he was received by Dr. Hans Luther, burgomaster. General Rampon informed Dr. Luther it was his desire that the local authorities facilitate to the utmost the work of the economic mission the French were installing in Essen to control the Ruhr.

He being assured that the mission would have the sincere co-operation of the municipal authorities, the French commander announced the withdrawal of most of his troops.

The French soldiers received orders to remain in barracks or to avoid the streets. A committee of the most prominent industrialists of Essen tomorrow will meet with M. Coste, French inspector general of mines, and General Dénigres, to attempt to find ground upon which some working agreement can be attained.

Belgian troops have reached the outskirts of the city and are holding the sector north of Essen. This city is quiet.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES UPHOLDS THE PREMIER

PARIS, Jan. 11.—France's separate action in the Ruhr was approved today by parliament, the members of the chamber and senate cheering for several minutes during Poincaré's declaration in the government, 476 to 86, on the question of the postponement of a group of interpellations on the Ruhr policy.

In his statement before the chamber, explaining the reasons for the action which France had taken against Germany, M. Poincaré declared: "We are now going to get coal for ourselves from Germany at the pit-head."

"The response of the deputies was such as to leave no doubt that France is strongly behind the premier, unless parliament vastly misinterprets public opinion."

Today's session of the chamber rivalled in enthusiasm the famous demonstration August 4, 1914, when a "united union" of parties was proclaimed and the chamber voted confidence in the government, 476 to 86, on the question of the postponement of a group of interpellations on the Ruhr policy.

Deputy Leon Blum, socialist, sounded the note of opposition when he cried to the premier: "You are following in the Ruhr policy, political and economic extension."

The rest of his remarks were lost in a storm of outcries from the benches occupied by the royalists, nationalists and moderates. The form and dispersal of socialist party members, and a effort to support their spokesman, but the effort was lost in a confused conflict among themselves.

Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary Of State, Succumbs to Pneumonia

RALEIGH, Jan. 11.—Col. J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state of North Carolina since 1900, died tonight at 9 o'clock of pneumonia.

Two weeks ago influenza assailed Colonel Grimes. Pneumonia followed quickly and while there had been hopes of his recovery, for several days he had been regarded as desperately ill.

No funeral arrangements had been made tonight, though it was announced from the residence that the burial will take place in Raleigh. Tomorrow the general assembly, it was stated by officials, will adjourn out of respect to him after the passage of suitable resolutions and the appointment of committees from the house and the senate to attend the funeral.

John G. Dawson, speaker of the house, tonight paid this tribute to Colonel Grimes:

"As a man, he was considerate, kind and upright; as an officer, he was courteous, diligent and efficient. In his death, the state loses an admirable and esteemed citizen and an official of sterling worth."

FORMER KLANSMEN CONTINUE RECITAL OF KU KLUX WORKS

Name of Governor John M. Parker Brought to the Fore For First Time

BASTROP, La., Jan. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—Stories of a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in the Morehouse parish courthouse, of a meeting of a parish committee to pass on the question of a Mer Rouge citizen charged with "anti-klan" activities, and of instructions given three Mer Rouge citizens to "leave town," contributed to the record today, in the open investigation now under way into the hooded band activities in Morehouse, and the kidnapping and slaying of W. D. Daniel and Thomas Richards. For the first time during the investigation the name of Gov. John M. Parker was brought to the fore by witnesses.

"Isn't it true that Captain Skipwith always became indignant when Governor Parker's name was mentioned?" was asked of R. L. Dade, mayor of Mer Rouge, who described himself as a former klanman.

Dade replied in the affirmative. Captain Skipwith is an ex-cyclops of the Morehouse klan organization.

Dade was testifying as to the meetings being held to "restore peace in Mer Rouge."

"Under the regalia of the klan had there not a ison of a dition in the par-tial that is intolerable?" Dade was asked.

"Isn't it a fact that the klan has superseded the constituted authorities?"

"Yes, in a great measure," said Dade. H. C. Clark, Mer Rouge merchant, who admitted that he is a klanman, brought forward the case of Addie May Hamilton, who testified that she was deported from Louisiana for being a member of the klan with a doll to allow him to request of the young woman that she be permitted to return to her home near Mer Rouge, he circulated a petition and obtained the approval of Captain Skipwith for her return.

The name of Captain Skipwith had a prominent place. One witness, Fred Higginbotham, who testified that he was a member of the klan, declared he was the only officer of the organization he had seen since Skipwith and another asserted that directions that three Mer Rouge citizens quit the community was given by Skipwith.

Members of the klan was given by Clark as between 300 and 400. "The woods were full of them," Clark said in describing the attendance at an initiation ceremony in a field some distance from the highway between Bastrop and Mer Rouge.

Clark also named as members of the klan, Captain Skipwith, Dr. B. M. McKoin, former mayor of Mer Rouge, "Pink" Kirpatrick, George Sims, L. T. Snider, McKoin and Kirpatrick. He previously testified she recognized as among a delegation of six hooded men who came to her home and ordered her to leave the state.

Clark said that on the night an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. McKoin—about which the kidnapped man said they were questioned when they were taken—he acted as a body guard for the physician to allow him to complete his round of calls.

He described the bullet holes in McKoin's car which he said were made by a "puckshot" and declared it "miraculous" that McKoin escaped injury.

Mrs. Clark preceded her husband on the witness stand. She testified she did not know her husband was a member of the Ku Klux. Mrs. Clark was called to verify a statement made by another witness that she had remarked that "the next time the Ku Klux got taken to the next time the Ku Klux got taken, he would not get off so light."

"If I made the statement I was just like all other women, talking about something that everybody else was talking about," she said.

During the testimony of Dade it developed that he had received anonymous instructions to "clean up the town."

It also was during Dade's testimony that it was brought out that meetings were held by Mer Rouge citizens and klan leaders followed by instructions from Skipwith, that three Mer Rouge citizens should leave.

DEBT COMMISSIONS STILL NOT AGREED ON PLAN OF PAYING

Secretary Mellon, Governor, Hopeful That Second Will be Reached Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—American and British debt commissioners spent another two hours today discussing the whole subject of Great Britain's four billion dollar debt to the United States, but it was stated officially that the conversations had not yet progressed to the point of consideration of specific terms. Chairman Mellon and other members of the American commission were represented as feeling confident that an agreement would come out of the negotiations before January 20, the tentative date set for the departure of the British for home.

Much of today's discussion had to do with the methods of payment and the general condition of the British government finances.

The American delegation, it was made known, is approaching the subject of terms in a most liberal spirit, appreciating that in this settlement it is dealing with America's best customer, and at the same time establishing a precedent which it is hoped will prove a guide to all of the allied nations in squaring the cycle of war debts.

One of the factors known to be receiving considerable consideration is that the money which Great Britain is to pay was spent in this country with a profit to American business and labor, and a large income to the United States government through taxes.

The chief and controlling factor in the negotiations, however, will be the amount of money that Great Britain will be able to pay annually. In this connection, attention was called in a summary of the British financial condition, made public by the commissions that in order to balance its budget for this year, Great Britain had to give up its sinking fund payment for the ultimate retirement of its public debt.

CONSTANTINE, TWICE KING OF HELLENES, DIES AT PALERMO

Decline Has Been Steady Since His Second Abdication of Throne

PALERMO, Jan. 11.—(By Associated Press.)—Former king Constantine of Greece, who died suddenly here today, had never held up his head since his second abdication. His health had been poor and his spirits at low ebb since his arrival here from Greece, after he left the throne. Often he was seen walking with his daughter, but he always seemed weak and had an air of depression.

Apparently the end was sudden and painless. It is said there was scarcely time to call his family around the death bed before the former monarch passed away. When the physician declared that life was extinct, Princess Helen, Constantine's eldest daughter, exclaimed:

"Poor father, he died of a broken heart!" Constantine's youngest daughter, Catherine, who was his favorite child, was overwhelmed with grief.

Since he left Greece, Constantine appeared to have a premonition that death was approaching, as often he expressed a desire to be buried in Athens, if possible. Otherwise he requested that his body be temporarily taken to Denmark to await better days, "when history would do him justice."

During his exile here Constantine had lived modestly in a hotel. His quiet demeanor aroused a feeling of sympathy among his townspeople for him and his family.

The funeral has been arranged for Saturday. The body will be removed to the orthodox Greek church in Naples pending the Greek government's decision as to whether it can be taken to Greece.

FLOOD OF LIQUOR POURS INTO JERSEY FROM HOOGH FLEET

Coast Guard and Dry Navy Battle With Rum Runners, While Smugglers Seek Land

BOOTLEGGERS' HAVEN CENTER OF ACTIVITIES

Whiskey Boats Attempt to Force Landing by Sheer Force of Numbers

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 11.—"Bootleggers' Haven," this little summer resort on the New Jersey is called by its inhabitants as seething tonight with rum running activity.

Thousands upon thousands of cases of liquor taken from a fleet of 22 vessels—three steamers and 19 schooners—that lies off Ambrose channel light-ship, are being landed in a hundred different places by fast, bootlegging boats. A visit to any of the many harbor and boat landings unfolds bustling scenes in the business of "running while the running's good."

Fleets of motor trucks and passenger cars are drawn alongside private boat house docks and piers. No one is making any bones about what is going on.

Well known runners predicted that 35,000 cases of liquor would be brought in tonight—most of it destined for Manhattan, but some truck drivers have instructions to go to Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Down at the mouth of Shrewsbury river, at a little landing one power boat crew unloaded a cargo of 1,000 cases. The air is biting cold, but the men are in their shirt sleeves and perspire freely. A big negro, his white teeth shining in the glare of the automobile truck headlights, is chantyman. Hurry, hurry, hurry. They cry. And to lend encouragement a bottle is passed now and then as truck after truck is loaded, escorted by a four passeng car carrying two or three heavily armed men and starts away on its journey into the night.

Word that the whiskey squadron was coming was circulated "under ground" to local runners about a week ago, they said tonight. The first of the fleet, a big steamer, appeared Monday and the word was passed ashore. Soon another steamer arrived, then a team trawler, then 13 two masted schooners, and today the latest arrival was a three masted schooner.

This information comes from a man who is operating ten speed boats tonight. He declares he would make \$25,000 out of the day's work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The swarm of rum running craft which today sought by sheer strength of numbers to overwhelm the prohibition navy with its newly acquired gun-toting flagship Lexington, tonight suffered the first "casualty," according to observers at New York, who reported that the launch Margaret B., laden to the gunwales with whiskey, was captured by a coast guard crew.

Almost simultaneously three other vessels of the rum fleet were reported to have been seized by coast guard patrol boats, who reported that the quadruple haul totaled 1,000 cases.

Besides the Margaret B., officials said they had confiscated the Evelyn, a 25-foot sea skiff, an unnamed launch and a rum runner's scout boat, all of which were believed to have been owned in Highlands, N. J.

The revenue cutter Surveyor, plowed into the swarming flotilla of little craft shortly after the four boats were seized, sending them scattering like a brood of frightened ducklings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Rum smugglers launched their most concentrated attack on the Atlantic seaboard today—apparently ignorant that the dry navy had just replaced its retired New York flagship, Hansen, with the Lexington, an armored chaser, mounting machine guns.

Fleet of two steamers and 14 schooners dropped anchor off Sandy Hook and immediately a swarm of 50 small craft put off from shore to meet them. Tonight they were racing to cover with their booty, pursued by every speed boat the dry navy could muster.

Observers ashore, who possessed intimate knowledge of the bootlegging trade, estimated that each of the small craft, if it succeeded in running the gauntlet, would deposit a cargo of 75 gallons to 500 cases at some cove along the Jersey or Long Island shores. The value of the liquor aboard the mother ships was roughly estimated in the millions, if each carrier was loaded to capacity.

The smugglers' latest offensive evidently caught directors of the dry navy unawares. John D. Appleby, marine prohibition director in this zone, hastily went into conference with E. C. Yellowly, state federal enforcement agent, and a platoon of campaign was whipped up to dispatch a flotilla from New York to seize the mother ships but later this plan was changed.

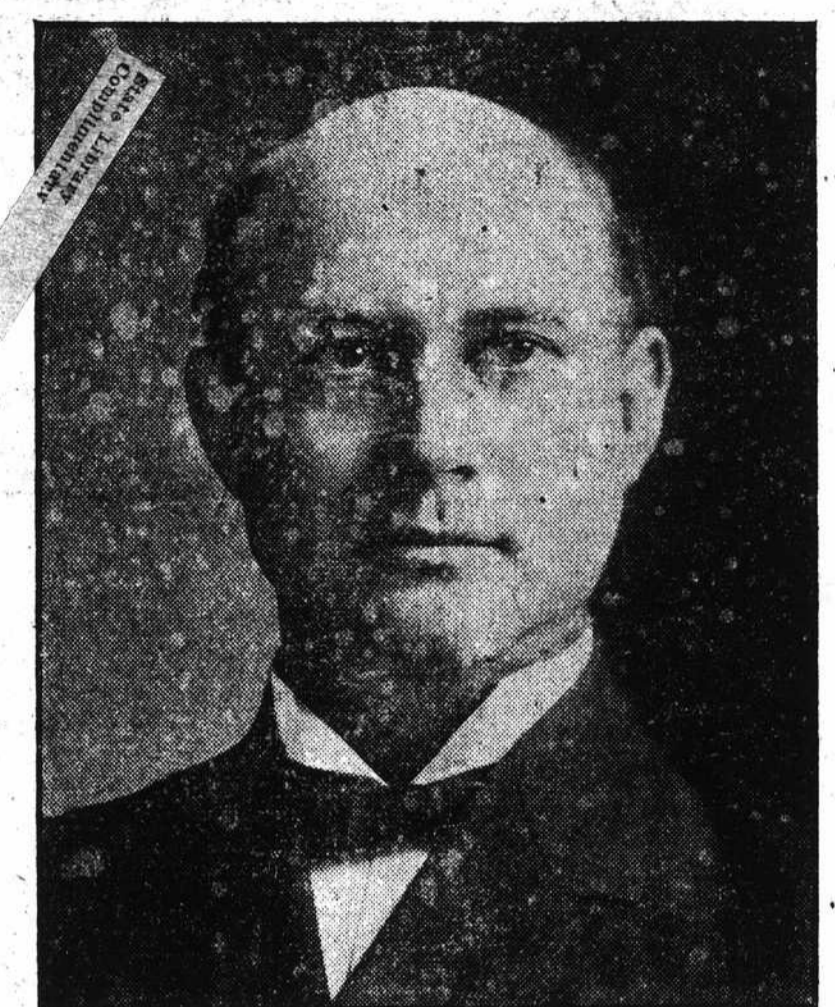
Instead, radio orders were flashed to dry vessels on patrol duty to watch all possible landing points and cut off shore bases. Two factors were in the smugglers' favor, and these the smugglers quickly seized. One was the fact that the New York dry navy squadron at present was being reorganized, the smugglers had put to sea, and the Hansen transferred to the shore bases. The other was the fine weather following the gales that have raged off the coast.

Unless they were advised through underground channels that armed cruisers were being sent out for rum runners, the smugglers went about their work with a feeling of comparative safety, for only in this afternoon's papers was the news published that the Lexington had been put into commission. Announcement of her debut was made after she already had put to sea.

Observers at Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands noticed an undue congestion of shore on the very waters

(Continued on Page Two.)

ANSWERS FINAL SUMMONS



J. BRYAN GRIMES For twenty-three years Secretary of State of North Carolina who died at 9 o'clock last night as result of pneumonia.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES BUCKLING DOWN TO WORK; NUMEROUS BILLS HANDLED

Senate Committee on Railroads Hears Testimony of Shippers Relative to Expediting of Intrastate Shipments of Less Than Carload Lots—Neal Measure Killed—Hooker Proposal Also Lost.

RALEIGH, Jan. 11.—Legislative committees buckled down to business here today, several met during the afternoon and evening and the fate of public local and state-wide bills of large and small importance went through consideration.

Chief among these meetings were those held by the house judiciary No. 2, senate committee on railroads, and the senate judiciary committees. The first named read several measures, and many which were of public local nature were held open for further consideration. Flat recommendation, however, against reporting the bill of W. W. Neal, representative from McDowell county, to eliminate fines for intoxicated automobile drivers and provide only jail sentences, and the bill proposed by Representative Hooker, of Pamlico county, to allow conviction of the unsupported testimony of a witness in seduction cases, were made in this body.

The senate railroads committee entertained witnesses during consideration of the bill brought out by Senator Mendenhall, of Guilford, which would expedite the movement of intrastate freight in less than car load lots. The bill was favorably reported. A. J. Maxwell, of the corporation committee, was an important witness. Mr. Maxwell advocated the measure and expressed the opinion that no statute of general commercial importance should be offered during the session of the general assembly.

Karl Sherrill, of Statesville, president of the State Millers' association; M. S. Llewellyn and R. A. Knight, of Durham; J. Paul Leonard, of Statesville, secretary of the State Merchants' association, and C. V. Singleton, a miller of Henderson, addressed the committee describing experiences which served to corroborate their claim that North Carolinians are an unduly handicapped in trading among themselves by the slow and uncertain handling of small freight shipments between points in the state.

Flour millers in Indiana, Illinois and other middle western states can deliver their product to cities in North Carolina in many cases before Statesville millers can, according to Mr. Sherrill's statement to the committee, and he estimated that a reduction of the average period of time for the delivery of shipments to points each of 15 days would result in an increase of his company's business by 25 to 30 per cent.

North Carolina fish and oysters, potatoes and other truck products of the east, and fruit and cabbages from the west can not be handled by the produce dealer, generally, through shipping state advantageously under present stipulating conditions. Mr. Llewellyn told the committee, because shipments of like products are much quicker from southwest Virginia through Lynchburg and from Norfolk.

The bill would empower the corporation committee to employ as many as four experts to investigate the methods by which the railroads are handling freight and recommend and require improvements.

Mr. Maxwell, in his support of the bill, expressed the opinion that the railroads had failed to keep their facilities for handling freight up to a standard of adequacy, and intimated that recommendations along this line would be expected of the experts to be employed if the bill is enacted.

VICTIM OF MASKED MOB TELLS STORY

Man Attacked at Thomasville, Does Not Believe Assailants Were Ku Klux

GREENSBORO, Jan. 11.—R. E. Zimmerman, High Point automobile dealer, who was taken by five masked men Wednesday night, in the yard of Mrs. Strayhorn at Thomasville, beaten about the face and head, his hair clipped close and escorted to the edge of the town, and told not to return to night and told of his experience. Mr. Zimmerman does not have any reason, and declaring that he acted in response to the persuasions and plans of C. M. Sawyer and the latter's promise to pay him \$500.

Chatmon gave details of the burning of the candies which he said Sawyer had in his desk and instructions given by Sawyer as to how they should be used as a fuse. The witness asserted that Sawyer directed him to get 10 gallons of gasoline and to saturate some waste with it and to place it on the third floor of the building near an electric switch so that firemen might conclude that the flames originated from defective wiring. Chatmon insisted that Sawyer had said to him that he wanted to burn the building in order to collect the insurance.

Attorneys for Sawyer, in cross-examining Chatmon, attacked his past record and habits, and sought to show that reading of wild stories had inspired Chatmon to commit the alleged crime.

U. S. MARKS TIME AND AWAITS EVENTS IN EUROPEAN CRISIS

Administration is Apparently Ready to Withhold Statement Until Further Action

WIEDEFELT PRESENTS PROTEST TO HUGHES

German Ambassador Formerly Hands in List of Objections to Occupation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—With the French occupation of German territory an accomplished fact, administration officials evidently were prepared tonight to await developments before making any further move in the reparations crisis and official comment was withheld.

It was pointed out, however, that recall of the American troops apparently had unanimous approval in the United States. It also was admitted that their retirement from the Rhine would prevent even the possibility of embarrassing circumstances in connection with French operations in Germany.

On the direct question as to whether the Washington government had warned Paris in advance that occupation of the Ruhr would lead to American withdrawal, no comment whatever was forthcoming.

There is no present plan of recalling also Robert W. Boyden, American unofficial observer on the reparations commission. That course has not been considered, it was said at the state department.

It now appears that Secretary Hughes, in advance of his New Haven address, conferred several times with Ambassador Jusserand, and that replies of Premier Poincaré dealing with specific points in the American suggestions were discussed at these meetings. At least two cablegrams of the nature were sent to the ambassador. The ultimate conclusion of the French authorities, it was indicated, that little was to be gained along the line of action pointed out from Washington, rested in part at least on the expressed belief that the country of premises would reach an accord.

There was nothing to indicate any further French interest in the American proposal after the premiers failed to agree.

Speculation as to what is next to be expected from the situation in Germany turned tonight to the effect expiration of the German moratorium on January 15 might have in the crisis. Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German ambassador, late today presented to Secretary Hughes, the formal protest of the French to the text of the communication was not made public here. Berlin dispatches, however, have indicated that Chancellor Cuno intends to refuse further reparations payments to the French, Italy and Belgium on the ground that they are "treaty breaking powers."

There was interest exhibited here in the exact meaning which under lay the chancellor's classification of the three powers. In some quarters it was believed this might be the forerunner of a German move to make separate arrangements with Great Britain for reparations payments while denying the treaty right of the other three allies to collect. To what extent such a proposal would add to a situation already gravely complicated it would be difficult to forecast.

The American government would not be concerned with any reparations agreement except insofar as it might bear on the reimbursement of the United States for Germany the costs of maintaining the American army on the Rhine. There has been no official expression as yet to indicate where the German debt to the United States enters into the present involved economic and political situation in Europe.

The present purpose of the administration, it was indicated authoritatively today, is to avoid any action that might further tangle matters or lead to needless misunderstandings. It was reiterated that the administration had been asked to continue to be dictated by the friendliest sentiments toward France as well as the other allied powers. Should the trend of events create new situations where protection of the just interests of the United States at any time demanded a particular course of action, it was intimated that the course to be followed would be decided upon in the light of concrete developments.

Penny Challenges Right of Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In arguments presented today in the supreme court, counsel for the Pennsylvania railroads, challenged the jurisdiction of the railroad labor board, over wages of railway workers, and their working conditions. The board, they contended, exceeded its authority in settling labor agreements negotiated between the company and its shop employees.

F. D. McKenney, counsel for the Pennsylvania, contended that the board had "misconceived" the scope of its jurisdiction power and functions, and had sought to extend its power beyond the provisions of the transportation act.

"We appear," the court was told by the railroad counsel, "in no spirit of hostility other to the transportation act to the labor board in its operation under the provisions of that act."

TIGERS TO PLAY SOX

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Detroit will be the attraction for the opening of the American league season at St. Louis; Chicago at Cleveland; Washington at Philadelphia; and Boston will pry off the lid with the Yankees at New York. President Johnson announced today. The season will open April 18, the day after the National league starts.