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WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1923.

POSITION OF COTTON

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

GERMANY IS DECLARED IN ABSOLUTE DEFAULT IN REPARATION PAYMENTS; HALF BILLION MARK! ARE DEMANDED

This Enormous Payment in Gold Must Be Made at the End of the Present Month, Says Commission.

GERMAN OCCUPIED SECTION IS QUIET

No Untoward Demonstrations Are Reported But Bitterness Toward French is As Apparent As On Previous Days; Numerous Arrests of Persons Taking Part in Thursday's Disorders Are Made; Duesseldorf Resembles Besieged City With the Cafes Closed at 10 O'clock Last Night.

(By The Associated Press) Germany now is in absolute defauit on all her reparations obligations and will be afforded no assistance in the nature of a morotorium to gain her financial feet, according to a decision of the reparations commission. Also at end of the present month the Garan government is to be called upon forthwith to pay to the allies the sum a half billion gold marks on her delayed reparations account.

Inside the occupied area of Germary omparative tranquility prevailed Fri-ay so far as untoward demonstrations ere concerned, but nevertheless the iterness against the French was as pparent as on previous days. Numeris arrests of persons concerned in Thursday's disorders were made and given them by the occupation officiais. Duesseldorf bears somewhat of the of a besieged city with French roops patroling the streets in place of German police, who have left their Cafes, hotels and places of

Throughout the entire Ruhr region the number of men on strike in the coal mines and other industries is slowly but surely augmenting. The railroads are virtually idle and traffic on the river has all but ceased, the only boats plying being manned by the

musement were closed at 10 o'clock

Large contingents of French troops are being brought into the Ruhr for the purpose of meeting any eventuality that may arise.

question of a moratorium with condiclaring Germany in general default of all her reparation obligations to France provisions of the eighteenth amendand Belgium the commission has placed | ment. tself outside of the problem for some time to come.

The decision has the effect of providing for future defaults by Germany n reparations deliverles, either in cash trouble of declaring a new default every time one occurs.

The memorandum prepared by the american unofficial representative, Roland W. Boyden, about which there has in effect, buried, since it was only to French moratorium plan came up for

It was also pointed out in reparaion circles today that there is no inention now, and there never has been, press it for consideration. Mr. Boyien attended today's session but did not address the meeting and the chairman did not request him, as he has done on previous occasions, to make "No one is familiar with the practi-

sentative, Louis Barthou, that the present was not the time for discusion of a moratorium, but he abstained or the general default on all her rep-

aration obligations. The anticipated France-British disoute over the interpretation of paragraph 18 of annex 2, of the peace treaty did not come up today, but Elr John Bradbury made the reservation that this afternoon's action must not construed as an interpretation of th's portion of the treaty.

British disagree with the French, who assert this paragraph jusaken in the Ruhr independent, of There is a possibility hat a league of nations may be called on to interpret the meaning of this rovision of the treaty.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 26 .- Quiet preashes, but the temper of the popution was more openly defiant in the revalent, depressing atmosphere of the New forces of troops came into up measures.

desseldorf today to meet any eventality that may arise here or in any ther part of the Ruhr. The streets Duesseldorf are under military

ard, due to the absence of the Ger-The miners throughout the Ruhr connue gradually to throw down their icks and workmen in other industries so are leaving their jobs: "Smokeless himneys are now everywhere in evi-ence throughout the once prosperous valley of the Ruhr. Locomotives, cold and silent, are stalled in shops or at stations; many pitheads from which formerly thousands of tons of coal daily were handled, show no signs of Greenwood was still without power and telephone services.

The next move in this great battle

(Continued on Page Two.)

Good Roads Appropriation Measure Passes Its Third Reading in House 85 to 9

Proponents Succeed in Fighting **EDUCATOR SEES NO** Down the Proposed Amendments of Opposition **CHANCE TO ENFORCE** Forces. PROHIBITION LAW MEASURE NOW GOES

Another Setback; Goes

To Senate Committee.

By BROCK BARKLEY.

tion to the administration's \$15,000,000

Quickel, of Lincoln, led the opposi

ties of the state which have not, here-

district and Mr. Coward, of Jackson,

ent pro rata on the basis of popula-tion. All amendments were overwhel-

mingly voted down. Mr. Coward sup-

ported the bill, but Messrs. Quickel and

Burgwyn remained with the minority.
The house reconsidered the state-

special order for its consideration

Three bills are now before the gen-

eral assembly that would regulate, in

some form, secret organizations and

the assumption in legislative circles is

that each of these is a direct blow

gett bill in the senate, the house has

the Millikin bill requiring all secret

and fraternal organizations to register

their membership with the secretary of state and the Everett bill, which

would restrict the sphere of political

influence of secret orders to their own

memberships. .
Evidently sensing further attempts

resolution for the committee to investi-

text of the resolution is as follows:

(Continued on Page Two.)

ind proper."

Thursday.

board.

Morning Star Bureau.

312 Tucker Building.

Head of Columbia University Expresses Opinion to Ohio Bar Association.

COMPARES AMENDMENT WITH THE FIFTEENTH

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26 .- (By Associated Press.))—There is no likelihood road bill dwindled Friday to nine and that the eighteenth amendment ever Cowles, of Wilkes, and Coffey, of Watauga, casting their votes with the majority, repudiated the minority leadcan be inforced, "no matter at what expenditure of money or of effort," Dr. ership of Owen, of Sampson. The bill Nicholas Murray. Butler, president of passed third reading by 85 to 9. Columbia university, declared in an tion in a speech challenging the right address today at the annual mid-win- of the majority to pass on to succeed-ter meeting of the Ohio State Bar as- ing generations the duty of this hour. He linked the prohibition He had offered an amendment providamendment with the fifteenth addition ing a new distribution "in those counto the constitution of the United States, tofore, received their pro rata part of Thursday's disorders were made and others are likely to follow today because of the recalcitrancy of various granted the negro suffrage as "two important and law-made influences which given them by the occupation officials."

Which was proclaimed in 1870 and road funds expended by the state high-cause of the recalcitrancy of various granted the negro suffrage as "two important and law-made influences which given them by the occupation officials."

The delived their properties for the processing and seem likely long will be approximately \$100,000,000 in bonds for this progressive and construction. bonds for this progressive and constructo make for lawlessness in American life." The subject of his address was tice work, but we pass it all on." Mr. Burgwyn, of Northampton, asked for an additional \$1,000,000 for the first

He asserted that "methods of zcarist

Russia and of the Spanish inquisition" are being used to enforce one provision sought to provide a \$3,000,000 equaliz-of law, and said there are a "dozen ing fund for counties and districts of law, and said there are a "dozen ing fund for counties and districts verboten signs in the United States geographically ill adapted to the pres-Friday night by order of the French to every one that Russia can show."
"In form and in fact," he said, "and judged by all the usual tests and standards, these two amendments are part of the organic law, and with all the rights and authority which attach thereto. Nevertheless, they are not obeyed by large numbers of highly intelligent and morally sensitive people, and there is no likelihood that they ever can be enforced, no matter at what expenditure of money or of effort, or at what est of infringement

the future is concerned. By deciding amendments has been denounced as a that the Baggett bill was that the Baggett bill was cost of production than that of 1921, that it would be futile to discuss the force bill. "Oddly enough," he conquestion of a moratorium with conditioned, "It has been denounced by those special order for its consideration on wards increased acreage and better ons as they are in the Ruhr, and de- very senators and representatives who

"The practical question is not whether the colored man should vote in the southern states, but whether the American people frankly will face the at the Ku Klux Klan. Besides the Bag-problem presented by the nullification gett bill in the senate, the house has or kind, and saves the commission the throughout a large part of the land of a most important provision of the constitution of the United States.

"The situation with regard to the eighteenth amendment is even worse, because the revolt against it is not confined to men and women of intelli-genc and moral sensitiveness in one section alone, but is nation-wide. ee the light of day when and if the will not do to attempt to silence these persons by a buzz or catch phases and formulas. These men and women dissent entirely from the grounds upon which the case for the eightenth is founded, and they regard its provisfounded, and they regard its provis-ions and those of the statutes based upon it is a forcible, immoral and tyranical invasion of their private lives

Sir John Bradbury, the British de'sate, agreed with the French representative. Louis Barthon, that the the pealed within measurable time. So sous-far as one sees, therefore, we are shut up to the alternative of their attempted n voting because he could not agree enforcement by soldiers and police and that Germany was entirely to blame special agents and detectives and spies or to their abrogation over a great part of the land by local initiative and com-mon consent. Either alternative is humiliating and degrading.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

(By the Associated Press. The fifteen million dollar good roads hill went to the senate after having passed its third reading in the house by a vote of 85 to 9. Three amendments were submitted, one was with drawn, a substitute for the other two were sent forward, and all were voted

R. W. H. Stone, president of the state here was no recurrence of Thursday's ashes but the house of Thursday's ashes but the result of the r government expenditures toward the end of lower taxation. He urged salary cuts, staff reduction and general clean

Both houses put through a strenu ous session in which the calendars were practically cleared of all pending legislation of importance.

The Dillard tax bill with amend-

ments adding Washington and Anson countles to Cherokee got through the house to exempt criminals who pleadguilty from paying jury tax. Representative Broughton of Wake introduced a resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the state

GREENWOOD WITHOUT LIGHTS GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 26-Greenwood was still without power and light today and telephone service was still crippled, as a result of Wednesday's sleet storm.

UNUSUALLY STRONG, REPORT DISCLOSES Supply So Limited That Present Consumption Can Not Be

Maintained. PRESENT INDICATIONS

FOR LARGER ACREAGE There Also Appears a Determin-

ed Effort to Combat The Boll Weevil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- (By Tne Associated Press).—The statistical position of cotton is unusually strong the department of agriculture announces in a review of the cotton growing industry for 1922.

"The worra supply is so limited," says the review," that it seems unlike-TO UPPER BRANCH ly that the rate of consumption pre-vailing during the last five months of Baggert Anti-Klan Bill Sustains 1922 can continue. If it does, supplies by the end of the season will have come dangerously near the irreducible minimum, and it should be borne in mind that the 1923 crop will not be available to spinners in any apprecia ble volume until well into September. "However, the financial and econom ical conditions in Europe are very unsettled and should not be overlooked in considering the 1928 cotton markets, as American needs European markets for its raw cotton, and to a lesser de

gree for its cotton goods. "At present there seems to be som inclination among cotton producers to increase the cotton acreage during 1923 and to put forth special efforts in com sect nests. No doubt the relatively high price of cotton will stimulate such efforts. The feeling seems to be more cotton for clothes and less for the bel

The beginning of the new year found the cotton growers in the United State in a much stronger financial position than they were at the beginning o 1922. At that time a large portion o flation period of 1920 and 1921 were still unliquidated. The very small crop of 1921, when the production dropped far below that of any year of the las two decades, resulted in somewhat higher prices during the heavy market-ing period of that year, but this brought a measure of relief to those producers who had succeeded in rais

ing fair sized crops.
"Because of the small production c 1921, the alarming speed of boll weevi devastation and the rapidly increasing rate of consumption of cotton by the world's cotton mills, particularly those wide game bill by recalling the measure from the unfavorable calendar and sending it back for a new committee of the United States, it was hearing. Representative Pharr asked that an increase in acreage and production in the United States for 1322 desirable.

PARIS. Jan. 26.—(By The Associated Press).—The possibility of the reparations commission becoming a medium for compromise in the present difficulties between France and Germany virtually ended this afternoon so far as medium?

Tort, or at what east of infringement or, of neglect of other equally valid provisions of the same constitution."

After pointing out the "negro votes in those states where he voted when the fifteenth amendment was passed," the speaker asserted every attempt to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth the regulation of secret societies. The the regulation of secret societies. The production was not to be seriously threatened. Higher prices for cotton and woodson got through a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider all measures almed at the regulation of secret societies. The production was not to be seriously threatened. Higher prices for a market favorable the regulation of secret societies. The production than that of 1921. This was particularly true of the wards increased acreage and better the senate floor today went by the

cultivation. "The initial acreage was increased considerably, and it was reported that more land would have been devoted to posing sides to appear in court at 8:30 cotton at the beginning of the planting season had it not been for the unfavorable planting weather. The con-tinuation of rains was also in large measure responsible for the abandon ment later of a large area originally planned to be devoted to cotton

The crops of both 1921 and 1922, though small, were of relatively high grade cotton, due principally to the fa-

at legislation and the possibility of much time and effort devoted in debate "In previous years when the boll on the anti-klan bills and the hooded order, the senate pushed through the open fall weather meant a large top crop, which during some years added gate all the bills introduced affecting greatly to the production. But one of secret organizations, "and make such recommendations as it may think just alarming, Teatures of the crops of the Lieutenant Governor past two years was the almost com-Cooper named as the committee senaplete lack of top crops except in a few isolated areas. The dearth of low grade cotton and relative abundance of tors Varser, chairman; Armfield, Hicks, Johnson, of Duplin, and Baggett. The the higher grades, together with the depletion of stocks of low grade cotton Whereas, there is pending before this body a number of bills to regulate produced in former seasons, are re-secret societies, and, 'whereas, there flected in the steady narrowing of the is a demand by the public for a clear statement of the law and such provisdifference between prices of middling and other grades in the various mar-

ion as are necessary to protect people, and, 'whereas, it is the desire of this The department's r The department's review also conbody to meet such demand and make taired a resume of the cotton producsuch provision as will best protect the tion and consumption during the past several years.

Florida Executive to Grant Extradition of Dr. Peacock

governor for the extradition of Dr. chief executive in the exercise of his J. W. Peacock, who several months authority." ago escaped from the insane depart-ment of the North Carolina peniten-tiary, and recently was declared sane at Arcadia, Fla.

Carolina governor appeared before the feet his arrest. attorney general Tuesday.

The attorney general's opinion was to the effect that there was a criminal offense charged against Peacock Tallahassee, today decided to allo in that he had broken prison in North be extradited to North Carolina, has Caroling, and that, as the identity of been visiting here virtually ever since Peacock was not questioned, the governor had authority to grant extradi- cadla, Fla. However, he has not been

A serious question exists, however, the opinion held, as to whether a man confined in an insane asylum, even this counsel stated, however, that efconfined in an insane asyum, even though that institution be a depart-forts to extradite him would be fought ment of prison, can be considered as a person in prison within the purview of the statute invoked in Peacock's case was unjust. They did not indicate The opinion stated, however, that what steps they will take.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26 .- Gov- questions of "technical rights are more ernor Hardee today acted favorably on properly addressed to the courts for the application of the North Carolina judiciary determination than to the

from North Carolina late tonight. Governor Hardee's decision was Dr. Peacock's present whereabouts made known following the receipt of are not known here, although he is an opinion from Attorney Buford. At- understood to be near Lakeland, Fla torney's for Peacock and the North No move has been made here to ef-

> LAKELAND, Fla., Jan. 26.—Dr. J. W. Peacock, whom Governor Hardee, at seen since last Saturday night and his

The trial of Dallas for the murder, July 18, last, is expected to term nate this morning with the ordering of a mistrial after the jury has failed to reach a verdict.

HERBERT E. DALLAS

Mistrial in Dallas Murder Case Seems Certain; Jury Stands Deadlocked 7 to 5

Judge Devin Will Discharge Panel at 8:30 This Morning Unless Verdict Is Reached.

UNDERSTOOD MAJORITY FAVORS AN ACQUITTAL

Agreement By Hour Fixed Is Considered Highly Improbable By Counsel.

A mistrial will be ordered in the :30 this morn-Dallas murder case ing, unless the jury, which has deliberated over the evidence for 19 hours, returns a last mintue verdict, which is

considered improbable. Hopelessly deadlocked, the jury retired at 10:30 last night, while instruc-

tions were given to the counsel of opthis morning.

It is understood that the jury stands seven for acquittal and five for con-

viction. Judge W. A. Devin, presiding at this term of court, informed The Star at 10 o'clock last night that he would discharge the jury this morning unless a verdict has been reached at the con-vening of court today.

vorable weather during picking and the absence of killing frost until late in the year.

"In previous years when the transfer of the property agreement, the jury filed into court at weevil menace was less threatening 10 o'clock yesterday morning and announced to the court that it was unable

According to the foreman, L. the interesting, and at the same time Smith, the jury was divided into three factions, standing seven, three and two, with practically no hope of an agreement in sight. Judge Devin, after stressing the im-

portance of a verdict being reached, ordered the jury to resume its consideration of the case, but the deadlock was apparently as hopeless at 10:30 last night as it was 12 hours earlier. Following the refusal of the court to

accept the plea of no agreement, several of the jurors engaged in a hunger controversy, the disagreement over luncheon delaying the mid-day meal until nearly 4 o'clock, when the entire body was ordered by Sheriff George C. Jackson to repair to a restaurant.

Dallas sat in the court room until the jury was finally returned, his iron nerve that has stayed with him throughout the six days' of the trial, remaining with him to the last. Mrs. Dallas, however, left the court com at noon. Mrs. Southwell, widow of the slain

engineer, did not appear in court durwill 'ace trial at the next term of criminal court, which convenes here in

The Dallas case is one of the most sensational in Wilmington crime an-nals since the mysterious killing of Neal Walton near Bellevue cemetery in the spring of 1917.

Southwell an engineer was killed by Dallas in the open concourse of the union station on the afternoon of July union station on the afternoon of July 18, as he started to leave the railroad premises after completing his regular run from Fayetteville to Wilmington. Only three men actually saw the shooting. One was Police Lieut. A. L. Kelly, who arrested Dallas, another was Chauncey B. Holleman, star witness for the state, who at that time ness for the state, who at that time was a special policeman for the railness for the

Memorial hospital shortly before 5 Although official figures are not o'clock on the following morning, available, it is stated that sales will never regaining consciousness, after approximate \$5,000,000 and orders have never regaining consciousness, after approximate \$5,000,000 and orders have the operation that was performed in been placed during the two weeks' ses-(Continued on Page Two.)

Body of Young Man Found on Railroad

Budly bruised about the head, the body of an unidentified mean was found by the side of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad a mile north of Rose Hill yesterday morning, ac-cording to information reaching lo-cal railway officials.

The man apparently was 18 or 29 years old, the report received here stated, it being added further that there were no marks or papers of identification except the tatooed letters "S. L." on one arm. The body had not been identified last nicht according to reports reaching Wil-

the position of the body by the side of the railroad gave rise to the opinion that the man was hit by a train during the night.

The body is in the custody of the coroner of Duplin county and every effort will be made to identify it.

Farmers' Union Head Wants Salaries of State Employes Cut

RALEIGH, Jan. 26 .- Urging the intallation of a statewide checking system whereby a measure could be made of the cost of state and local government, and pleading for reduction in salaries and clerical forces with the end of relieving taxation in view, R. W. H. Stone, president of the North Carolina farmers' union, today addressed a sitting of the house committee on

finance.
Mr. Stone referred to the report of W. N. Everett, secretary of state, in which he quoted Mr. Everett as saying that the state had put more than two million dollars in the treasury above the cost of government, and said that the recommendations of the budget committee which call for the expenditure of more money for the coming year should be reduced, that the mone should be saved, and further efforts made toward economy of administra-

tion.

Reduction of state salaries by 10 per cent, he said, would aid in attain-ing the end he urged, together with cutting down appropriations to the state institutions. To this he suggest-ed that a number of employes could be ing the day.

In event a mistrial is ordered Dallas appoint, and should appoint a commission, he said, to determine what clerks and officers are necessary for the state

Referring to the taxation he said he understood that the re-valuation act was to be revived, and he deplored such action, he said, inasmuch as taxation of land was a local question for each county to decide.

Comes to Close Today

HIGH POINT, Jan. 26 .- The midwas a special policeman for the rail-was a special policeman for the rail-road, and the third was Capt. Heyward exposition will close here tomorrow Clark, veteran conductor, who viewed after having had what is said to be a mittee. record show in point of attendance and the tragedy from a distance.

Southwell died in the James Walker orders placed.

a desperate effort to save his life.

The 38 calibre bullet that caused the here and elsewhere in the south busy of at least a year.

BARUCH RECOMMENDS THE ACCEPTANCE OF FORD SHOALS OFFER

Suggestion is Made in a Communication Addressed to Gray Silver.

PROPOSAL ATTACKED NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

The Senator Also Says Mr. Silver is Trying to Deceive American Farmer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Recommendation of acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals made today by Bernard M. Baruch, war time chairman of the war industries board, in a let-ter to Gray Silver, Washington representative of the farm bureau federa-tion, brought forth a formal statement late today from Senator Norris, Re-publican, Nebraska, one of the senate group opposing acceptance of the Ford offer. At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which contended that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction by three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

Senator Norris attacked the state-ment of Mr. Silver that congress by approving acceptance of the Ford offer could reduce the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer by three-fourths, saying: "Mr. Silver is trying to deceive the American farmer by injecting into the Ford offer something that is not there The Ford offer makes no such guarantee and offers no such promise and Mr. Silver knows that the implication he is trying to draw from Mr. Ford's of-fer is absolutely untrue."

Nebraska senator further declared the American farm bureau federation, "bolsters up his misrepresenby quoting from the report of an engineer employed by Mr. Baruch to investigate the Muscle Shoals proposition," and after quoting the portion of the engineer's report dealing with the liability of Mr. Ford said:

"Those of us who have opposed the cceptance of Mr. Ford's offer in the past have often been severely criticiz-ed and denounced because we said Ford was not personally liable except to the extent that he agreed to form a cor-poration with ten million dollars capital. But now comes Mr. Silver him-self and from his own engineer it is admitted that Ford has not personal

The statement issued by Senator Norris in part is as follows:

"In prior representations that Mr. Silver has circulated among the farmers of America, he has laid stress on what he claims to be a personal guaranty of Mr. Ford, binding the Ford estate, and his heirs to carry out the provisions of his offer in reference to the manufacture of nitrogen from the air, and yet, in his very statement of today, where he attempts to back up his own testimony by the report of Mr. Baruch's engineer, it will be noted

that this engineer says:
"'You will note in Mr. Ford's offer tha the liability behind his proposion is probably limited to his lion dollar company. His personal guarantee does not seem to extend further than this nor does he commit his heirs and assigns beyond this. There is protection in the case the contract is violated, but this protection will evidently be limited to the assets of the corporation. 'It has been loudly proclaimed that

the Ford adherents that Mr. wealth consists of many hundreds of millions of dollars was bound up by his offer to make good in the manu-facture of fertilizer. But now comes Mr. Silver himself, and from his own evidence of his engineer, it is admitted that Ford has no personal liabiliity. The report of this engineer also states that the Ford effer is rediculous as to its price to be paid for this valuable national asset."

"Mr. Oliver, representing the Ford

corporation instead of the farmers who are supposed to pay him, has been instrumental in holding up the work of the government on the dam at Muscle Shoals, simply because the Ford peo-ple have demanded it, with the result that the cost of the dam to the tax-payers of America will be greatly in-creased. It was through the influence of such men as Mr. Silver that the Ford people succeeded in keeping the gov-ernment from working on the dam during the last season when the water was low and when the most efficient work could have been accomplished. Their influence was sufficient to induce congress to suspend opera-

tion until the first of October.
"Congress will soon have an opportunity to vote upon a proposition to utilize nitrate plant No. 1 at Muscle Shoals for the purpose of making experiments on a large scare with a view to reducing the cost of fertilizer to the ver represents the farmers in that conhe continues to obey the Ford magnates."

DAY IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Denby at a house hearing recommended establishment of a nava base at Alameda, Calif.

Action on the Robinson resolution which would authorize American representation on the reparations commis-sion was indefinitely postponed by the

senate foreign relations committee.

President Harding was declared at
the white house to have every confidence that there will be an agreement with the British government for refunding its war debt to the United States.

Acceptance of Mrs. John B. Henderson's offer to the government of a \$500,000 residence for use as a home for the vice president was proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Warren, of the senate appropriation com-

Bernard M. Baruch, war-time chairman of the war industries board, in a report to the American Farm Bureau federation, advised acceptance by the government of Henry Ford's effer for Muscle Shoals, provided no better propneition is received and Ford agrees to produce at least 40,000 tons of mitrosen for fertilizer annually.