

FARM CREDIT BANKS WILL OPEN FIRST OF MAY, BOARD ASSERTS

Twelve New Institutions Have All Been Charters and Ready for Business

BORROWERS MUST GROUP THEMSELVES TOGETHER

Development of System is Expected to be of Necessity Slow Lobell Says

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The federal farm loan board announced today that May 1 had been fixed as the date for the formal opening of the 12 new intermediate farm credit banks, all of which have been chartered and will be prepared to consider applications for loans as provided under the new agricultural credits law.

The farm loan board is optimistic, although Mr. Lobell said today the development of the system necessarily would be slow during what he termed the "experiment" stage. The commissioner predicted the new facilities would be readily grasped and the opportunity presented quickly accepted by those for whom they were designed.

For starting the banks, the treasury has turned over several kinds of warrants to each of the 12 institutions, although the law allows each a maximum of five millions. Members of the loan board expect that nothing like the maximum capital permitted will be required for many months. The money, however, will be ready should calls for it be made.

The general assembly of 1923 provided for the establishment of a bureau for the deaf in the department of labor and printing for the purpose of aiding this class of the state's citizenship in a special way. Among the duties prescribed are:

"The Bureau shall secure and keep a census of the deaf and obtain facts, information and statistics as to their condition in life with a view to the betterment of their lot; shall endeavor to obtain statistics and information of the condition of labor, employment and education of the deaf in other states with a view to promoting the general welfare of the deaf of this state."

"The bureau desires a complete census of the deaf of North Carolina and this information. Doubtless you have come in contact with a number of white and colored deaf persons in traveling over your county. If so, will you kindly forward to this bureau the names and addresses of those whom you have met. We may be able to assist them in securing positions, in the event they are out of employment."

"There are many positions that can be filled by capable deaf people to the satisfaction of any conscientious employer, especially in the industries of the state. Of course, this fact must first be emphasized to some employers. The bureau contemplates starting a campaign of education along this line. We can make no positive promises of positions right now, but shall make an honest effort to place every applicant in a situation satisfactory to him without cost to any one."

"Many of the deaf of your community may not be aware of the existence of this bureau and we shall be glad if you will apprise them of the fact and purpose for which it was created. Its activities are not to be confined to employment alone. We hope to be helpful to the deaf in many other ways."

NEAR EASTERN PEACE CONFERENCE RESUMES ITS DISCUSSIONS TODAY

LAUSANNE, April 22.—The stage is all set for a resumption tomorrow of the near eastern peace conference which was so dramatically ended last February, and conference circles anticipate that the United States may play the leading role before the curtain falls on the last act, with the final scene either the signing of a peace compact or the renewal of war.

In the public mind the prospective importance of the United States in the present conference ascribed to the Turkish parliament's recent ratification of the Chester concession, granting exclusive rights for the construction of railroads throughout Turkey and the exploitation of mineral properties in a zone within twenty kilometers on either side of the projected railway line. France and Great Britain both are looking at this concession with questioning eyes, and as economic subjects will form one of the chief issues in the dispute between the Turks and the allies, both these countries may oppose it here.

France contends that the Chester grant conflicts with the railroad concessions received from the old Ottoman government in 1914, on which France already has advanced 17,000 Turkish pounds. Great Britain says frankly that if the Chester concession affects the mandated territory of Mosul, as the newspaper accounts say it does, then Great Britain regards this concession as non-existent, so far as it affects Mosul or any other part of the Iraq territory, which is under the British mandate.

The outstanding feature of the resumed conference is the elimination of soviet Russia. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Moscow diplomatically sought an invitation in the conference, but vying powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, returned a polite negative. Russia has been told, it is said, that she was invited to the first conference to discuss the straits convention only, but that she publicly announced a refusal to sign this treaty, on which all the other countries, including the Turks, were in accord; that if any time before the adjournment of the conference Russia has changed her mind, the conference hall always will be open, and the allies will be delighted to see her.

Great uneasiness exists among foreign residents of Constantinople and other Turkish cities because they henceforth may be entirely subject to Ottoman laws, without any privileged protective treatment. In an endeavor to induce the Turks to sign the treaty in February, the French and the Italians made last minute concessions by which foreign legal advisers to be appointed to the Ankara government would be informed of all arrests and all domiciliary searches affecting foreigners.

Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, had left Lausanne, and Great Britain whose colony in Turkey is numerous, never accepted this concession, and as the peace treaty was not signed, both France and Italy consider this question on the agenda. Like Great Britain, they probably will insist that all arrests or searches of foreigners will be made by the Turks in accordance with knowledge of foreign advisers.

The solution of this question vitally interests American residents in Turkey, who, henceforth, like others, lose the right of being under foreign consular courts.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The league of nations "instead of suppressing the traffic in habit forming drugs, did quite the contrary." Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee, declared in a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, leading British proponent of the league who is now in Washington, declining an appointment to discuss the activities of the league's opium commission.

Mr. Porter took issue with a statement in an article signed by Lord Robert that the league had "struck vigorous blows at world evils like the sale of opium, cocaine and other noxious drugs." and enclosed with his letter, which he made public today, copies of his committee's hearings and its report on the resolution adopted in the concluding days of the last session of congress calling for the limitation of production of opium and cocaine leaves to the quantity needed only for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

When a similar resolution was submitted by the opium commission to the league assembly, he said, the latter substituted the word "legitimate" for the phrase "strictly medicinal and scientific" at the suggestion of the India delegate that "the Indian population is throughout vast areas without adequate medical assistance, and therefore habitually takes opium in small doses as a prophylactic or as an effective remedy against disease. The uses of opium enumerated by the India delegate were 'dearly medicinal.'" Mr. Porter added, "And therefore there was no necessity for the amendment."

"It is perfectly obvious," he continued, "that the striking of the specific words, 'strictly medicinal and scientific,' and the substituting in lieu thereof of the general word 'legitimate,' was intended to encourage the sale of large quantities of this drug without restriction on its use, which is 'legitimate' in the oriental possessions of many European countries, and thereby to increase the enormous and immense revenues which the opium producing countries derive from its production and sale."

Mr. Porter said he was curious to know how, in view of this "recognition of the legitimacy of opium traffic in certain parts of the world," the league intended to discharge, as far as this evil was concerned, "the sacred trust of civilization for the well-being and development of people not yet able to stand by themselves," as set forth in its covenant.

"If I visited Great Britain," Mr. Porter declared, "making addresses in support of the policy of your minority party, these policies being highly beneficial to my own country, and made any erroneous statements of fact, you would be fully justified in correcting the misapprehension which my public utterances had created, and by this letter I am availing myself of a like privilege."

"Your erroneous statements as to what the league of nations has accomplished, coupled with your advocacy of the league permits the inference that the United States, by refusing to become a member thereof, is not only indifferent, but opposed to the suppression of this deadly traffic. As a matter of fact, the United States, without regard to revenue, has always pursued a program designed to suppress the illicit traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs, and I earnestly trust that the nation of which you are a very distinguished citizen will long adopt the same policy, and thereby further cement the ties of friendship which now exist between our respective countries."

CHARGES MADE THAT LEAGUE OF NATIONS BOOSTED DRUG SALES

Chairman Porter of House Foreign Affairs Committee Writes to Sir Robert Cecil

DRASTIC CHARGES ARE MADE IN AN OPEN LETTER

Assertion is Practically Made That Covenant Will Increase Sale of Narcotics

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The league of nations "instead of suppressing the traffic in habit forming drugs, did quite the contrary." Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee, declared in a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, leading British proponent of the league who is now in Washington, declining an appointment to discuss the activities of the league's opium commission.

Mr. Porter took issue with a statement in an article signed by Lord Robert that the league had "struck vigorous blows at world evils like the sale of opium, cocaine and other noxious drugs." and enclosed with his letter, which he made public today, copies of his committee's hearings and its report on the resolution adopted in the concluding days of the last session of congress calling for the limitation of production of opium and cocaine leaves to the quantity needed only for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

When a similar resolution was submitted by the opium commission to the league assembly, he said, the latter substituted the word "legitimate" for the phrase "strictly medicinal and scientific" at the suggestion of the India delegate that "the Indian population is throughout vast areas without adequate medical assistance, and therefore habitually takes opium in small doses as a prophylactic or as an effective remedy against disease. The uses of opium enumerated by the India delegate were 'dearly medicinal.'" Mr. Porter added, "And therefore there was no necessity for the amendment."

"It is perfectly obvious," he continued, "that the striking of the specific words, 'strictly medicinal and scientific,' and the substituting in lieu thereof of the general word 'legitimate,' was intended to encourage the sale of large quantities of this drug without restriction on its use, which is 'legitimate' in the oriental possessions of many European countries, and thereby to increase the enormous and immense revenues which the opium producing countries derive from its production and sale."

Mr. Porter said he was curious to know how, in view of this "recognition of the legitimacy of opium traffic in certain parts of the world," the league intended to discharge, as far as this evil was concerned, "the sacred trust of civilization for the well-being and development of people not yet able to stand by themselves," as set forth in its covenant.

"If I visited Great Britain," Mr. Porter declared, "making addresses in support of the policy of your minority party, these policies being highly beneficial to my own country, and made any erroneous statements of fact, you would be fully justified in correcting the misapprehension which my public utterances had created, and by this letter I am availing myself of a like privilege."

"Your erroneous statements as to what the league of nations has accomplished, coupled with your advocacy of the league permits the inference that the United States, by refusing to become a member thereof, is not only indifferent, but opposed to the suppression of this deadly traffic. As a matter of fact, the United States, without regard to revenue, has always pursued a program designed to suppress the illicit traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs, and I earnestly trust that the nation of which you are a very distinguished citizen will long adopt the same policy, and thereby further cement the ties of friendship which now exist between our respective countries."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Not since the day 30 years ago when King George V, as the Duke of York, led his royal bride to the altar has England prepared herself for such a gala wedding fete as will be celebrated Thursday next when Prince Albert, Duke of York, next in succession to the British throne after the prince of Wales, weds Lady Elizabeth Bowles Lyon in Westminster abbey.

All plans for the great occasion are completed and it remains only to put the finishing touches to the scenery for staging this royal pageant. London will be bedecked like a bride in all the finery of her silken flags and banners and almost everybody in the United Kingdom, so it seems, will be here to join in the festivities. Those not able to come to London will be regaled with the wedding story told by wireless broadcasting.

Hundreds of thousands of people are expected to line the route of the wedding procession to and from the abbey. Stands have been erected near Westminster for spectators and every building along the route will be turned into a banneted pavilion. The windows of offices, shops and even private houses have already been rented.

The ceremony in the abbey will last three quarters of an hour. In the nave six hundred privileged guests will occupy tiers of seats especially built and 2,000 other seats will be placed in the nave and transepts.

The bridal couple will proceed to Buckingham palace after the ceremony and late in the afternoon will leave by train for the first stage of their honeymoon in Surrey.

Various receptions have been arranged at Buckingham palace at which the guests will be privileged to see the wedding presents.

FRENCH PREMIER MAKES REPLY TO SPEECH THAT WAS MADE IN REICHSTAG

TOURNEUSE, France, April 22.—Premier Poincare, speaking before thousands of residents of the Meuse department assembled in the town of Vold at the unveiling today of a monument to the war dead, reiterated that France's essential conditions to a rapprochement with Germany are now, as always, "reparations and security."

RUSSIAN PRESS SAYS PATRIARCH CONFESSES

Trial of the Patriarch of the Russian Will Begin Tuesday is Now Thought

MOSCOW, April 22.—On the evening of the commencement on Tuesday of the trial of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former patriarch of all Russia, on a charge of treason and hindering the carrying out of soviet orders, the soviet press today is filled with a reputed confession of the prelate.

The "confession" indicates that Dr. Tikhon must have undergone numerous preliminary examinations. Not one word in his defense is found in the newspaper. On the contrary the dispatches of the official government agency from the provinces tend to show that meetings of the workmen are demanding Tikhon's execution as a counter-revolutionist. Dr. Tikhon will go before the soviet court admitting that he is an implacable foe of bolshevism, the reputed confession saying the former patriarch has admitted that he charges made against him are true.

So far as the Associated Press is informed, Dr. Tikhon's defense is a frank statement by direction of his own religious conscience and is ready to take the consequences, but that he is sorry if he has been the cause of bloodshed. The British government will be represented at the trial by its commercial attaché, Mr. Hodgson, who has requested and received tickets. The foreign press also will be largely represented.

Dr. Tikhon, who until recently had been held under detention in Moscow, was brought last night to one of the central prisons in Moscow. From one of those who has been permitted to see the aged prelate during the past few weeks, it has been learned that he has spent most of his time in prayer, unperturbed as to his fate. During the day he strolled unattended in the garden of the monastery, and at night was absorbed in the reading of religious books in his tiny study.

Bobbed Haired Girl Gives Death Sentence

MOSCOW, April 22.—A bobbed haired young woman in her early twenties sat as presiding judge at a trial in the Moscow district court yesterday and in a calm voice sentenced seven men to death for robbery with violence. She was Citizess Anna Gluzina, formerly of Kharkov, who several months ago attracted the attention of the commissariat of justice by her shrewd decisions in the Ukrainian courts that she was invited to Moscow and became a member of the presidium Moscow district court.

The defendants were a gang of eight highway robbers led by Sergius Mironoff, all young, who, with the aid of several chauffeurs employed by the Moscow soviet, carried out armed robberies in clothing factories last March.

Mironoff's younger brother, under 18 years of age, was let off with 10 years imprisonment. The bold, careless admission of guilt by the men was equalled only by the unperturbed demeanor of the presiding judge. She was brown eyed, plainly dressed, not pretty, but keen, and the lawyers who practiced in her court asserted that her judgment was the equal of or better than that of most men.

Little Coal Sold at Higher Figures

New York, April 22.—Only 2 percent of the domestic sizes of anthracite coal was sold at the mine at higher prices than those fixed by the fair prices committee of the Pennsylvania fuel commission, it was declared in a statement filed with the United States coal commission by the general committee of anthracite operators and made public today.

The prices for 95 percent of the coal were quoted as follows: 7.4 percent at \$8.50 a ton or less; 11.2 percent from \$8.50 to \$9.25; about 7 percent \$9.25 to \$11 and 1.4 percent from \$11 to \$12. The higher prices, it is said, were necessitated by exceptionally high cost of production.

Declaring that many opportunities for graft and profiteering had not been taken advantage of, the statement said the operators had co-operated in their effort to prevent shipments of "fire proof" coal.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN RAILROAD COLLISION NEAR CINCINNATI, OHIO

Big Four Train Hits Automobile At Railroad Crossing at Elmwood

ALL FOUR RESIDENTS OF OHIO METROPOLIS

Victims Paid no Heed to the Whistle of Train Witness Asserts

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Four men were killed late today when a passenger train on the Big Four railroad, Cleveland to Cincinnati, struck an automobile at a crossing at Elmwood, near here. The accident happened at five minutes after the crossing watchman quit work.

The dead: Harry Frank, driver of the automobile, Donald Tenney, George Bisfold, Elwood Jones. All are residents of Cincinnati and ranging in age from 21 to 25 years, according to a lone witness, etc. The identity of one occupant of the automobile was established by police as Harry Frank, 21, chauffeur. His name was obtained through the tracing of the automobile, which was the property of a drive your own car system. The records failed to give the names of the other three.

The men all were between the ages 20 and 25. Papers found in the vicinity of the accident bore the name "young" or "Jung." On a masonic membership card the name, F. Smith with no address appeared.

According to a lone witness, a negro the victim apparent paid no attention to the whistle of the train which was running at a high rate of speed. The automobile was struck squarely in the center and the occupants thrown to opposite sides of the tracks.

The view of the right of way at this section is unobstructed.

COMMISSIONER WADE ADVISES BANKS OF A RECENT STATE RULING

All Financial Institutions Must Publish Amount of State Monies Held

MARYLAND COUPLE IN DANCING CONTEST ARE NOW WORLD CHAMPS

Contest Held in Washington and Contestants Both Strong After Midnight

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Elsie Weber and Wm. T. Farrell, both of Baltimore, who passed the world endurance dancing record at 6:30 o'clock tonight were still going, a few minutes before midnight after 96 hours of shuffling, with the avowed intention not to stop until they had hung up a mark of 100 hours or more.

Miss Weber, Farrell and three others warned by police they could not continue the exhibition here on Sunday, danced their way late last night in a truck to Marlboro, Md. There an orchestra was waiting and on a regulation floor they went on with the dance. The three men still in the competition tonight with Farrell and Miss Weber were 36 hours behind them, having entered the contest Friday noon. Reports from Marlboro indicated that none of the dancers was ready to drop out of the race—at least not for some hours.

About a week ago, Miss Weber, dancing in a Baltimore contest, established a world record at 52 hours—a mark that stood for a day or so.

NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—Miss Eleanor Spruel Taylor had set a new endurance record in marathon dancing when she left the floor this morning at 7:30 o'clock after having danced continuously for 90 hours and 30 minutes. Her record surpasses by twenty minutes that established recently by Miss June Curry in Cleveland.

"No more long dancing for me," Miss Taylor exclaimed at the finish. "I wouldn't go through again with the pain and weariness that I have endured since Wednesday for a million dollars."

Miss Taylor, though warm and weary, was apparently fresher when she left the floor this morning than at some other times during the marathon. She said that she felt she could go on several hours longer, but that she had broken the record and was satisfied. Physicians attending Miss Taylor at the hospital where she was taken to sleep pronounced her condition remarkably good. Myers left the hospital this afternoon, and said he intended to go in training immediately for another marathon, which, he said, he would undertake within a month.

Members of Scottish Rite Meet in Craven

NEW BERN, April 22.—Scottish Rite bodies of Freemasonry of the New Bern jurisdiction will hold their annual spring reunion in the Masonic temple here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, it was announced today. Degrees will be given from the fourth to 32nd, inclusive.

One of the largest classes in several years has been registered for work during the reunion and local Masons are expecting a large crowd for the opening session Tuesday night. Degree work will begin then and continue through Wednesday and until 6:45 banquet will be held.

Belgium Troops Will Soon Be Reinforced

PARIS, April 22.—A Havres dispatch from Brussels says it is announced that the Belgian troops occupying the Ruhr will be reinforced shortly. The decision to augment the troops is due to the necessity to occupy a greater number of mines, to keep a closer watch on the railroad and to replace the French effectives who will be withdrawn with the release of the French canal of 1921.

MORROW TO TAKE STAND

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 22.—Francis Morrow, the state's star witness in the prosecution of communists who attended the convention at Bridgeman, Mich., last summer, will take the stand tomorrow as the prosecution's last witness against Charles E. Rutherford of Cleveland, charged with ordinal syndacalism.

Twenty Thousand Tons Nitrates Discharged In One Day At Terminals

Wilmington Compress and Warehouse Company Established Record Wednesday, When 1,820 Tons is Removed From Foreign S teamer Modica

Twenty thousand sacks of nitrate of soda were unloaded from the foreign steamer Modica last Wednesday at the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse company terminals, and this discharging of 1,820 tons establishes a record for the port, according to a statement made last night by David H. Scott, manager of the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse company.

Only one other port in the south, Savannah, has equaled this record, Mr. Scott reported, and he attributed the fine record as having been accomplished through the splendid

work on the part of every member of the organization. The daily average discharge of a vessel at the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse company terminals is 1,700 tons, Mr. Scott reported, and this increase of 120 tons is recognized as quite an accomplishment in maritime circles.

Mr. Scott expressed the hope that this port soon would be able to establish a better record for discharging cargoes than that held by Savannah, and he stated that the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse company would do its utmost to accomplish this.