

Weather

Showers Today; Cloudy Tomorrow

Wilmington Morning Star

10 Pages

Full Day and Night Service of the Associated Press.

100 PER CENT AMERICAN

FOUNDED A. D. 1867.—VOL. CXI.—No. 101.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1923.

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

Eight Bearded, Shabby Men, Four of Them Americans, Freed By Shantung Bandits

Last of the 77 Taken on May Sixth Reach Civilization Once More

RELEASED WITH ALL CHINESE FORMALITY

Parley With Envoys of Peking Walk Off Turn Present Portfolios Give Over Prisoners

TSAOCHWANG, June 12.—(By Associated Press.)—Eight bearded, shabby men, four of them Americans, the last of the 77 foreign prisoners captured by Chinese bandits from the Shanghai-Peking express near Tsoachow, May 6, arrived at the Tung Shing mines near Tsoachow this afternoon.

They came down the mountain side from their prison in the temple of the clouds on Patzoku mountain, in Sedan chairs on donkeys and some walking, with an escort of outlaws. In the mine compound they saw the last of their brigand hosts and were joyfully greeted by relatives and friends who had gathered there to welcome them. Baths, clothing and food were awaiting them and on a railroad siding stood a special train ready to take them to Tsoachow.

It is expected that all, or the majority of the eight will proceed to Shanghai tomorrow. The eight members of the ragged remnant of the original 27 Americans: Maj. Roland W. Pinger, U. S. A.; Manila; Leon Friedman, Chicago and Shanghai; John B. Powell, Hamilton, Mo., and Shanghai; Lee Solomon, San Francisco and Shanghai; French; Emilio Casabauer, Shanghai; Italy; G. D. Musso, Rome, Italy, and Shanghai.

The closing scene of the six and one-half weeks of negotiation for the prisoners' release was staged with all Chinese levee formalities at the village of Tsalho, 15 miles from Tsoachow, and two miles down the mountain-side far from the temple of the clouds.

In the center of the group of bandit chieftains and Chinese officials stood the American, American long familiar with Chinese customs and the chosen intermediary of the outlaws and the Peking government.

Armed with a commission as personal representative of Tsoao Kun, governor of Shantung province, and with authority from Tsoao to sign up guarantees demanded by the brigands, Anderson opened the final session. Accompanying him were Sun Shi, Chinese representative of foreign and Ning-shing and several other Chinese officials.

In accordance with ancient Chinese custom, Anderson asked the bandits to nominate their "elder brother" spokesman with power to act. The American explained that he was there in the role of "peace-maker," an office sacred throughout China. He reviewed the situation, told the bandits of America's traditional friendship for the Chinese and said that the bandits had been deeply grieved by the kidnapping.

In reply to the outlaws' demands for foreign guarantees of immunity from punishment and other terms if the captives were released, Anderson explained that this would be possible only if the foreign powers took over the government of China, a course which he emphasized the brigand chieftains themselves desired above all to avoid.

Then Anderson had finished and Tiao, representing the military governor of Shantung, read a document which recited the enrollment of 2,000 outlaws in the Chinese army, the payment to each of \$20 and the distribution of uniforms.

The crisis was reached Anderson, supported by General Chen, asked for the immediate release of the eight foreign captives.

The outlaw chieftains parleyed among themselves. Then a messenger from the circle started up the steep Patzoku mountain.

The formal agreement for the release of the prisoners was produced, signed by the two chief spokesmen, one, Roy Scott Anderson, of Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and the other the "Chinese elder brother," of the brigands, Sun Kwei-tsu.

In a few moments the messenger reappeared and following him, accompanied by an armed detachment of guards, came the eight prisoners of Patzoku. They passed through Tsalho and headed for the railroad, free men once more.

Long Negotiations Release by Chinese bandits of Americans and other foreigners held as hostages since May 6, ended the emergency so far as the safety of those individuals was concerned but forecast the beginning of prolonged and difficult negotiations with the Peking government to insure the safety of foreigners in future.

The department was informed today of the release by the American consulate at Shanghai. Officials confirmed their comment to expressions of satisfaction that the prisoners had come through the ordeal safely. It was indicated however, that questions of indemnity and of guarantees against repetition of such outrages would be taken up by the diplomats in Peking at the first opportune moment.

No Plan Yet As far as it is known here, the Peking diplomatic corps has not as yet worked out any definite proposals as to future guarantees to be required of the Peking government. There have been some expressions of views in that direction but the task of preparing a program that should have practical effect also be within the power of the Peking government is being discussed at Peking in involved and peculiar circumstances.

Through all the centuries the Chinese have lived to a large extent without.

Degree Work Feature Order Eastern Star Meeting in Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, June 12.—Provision for an annual educational loan fund of \$800, and the report of the treasurer showing that every Eastern Star chapter in the state had made contributions during the past year toward the support and maintenance of the Masonic and Eastern home were the outstanding features of today's session of the 18th annual convention of the grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. The report of the educational fund and endowment fund committees were also read and degree work given by Misspach Chapter No. 38.

OVERMAN NOT TAKING LEVIATHAN TRIP AT THE PEOPLES EXPENSE

Says "Nay Pauline" After he Counts the Cost to Tax Payers

By H. E. C. BRYANT WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Overman is here and has announced that he will not go on the Leviathan trial trip at a cost \$600,000 to the American people. He can always be counted on to guard the treasury when the peoples money is in danger. He was inclined to accept the invitation of the United States shipping board to cruise a week on the fine new ship, but he counted the cost to the tax payers of the country he said, "Nay Pauline."

This simple statement from Senator Overman's office today explains his attitude. Senator Overman has declined the invitation of the U. S. shipping board to take the trial trip on the Leviathan. As it seems the expense of the trip will have to be paid by the taxpayers.

Senator Overman is a member of the appropriations commission, before whom this matter would probably come if it should be taken up by congress, and he desires to be in position to give independent and impartial consideration if it should be brought before him.

Senator Fletcher of Florida, announced today that he would accept the invitation and go as a sort of senator. That may be very hard to do. Senator Overman has adopted the same plan according to his friends.

Senator Overman's committee was created last session to examine working conditions of prisoners of Lavenworth and McNeil islands as a definite plan that he will make a definite report to the committee tomorrow being unable to find a quorum.

"For the sake of humanity," he said, "I think something should be done to make conditions at the prisons better. We tried an experiment at Atlanta of having the prisoners make mail bags for the committee members and for the government at a profit. Now I am in favor of putting these prisoners out at Lavenworth and McNeil Island on a big farm. Let them get plenty of sunshine and fresh air and they will be better off and we will make better people of them."

Senator Overman said, crops in North Carolina are in good shape and that prospects for wheat and cotton especially are bright. In his opinion the state has not changed from its original standing support of Woodrow Wilson.

William S. Clark, 76, Tarboro Citizen Dies

Had Been Ill Several Weeks Suffering Much

TARBORO, N. C., June 12.—After a lingering illness of several weeks, attended with much suffering and pain, William Samuel Clark, 76 years old, died here this evening at 7:18 o'clock.

The deceased was a son of Samuel E. Clark, who was born in Martin County, N. C., in 1846. He received a rudimentary education under the tutelage of local schoolmasters at Hamilton, and in the spring of 1861 he matriculated in Dr. Deems' school at Wilson.

He was a student at Tewes' military academy in Hillsboro, from which he graduated in 1865.

In 1872 Mr. Clark, being then in his 28th year, opened a general retail mercantile store in Tarboro, and since that time he continued to reside here. From 1892 to 1907 he was chairman of the board of commissioners of Edgecombe county, and prior to this he was mayor of the town of Tarboro.

He was a director of the Life Insurance company.

The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lottie G. Clark; five daughters, Mrs. Marsden Bellamy, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. H. Houghton, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, and Mrs. J. H. Houghton; and two sons, W. S. Clark and Nan G. Clark, of Rensselaer, N. Y. Also the following sons: W. S. Clark, Sam N. Clark, and D. Russell Clark, of Tarboro.

The funeral is to be held from 10 o'clock Thursday morning at the Calvary church.

WORLD COTTON MEN TO ADOPT UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR TRADE

Reach Agreement by Exchanges in Other Countries WILL SIGN UP DOCUMENTS SHORTLY

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The international cotton conference reached an agreement today for the adoption of the United States official cotton standards as the basis for the world cotton trade. Signatures of the agreement were withheld pending confirmation by cable from the various foreign cotton exchanges.

The conference adjourned until June 18 to await replies to the recommendations of the United States delegates that the United States standards and other questions agreed upon be adopted and their signatures placed on the documents.

The members of the conference agreed upon the issuance of the following statement of its proceedings: "The international cotton conference, composed of representatives of Liverpool, Havre and other continental cotton exchanges, together with representatives of the American cotton trade, and the department of agriculture, has adjourned until Monday, June 18, after two days deliberation on the United States cotton standards act which goes into effect August 1.

It is hoped by all that a satisfactory solution of the difficulties considered has been attained. The main question under discussion was the adoption of universal standards, which the European delegates have agreed to recommend for adoption by the various foreign legislatures.

The result of the deliberations of the conference is being cabled to the various foreign legislatures and it is hoped that within a few days confirmation of what has been agreed to at the conference will be received.

The conference was called by Secretary Wallace at the request of the British cotton associations, which desired to present their views on the new international standards to the United States government.

The new law also provides arbitration through the department of agriculture of all such sales and shipments. The Liverpool Cotton association has conducted these arbitrations in the past and considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the American exporters because they had no representation in the arbitration board.

Numerous difficulties were presented to the foreign cotton men by the new law and they asked for conference adjustments to benefit the cotton trade at home and abroad by seeing the formal adoption of universal standards.

The Americans for a long time have contended for the adoption of universal standards. The British cotton men, on the other hand, have argued the adoption of Liverpool standards.

Every concession that possibly could be made within the provisions of the new law is understood to have been given by government officials in their endeavor to benefit the cotton trade at home and abroad by seeing the formal adoption of universal standards.

The compromises offered by the Americans, it is believed, will be accepted by the cotton trade officials abroad on the recommendation of their delegates who have negotiated the agreement here.

FORECAST BY STATES

WASHINGTON, June 12.—North Carolina: Local thunder showers Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate south and Kentucky: Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate temperature.

Virginia: Cloudy, probably showers Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, moderate temperature.

South Carolina and Georgia: Local thunder showers Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate southwest winds.

Florida, extreme northwest: Partly cloudy in afternoon and local thunder showers near the coast Wednesday and Thursday; gentle, variable winds.

Elected to Board

HENDERSONVILLE, June 12. Dr. W. W. Parker, of Lumberton, was elected a member of the North Carolina Board of Optometrist Examiners, succeeding Dr. A. G. Shingler, of Raleigh, whose term has expired at the semi-annual session of the board today.

Five candidates passed the state examination as follows: George C. Hodgson, Raleigh; Robert J. Pearce, Greensboro; Abraham Rosenstein, Durham; David N. Morrison, Reidsville, and Joseph Wheeler McKay, Asheville.

PROTESTS APPOINTMENTS

By H. E. C. Bryant WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Fletcher, of Florida, said here today that the Washington administration was playing politics with the federal farm loan bureau. This is stirring up a lot of trouble and vigorous protests against such a course is being sent to him and other congressmen.

Dry Forces Win a Fight in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—"Dry" forces gained the edge on "wet" members in today's fight over prohibition in the Illinois assembly when the senate defeated tonight, 32 to 18, the bill of Senator Marks, Republican, of Chicago, to repeal the state prohibition and search and seizure acts.

Earlier in the day the house voted 78 to 70 to take up the table and place on the calendar the O'Grady bill repealing the same acts, subject to popular referendum. This action, "dry" members declared, did not pledge the house to pass the repealer.

ONE KILLED; TWO ARE INJURED WHEN A SAW MILL BOILER BURSTS

Nat Sylvester Mill Man of Richlands Meets Instant Death

(Special to the Star) NEW BERN, June 12.—Nat Sylvester, wealthy business man, was killed instantly; Hugh Miles, young bookkeeper, believed to have been fatally injured, and Paul Patrick, fireman, severely lacerated, when a 100-horse power steam boiler exploded and wrecked the Banks & Thomas gin and saw mill at Richlands this morning at 11 o'clock. It was learned here over long distance telephone this afternoon.

The explosion, thought to have been the result of a defective injector on water connections to the boiler, completely wrecked the plant, at a loss of \$10,000, buried one end of the boiler, weighing some two tons, a distance of 250 yards, where it struck the ground, bounced up and crashed through the roof of the home of Walter Rand, injuring Mrs. Rand and her little daughter slightly.

Residents of the little town rushed from their homes terror-stricken as their houses rocked from the detonation of the explosion which, it was said, was heard for miles around, to drag the bodies of dead and injured from the ruins.

Mr. Sylvester was in the mill at the time arranging to have some timber sawed and was killed instantly by flying boards. Mills was buried beneath the wreckage and badly mangled, while Patrick sustained his scalds in the boiler room.

Hal Storm, too Growing crops of every description were leveled with the ground by hail at 2 o'clock this afternoon and will be a total loss according to reports reaching New Bern from the section along the Gordon road for about six and one-half miles beyond James City, and from the Riverdale sections. News of the hail storm, which is said to have been one of the most severe in the state, was brought to New Bern by J. Wilcox, rural mail carrier on route 5, who was forced to take refuge at the home of W. A. Cahoon, about six miles from New Bern on the Gordon road.

Mr. Wilcox said that stones fell at the Cahoon farm the size of a goose egg and that the ground was covered with the stones for a depth of between three and four inches. He said the stones ranged from the size of a marble to that of a goose egg, with varying shapes. One stone he had was six inches long, but was flat. Mr. Wilcox said that people living along the road reported that many chickens had been killed by the hail stones, but no reports were made of domestic animals or livestock having been killed.

British Have Little Success as Mediators on Reparation Matter

Diplomats Aiming for Formula to Save Faces

LONDON, June 12.—(By Associated Press.)—There is no sign tonight that the British are doing the part of the mediator between France and Germany have yet met with success. There was no further meeting of the British cabinet today, but diplomatic purport continued at the foreign office were believed to be aiming at some formula which would save the face of both France and Germany.

"Amnesty in the Ruhr" is the phrase met with in the press of London, and it is believed that the British effort is to persuade the French government to return to the original idea of civil, as opposed to military, occupation of the Ruhr as the only basis upon which England would again join France and Belgium in a joint note seeking to have Germany abandon passive resistance.

The British government was never acquiescent in the military occupation of the Ruhr. The German contention is that when it begins, as France desires, rescinded its orders for passive resistance the Ruhr workers in the occupied region would continue their resistance. The idea is that amnesty in the Ruhr might lead to abandonment of resistance, but the difficulty is that Premier Poincare, by dropping his military measures, would be admitting failure of the occupation to achieve the desired end.

If this difficulty could be surmounted it is thought it might be easier to reach an allied conference including Germany. The suggestion is made by some of the British papers that the impasse presents an excellent opportunity for intervention by Washington.

U. S. Willing for Foreign Ships To Bring Liquor In Sealed, If Limit Extended

Search and Seizure Line Would Then, by Agreement, Be 12 Miles Out

STRICTLY ADHERE TO SUPREME COURT RULING

Public Health Service Draws Line Closer About Use of Whisky on Board

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(By Associated Press.)—The United States government is understood to be willing to permit foreign vessels to bring sealed liquor supplies into American ports provided an international agreement is reached to extend the search and seizure line to 12 miles.

Ambassador Jusserand of France had a lengthy conference today with Secretary Hughes, who had requested his presence at the state department. No statement was made afterwards by either party to the conference as to what had been discussed, but the conversation is understood to have dealt solely with the situation growing out of the supreme court ban on ship liquor with in American territorial waters.

It has not been disclosed how far the Washington government has gone in approaching foreign powers, whose shipping is affected by the liquor ban, with its new proposal, nor has it yet been made clear how the administration would carry through its part of such an arrangement, if it were agreed to by other governments.

Further Evidence The government's intention to adhere strictly to the supreme court's construction of the prohibition law with respect to liquor aboard ships in American waters was given today in a ruling by the public health service forbidding the use of "medicinal" liquor for "dietary" purpose by ship's crews. Given a share in the administration of the Volstead act, under the recently issued treasury regulations carrying out the court's decision, health service officials ordered its physicians in all parts to deny permits for release of liquor for other than legitimate medical purposes. The treasury accepted the decision as its policy and henceforth it was declared, regardless of the hard and fast ban on beverage liquor will be allowed within territorial waters of the United States.

Want Wine The French liner France appeared in New York today and is reported to draw sufficient wine to ration the crew as required by French law, employing the medicinal liquor clause of the law and regulations as the means by which it could be done. Public health service officers stationed in New York strongly recommended commutation for "dietary" purpose by ship's crews. Given a share in the administration of the Volstead act, under the recently issued treasury regulations carrying out the court's decision, health service officials ordered its physicians in all parts to deny permits for release of liquor for other than legitimate medical purposes. The treasury accepted the decision as its policy and henceforth it was declared, regardless of the hard and fast ban on beverage liquor will be allowed within territorial waters of the United States.

While the treasury, through the public health service, was drawing the lines tighter about the use of liquor aboard foreign ships in American waters, an administration spokesman at the white house asserted he did not believe congress ever intended the government should be confronted with a situation such as that now faces. The official's statement was accepted generally as forecasting that request might be made when congress convenes in December for some change in the dry law that would permit the government to extricate itself from the situation in which it now finds itself.

Congress Can Provide Relief Unless congress provides relief, as some officials hold that it can, while others take the contrary view, the president was said to believe there was no other course but to enforce the statutes as interpreted by the courts.

Nothing came from any diplomatic quarters here to indicate any foreign government was considering further steps in efforts to get relief for its nationals. This caused some treasury officials to believe such moves as may be made hereafter, if any, would be by foreign ship owners.

Word came to the treasury during the day that some ship lines already had made plans for storing liquor supplies at ports of call nearby to their American destinations but outside this government's jurisdiction. By so doing, such vessels would be able to replenish their lockers on the outward voyage and yet comply with the finding of the supreme court decision making three-mile limit the deadline.

During the day it had been declared at the white house that President Harding saw no way in which the executive branch of the government could exercise discretion in the matter; that he believed it was obligatory on the administration to enforce the law rigidly as interpreted by the supreme court, unless congress saw fit to amend it.

Announcement also had been made that the public health service had instructed its officials at various American ports not to permit foreign vessels to withdraw from medicinal liquor stocks a sufficient quantity of beverages to supply crews with their customary rations while within American territorial waters.

Event In the event foreign governments look with favor on the proposal to permit American coast guard craft to operate 12 miles from shore in pursuit of smugglers, it is believed in some quarters that the administration would advocate amendment of the Volstead act to permit liquor on foreign ships, under proper safeguards, to come into the territorial waters of the United States.

Others in touch with the situation, however, are of the opinion that the real solution of the problem would be to make separate treaties with the (Continued on Page Two.)

Bulgarians Demanded Surrender of Premier

SOPIA, June 12.—(By Associated Press)—Troops have been thrown around former premier Stamboullisk's place of refuge and he has been given until tomorrow to surrender in order to avoid bloodshed.

Alexander Boteff, former president of the Sobranjo (national assembly) and former Minister of Justice Doupnaroff were arrested today. A Belgrade dispatch, today, said Boteff was one of those at the head of a peasant revolt against the new government.

The members of the Stamboullisky cabinet will be detained in prison or under supervision in their homes until the new parliament assembles and decides their fate. Partisans of the overthrown government, he crossed the border in some places, but the authorities believe peace will be restored everywhere shortly.

MORRISON FINDS OUT RICAUD NOT A WRITER IN MONTGOMERY CASE

Sends Letter to Lawyer of Prosecution Explaining Reason of Error

Morning Star Bureau, Alexander Street, Tucker Building. By BROCK BARKLEY

RALEIGH, June 12.—In the reasons for the commutation of Clyde Montgomery's sentence from electrocution to imprisonment, it was stated that clemency was recommended by A. G. Ricard, of Wilmington, who prosecuted the case. The governor was later advised that this was a mistake. In looking over the papers on file the fault was entirely my own. The statement was made to me that the solicitor had recommended commutation. I thought this meant as you prosecuted the case in the place of the solicitor. Whereupon, I stated I had not received a letter from you recommending commutation in the Montgomery case. I am truly sorry, for this error and I am giving the press a statement and making every effort to correct the injustice done you. The statement was made to me that the solicitor had recommended commutation. I thought this meant as you prosecuted the case in the place of the solicitor. Whereupon, I stated I had not received a letter from you recommending commutation in the Montgomery case. I am truly sorry, for this error and I am giving the press a statement and making every effort to correct the injustice done you. The statement was made to me that the solicitor had recommended commutation. I thought this meant as you prosecuted the case in the place of the solicitor. Whereupon, I stated I had not received a letter from you recommending commutation in the Montgomery case. I am truly sorry, for this error and I am giving the press a statement and making every effort to correct the injustice done you.

Governor Morrison sent Mr. Ricard the following telegram: "I find I am mistaken and have no letter from you recommending commutation in the Montgomery case. I am truly sorry, for this error and I am giving the press a statement and making every effort to correct the injustice done you. The statement was made to me that the solicitor had recommended commutation. I thought this meant as you prosecuted the case in the place of the solicitor. Whereupon, I stated I had not received a letter from you recommending commutation in the Montgomery case. I am truly sorry, for this error and I am giving the press a statement and making every effort to correct the injustice done you."

Exception Taken Ricard took the statement appearing in the press yesterday to the effect that he had communicated with the governor in behalf of Clyde Montgomery, whose case Attorney Ricard prosecuted when it was first brought to trial a year ago. Flat denial of any such communication and an attack on the press for "the facility and ease with which they are misled by the statements of the columns of our newspapers" is made by the local attorney.

A possible explanation of the mistake was made by W. F. Jones, attorney for the plaintiff, who said that it was his belief that Governor Morrison had gotten the names confused and the letter to which he referred several times during the hearing as being from Mr. Ricard was in reality from Woodus Kellum.

A communication from Raleigh, however, and a statement from the governor himself clears the entire situation.

RETURN'S DEFICIT NEW YORK, June 12.—The Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad reported a deficit of \$1,161,923 in 1922, compared with a loss of \$1,836,232 the previous year, according to the annual report made public today. Operating revenues over expenses and taxes aggregated \$1,396,671, or nearly double that reported for 1921.

LAWYER DIES WASHINGTON, June 12.—Sidney Chapman Neale, for many years a prominent corporation lawyer of Washington, died here today in his 74th year, after a long illness.

KIDNAPPER GO ON TRIAL NEW BERN, June 12.—M. Lucien McNeill, Greenville, S. C., and J. E. Merritt, Salisbury, N. C., charged with attempting to kidnap Frank Thomas and Charles Thomas 3rd, sons of Charles Thomas, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., will go on trial tomorrow at Beaufort, N. C., according to advices received here tonight.

The kidnaping charge grew out of an alleged attempt by the men to forcibly remove the two boys from the custody of Mrs. Nan Geoffrey, nee of St. Paul's school, Beaufort, N. C.

FRENCH BELIEVE THAT GERMANS ORGANIZING ATTACKS ON SOLDIERS

Drastic Measures Are to Go in Force Against the Offending Towns

ARREST AND HOLD OFFICIALS OF CITY

Seize Thirty Billion Marks as Another Penalty for Recent Offenses

DUESSELDORF, June 12.—(By Associated Press)—The killing of three soldiers—one in Gelsekirchen and two in Dortmund—within the last few days has convinced the French military authorities that an organized effort has been launched by the Germans to carry out slight attacks against the forces of occupation. Hence drastic measures have been taken against the two municipalities.

It was one of these measures—the restriction of street traffic after 9 o'clock in the evening—that led to the shooting of nine Germans Sunday night when a French patrol was compelled to fire upon them because its warning to clear the streets was disregarded. Six of the Germans died from wounds received.

In addition to arresting three German officials, who are held as hostages, it was announced today by the French that no more permits would be granted Germans of Dortmund and Gelsekirchen to leave the occupied area.

A Dortmund it was announced by the French today that thirty billion marks had been seized at the Reichsbank as another penalty in connection with the killing of the two French non-commissioned officers Saturday night.

These killings, announcing they arose out of a quarrel over a woman. Today, however, quite another view was taken by the military authorities regarding the situation and on this account it was explained severe penalties were being exacted.

According to German sources, another of the Germans wounded in Sunday night's affray is expected to die. Two others are seriously wounded. The Germans assert that among those killed were a physician, Dr. Schoene, who was answering a call to the hospital when the patrol ordered the streets cleared. They allege that doctors have permits to be out in the streets after the curfew hour.

Texas Clubs Awarded Prizes at Asheville

Program of Day Featured by Department Reports

ASHEVILLE, June 12.—The Texas Federation of Music Clubs was today awarded the prize of \$100 as the federation having the most consistent growth since the last biennial presentation ceremonies taking place at the afternoon session of the 13th biennial of the National Federation of Music Clubs. This prize is made possible by the endorsement for this purpose of Mrs. Cecil Frankel, 620 Union street, Los Angeles, Calif., who is director of the extension department of the federation.

The biennial program was featured today by the extension department reports, the state luncheon with state artists and composers guests of honor and an open forum on a number of subjects pertinent to the welfare of the federation. Tonight's events consisted of an orchestral concert with Henry Hadley conducting, and Marie Tiffany, soprano, Metropolitan Opera company, New York, and Grace Potter Carroll, pianist, Asheville.

Discussion of the following subjects engaged those participating in the open forum: "Financing state federations and their relations to the nation," led by Miss Emma McCarthy, of Alabama; "Financing a state bulletin," led by Mrs. E. J. Ottoway, Michigan; "Country club organizations," led by Mrs. Malcolm Perkins of Virginia, and of the "Value of divisional institutes," by further extension efficiency," led by Mrs. William Arms Fisher, of Boston.

SUGAR PRICES ARE APT TO REMAIN HIGH

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 12.—Present sugar prices are likely to continue until the advent of the next crop of beet sugar next October.

Mr. Love declared his annual report as president of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association in convention here today.

It is a case of much larger demand that supply, according to Mr. Love, has declined that from the best sugar obtainable Americans during 1922 produced 5,000,000 tons of sugar, an increase of 20 per cent over previous years. European sales also are on the increase, he stated.

LIVES UP TO REPUTATION

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Nora Carlotta is living up to her reputation for sticking to home folks. Last July to April of this year 24 migrants went to the state. They were very small per cent of those landed. During April 88 arrivals of these left, 34 of the 284 r.

Assembly Open RIDGECREST, June 12.—The Baptist assembly of day and will continue tomorrow, during which a number of conferences are conducted.