WEATHER
Fair and Colder Today. Friday Fair.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

If You Want All the News About Business Read the Ads Daily

VOL. XXIV. NO. 52 ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT POSTOFFICE GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1921 DAILY ONLY, $7.00 PER YEAR DAILY AND SUNDAY, $9.00 PER YEAR PRICE FIVE CENTS

DOCTORS IN ISSUING CERTIFICATES WILL USE OWN JUDGMENT

BELLAMY GETS RULING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NEW MARRIAGE LAW

No Crime Committed Unless Wilful Statements Are Made.

THE QUESTION OF SANITY

Doctor May Decide This Phase By the Ordinary Means Accessible To Him.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

W. J. Crowell, of Mecklenburg, Loses Petition In Action Brought Against Him By His Wife—Restore Norfolk Southern Trains.

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, March 9.—Bulling the marital market being remotest from his mind, Representative Bellamy, of New Hanover, this morning went to Attorney General Manning's office after reading the Daily News editorial, "Has Wrecked the Marrying Business," and asked that gentleman to rule liberally on that section of the law which penalizes the doctor who gives a certificate of fitness for marriage.

Mr. Bellamy sought mitigation of the offense charged to the doctors. He would make the issuance of a false paper rest wholly on intent. Should a physician not be conversant with any disabilities in the marital candidate; should the doctor give a clean bill to those persons who might have been adjudged at some remote time insane or otherwise mentally unfit, the fact that he know not what he did would not be criminal. The doctor must be wilful in the commission of wrong.

The legislature had adjourned when Representative Bellamy had his attention directed to the bill. It cannot be corrected until the next session, which a vast number of people think is imminent in an extraordinary call. But the attorney general's ruling will make for unlikelihood of conviction save in the intentional wrong-doing of the doctors who make untruthful affidavits as to conditions antedating marriage.

The passage of this act was one of the sensations of the general assembly which closed its work at an early morning hour. Notwithstanding the renunciatory character of the general assembly, its frame of abolition when it came here, and its deeply depressed financial state, it legislated radically and even loosely on marriage, making a sweeping cut in the period of abandonment as a condition of divorce, making marriage infinitely more difficult and divorce twice as easy.

The touches suggested by the Daily News will doubtless be given to the bill when the next general assembly gets a chance to go over it.

Attorney General's Opinion.

The attorney general wrote Mr. Wright:

"You ask this office to interpret the Bellamy act with especial reference to the obligations of certifying physicians thereunder.

"The act is apparently drawn with full knowledge of our existing marriage laws. As does that, it enforces its design by prohibition and penalties upon the officers and physicians who are to administer it, and not upon the parties to the marriage contract itself. Any marriage then, which has been solemnized since March 5, the date on which the Bellamy act was ratified, is perfectly valid, though upon a license issued also since March 5 without the certificates required by the act. In other words, a marriage when performed by the justice of the peace or minister of the gospel is valid though there may be an illegal license, or no license at all.

"The Bellamy act forbids the register of deeds to issue a license to a male applicant unless the application is accompanied by a certificate that he has no venereal disease, no tuberculosis in its infectious state and that he not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction an idiot, imbecile, or of unsound mind. The female applicant must present a certificate that she has no tuberculosis in its infectious stage, and that she has not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind. The term 'applicant' in the statute in the connection in which it is used is somewhat obscure, but we think it should be interpreted as applicable only to those persons, male and female, for whose benefit the license is issued. The register of deeds who issues the licenses without these two certificates having been presented to him, is declared guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine or imprisonment. Any reputable, duly licensed physician, resident in the county in which the license is applied for may make the certificate. The county health officer of such county must examine the applicants on demand, and if he finds them fit, must give the certificate without charge. The physician who knowingly and wilfully makes any false statement in such certificate is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined or imprisoned.

"It is asked though, how can the physician certify that the applicant has never been judicially declared of unsound mind? Many cases may be suggested, in which it would be impossible for the applicant to satisfy the certifying physician as to this point beyond cavil or doubt. The certifying physician is not, however, an insurer of the truth of statements in the certificate. All the law requires of him is that he should satisfy his judgment in each particular case, with the individual features incident to it, by the ordinary means accessible to him. He commits no crime unless he wilfully and knowingly makes a false statement, or makes such false statement recklessly without belief, or any fair and just ground to believe in its truth. A conscientious physician, and a large majority of them are applying these general rules, will have little difficulty in dealing with particular cases."

Crowell Loses His Petition.

Henry Caldwell and Jesse Foster, negroes, under death sentence for the murder of Henry Jones of Wake, and the central characters in the great and unsuccessful lynching bee some months ago lost their appeals in the Supreme court today and Governor Morrison must soon invert his thumbs

(Continued On Page Three.)

Reserve Board Head To Hold His Office

William P. G. Harding, of Alabama, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is one Democrat likely to remain in office indefinitely, according to reports from Washington. It is said that President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon admire the way Governor Harding has handled financial affairs and desire him to remain in office as long as he conveniently can. Much satisfaction was expressed in the capital because of the new President's attitude, as it indicated that the Federal Reserve system is to be kept out of politics.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS OF EVERY KIND MAY NOW BE USED AS MEDICINE

Beer and Wines Are Given the Same Status As Whisky.

AN OPINION BY PALMER

They May Be Prescribed For Medicinal and Other Non-Beverage Purposes.

WILL CARRY OUT RULING

Volstead Enforcement Officials Will Prepare Draft of Regulations. Plans of the Dry Advocates May Be Upset.

Washington, March 9.—Beer and wines are given the same status as whisky under an opinion by the attorney general made public today by the bureau of internal revenue.

The ruling, one of the most important since the advent of national prohibition, makes it possible for all alcoholic liquors to be used for medical and other non beverage purposes and for all to be manufactured and sold for these purposes subject only to the limitations of the Volstead act on non beverage intoxicants.

The opinion was written by former Attorney General Palmer the day before he retired from office, and was in reply to a series of questions from internal revenue and prohibition officials hearing on construction of half a dozen moot points in the law.

Whether it will upset any regulations of the revenue and enforcement bureaus had not bee determined tonight. Commissioner Williams, of the revenue bureau, saying he had not had an opportunity to study the opinion. He made it public without comment and said that officials concerned with enforcement would prepare at once to draft regulations carrying out the attorney general's construction of the dry law.

There were many rumors that the opinion had wrecked plans of dry advocates to obtain further restriction of liquor sales. Officials refused to comment on the reports, however, but Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the anti-saloon league, issued a statement in which he said that 39 states had state codes prohibiting the prescribing of beer for medical purposes. Mr. Wheeler declared the opinion was not in accord with the purpose of the federal law.

"Congress clearly did not intend to attempt to legalize what the state laws prohibit," Mr. Wheeler said. "Unless the opinion is overruled, Congress should amend the law. It is difficult, of course, to overrule it because the government and the brewers are on the same side of the case and there is no one to contest it, unless the new attorney general overrules the opinion."

The opinion appeared ambiguous in some respects, officials said, and as result they were unable to determine whether the government had power, in the light of the ruling, to limit the number of prescriptions which a physician may write except that the law specifies no more than a pint per person in a 10-day period. Mr Palmer declared he believed it the purpose of Congress to leave the physician "unfettered by governmental control," yet he thought that regulations might properly restrict the amount to be sold on any one prescription.

Mr. Palmer called attention to provisions of [illegible] which apparently had escaped the attention of his predecessor. He suggested then that when a physician abused the privilege he [illegible] but added that in no case should the judgment of the physician be supplanted by that of enforcement officials, a [illegible] that could result from regulations attempting to control the [illegible] of prescriptions.

[illegible] the question whether [illegible] permits to manufacture sale or [illegible] any state or community [illegible] Mr. Palmer explained that the Volstead act had proved only the classes of [illegible] could be issued and [illegible] permitted the distribution by [illegible] persons within those classes. He [illegible]

(Continued On Page Three.)

ALLIES HAVE VIOLATED TREATY OF VERSAILLES SAYS A GERMAN PAPER

Vorwaerts Declares It Is Technical Beginning Of War.

OCCUPATION IS INVASION

The Analogy Concedes Point That Invasion Of Belgium Wasn't Justified.

DR. SIMONS IS CRITICISED

Conservatives Criticise Delegation for Showing Willingness to Cede Too Much and the Entire Press Blames the Allies.

Special Cable to Daily News.
(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Berlin, March 9.—French occupation of Dusseldorf and other towns constitutes a violation of the Versailles treaty by not giving Germany until May 1 to make reparation proposals as provided in the pact and is the technical beginning of a new war, declares Vorwaerts, the social Democrat organ in a leading article.

The attention of the press has been drawn from commenting on the breakup of the London conference to making detailed arguments to prove that the allies now have broken the treaty by applying military forces before the time specified and conclude that the treaty now is null and void and that Germany is no longer bound by the signatures affixed at Versailles. The occupation of the cities in the Rhine district he likened to the invasion of Belgium in the same article as made on "defenseless and unprotected territory." It is interesting to note that the drawing of this analogy concedes a point heretofore denied in Germany that the invasion of Belgium was not justified.

Statements are also made that the occupation of Germany will not fill empty treasuries, that the break up of the London conference was not unexpected and that the people were prepared by the repeated statements by government officials that the Paris proposals were not acceptable and that the representatives at London could not suggest anything approaching them. Dr. Simons offer to accept the Paris conditions for a five-year period, providing upper Silesia remained German was generally criticized as being impossible to fulfill. Conservatives criticize the delegation for showing a willingness to cede too much and the entire press blames the allies for breaking off negotiations that might have led to a solution of the problem. The Deutsch Zeitung, ultra-Militarist, expresses relief that the danger of arriving at some compromise approaching the Paris proposals of 3,000,0000,000 a year for 30 years and 12 per cent export tax now is passed and urges the people to stand up for their rights.

Declarations of Germany's innocence in causing the war again are freely made. The social democrats who seem to have honestly hoped all along that the London conference would not prove fruitless, are warning the people and government to be prepared against monarchistic activities, the opportune moment for which has arrived.

FRENCH CAPITAL TAKES THE MOVE INTO GERMANY QUIETLY

Special Cable to Daily News.
(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Paris, March 9.—While history may record March 8, 1921 as one of the most fateful days in the life of contemporaneous France, the populace of the French capital is outwardly quite indifferent about it.

The Micareme festival a few days ago proved conclusively that Paris crowds have not lost their ability to enthuse or get excited—but the problem of Germany is too old a story. No unusual crowds fill the streets, there are no excited throngs about the newspaper offices and the boulevardier still complacently sips his aperitif on the terrace of his favorite cafe. Extra editions are read as eagerly for the racing returns from Compeigne as for official communiques from General Degoutte's headquarters at Neuss.

The Quai D'Orsay atmosphere naturally is tense and surcharged and the underlying feeling generally is that the nation is face to face with a grim reality—the reality that 40,000,000 Frenchmen are once more not in a state of peace with 60,000,000 Germans. The problem of reparations is now definitely added to the long list of causes that during centuries have rendered Germany as a neighbor both dangerous and unsupportable.

On this point it is necessary to state in order to conform to realities that nothing has been definitely finished or achieved. This situation also conforms to predictions cabled by your correspondent for many weeks. Following the fanfare of press trumpets over the famous "Accord of Paris" in January France is again forced to occupy Germany—this time happily with the aid of her allies, but as a matter of force majeure, so far as England is concerned, nevertheless. Had the Georgian policy not wavered finally in the exact direction it did the Briand government would have fallen within 24 hours. France would have marched alone and probably in a different direction than Dusseldorf—and by a longer route.

As a result of allied rather than just French penalties, the present occupation of Germany is likely to last a long time. Even so, success cannot be guaranteed except by a careful and vigorous policy. It is political intelligence that the future must call upon to give a durable solution to he problem of Germany, that is, unless year after year it must be the soldiery to answer to the call. For the moment Premier Briand by obtaining "allied" occupation is on the top wave of governmental, parliamentary and press popularity. While he remains in London several days longer, "to discuss the eastern problem," he doubtless on his return will be escorted from the train in triumph

(Continued on page Three.)

SOUTHERN POWER WAITS ON CORPORATION COMMISSION

(Special to Daily News.)

Charlotte, March 9.—The Southern Power company, of Charlotte, is awaiting a decision from the state corporation commission as to power rates before inaugurating plans for the construction on Mountain Island, 20 miles from Charlotte, of a $10,000,000 power plant and the increasing of the capacity of that company so as to supply electrical power to more manufacturing establishments. "If hydro-electric power could be obtained several large manufacturing plants can be located in Charlotte or vicinity in the immediate future," stated T. T. Gillespie, of the chamber of commerce. With the death of the Long bill, said Mr. Gillespie, "encouragement is given to the possibility of an increase in power, adequate for this section with the result that Charlotte's claims of advantages for manufacturing plants can be made beyond all fear of dispute."

REPUBLICANS MAKE A MOVE TO REORGANIZE PARTY IN THE SOUTH

Ask Lincoln Johnson, Negro, To Resign As Committeeman.

OFFER HIM FEDERAL JOB

Go About the Matter Diplomatically, They Don't Want to Lose Negro Vote.

PARTY TO TOUR THE SOUTH

Mr. Slemp Will Head Sub-committee Which Will Consult With G. O. P. Leaders In North, South Carolina, Georgia, Other States.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, The Riggs Building (By Leased Wire)
By THEODORE TILLER

Washington, March 9.—In their desire to re-organize and build up the Republican party in the South members of the Republican national committee have made a start by suggesting that Lincoln Johnson, the negro member from Georgia, resign, get out of the factional controversy in Georgia and accept a lucrative position in the federal service in Washington.

So far as could be learned today Johnson has not decided upon his course, but it was learned that Republican leaders believe the southern situation would be clarified should Johnson get off of the national committee and make no attempt to interfer in the distribution of patronage in his state and in the south.

White members of the committee are said to have gone about this matter diplomatically. They do not want to alienate the negro vote nor discriminate against the negro man in his politics, but they are fully aware that in the southern states the G. O. P. cannot get ahead so long as it is called the negro party of the south.

Johnson is the first negro member of the national committee. He was elected at the Chicago convention and right now there is a big row in progress in Georgia over control of patronage, with three factions contending for recognition. Johnson heads one of these factions and has been insisting on his rights.

A subcommittee of the national committee headed by Representative Slemp, of Virginia, is to make a tour of the southern states in the next few weeks. They will go to consult with party leaders in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other southern states and will present their report to a meeting of the full committee in June. This report will deal with reorganization of the party in the south, the question of representations in national convention, and what steps should be taken by the G. O. P. to make further inroads upon Democrats.

The Slemp subcommittee members are wise enough to appreciate that the negro in Republican politics in the south is an obstacle in the missionary work among the white voters. The race issue and the prospect of negro office holders are questions raised whenever Republican missionaries attempt to break the "solid south." That section does not want negro office holders and the Republican leaders here know it.

Resignation Would Clear Problem.

Elevation of Johnson to a place on the national committee no doubt has complicated the issue. It would simplify the Republican problem if Johnson should resign from the committee, accept a $4,000 appointment from Harding and settle in Washington, keeping his hands off of Georgia politics and allowing the white Republicans of the state to reconcile their differences and agree on a patronage slate.

There is no doubt that Henry Lincoln Johnson is a negro man of shrewdness and ability. He has a knowledge of law, makes a good speech and is a capable politician. Overtures to have Johnson locate in Washington and accept some good position in lieu of his present place on the national committee are said to have been made quietly within the past few days, but the story leaked out here today. Johnson may accept the suggestion for his own financial good and the good of the party in the southern states, although Johnson is not expected to agree to any program for reading the southern negro out of politics. He will press for negro enfranchisement and in this he will have the backing of many white members of the national committee.

However, the Johnson move is the first concrete action of the Republican committee looking to a greater G. O. P. in the southern states. If the race issue can be met in some way, Republicans believe here there are thousands of white men and women in the south who believe in a protective tariff and other Republican doctrines and will join the party if the race question is clarified.

The excursion of Chairman Slemp and his subcommittee into the southern states will be an unusual proceeding and will show that the Republicans, having temporarily, at least, obtained control in Tennessee and Oklahoma, are really in earnest about breaking the Democratic south and making the Republican party formidable from Virginia to Texas.

If Johnson should resign from the Republican committee the tentative program here is said to be the selection of Henry Jackson, of Atlanta, as Johnson's successor on the committee.

When Mr. Slemp and his associates go into the south they will undoubtedly be asked about the policy of the Republican party toward the negro and if Johnson is then out of the way and tucked away in a federal job here in Washington, and the Georgia factional rows are settled, Mr. Slemp's subcommittee will have easier going in the southern states.

Senators Coming Home.

Senator F. M. Simmons left tonight for his home at New Bern. The senior senator will take a rest until early April when Congress will be called into extra session.

Senator Overman, who will go to North Carolina next week, has not yet selected a private secretary to succeed C. Hubert Martin, who died a few days ago. Mr. Overman probably will select a secretary while in the state. He is understood to have offered the position to James H. Cowan, of Wilmington, but Mr. Cowan was unwilling to relinquish the collectorship of the port and other connections at Wilmington.

GAVE HIS BLOOD IN EFFORT TO SAVE GEO. W. WATTS' LIFE

Greenville, S. C., March 9.—M. L. Smithwick, of Georgia business manager of the Korean mission of the Southern Presbyterian church, gave a quart of his blood for transfusion in an effort to save the life of George W. Watts, of Durham, N. C., capitalist and leading Presbyterian layman, it became known today

Mr. Harding Asserts His Leadership of the Party

On the Colombian Treaty Issue He Doesn't Wait For Endless Conference and Efforts At Conciliation, But Lays His Course and Then Acts—Party Is Expected To Follow. Split Considered Serious In Extent.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, The Riggs Building (By Leased Wire)
By C. W. GILBERT.
(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, March 9.—President Harding in his message to the senate today on the Colombian treaty makes his first definite assertion of party leadership. On this issue he did not wait for endless conference and efforts at conciliation. Having chosen his course he acted.

The general expectation is that the party will follow him in accepting the Colombian agreement. The split is serious in extent. And with Borah leading the opposition to the treaty a long fight is probable. But the opposition to the treaty will probably distintegrate steadily under pressure from the White House.

Defective leadership in the senate is responsible for Harding's being compelled thus early in his career to assert his authority. Senators Lodge and Secretary Fall assumed that there would be no difficulty in putting the Colombian treaty through. It was allowed to become known that this was the policy of the foreign relations committee group in the senate. The plan bore no special stamp of approval from the white house and has not behind it the weight of any particular authority. Publicity with regard to it gave the opposition a chance to solidify.

The atmosphere was rather unfavorable to the treaty. When President Wilson proposed it many of the Republican senators had voted against. Senator Lodge's leadership in the senate is not sufficiently strong so that it can be taken for granted that men under it will vote without question for something which a short time ago they voted against. But this seems to have been taken for granted.

Moreover the so-called Roosevelt wing of the party is not in the most pleasant frame of mind. It has an assistant secretary, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. It was easy to raise the standard of revolt among men in this state of mind.

Before the administration or the senate leaders knew what was happening the senate was polled and the opponents of the treaty felt assured that they could master enough votes to beat it. Among the senators counted on were only two or three Democrats so the defection among Senator Lodge's followers was considerable.

It was only when this situation developed that Senator Lodge and secretary Fall turned to President Harding for aid. The only center of party discipline was the President. He had to act and act quick or see his administration become one of conference and conciliation which never made a decision. A little faltering would have been fatal.

The whole trouble might have been avoided had there been in the senate a better understanding of the senate situation. Had the move for the treaty come to the senate primarily from President Harding in the shape of a message the opposition would have had no chance to form. All but a few of the Republican senators would have bowed at once to the will of the President and admitted the force of his reasons for changing the praty position upon Colombia. For any lesser man to tell it to change its position was unwise. For Mr. Harding to speak only after the opposition had crystalized was inexpedient.

The division Mr. Harding faces over the Colombian treaty is not the beginning of anything. The Roosevelt wing of the party may be roused on issues that relate to the past, or issues purely personal to their dead leader like this one but there is no real line of clevage between them and the conservative rulers of the party today. They are touchy about Colombia and about the failure to put General Wood in the cabinet but on the real questions of the day the tariff and foreign relations they divide as other Republicans divided. This estimate leaves out of consideration the extremists of the Borah-Johnson sort.

The Roosevelt schism, this belongs to the past. There is no cohesive principle in it. It will present a united front on foreign relations or the tariff. The issue which has arisen over the Colombian treaty is, therefore, unimportant, except as it shows the weakness of sanate leadership and as it gave an opportunity to President Harding to assert himself.

If any real division comes to trouble the Harding administration it will arise over the tariff, these men who are in the opposition on the treaty today will themselves split in two over the tariff if Mr. Harding exhausts his efforts as a conciliator and fails to hold together the industrial sections of the country which want to reach the foreign buyer and the agricultural sections which want to exclude the foreign buyer. In the end Harding will have personally to decide the issue as he just has the Colombian treaty issue.

KOONS' STATEMENT IS DENOUNCED BY GUDGER

Asheville Postmaster Writes Hot Letter To Postoffice Department Official.

IS ABOUT ROLLINS CASE

(Special to Daily News.)

Asheville, March 9.—Postmaster Owen Gudger today wrote a hot letter to first Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons, denouncing that official's action in stating that Gudger would be removed for making public the correspondence in the Rollins case here. Mr. Gudger says in the letter that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways and he is at loss to understand why Mr. Koons two years ago made public correspondence when he was trying to remove Gudger and now does not wish to make public the same regarding Miss Rollins.

Gudger's answer is in the form of a defy to the Republican holdover first assistant postmaster general and the local postmaster tells the Republican to go it. Koons, according to dispatches received here last night and today, said that Gudger's action in making public the correspondence was enough to cause his removal and that he would recommend same. In his letter today Gudger refers to what took place two years ago when he refused to make public the suspension and subsequent reinstatement of Miss Rollins and states that action this time was taken by inspectors and not at his suggestion.

Mr. Gudger says: "When Mr. Koons tried to oust me four years ago he let it be known publicly through the press on what grounds he was bringing charges. When Miss Rollins was recently suspended by postoffice inspectors, who disclosed shortages in her postal funds, I made public only what the department returned in their reports, doing so in answer to those who charged me with seeking the removal of Miss Rollins for political reason. Mr. Koons brought charges against me four years ago specifying lack of executive ability as the result of counter charges brought by Miss Rollins and others in the office here against me when I preferred charges against Miss Rollins."

"Everything has been done open and above board in this office and I have nothing to hide," he added in defense of his action.

ANOTHER TRAIN IS RUN ON A., B. AND A. RAILROAD

Iron Company's Chairman Handles the Throttle While Railroad Official Is Conductor.

Birmingham, Ala., March 9.—Another passenger train was operated on the A., B. and A. from Birmingham to Lineville and return today. A. H. Woodward, chairman of the Woodward Iron company, again handling the throttle, with C. B. Watkins who has been with the road since it began business 18 years ago, serving as conductor, and other members of the crew being officials of the road and employes of the Woodward Iron company.

The office of Superintendent V. E. Whitaker announced tonight that there was prospect of partially resuming freight service in the immediate future and that passenger service would be improved. The passenger train will probably make the round trip to Lineville again tomorrow, it was said.

BRIGGS SHAFFNER BUILDING DESTROYED $100,000 LOSS

Winston-Salem, March 9.—Fire completely destroyed one of the large woodworking buildings of the Briggs-Shaffner company's plant here tonight causing a loss of $100,000 covered by insurance. The other two buildings were not damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BRITISH EMPIRE PLANS TO GROW OWN COTTON

Would Relieve British Cotton Industry Of Dependence On United States.

BIG CONCERN IS FORMED

Louisville, Ky., March 9.—Organization of a British empire cotton growing and marketing concern, financed and officially aided by the British government, is indicated in an authorized article in the British government board of trade journal for February, received here today by R. L. McKellar, foreign freight traffic manager, Southern railway, with headquarters in Louisville.

Far reaching arrangements, it was indicated, are nearing completion for the establishment of a huge permanent organization with the ultimate object of relieving the British cotton industry of dependence upon the United States for the greater part of its supply of raw cotton.

The official account of these developments indicates that a government appropriation of 5,000 British pounds annually for five years has been made for preparatory work and ultimately a large sum approaching 50,000 pounds will be made available. Meanwhile it is contemplated, according to the article, to provide what will in effect be a government subsidy to cotton growers. All these objects, it is recited, will be attained by the Imperial government and the British cotton industry working through an organization known as the British Empire Cotton Growing corporation.

Commenting upon the potential effect of the British plans, Mr. McKellar, who has been active in the development of foreign trade, asserted in a statement today that they would operate as a British cotton growing and selling trust. He stressed the importance in this connection of American cotton growers and cotton mill men giving their full support to American export financing and trading organizations now being developed under the provisions of the Edge law and the Webb-Pomerene act; of increasing Amercian cotton mill capacity and expanding, coordinating and aggressively selling American cotton factory products in all foreign countries.

SCORE OF FOLK INJURED IN MISSISSIPPI TORNADO

Practically Every House In Prairie Point Is Demolished—Macon Cemetery Is Badly Damaged.

Macon, Miss., March 9.—A tornado which struck several points in Noxubee county today at 2 p. m. injured a score of persons and caused damage estimated at $25,000.

Prairie Point, two miles from here, was hit hardest, practically every building in the village being demolished or damaged. The few business houses there were blown down and a number of people were hurt, but no deaths were reported. The loss there was about $20,000.

Macon suffered little damage, but the Macon cemetery, half a mile from town, was swept by the tornado, monuments and markers of the majority of graves being levelled. Ten or 12 buildings, including a few dwellings, in the vicinity of the cemetery were unroofed. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

Meager reports reached here of damage at remote places in the county, but no one was reported killed. The cyclone came from a southwesterly direction.

Norwegian Bark Missing.

Newport News, Va., March 9.—Fears are entertained here for the safety of the Norwegian bark Florino, 196 days out from Christiansend. She is commanded by Captain Knudsen and has on board the captain's wife and a crew of 24.

GERMANY IS RENDERED HELPLESS BY INVASION OF THE RUHR REGION

Supplies For Her Military Cut Off By the Allies.

RESISTANCE IS UNLIKELY

But Situation Is Fraught With Grave Consequences Before It Is Over.

MAY CAUSE NEW HATRED

Will the Germans Passively Submit, Or Are We To Have a New World Crisis?—The Versailles Peace Treaty Has Failed.

(By Leased Wire to Daily News.)
By FRANK SIMONDS.
(Copyright, 1921, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Washington, March 9.—In the examination of the present phase of the latest European crisis it is essential to recognize at once that while the new invasion of Germany does not now mean war and may not in fact mean war, not only is war a possibility but the preliminary military operation strikes at the centre of all possible German resistance, were war to result.

This is the case, because the occupation of the Rhine gateway to the Ruhr region is, in reality, the first long step toward the occupation of that great industrial region in which are situated the Krupp works and the other great establishments which would have to supply Germany with the larger fraction of her mechanical means for definding herself. Since the Silesian district is now in allied hands and allied garrisons there could promptly be reinforced by Polish division near at hand the Ruhr is the single available source for German munitions.

Going back nearly seven years it will be recalled that one of the arguments most frequently advanced by the Germans in defense of their invasion of Belgium was the fact that allied advance through Belgium would bring the enemy close to the great Essen district and thus to the source of German military supplies, as well as of German coal, the basis of all German war industry. It is plain then that the occupation of the gateway to the Ruhr while having the character of a purely punitive and political gesture, in reality represents a decisive thrust at the vital center of any possible German resistance. Granted that Germany is incapable of sustained military effort, that she has been deprived of the larger part of her machinery, her heavy artillery, her aircraft and even a measurable fraction of her field guns, conceding that any resistance would be necessarily weak and futile, it is the elimination of her industrial machinery which clinches the situation and insures her approximate helplessness.

Resistance Not Likely.

German policy, so far as it has revealed itself up to the present moment does not suggest any thought of military resistance. On the contrary there is every indication that the Germans mean to employ passive resistance. To submit, but to submit and at the same time cease to produce coal for the allies and demonstrate that mere force cannot compel reparation payment. The German gamble is based on the calculation that the self interests of many nations will, in the end, bring to Germany foreign support against French policy, which must otherwise end in paralyzing the German markets for the rest of the world and thus add to the economic chaos of the world. But a policy of passive resistance is after all a dangerous expedient. We have all seen in recent months how Irish passive resistance has in the end led to something approximating war. When foreign armies are sent into countries as armies of occupation, incidents are almost inevitable, incidents which amount to conflicts, to street rioting, to ambushes and the like. And it is clear also that given the temper of the French, quite as much as of the Germans, incidents can only lead to far graver developments, to reprisals of the sort which the German gave final illustration of in, his still unforgotten invasion of Belgium and France.

The real truth is that the whole allied policy, British as well as American—American while we remained a party to the world settlement, British ever since—has broken down in the face of German resistance. A situation has arisen in which the British and for that matter the Italians and Belgians, who are also parties to the London conference, have had to choose between going along with the French and exercising such moderation influence as they may be able, or stepping aside and leaving the French with freedom of action and with an additional bitterness growing out of their feeling of isolation.

A Chance Affray.

Whether we ere to have one more demonstration, such as took place last summer when the French occupied Frankfort, a demonstration which had no serious consequences and was followed by a German submission, or whether we are to have a new world crisis, something approximating guerrilla warfare, with all the incidental destructions and devastations with all the attendant dislocaton of world business, is now a matter of pure chance. We are, in fact, at the mercy of some chance affray, some local disturbance which will lead to a new Irish situation, with all the expansion of the field and of the importance which the relative sizes of Germany and Ireland make inevitable. And even if the present occupation does not provoke the deluge, we are manifestly only at the beginning, for Germany has frankly adopted a course which can only lead to new crisis and new perils. The treaty of Versailles has completely broken down. The settlement of Paris has ended in a fresh and complete unsettlement. Force and force alone has been proven the sole method of collecting reparations and enforcing German

(Continued On Page Three.)

Forecast By States.

Washington, March 9.—Virginia: Fair and colder Thursday; Friday fair.

North and South Carolina: Fair and colder Thursday, preceded by rain on the coast; Friday fair.

Florida: Local showers and somewhat cooler weather Thursday; Friday fair.

Extreme northwest Florida, Georgia: Fair and cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Alabama: Fair Thursday, cooler in south; Friday fair.

Mississippi: Fair Thursday, cooler on the coast; Friday fair.

Tennessee: Fair Thursday and probably Friday, moderate temperature.

Louisiana, Arkansas: Thursday and Friday fair, rising temperature in north.

Oklahoma: Thursday fair, warmer; Friday fair.

East Texas: Thursday fair, warmer in north; Friday fair, warmer in interior.

West Texas: Thursday, fair, warmer in north; Friday fair.