WEATHER
Rain Tonight Or Saturday.

# GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

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VOL. XXV. NO. 151 ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT POSTOFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1921 DAILY AND SUNDAY, $9.00 PER YEAR DAILY ONLY, $7.02 PER YEAR PRICE FIVE CENTS

# AGREEMENT BY BIG THREE ON 5-5-3 NAVY RATIO ANNOUNCED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT

## GIVES THIS COUNTRY A NAVY EQUAL IN POWER TO THAT OF ENGLAND

**Japan Comes Third In the Matter of Tonnage.**

**AMERICAN PLAN ADOPTED**

**Agreement Includes Status Quo For Pacific Island Fortifications.**

**A GREAT STRIDE FORWARD**

**Next Step to be Taken by Conference is That of Bringing France and Also Italy Into Armament Limitation Program.**

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—The first great stride toward a five power treaty limiting naval armaments was taken tonight when the United States, Great Britain and Japan announced a final agreement on the American "5-5-3" ratio.

The next step—elaboration of the agreement to include France and Italy—was initiated immediately into the new naval committee of fifteen, in which all five powers are represented.

Agreement among the three major naval powers was reached on the basis of a "status quo" understanding as to fortification of the Pacific islands, at the same time the United States and Great Britain acceded to Japan's desire to retain her newest battleship, the Mutsu, with proportionate changes in the American and British fleets.

While the principles of the original American proposal were not impaired by the triangular agreement, the settlement contemplates the following changes in fleets to be retained:

Great Britain, 20 ships instead of 22, with an aggregate of 582,050 tons instead of 604,450 tons.

United States, 18 ships as originally proposed, but with an aggregate of 525,000 tons instead of 500,650 tons.

Japan, ten ships as originally proposed, but with an aggregate of 313,300 tons instead of 299,700 tons.

**How the Fleets Will Stand.**

At the end of the ten years building holiday, the fleets will stand under the revised detailed plan as follows:

Great Britain, 525,000 tons; United States 525,000 tons; Japan 315,000 tons.

In announcing the three-power agreement to the committee of 15 the following official explanation was made:

"This arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is, so far as the number of ships to be retained and scrapped is concerned, dependent upon a suitable agreement with France and Italy as to their capital ships."

Strict silence was maintained by all members of the committee of 15 as to what transpired after the announcement had been received, an official statement saying merely that negotiations for the five-power agreement and treaty were proceeding. The French group is understood, however, to have begun presentation of France's desire for a capital ship tonnage equal to that of Japan in the revised figures, 315,000 tons. This presentation was not concluded and will continue when the committee reassembles tomorrow.

In refusing comment as to committee proceedings, a spokesman for one group said that "discipline of the state department" must be observed. There were intimations in both French and Italian circles that a long discussion might be necessary before a complete five-power understanding could emerge for action by the conference itself.

**Far East Solution Uncertain.**

While events as to the naval ratio agreement were moving swiftly, negotiations for far eastern settlements were at a standstill except for the separate Chinese-Japanese discussions of Shantung. A settlement between the two groups is not yet in sight, and no date has been set for resumption of other far eastern conversations. In consolidating the "status quo" agreement as to fortifications into the projected naval limitations treaty, separate consideratibn of that matter has been avoided with a resultant saving of time.

The revised three power naval agreement, in addition to overcoming the most difficult stumbling block in the pathway of the conference—the relative strength of American and Japanese strengths—has saved three huge new superdreadnaughts from the scrap heap. They are the Japanese Mutsu and the American Colorado and Washington, ships of the same "post-Jutland" design, embodying lessons of the world war.

Provision also is made for two new British "post-Jutland" ships to be laid down at once and does not otherwise modify the ten year holiday in naval building.

In place of the Mutu, Japan will scrap the old dreadnaught Setsu and will do no capital ship building thereafter for ten years. In place of the Colorado and Washington, the United States will scrap the North Dakota and the Delaware when the two new ships are finished a few months hence. When Britain completes her two new 27,000 tonners, about three years hence she will send to the scrap heap four old dreadnaughts that played a part in the great war. They are the King George V, the Ajax, and the Centurion, all of the same type and the wartime completed Erin, a sister ship to the Queen Elizabeth.

One other change in the original American proposal is made under the revised plan. The maximum tonnage displacement of future capital ships is fixed at 27,000 tons, American measurement, instead of 35,000 tons. It is understood this change was made to meet the British practice of equipping capital ships with anti-submarine coat "blisters," evolved during the war. These outside air compartments along the ship's hull add to the ship's weight.

**Conciliatory Spirit Prevailed.**

It is understood also that Great Britain's election of the two new battleship program was the last step necessary in reaching the three-power understanding. The alternative was British construction of two 45,000 ton super-floods, a type of vessel not now existing and which neither American nor Japanese naval opinion favored in the program for fleet reduction.

Great stress was laid tonight by official spokesmen on the fact that conferees of the three powers had met

(Continued on Page Eight.)

*Uses Oil Painting As Text For Sermon.*

The Rev. Bradford Clarke, pastor of the Pillar of Fire church in Brooklyn, N. Y., uses oil paintings executed by himself as the text for a series of sermons.

# Congressman Elston's Body Found on Potomac

## HE LEAVES A NOTE

**Declares He Was Caught In a Chain of Circumstances Which Spelled Ruin.**

**SEEN LAST ON TUESDAY**

Washington, Dec. 15.—The body of Representative John A. Elston, of California, was found floating in the Potomac river late today. A note found in the congressman's coat, said he was caught in "a chain of circumstances which spelled ruin."

Mr. Elston, it was said tonight, disappeared Tuesday morning but was found by detectives that evening. Within a few hours, however, he again disappeared and that was the last seen of him. It is believed that he plunged into the river late that night. He apparently had been suffering under mental depression although he had given no evidence of it until he disappeared Tuesday. Upon being found that evening he was given medical attention.

Failure of the government to undertake extensive development of the Alameda, California, naval base project was understood to have been a cause of great concern to him, as he had from the first given close attention to this proposed development. Whether other matters pertaining to his district had also weighed upon his mind could not be said tonight, although it was asserted that he had decided not to stand for re-election next fall.

Mr. Elston's hat and overcoat were found on the bank of the river about the time the body was recovered. The note found on the body said:

"I am in a chain of circumstances that spell ruin although my offense was innocently made in the beginning. I hope all the facts come out. My stay means embarrassment to my district and to a worthy people clean and generous."

Mr. Elston was elected to Congress as a Republican from the sixth California district and had been a member of the house since the 64th Congress. He was born at Woodland, Cal., February 10, 1875. In 1899 he was admitted to the California bar and practised law in Berkely until in 1903 he became secretary to Governor Pardee. Later he was selected as attorney for the California state board of health, and was a trustee of the California institute for deaf and blind. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. He is survived by a widow and four children.

**Forecast By States.**

Washington, Dec. 15.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Friday afternoon or night and Saturday; rising temperature.

Florida: Increasing cloudiness Friday; Saturday unsettled, probably rain in north and central portions; warmer in extreme north Friday.

Extreme northwest Florida and Alabama: Rain Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday.

Tennessee: Rain Friday and Saturday, much colder Saturday afternoon or night.

Louisiana: Friday partly cloudy, local rains in west; Saturday probably rain, colder except in southeast.

Arkansas: Friday and Saturday cloudy, probably rain; colder Saturday.

Oklahoma: Friday and Saturday cloudy, rain turning to snow Friday night and Saturday; colder Saturday.

East Texas: Friday and Saturday cloudy, probably rain, colder Saturday.

West Texas: Friday and Saturday partly cloudy to cloudy, rain turning to snow Friday and Saturday.

**Removed to State Prison.**

Laurens, S. C., Dec. 15.—After remaining in the county jail a few hours, Monroe Willard and Luther Timmons, of Clinton, charged with killing Policeman Hosea Martin, of Laurens, late last night during a battle with a posse of officers, were taken this afternoon to the state prison at Columbia as a precautionary measure.

**Thermometer Readings.**

The temperature in Greensboro and vicinity yesterday, according to A. R. Horey, local government observer, was: High ..... 51 Low ..... 20

## *Marshal of France Grateful To U. S.*

**Washington, Dec. 15.—Marshal Foch in a radiogram from the steamer Paris to Secretary Hughes today requested that his "deep seated grateful memory" of his visit to the United States be expressed to President Harding. The message said:**

**"During my stay of six weeks and more that I have just ended in the United States as the guest of the American legion I was everywhere greeted with a warmth of feeling that testified how unalterably the American people were attached to France and the great cause which we defended together. I should be obliged to your excellency if you would kindly express to the President together with the homage of my respects the deep seated grateful memory I carry from my visit."**

## FINANCE ACT BILL IS STARTED ON NEW TRIP

**It Makes Tuesday the Earliest Possible Date of Adjournment of Legislature.**

**IT WAS A GLORIOUS NIGHT**

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

Raleigh, Dec. 15.—Despite the Supreme court o. k. on the municipal finance act as to its validity with the Hendricks amendment attached, the Grant touches, with an amendment increasing the municipal bonds from 15 to 30 years, started the bill anew in both houses and made Tuesday the earliest possible date of adjournment.

Chief Justice Clark's opinion turns out therefore not to be a dissent, but a discussion of a second phase of the act which the four associates did not take up. When Representative Doughton tonight declared that the house should indicate whether it was willing to stay and finish the work, that "a certain amendment by a certain gentleman" had made necessary starting the bill through de novo, Grant, of Davie, rose and for 15 minutes there was the rarest entertainment of many sessions.

Grant and Connor, Wilson, engaged in a hot colloquy which prodded the Davie Republican into form for all comers. Murphy, of Rowan, set the house to rip roarious laughter, but when Martin, of Washington, levied on the classics Grant met him crushingly.

Both quoted Shakespeare, with variations to be sure, but as faithfully as politicians are expected to keep the record. "He hath a lean and hungry look," said Martin by way of Shakespeare and Cassius. "Beware of him; he is dangerous." Grant bounced up: "And in the same play Shakespeare says: 'Beware of a fat man with retund belly; he thinketh not at all.'" The house roared, for Martin could have passed for the original.

Satirizing Grand Old Man Rufe, Grant said that a prominent Democrat seeking a salary raise had said that if that stipend would be appropriately hoisted the proper procedure would be to have a bill for 10,000 introduced, let Grant speak half an hour against it, then have Grand Old Man Rufe to get up and tell the house that any bill opposed by Grant ought to pass. That would get the money, boys.

In the senate the municipal finance act passed second reading by 43 to one, Ramsey, senator from Madison, opposing the Hendricks amendment. The Long ejectment bill passed third reading The vote of 22 to 17 was not surprising. Delaney of Mecklenburg changed his vote to lodge a motion to reconsider but while the motion was lodged in Delaney's system Long rose and put the clincher on it. It goes to the house tomorrow.

## AMERICA AND ENGLAND WOULD GO TO JAPAN'S AID IN EVENT OF WAR

**At Least, They Would Consider Such a Move.**

**CLAUSE IN NEW TREATY**

**This Feature Understood By All Participants In Big Three Conferences.**

**IT MAY ENDANGER TREATY**

**Senator Borah Says It Is "Utterly Inconceivable" That The United States Would Undertake Such Guarantee.**

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

By C. W. GILBERT.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—In place of the Anglo-Japanese alliance Japan obtains under the four power treaty an agreement of the United States, England and France to consider coming to her aid in case she is attacked by any power outside the four.

This is given flatly upon the authority of a well informed British spokesman who says that the subject was fully discussed in the Hughes-Belfour-Kato conferences and was understood by all the participants.

One of the American delegates being asked fhether under the pact the islands of Japan proper were included upon the same basis as the Philippins and Australia as territory to be respected and perhaps defended in case of attack replied "yes, certainly," but he did not elaborate his answer and some doubt exists as to whether he meant fully what his answer seemed to imply.

The past refers to "incular possession and dominions" and it had been supposed by most readers that this referred only to islands possessed by Japanese in the sense in which the Philippines are possessed by the United States and not to Japanese proper.

But it is explained that the treaty is made with the Mikado of Japan, and the islands of Japan proper are his dominions and insular possessions.

**"Inconceivable," Says Borah.**

In the senate this interpretation of the treaty caused a small sensation. Senator Borah said:

"It is utterly inconceivable to me that the United States would undertake to guarantee protection to Japan herself, Australia, and New Zealand. When the treaty was first announced several of us read the guarantee clause in it as obligating this government to make that guarantee if the treaty were ratified.

"We said nothing about it, because we were not sure. It is beyond our hopes that those who wrote the treaty would admit that the guarantee clause protects Japan herself. In my mind, it means that the treaty will certainly be killed in the senate."

Senator Borah, who was leaving for New York, said that he would have more to say about the four party treaty from the floor of the senate, as soon as he returned to Washington.

This interpretation at least gives to Mr. Borah a talking point and it is what he has been waiting for. He and the other opponents of the pact have felt that if they could obtain ground of attack upon the treaty which would protract debate and precipitate discussion in the newspapers they could talk the new treaty to death as the Versailles treaty was talked to death.

A reservation might be attached to the treaty by the senate expressly excluding the islands of Japan proper from its operations. But the Anglo-Japanese treaty is made to terminate only upon the ratification of the new pact. And it is doubtful whether the Japanese government would accept such a reservation and would surrender her alliance with England for the new arrangement thus modified.

**Little Doubt as to Its Meaning.**

No unmistakable declaration interpreting the pact has been officially made by the American, British or Japanese delegates, but the British explanation was flat and full and comes from a high source. There can be little doubt that the British and Japanese understand the new treaty as applying to the Japanese islands proper.

Even if the Americans should give it a more limited meaning the fact would remain that two of the three powers participating in the conference that drafted it regarded it as applying broadly and this would be enough to give the irreconcilables and anti-Japanese in the senate strong ground of opposition.

As the opponents look at it, this inclusion of the Mikado's dominions within the purview of the treaty is the price which Mr. Hughes had to pay for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The alliance provided for the national security of Japanese in case of attack by a combination of powers, the United States being excluded in some broad language leaving out powers with which Great Britain has treaties of arbitration.

Now it is this national security which Japan sought out of this conference just as France sought it at Paris when she demanded the left bank of the Rhine and the treaty of defense with England and the United States.

In regard to security Japan has a preferred position in the pact as interpreted by the British spokesman. The powers agree to respect, not only her outlying islands but her home territory, and in both cases to consider whether to come to her assistance in case of attack by powers outside the group. The United States obtains the same assurances, but only with regard to the islands in the Pacific, such as the Philippines and Guam. Great Britain receives the same assurance, but only with regard to Australia, New Zealand and other island possessions in the Pacific.

**Applies Only To the Pacific.**

Of course a reason exists for this discrimination. This treaty applies only to the Pacific and the home territories of the United States, Great Britain and France do not lie in the Pacific. Japan is the only one of the four nations whose home territory consists of islands of the Pacific.

Practically the assurance given Japan is of little consequence. No power or combination of powers outside the big four is in sight which might attack Japan within 10 years, the life of the treaty. And as for the three other signatories they only agree to respect Japan's territory and to discuss among themselves any dispute anyone of them has with her.

But morally the pact arrays the big powers on the side of Japan against China or Russia, for example. If either of these two neighboring powers of vast possibilities should become strong enough within the life of the pact, which may be renewed, the United States must at least discuss

(Continued on page four.)

# Moonshine Syndicate In the State Says Kohloss

**Asks Mr. Haynes to Send Him Two Special Detectives From Washington to Catch the Prominent Men Who, He Says, Are Heading Syndicate—North Carolina Courts Are Conscientious In Handling Law Violators.**

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

By THEODORE TILLER.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Courts of North Carolina are "conscientious" in their handling of the liquor law violations, R. A. Kohloss, federal director for the state, reported to Commissioner Roy A. Haynes.

At the same time Director Kohloss reported a "moonshine syndicate" in North Carolina, headed by prominent men, and asked for two special detectives from Washington to catch the malefactors.

Director Haynes made public telegrams received from several state directors regarding the attitude of courts in prohibition cases. He has been checking up to see how the courts are handing out sentences.

"Courts conscientious in verdicts in all cases," advised Director Kohloss in response to the inquiry of the federal commissioner.

Prohibition Director Kohloss also sent to Washington for inspection a miniature still fully equipped with worm and pipe, which was converted from a fire extinguisher designed to be operated on a cook stove. The capacity of the still, said to be the smallest ever known to be in captivity, is one quart a day.

"We have information in two cases where there is a wholesale syndicate formed of men who are making moonshine whisky," Mr. Kohloss said in a communication to the prohibition commissioner. "The distillers of these syndicates are men who stand high in their community and in a business way, and, while not personally engaged in the illegal making of whisky, they furnish supplies and money to little fellows who are doing the work, and we find that while we often catch those little fellows, from the magnitude and size of the operation I am convinced that the fellows we capture are not the real brains of the proposition.

"While our officers are on the alert and on the job, but owing to the fact that each officer is known throughout the community as a rule, they are unable to procure sufficient evidence to connect these big fellows with the operation, but there is no question in my mind that this kind of condition exists in this state.

**Wants Two Detectives.**

"I would respectfully suggest that you send me two able officers who are familiar and competent to do detective work, and we will give them a line on the proposition and assist them in every possible way to apprehend those whom we want to apprehend."

Replies from other state directors to Commissioner Haynes' inquiry about the attitude of the courts included:

Director F. D. Dismuke, of Georgia: "Courts are becoming more severe, and enforcement of cases are not experiencing difficulty in securing conviction, the number during the past month being 137. United States judges are creating a wonderful influence by inflicting heavier penalties and fines."

Director M. H. Daily, of Mississippi: "Last month 118 prisoners were committed to the penitentiary, of this number 36 being sent up for liquor violations, sentences ranging from six months to three years."

Director Samuel Collins, of Kentucky: "Courts are usually severe and often inflict the highest penalty permitted under the law."

Director A. L. Allen, of Florida: "During the past month quite a number of convictions were secured."

Director R. A. Fulwiler, of Virginia: "Most courts are favorable of enforcement."

**No Chance For South.**

W. S. Creighton, of Charlotte, chairman of the board of governors of the Southern Traffic association, with other members of the association from different parts of the south, are here to urge the appointment of a southern man on the Interstate Commerce commission.

It was revealed today, however, that it is not the purpose of President Harding to place new men on the commission, but that he will probably reappoint the two old members whose terms expire with the present year.

President Harding indicated to Senator McKellar, who was in conference with him in behalf of a southern man for the appointment, that he would reappoint the present members, and stated frankly to Senator McKellar that in view of the requirements to other sections of the country he would not appoint a southern man even if he determined to make changes in the personnel of the commission.

Some months ago Senators Simmons, McKellar and other southern senators were assured that applicants from the south would be given careful consideration, and the unfavorable news from the White House today is disappointing and discouraging to those who had hoped for southern representation on the commission.

**Lenoir Eligible List.**

The eligible list for postmaster at Lenoir, as reported to Representative Doughton today is: First, John D. Matherson; second, John C. Smith, and third, Amby Goodman.

Representative Doughton pointed to the fact that Captain Edwin Wakefield who has been a leading Republican politician of Caldwell county for years was not certified as one of the eligibles by the civil service commission, although he was in the contest, and sought a rating that might give him a chance for the office.

The eligibles for Clyde as reported to Representative Weaver are: First, V. H. Byers; second, Work P. Hayes, and third, Joe W. Shook.

Mr. Weaver today secured a pension of $30 a month for Levi J. Tipton, of Asheville.

Representative Weaver today called on the first assistant postmaster general to urge the appointment of Miss Bonnie Kate Reagan as postmaster at Weaverville. She is the first eligible and has been postmaster there for a number of years during which time she has given satisfaction, and has proved herself to be efficient in every particular, it is stated.

"If there is to be a preponderance in any sort of merit system," Mr. Weaver pointed out to Dr. Work, "this situation with all the established facts, calls for the appointment of Miss Reagan, as she is a woman of high character, efficient as shown by her high rating, and neither a politician or a partisan, and I insist that under all the rules of justice she should have the appointment."

**Examinations January 14.**

Competitive examinations for postoffice appointments in North Carolina will be held January 14, 1922, at Albemarle, Asheville, Fayetteville, Sanford, Waynesville, Weldon, Wilson and Winston-Salem, to fill vacancies at the following place: Baden, Jacksonville, Lake Junaluska, Mayodan, Moncure, Montreat, Newlands, Parkton and Stantonsburg. Competitors may choose any place in the designated list to be examined.

Hettie R. Greer has been appointed postmaster at Zionville, Watauga county, to succeed J. L. Wilson.

Miss Pearl Eller has been appointed postmaster at Bina, Ashe county, to succeed G. Rhodes, and Vergil M. Church has been appointed postmaster at Pattons Ridge, Wilkes county, to succeed G. M. Becker.

The postoffice department has announced vacancies in the postoffices at Asheville and High Point, and asked the civil service commission to hold examinations for these postmasters. The examinations will hereafter be announced.

## CHINESE OFFER TO BUY RAILROAD FROM JAPAN

**And the Jap Delegates Accept the Proposal Subject to Tokio's Approval.**

**PAY IN GERMAN MARKS**

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Subject to Tokio's approval, the Japanese delegation today accepted the Chinese offer to pay 53,000,000 gold German marks for the Kiao-Chow Tsinanfu railroad in Shantung, plus what Japan has made in permanent improvements, but less deterioration.

When the conversations between the two delegations were renewed this afternoon the Chinese offered to buy the railroad outright in cash but the Japanese, it was said, raised questions as to why this course was proposed, pointing out that all other railroads in China had been built with the aid of foreign loans.

The Chinese delegates replied that the Chinese consortium was ready to finance the restoration of the railroad and China's desire was to make use of this in order to do away with "foreign control."

Mr. Hanihara, of the Japanese delegation, said after the meeting that satisfactory progress had been made toward a settlement of the Shantung question, but would give no details.

From the Chinese, however, it was learned that after the provisional acceptance of the Chinese financial offer for complete Chinese control over the railroad, the discussion centered on the mode of payment. No decision was reached, and the discussion will be continued tomorrow.

The amount agreed upon virtually is the valuation placed on the road, exclusive of the adjacent mines, by the reparations commission set up under the treaty of Versailles, and which Japan is to pay Germany.

The question of coal mines and certain iron ore fields involved in the disputed railroad remains to be settled, but according to the Chinese probably will not be reached until the method of payment of the road proper is agreed upon.

**Prosecution Rests Its Case.**

Los Angeles, Dec. 15.—The prosecution in the trial of Arthur C. Burch for the alleged murder of J. Belton Kennedy, rested its case late today. Adjournment was taken until Monday on motion of the defense.

## PACIFIC TREATY AGAIN IS ATTACKED BY REED

**He Characterizes It a "Gold Brick" and An "American-Japanese Alliance."**

**U. S. GOT THE WORST OF IT**

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Another attack on the four-power Pacific treaty was made in the senate late today by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, who characterized it as a "gold brick" and an "American-Japanese alliance."

Mr. Reed also turned on the American naval reduction proposals which, coupled with the four-power treaty, he declared, made Great Britain "absolute master of the seven seas for 10 years." The combination of the treaty and a reduced navy, he declared, was a "dangerous concession, going to the entire limit of prudence."

"In substance and effect," he added, "it binds us never to have a navy greater than Britain. It conceded to Japan a navy out of all proportion to her wealth and population."

The 5-5-3 proposal submitted by Secretary Hughes was described by Mr. Reed as so generous to Great Britain and Japan that he could not but wonder whether it had not come from the British government itself. At any rate, he said, it was so generous and America has displayed such altruism that the United States ought to be asked "to pay the price of foregoing the advantage she now has."

"America demonstrated during the war," he continued, "that she could beat the world. Had need been, she could have demonstrated that she could conquer the world. She has the wealth and population to eclipse all in the race for naval armaments.

"She could have kept on and become sole master of the seas but she chose to forego that advantage. Now, it appears she is allowing the plan for a reduction of armaments to become the packhorse upon whose back is to be carried a quadruple alliance in the interests of Britain and Japan in the orient and to have the United States underwrite in the blood of her sons the ambitions and avarice of Great Britain and Japan in the southern seas."

Mr. Reed did not complete his discussion of the subject before the senate adjourned. He announced that having made his "preliminary statement" he would be prepared tomorrow to analyze the "iniquities" of the four-power agreement.

## THE SPECIAL SESSION MUST GET A HUMP ON ITSELF SAY LOBBYISTS

**Labor and Farm Union Leaders Ask Where They Get Off.**

**STONE HAS GONE AWAY**

**He Says the Assembly Has Nullified the Good Effects of 1921 Legislation.**

**TALK BY THE GOVERNOR**

**Speaking to the Board of Agriculture He Declares He Cannot See the Poverty So Often Recounted By Public Men.**

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, Dec. 15.—Organized labor leaders and farmers' union lobbyists hanging devotedly about the capitol seeing what they can't see are overwhelmingly convinced that if the general assembly does not get a hump on itself, neither labor nor the unionists will be able to see where they get off in an administration altogether their own.

For the general assembly has done one thing that the farmers' union asked it to do. It is true, one or the other houses may by accident have to do something yet that the union has asked of it. The union has sought so many things from so many angles that it will be impossible to dodge it forever. When the primary repeal proposal was pitched in President Stone of the union went before the committee and asked it, so Ambassador Bill Neal says, not to do anything to hurt Mr. Stone's party. Asked what is his party Mr. Stone replied "Democratic." That will shock Mr. Stone's Republican associates who thought he was working in the interest of the farmers.

The question, if really asked by Mr. Neal was designed to embarrass him, but it was unnecessary, it was superogatory. Imagine Governor Morrison giving a railroad pass to a radical! But the general assembly went on passing anti-union bills, sometimes falling down, but more often getting by with it. Mr. Stone rose en masse when he saw the bank bill being put through; he threatened to pass the Judge Clark stock doubling-taxing bill. Mr. Stone's neighbor, Professor Whitaker, joined the throng and the bill went through. This was deliberately unfriendly. Mr. Stone showed the general assembly just what would happen. The burden would go back to the farmer and back it went if it did.

Moreover, the body has killed the killers of common honesty and decency, the principle of truth-telling in tax-listing. Mr. Stone says the assembly has nullified the good effects of the 1921 legislation. The Guilford leader who does not have to pay his fare to Raleigh unless he wishes to do, so and conductors say they never have any trouble with President Stone by his insistence that he be allowed to pay his fare, has gone away. It certainly has been a poor time here for a man who has resolved to save the "small land-owners." The effort to soak the dirt poor man has failed. The Burgyn amendment is dead.

The state federation of labor is having a bad time, too. When Jim Barrett, president, also rose en masse and defeated Max Gardner, fluent Jim was given a directorship in an institution whose pupils neither can talk nor hear other talkers. The senate is now able to pass the Long ejectment bill. That is a measure which is designed to oust a tenant. The mill villages have had a good deal of this to handle. They had it in suburban Raleigh where strikers were summarily ejected, but stood on their rights. They hitherto could give their bonds and hold on. The ejectors can give the bond and boost 'em out.

Had that measure had its rooting in hostility to the state federation it could not have been better planted, albeit the purpose is business. But the senate has passed the act and the senate is generally regarded more progressive than is the house.

These organizations are not alone in their troubles. The assembly has its own. It is jumping about the capital today as a chicken decapitated. For the body has come here to discuss municipal financing acts. One of these has been overthrown. The assembly does not know whether its proposed bill which now is almost through, will stand the test or not. The Supreme court has been called in.

**Governor Speaks To Board.**

Governor Morrison spoke this morning to the state board of agriculture holding its annual December meeting for the purpose of planning its work to cover the next 12 months.

The governor put a heavy emphasis on home gardening, on the dairy, the food crops and best of all on a cheerful spirit. He had just heard the good news that North Carolina is now third in the value of agricultural crops throughout the country and if the state is dead poor he could not help feeling sorry for the other states. When the governor last spoke to a group of farmers at the state union's convention, he had occasion to rank North Carolina sixth. The state has jumped into higher company. He cannot see the poverty which so often is recounted by public men.

The governor talked much like a native Richmond farmer albeit down in his old home county the boll weevil has made a disastrous visit and has the best of the agriculturalists depressed. The board listened with great pleasure and felt disposed to be liberal with all the recommendations that he makes.

**Tobacco Still Holding Up.**

Seasons total sales of 179,601,625 pounds of tobacco with a November average of $27.02 on the cheapest production for a number of years, are reported from the bureau of crop reporting which estimates that 65 per cent of the tobacco has been marketed. The 1921 crop has averaged 26 cents and has made a profit for the growers. With the decrease in fertilizers and the greatly reduced acreage and production the tobacco peoples have heads sharply up. There has been a wide variation in the quality raised and the price paid.

**Stanly Courthouse Fight.**

Stanly county's courthouse fight has brought G. D. B. Reynolds, of Albemarle, here to watch the Democrats who are nullifying Representative Honeycutt's bill for a bond issue of $250,000 by tacking on a provision submitting the measure to popular vote.

Mr. Honeycutt is a Republican who happens to represent the county by grace of a vast boneshead executed by the Democrats in the handling of the strike trouble two years ago. The offices are controlled by the Republicans. They plan to build a magnificent courthouse. Credit for such constructive work will hurt. A referendum would probably defeat the pro-

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