

PARIS AND BERLIN MAY DISCUSS DEBT PAYMENT

German Chancellor Does Not View With Alarm Reported Threat Of French

WILL FOLLOW UP NOTE

Berlin, Nov. 30.—(By Associated Press)—An early resumption between the Paris and Berlin governments of negotiations on the reparations question is considered a certainty for the near future, it is reported here as an outcome of informal steps taken by the German government.

While official quarters decline to admit that such steps are in progress members of the foreign relations committee of the Reichstag have been informally advised that the government is determined to follow up on the German note of November 13 by seeking to promote an early resumption of the negotiations on the basis of the program as both parties have noted, especially as the recent purporting of the late Wirner government and M. Barthou, chairman of the reparations commission, failed of any tangible arrangement.

As a prelude to its present initiative, the German government has reported to have addressed a formal note to the reparations commission, which will be presented through Dr. Fritcher of the German war debt commission in Paris. Strict secrecy is being observed with respect to the contents of the communication. Reports that the German government has been planning a "world appeal" in connection with the reported threatened advance of the French toward the Rhine and into the Ruhr region, are said to be wholly unfounded. It is asserted the new chancellor and his colleagues have viewed such a program with both caution and dislike. Neither was serious consideration given to the proposal to ration out blocks of stock in German industrial enterprises as part of reparations payment.

The American government's decision to retain its forces on the Rhine, as reported here today from Washington, has been viewed here with undisguised pleasure. It is interpreted in some quarters as a masterly rebuke to the plans of the French, alleged to have been formulated at a council of ministers attended by President Millerand, Marshal Foch and Premier Poincare.

"America's announcement that it does not propose to withdraw its troops from the Rhine, despite the hurried official denial from Paris, merely proves that the state department officials in Washington have become quite skilled in reading official denials from abroad," says the Lokal Anzeiger.

The newspaper adds that in present instance, the Washington officials were quite convinced that the word of the French statesmen was wholly untrustworthy, and that the so-called

JAMES MANN, VETERAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

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fallen him. He had attempted too much. Stricken to body, he was forced to leave, and for months he lay ill. It has been said that his recovery would have been speedy except that he could not keep his mind off his work. But finally he returned, apparently in good health, and jumped again into the thick of the fray. His intimate friends have said, however, that the long and severe strain, culminating in his illness, sapped his strength to a greater degree than he might have been willing to admit. In later years he worked less arduously, but the thing was in him and he slaved, because he loved it.

Outranked by Three Men. Only three members of the 67th Congress had served longer than Mann. Cannon and Gillett topped him, and so did Henry Allen Cooper, of Wisconsin, though Cooper's 14 terms were not continuous. Mann came before the Spanish war and stayed.

Mann's ability is best summed up, perhaps, in his brief sentence by Representative Mondell, who succeeded him as a Republican leader. "Mann was like a general who used his forces in mass attack, but he went further and took the slightest advantage of any break."

Negroes Start Migration To Big Northern Centers

Cleveland, Nov. 30.—Another migration of negroes from the south to the industrial cities of the north is believed to be under way. During the last few weeks many negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburgh steel mills, according to advices received here, while hundreds have obtained employment in Cleveland.

According to William E. Connor, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare association, 1,387 negro men from outside the city have registered for employment during the last four months. Some of these, he said, returned to their old homes during the recent depression but most of them had left the south for the first time.

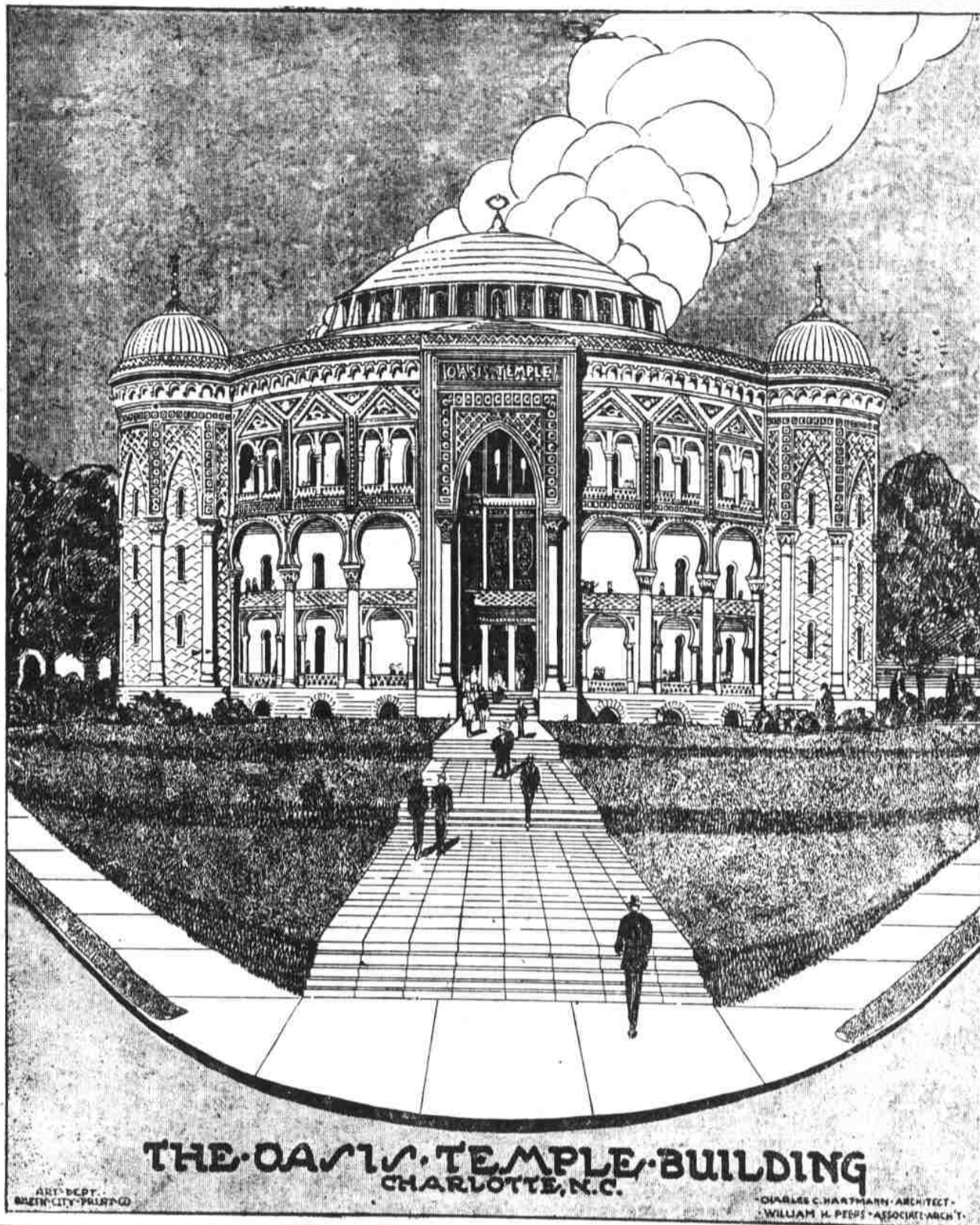
"They are leaving Atlanta for the north by the railroad," Connor said. "Between 500 and 1,000 obtained employment at the Carnegie Steel company at Youngstown and a smaller number at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, advices state. Hundreds have gone into the Connelville coal field since the middle of the summer."

Two Men Killed. Kenova, W. Va., Nov. 30.—A locomotive boiler and cab, hurled high into the air by an explosion of steam, parted and dropped two men to their death near the Norfolk and Western roundhouse here today. The men, Albert Saunders and Percy Johnson, were attempting to fill the boiler with water when the blast occurred.

Prince To Force Trial. London, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens quotes the Greek newspaper Eleutherotypos as saying that the trial of Prince George of Greece will begin next Monday.

Dangerous Suggestion. Boy—"Father, do you know that every winter an animal puts on a new fur coat?" Father—"Hush! Not so loud! Your mother's in the next room!"—The Hylander (London).

There were 473 women studying medicine in the medical colleges of the United States last year.



THE OASTLE TEMPLE BUILDING CHARLOTTE, N.C.

CHARLES C. HARTMANN ARCHITECT WILLIAM H. PEPP ASSOCIATES

QUILTING PARTY

Delightful Affair at Home of Mrs. Moore in North Wilkesboro.

North Wilkesboro, Dec. 7.—Wednesday the members of the Wilkes Valley Quilt Guild met at the hospitable home of Mrs. J. B. Moore in North Wilkesboro for "old time quilting." The day was spent in happy conversation as the needles swiftly flew. At 1 o'clock the guests were invited into the dining room where a tempting hot lunch was served on a table artistically decorated in autumn fruits and flowers. The hostess assisted by Mrs. P. J. Brame served hot coffee with the lunch. At the end of a perfect day, the two beautiful quilts were finished, each bearing a tiny Confederate flag, around which were written the names of generous friends, who had made the quilts net \$100 for Confederate causes. A quilt was sent to the Soldier's home in Raleigh and one to the Woman's home in Fayetteville, as a token of the chapter's appreciation of the heroic men and women who made many sacrifices for the star and bars. The quilting party will linger pleasantly in the memories of the chapter's present members.

Chinese Farmers Too Poor To Indulge In Automobiles

(Continued from Associated Press)

Peking, Nov. 30.—The degree of prosperity which enables American farmers to buy automobiles has not yet reached China. An American automobile company instructed its Peking agent to report on the prospects of selling their machines in the rural districts of China. The agent after a careful survey of Chihli province, in which Peking is located, replies: "Chances poor. The average gross earnings for a year's farming in this province is \$60 gold." Added to this difficulty, the agent said, there are few country roads in China. In Peking the average income of a man who pulls a rickshaw 18 hours a day seven days a week is \$5 a month.

Troops Remain on Rhine.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Nov. 30.—It was indicated informally in official circles today that there had been no change in the announced policy of leaving a small body of American troops on the Rhine for the present. No new orders had gone forward, it was asserted, and none were considered necessary. So far as known here, no formal announcement on the subject has been made.

Dismantling Factory Fire.

Toledo, O., Nov. 30.—The factories of the Sandusky Co. and American Steel Tube company here were destroyed by fire tonight with a loss estimated at \$200,000.

A woman in Turkey is merely a chattel, without opportunity for education or organization.

FOR ITCHING TORTURE

Use Antiseptic Liquid Zemo

There is one remedy that seldom fails to stop itching torture and relieve skin irritation, and that makes the skin soft, clear and healthy. Any druggist can supply you with Zemo, which generally overcomes skin diseases. Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Rash, Blackheads, in most cases give way to Zemo. Frequently, minor blemishes disappear overnight. Itching usually stops instantly. Zemo is a safe, antiseptic liquid, clean, easy to use and dependable. It costs only 35c an extra large bottle, \$1.00. It is positively safe for tender, sensitive skins.

'BILL' HAYWOOD FAILS TO MAKE GOOD MINING

Those Who Went Over To Russia To "Clean-up" With I. W. W. Leader Pining.

"WANT TO COME HOME"

Chamberlain, Pa., Nov. 30.—Difficulties and dissensions have characterized the starting of the Kuzbass autonomous commune, the American and hyphenated American colony beyond the Trans-Siberian railway government allotted to William F. Haywood, the American I. W. W. leader, and a number of Russian and American associates. Now some of them are beginning to come out, and they bring tales of the turmoil which they say obtained in the two towns where the colonists have settled.

Both at Kamerovo, where the coal fields are located, and at Nadjajenski, where are the steel works, there is nothing but confusion, and the men who have quit. Some hitch has developed as to the concession, they declare, as a result of which the promoters of the colony have been turned into wage slaves. The leaders of the Kuzbass colony are striving to hold their men together, and say they hope for actual production this winter. But, according to those who have succeeded in leaving the colony, most of the remaining members would be glad to get away and back to the United States if they had a chance to do so. Many of them, however, are without money.

According to one recent arrival here, the first group, composed of 30 persons, left the United States in March. Another of 75 persons left in April, and three other groups, totaling in all about 100 men, women and children, had arrived up to September 1. Some of these were sent to Nadjajenski, others to Kamerovo.

One member of a group which left New York May 13 on the steamship Rotterdam said the trip was a continual row from the status of liberty to the Ural. The practical engineers and mechanics, who came largely for the adventure and possible fortune of the thing, found their companions mostly radicals, more interested in arguments on politics than in real work.

"The whole trip was nothing but one dispute after another," the man continued. "Meetings were held every day, but what they amounted to no more than a shouting match. We never reached Petrograd, every one was criticizing the other. Haywood spoke to us at Petrograd, after the Red army had welcomed us and the first thing he wanted to know was if we had brought along any money."

"We left Petrograd for Kamerovo and Nadjajenski in box cars, women and children and all. Mr. Doyle, a practical engineer from Texas, was supposed to be in charge of the Nadjajenski group, but the shovels disintegrated him, and the whole trip on the train was one squabble after another."

"When we reached this city we were divided into two groups, one of 25 going to Nadjajenski, the other to Kamerovo. At Nadjajenski we were met by the engineers in charge, William Van Hoffer, formerly of Gary, Indiana. We soon found that every thing in Nadjajenski needed repairs. We cleaned up some houses and moved in. Our diet consisted of barley and beans. "Von Hoffer forbade meetings, our mail was censored, and we lived continually in an atmosphere of forced

confinement. Nothing was being accomplished at the plant, for the Americans had not yet the right to work there. The Russian workers and engineers showed their disapproval of the American colonists by continual sabotage. "Men wanted to quit but could not because they put all their money into Kuzbass. Sixty-five per cent of the colonists want to return to the United States. It is the same at Kamerovo. Nothing is being done there. There is not a concession. People are forced to live under the worst

conditions, and will be compelled to remain until such time as a concession actually is granted. This may come after October 1. "As for me, I sold all my clothes and am heading my way to Moscow. Kuzbass looked like a beautiful dream, but it is a nightmare. "Those who are sticking it out at the colony look upon those who have gone away as quitters. They admit difficulty, but say everything will come out all right in the end if the colonists only have courage and patience enough to remain."

Women's Hats of Present Day Marcel Deplores Ridiculous

Celebrated French Hairdresser Protests Against Decline of Elaborate Feminine Coiffures—Paris Policeman Ignores Admirers of His 12-Inch Moustache.

Paris, Nov. 30.—"There will be no really popular mode of feminine hair dressing so long as the red-headed women's hats of today exist."

Such was the statement made by M. Marcel, the celebrated coiffeur of the permanent hair wave, on the occasion of his departure for London for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of his invention. M. Marcel was emphatic in his denunciation of the present-day hat as the most dangerous rival to the beauty of women's features. "There are many beautiful modes of dressing the hair," he said, "which unfortunately cannot be used on account of the impossible headgear women will insist on wearing. The very way a woman puts on her hat nowadays makes it obvious that a really elaborate and attractive coiffure would be out of place. It is not at all encouraging when one sees the deplorable manner in which women and girls hide those pretty curls, when they place that invariable picture hat or that laughable toque lightly on their heads and then clashing hold of it with their two hands pull the creation down with a snarl, imagining the effect inside the hat. The curls are all disarranged, some beyond immediate repair, and others all crushed at the sides."

Although M. Marcel thinks that there will be no popular kind of coiffure invented until women's hats are made suitable to receive a head of hair without "suffocating" it, he described a coiffure which he thinks will be very much worn this winter and which he considered will probably stay in public favor. "One of the most fashionable coiffures will be the Greek coiffure, which is an adaptation of the mode of about 1820. The hair is all brought to the back of the head and, with the aid of hair-waving, is converted into a mass of curls. Curls in the Greek style are what you know as flapper curls, which, I hear, generally hang over the shoulder and are much shorter. The whole is done up at the back, but it is here that the vital mistake is made. The hair is always gathered much too high up. It should be considerably lower. There is no bun in the real sense of the word, but a finishing of small round curls. That is what I think will be the coming vogue."

Just twelve inches, from tip to tip is the measurement of the enormous moustache which is the glory of the Paris policeman who may be seen on duty any day at the Porte Saint Denis. Visitors to the city have been known to laugh around the man in blue, wrapped in admiration of his moustache, its silky sheen and exceptional proportions. But No. 2089 has got quite used to that and although at times the exposure of admiring eyes, he continues to direct the busy traffic stream with perfect indifference and composure. His moustache is said to be the longest in France.

According to Dr. de la Fouchardiere, the French will be so excited that for the Americans those city babies of a new world, still too young, the moustache is a sign of the most black perversity. "The role of the men with moustaches in the American films is always a villain role. We notice in these films that the clean-shaven men are always honest, energetic, correct and sympathetic. But the brutes, the rascals, the scoundrels, etc., etc., are always adorned with

And the enumeration continues—they all have a hand in the game. "It must be imposing—a dinner in a family of this kind, with nothing but senators, deputies, prefects, secretaries and high functionaries. The small boys who take his place at the end of the table, is but twenty-two, but he is already attached to the cabinet of the minister of agriculture. And his neighbor, Mlle. Zor, who is but little older than he, has just been named goddaughter of the pater familias—inspector of the 'bouponnerie' of the city of Paris. I can hear the patriarch (senator, former minister, ambassador, etc.) saying to his beautiful and numerous brood: 'Come, my children, have some cheese!'"

"This is not a republic of comrades. It is a republic of sons, nephews, sons-in-law, cousins, etc. And they say that the family spirit is disappearing. "Under the old regime, the places, the grades, the favors were given exclusively, or nearly so, to a certain clique—the well-born. Under the well-born. Under the new regime it is exactly the same thing. And if we should retake the Bastille—well!"

Interested. Grad.—This university certainly takes an interest in a fellow, doesn't it? "Tad—How's that?" Grad.—"Well, I read in the graduation program that they will be very glad to hear of the death of any of their alumni."—Siren.

Jays of Home. "Don't you ever get homesick?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "After being heckled a few times by my constituents I'm perfectly satisfied to reside in Washington, D. C."—Washington Evening Star.

Crop Shouting. (Shouting) Motion for farmers: Weed 'em and reap.



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