

ARE NOT ANXIOUS TO RESUME FIGHT

Negotiations Leading to the Deouncement of ... will Require at Least 15 Days.

DRAFTING OF NOTE IS BEGUN IN LONDON

Revision Will Take Some Time, Then Turkey Will Have Time to Answer, Etc., Etc.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 27.—The drafting of the note disrupting peace negotiations was begun this morning by the Balkan allies.

The committee of delegates entrusted with this important work consisted of Michael Madjaroff, Bulgarian minister in London; Prof. Georgios Streit, Greek minister to Austria-Hungary; Dr. M. R. Vesnich, Servian minister to France, and Count Voyvovich, chief of the cabinet of King Nicholas of Montenegro, with M. Polis of the Greek delegation as an adviser on questions of international law.

The committee expected to complete the note before nightfall and submit its work to a plenary sitting of the Bulgarian, Greek, Montenegrin and Servian delegations.

However, even if the Balkan allies were allowed to resume hostilities, which is currently reported they are not anxious to do, at least 15 days must elapse before the guns can again begin to roar.

Even if the draft of the note is completed tonight, its revision by the delegations will take some time and the final draft could not be presented to the Turkish delegation and to Sir Edward Grey as honorary president of the peace conference, before Wednesday.

It is understood that the note will give the Turkish delegation time in which to answer, the expiration of that period will occur on Sunday so that the Turkish reply would not be delivered until Monday next.

Then the allied delegations will have to notify their respective governments and ask Sir Edward Grey to convene a final sitting of the conference at the official rupture of the negotiations and also in order to thank the British government for its hospitality.

This will take at least three days, making it February 6. Then the governments at Sofia, Belgrade and Constantinople must denounce the armistice.

Working with exceptional celerity, this could be done the next day and hostilities could be resumed on February 11, following the expiration of the four days' notice required.

Fall of Adrianople Expected to Solve Problem.

In the meantime the fortress of Adrianople may fall and this is expected to become the automatic solution of the problem. The Turkish delegates remarked this morning that the Balkan allies had greatly tempered their original ardor. They now seem, according to the Turks, to trust to the outbreak of a counter revolution in Constantinople, forgetting that even should it occur, it will be a movement led by the military element and of, therefore, strongly against the cessation of Adrianople.

Oman Khalid Pasha, the leader of the Turkish delegation, remarked today with a peculiar tone: "He laughs best who laughs last."

NO DOUBT THAT THORPE PLAYED AS PROFESSIONAL

Olympic Champion Well Remembered as Member of Rocky Mount Team.

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Jan. 27.—Discussion of the athletic status of Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, has been occupying much time of sportsmen in Raleigh. There is no doubt that the Olympic hero played with Rocky Mount in the Eastern Carolina league in 1908 and 1909.

The North Carolina Anti-Saloon league will meet here Wednesday and Thursday to ask the general assembly to strengthen the liquor laws of the state. The opening address will be made by Bishop John C. Kilgo of Durham Wednesday night and Judge A. Z. Blair of Ohio will speak Thursday night.

Terrible Explosion of Dynamite in Paris.

By Associated Press. Paris, Jan. 27.—A terrible explosion of dynamite early today shook houses for miles around the Church of St. John, in the southern part of Paris. A great fissure was opened in the Rue de Sevres and the electric surface lines were destroyed. The explosive is believed by the police to have been taken from the construction works of the new subway by some workmen who were discharged.

ARREST FIVE FOR RUNNING LOTTERY

Hendersonville Men Charged With Unlawful Use of Mails in Chance Scheme.

U. S. COMMISSIONER WILL GIVE HEARING

All Prominent Business Men; Did Not Know They Had Violated Lottery Law.

Special to The Gazette-News. Hendersonville, Jan. 27.—Frank Evans, F. E. Tipton, M. M. Sheppard, A. H. Hawkins and A. C. Morris, five prominent men of Hendersonville, were arrested here today by United States officials charged with violating one of the sections of the federal acts pertaining to lotteries by engaging in an advertising scheme in which prizes were offered and were to be drawn by lot, the scheme being advertised in circulars distributed through the mails as third class matter. Each of the men is charged with the offense in 10 separate counts, and they will be given a preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner here.

The scheme is said to have been originated by Evans and Tipton and put into effect by the others, who are business men here; also that it was originated preparatory to the Christmas business, the firms using it including the following: Farmers Hardware & Supply company, M. M. Sheppard, W. H. Hawkins & Son. Each of these firms had circulars prepared in which a description of the contests to be put on were given, in which prizes were to be offered their customers in consideration of the purchase of a certain amount of goods or the payment on account to a certain extent, this entitling purchasers or payees to a ticket representing a chance on these prizes, which were to be drawn by lot, it is charged.

W. H. Hawkins & Son offered a diamond ring valued at \$100 as a prize, M. M. Sheppard offered three dinner sets to be drawn for on different days, and the Farmers Hardware company offered a hog as the prize; it is charged, depended upon chance and was set in motion in the circulars which were mailed out; also that these circulars went as third class matter to a bona fide list of customers of the concerns in Hendersonville and the surrounding towns.

The authorities had been informed that the offer of W. H. Hawkins & Son of a diamond ring was published in the Western North Carolina Times and the French Broad Register of December 12, and one copy of each paper was delivered to Brownlow Jackson, the postmaster here, who advised the publishers that a distribution of the papers would be a violation of the law, whereupon the papers were removed from the postoffice and the advertisement cut out before they were mailed. The delivery of the two papers to Mr. Jackson constituted a violation of the law, it is charged, that the authorities will prosecute the publishers as they did all in their power to stop the distribution containing the advertisement after they found it to be illegal.

The distribution of the circulars through the mails is said to be an open violation of the statute as a lottery does not have to be consummated to be considered a lottery. To be planned and carried out is sufficient evidence of its being a lottery. The statute is as follows:

"No letter, package, post card or circular concerning any lottery, gift enterprise or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance; and no lottery ticket or part thereof, or paper, certificate or instrument purporting to be or representing a ticket, chance, share or interest in, or dependent upon the event of a lottery, gift enterprise or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance; or any such lot or chance or containing any list of prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lot, gift enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be deposited or carried by the mail of the United States or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or have to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not less than \$1000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense (Continued on page 4.)

RESPONSIBILITY PARCEL POST

LARGELY MAN'S MONEY SAVER

Not Woman's, for Social Evil, and It Is Conducted for Profit, Says John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

LESS THAN 25 PER CENT FALL FROM INCLINATION

Counting Poverty, Poor Wages, Craving for Things Money Will Buy, Man Remains "Responsible."

By Associated Press. New York, Jan. 27.—Man, not woman, is responsible for the organized commercial social evil in this country, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is a man's business, "run for profit, and the profit is large."

These views are expressed in a statement made public by Mr. Rockefeller today, giving further details of the aims of the bureau of social hygiene, through which Mr. Rockefeller and other philanthropists hope to attack and alleviate conditions which he considers the "greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race."

"The idea of establishing a permanent organization to cope with the social evil in this city," says the statement, "was the outgrowth of my service of six months as foreman of the white slave grand jury, appointed in New York City at the beginning of 1910. I came at that time to realize the extent and horror of the evil and to believe that it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day. In the judgment of eminent medical men, it forms the most serious view of disease, the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race. Therefore, as a result of conferences with many people, the bureau of social hygiene was established."

Not Prepared to Offer Remedy.

Under the direction of the bureau, George J. Kneeland, who conducted the investigation carried on by the Chicago vice commission has made a comprehensive study of vice conditions in this city and Abraham F. Lexner has spent nearly a year abroad investigating the methods of dealing with the problem in the leading cities of Europe. He will make further studies in a number of the larger cities of this country. As each of the studies is completed it will be published and until this is done, the bureau deems it unwise and premature to express its conclusions of a method of dealing with the social evil in this city."

The Woman a Victim in Most Cases.

As to whether the unfortunate woman is a victim or a contributor to her own vicious career, Mr. Rockefeller says:

"I say unhesitatingly that in the great majority of cases she is a victim. Prostitution as now conducted in this country and in Europe is very largely man's business, the women are merely tools in the hands of the stronger sex. It is a business run for profit and the profit is large. It is my belief that less than 25 per cent of the prostitutes in this country would have fallen if they had an equally good chance to drag down into the mire in such large numbers is due to a variety of circumstances, among which are poverty, low wages, improper home conditions and lack of training. The desire to gratify the natural craving for amusement, pretty things, etc., but while all of these and many others may be contributing causes, man is chiefly responsible for their fall."

"Thus far the work of the bureau has been financed by its members and a few interested friends and this will continue to be the case until a larger and more formal organization is considered advisable. To its future financial policy it is not now necessary to give attention. As its needs grew there are numbers of men and women in this city who, I am confident, stand ready while the bureau expects to publish all of its important studies it is obvious that its preliminary work can be done without publicity."

"The bureau holds itself ready to enter any field of investigation, which seems likely to contribute to the main purpose for which it has been established."

HARD COAL ROAD'S PLEA IS OPPOSED

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 27.—The government filed with the Supreme court today notice of opposition to the plea of the hard coal roads for modification of the decree holding the so-called 65 per cent contracts illegal. Only one contract—that between the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company—is the government willing to have accepted.

PARCEL POST MONEY SAVER

That in Fifteen Days It Has Saved Half a Million Dollars.

BASED ON OLD POSTAGE NOT ON EXPRESS RATE

Further, It Is Pointed out That System Has Not Proved Burdensome To the Carriers.

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 27.—Not only has the parcel post saved the people of the United States in the first 15 days of its existence more than half a million dollars, according to Senator Bourne, author of the law, but it has not proved a hardship to the overworked letter carrier. Senator Bourne today announced that reports from 45 leading cities of the country, which produce almost half of the postal revenues, showed that during the 12 working days between January 1 and 15, a total of 5,994,027 outgoing parcels were dispatched at a cost of \$329,358 or about 7.7 cents a parcel.

"Under the postage rates previously in force, one cent an ounce," said the senator, "the postage would have been an average of 18 1/2 cents per parcel or a total of \$942,294.99, thus showing a saving to shippers of \$547,598.12 on twelve days business. It should also be remembered that the usual minimum charge of express companies is 25 cents per parcel, whereas the average charge on the parcel post packages was only 7.7 cents."

"It is also worthy of note that although the business was large it was distributed through a large postal organization, so that no congestion has resulted. The postoffice clerks in the 45 cities have handled an average of only 28 parcels each per day, this including both incoming and outgoing parcels. The total number of parcels delivered in these cities makes an average of only nine and one-third parcels per carrier per day."

Reputates Suggestion of Sharp Practice.

Premier Asquith reputated the suggestion that the government had been guilty of sharp practice regarding the question of woman suffrage. He declared members of the cabinet honestly had endeavored to carry out their pledge to challenge a decision from the house on women suffrage.

The government, he continued, "had now pledged itself to give to a woman suffrage bill introduced by a private member next session the same facilities as it had given to the controversial government measure, allowing members complete freedom to vote in accordance with their individual predilections."

Ominous Calm.

Those suffragettes who had been admitted into the outer lobby of the house of commons and those in the vicinity of the house took the rebuff to their hopes with ominous quiet. The outer lobby was safely guarded by lines of police and the inner sanctum was crowded with representatives of various suffrage societies but there was no demonstration when Premier Asquith's announcement became known. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her sister militants will have a meeting tonight to settle their course of action.

The great display of police effectually dampened any projected outbreaks on the open space fronting the house of parliament.

Not Acceptable to Women.

After the government decision had become known Mrs. Pankhurst stated that the women could not accept the suggestion of a private member's bill. She added:

"Unless we are told that we are to have a government measure giving equal voting rights to men and women, or that the so-called suffragist ministers have resigned, our duty is to immediately resume militancy."

Constitutional Amendment Proposed—Senate Passes House Resolution as to Webb-Kenyon Bill, with Amendment—Bill to Regulate Water Power and Electric Light Cos.—3 Roads Bills.

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Jan. 27.—The legislature convened at noon today. In the house the finance committee was given a clerk for its exclusive service. The committee on appropriations and that on counties, cities and towns get a joint clerk and so do the committees on agriculture, and roads and turnpikes.

Among the new bills are, by Ray to amend the law as to usury and empower married women to receive damages for personal injuries; to regulate water power and electric light companies; relating to privy examination of married women.

Senator Studert introduced in the senate bills for uniform standard life insurance policies and for regulation of loans on life insurance policies.

Little of Wake proposes an amendment to the constitution to give the governor veto power, and Senator Ivie to amend the constitution as to passage of special and private bills.

The house resolution for congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon bill against shipping whiskey into dry territory striking out the clause declaring the shipments made by the United States government to be "ally of liquor criminals."

The good roads advocates are to have a hearing before the joint committee on roads Tuesday night at a meeting held for the purpose of considering the several statewide road measures that have been introduced in the legislature. The advocates of the plans proposed have been notified to be present, and the meeting promises to be one of the most largely attended of the session.

There are three special bills that relate to state aid to counties in public road construction. One of these bills relates to the state providing engineering assistance to counties in the location, construction, and maintenance of their roads. The second bill relates to the working of state convicts on public roads. The third bill relates to the state becoming security for county bonds that are issued for public road construction. All three of these bills are of great importance, and if enacted into law it is believed they will mark great strides in the matter of progress in road building and maintenance.

The North Carolina Good Roads association has just issued a circular in support of the bills mentioned, which states that nearly all the good roads conventions and meetings that have been held in the state for the past three years have advocated the state giving engineering assistance to the counties. Resolutions in favor of this form of state aid have been passed, not only by the North Carolina Good Roads Association, but by the North Carolina Press association, the North Carolina Bankers' association, and others.

Former Treasurer of Sugar Trust Must Serve His Prison Term of Eight Months and Pay His Fine of \$5000, the United States Supreme Court Decides.

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 27.—Chas. Heike, former secretary of the American sugar refining company has no immunity from prosecution for his knowledge of the "sugar weighing fraud" against the government, because he testified before the grand jury. The supreme court so held today.

The court held that Heike must serve his eight months imprisonment and pay his \$5,000 fine. Heike was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government. He had testified at a grand jury investigation under the Sherman anti-trust law into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining company. Later he was prosecuted in connection with the weighing frauds in Brooklyn.

SUFFRAGETTES TO RENEW WAR

British Cabinet Decides to Drop Suffrage Bill—Resumption of Militancy for Government Measure for Equal Rights—Declaration Is Made of Guerilla Warfare, Including Riots, to Begin at Once.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 27.—The British cabinet has decided to drop the franchise bill. This decision was in deference to the speaker's ruling that the form and substance of the measure would be so materially altered by the amendment granting the vote to women that it ought to be presented in the shape of a new bill.

A declaration of guerilla warfare by the suffragettes, including sorties and riots to begin at once, was made by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader at a meeting tonight.

London, Jan. 27.—After the speaker's ruling it was only a question whether the cabinet would announce its capitulation before or after the vote had been taken on Sir Edward Grey's amendment. The amendment called for the omission of the word "male" and this practically introduced adult suffrage.

At the opening of today's session Premier Asquith asked the speaker to state again, in more definite form, that if any of the women's amendments were carried the franchise bill would become substantially a new bill and would have to be withdrawn.

This done, Mr. Asquith announced that the cabinet would not prolong the discussion under the circumstances, but would drop the bill. The government, he added, would at its own time and within the lifetime of the present parliament, proceed with bills dealing with electoral reform and civil voting.

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Heike claimed he was immune against the latter prosecution by virtue of an appropriation act in 1902 which provided that those who furnished evidence in anti-trust or interstate commerce investigations should be immune from prosecution. (Continued on page 5.)

STILL AT WORK ON WOOL TARIFF

General Expectation Is That Bill Presented Will Be Quite Similar to One That Taft Vetoes.

MUCH LOWER DUTIES THAN IN PRESENT LAW

A 20 per Cent ad Valorem Tax on Raw Woolin Place of Higher Rates in Three Classes.

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 27.—Democrats' plans for downward revision of the wool schedule of the tariff, one of the most complicated features to come before the extra session of congress, were under fire today before the house committee on ways and means.

General expectation among house democrats is that the committee will report at the outset of the extra session virtually the same woolen schedule as was incorporated in the wool bill that passed the house at the first and second sessions of this congress, was amended in the senate last summer, compromised in conference and vetoed by President Taft. The average ad valorem duty of the schedule in the present law is almost 60 per cent. The democratic bill that serves as the tentative basis of the present consideration provides very much lower duties. It would tax raw wool 20 per cent ad valorem instead of the higher varying rates on three classifications in the present law.

It would put an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent also on wool wastes and rags, 30 per cent on combed wool or tops, 30 per cent on yarns as well as blankets and the cheaper flannels for underwear, rates ranging from 35 to 50 per cent on cloths, ready made clothing, knit fabrics, flannels not for underwear, women's dress goods, webbing, gorings and articles not otherwise provided for.

As a compromise in conference between the two houses last August the duty on raw wool was shifted from the proposed 20 per cent to 23 per cent in his second session declared was insufficient to meet the difference in the cost of production of the low-priced wools here and abroad in the case of four-fifths of the total wool clip in this country. His contention was that the minimum ad valorem should be 35 per cent and that the proposed lower rates would throw thousands of workmen out of employment. The proposed rates approach the best revenue producing points and would encourage production and consumption, over-rode the president's veto in the house but failed of the necessary two-thirds in the senate.

The witnesses today represented national associations of wool manufacturers, growers, importers, clothiers and independent manufacturers.

Joseph D. Holmes of New York, a woolen expert, recommending ad valorem and specific duties on clothing, and ad valorem duty on wool, with an additional duty on clothing, to compensate for labor and mill cost, contended that clothing would be cheaper if the duty on cloth were removed. He said a suit or overcoat containing \$3 worth of cloth would sell at from \$15 to \$19 and retailed at from \$12 to \$18.

Eben Stephens of Worcester, Mass., a wool manufacturer, advocated placing wool wais on the free list.

Frank P. Bennett of Boston, editor of the American Wool and Cotton reporter, argued for the re-enactment of the Wilson law of 1894 at the outset of today's hearings. This was a plea for entire removal of duties upon wool and a reduction of the tariff upon woolen goods to 60 per cent. He said that would be in the interest of both the manufacturers and of the sheep husbandry in the United States, and declared that the wool tariff distorted sheep husbandry by encouraging growers to keep unprofitable animals. The duty of 33 cents a pound now assessed upon scoured wool had imposed a tax of nearly \$100,000,000 upon the American people besides hampered manufacturers, the witness said.

MICA AND LEAD CO., OF SYLVA, CHARTERED

Special to The Gazette-News. Raleigh, Jan. 27.—The Eastman Mining company of Sylva, to mine mica and lead, is chartered by the secretary of state with \$10,000 capital and \$1200 paid in by Charles L. Martin of Philadelphia, E. B. McDade and Robert U. Garrett of Sylva.

President Cummings Alder's Sentence.

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 27.—President Taft today commuted to 12 months the sentence of six years imprisonment on William Alder, a New Orleans banker convicted of misapplication of funds of a national bank. Alder has served about one year.