

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday; Sunday increasing
cloudiness, probably rain in extreme
west portion; moderate temperature.

Durham Morning Herald

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THIRTY-FIRST YEAR DURHAM, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1924. TEN PAGES TODAY PRICE—Daily, 5c; Sunday, 7c.

MUSCLE SHOALS DEBATE WAITS ON WAR DEPARTMENT

Consideration of Problem Postponed Until Monday, Waiting Report

STUDYING BILL

Fate of Underwood Measure Depends Upon Report From Department

NEW PLANS OFFERED

In Main, However, the Con- tention Is Between Under- wood and Norris Bills

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 5.—Consideration of the Muscle Shoals problem in the senate was postponed today until Monday to await the report of the war department on the Underwood bill.

Secretary Weeks conferred late today at the capitol with administration leaders and promised to submit the report of the military experts on the measure Monday. Realizing that little headway could be made toward settlement of the Muscle Shoals question until the report was received, the senate adjourned until Monday.

The fate of the Underwood bill, in the opinion of senate leaders, hinges on the war department. President Coolidge referred the Underwood bill to military experts and it is understood he expects to be guided in a measure by their report.

If the Underwood bill is disapproved by the military men, it is believed that the whole question will be referred to the committee of the senate and house to act as a commission to recommend a solution of the problem.

Today's session of the senate was devoted entirely to debate on Muscle Shoals. Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, spoke nearly two hours in favor of the Underwood bill, and Senator Wadsworth, Republican, New York, advocated acceptance of the Hooker-White-Atterbury offer. Some time also was spent in a discussion led by Senator Bruce, Democrat, Maryland, on amending the Underwood bill to the exclusion of employees at Muscle Shoals in event the government operates the plant on merit and not for political reasons.

Before the discussion got underway, two amendments to the Underwood bill were introduced. Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, presented an amendment to place the power developments at Muscle Shoals under the federal water-power act, and Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, proposed one to restrict the lease of the plant to an American citizen or an American controlled corporation.

The Muscle Shoals question also cropped up in the house today, two bills being introduced for disposition of the property.

Representative Republican, Tennessee, introduced a bill identical to the Underwood measure and Representative Wood, Republican, West Virginia, presented a measure providing for a federal corporation to operate the properties.

Senator Harrison declared the act under which Muscle Shoals was conducted provided for utilization of the property for the production of nitrogen for explosives in time of war and for fertilizer in time of peace. He asserted that fertilizer was the prime need of the country and that the development necessary for southern enterprise could be developed from power sites in the Appalachian section exclusive of Muscle Shoals.

The Mississippi senator praised President Coolidge's recommendations to Congress in his message to Congress and declared the Muscle Shoals executive would veto the Norris bill if passed but would not veto the Underwood measure.

Senator Wadsworth said it would be impossible to keep politics out of government operation of Muscle Shoals, and declared the best solution of the issue would be obtained by a partnership between the government and a private corporation, which knew "their business."

He declared that the bidders behind the Hooker-White-Atterbury proposal had furnished valuable suggestions for the development of the property and not only would power be developed and fertilizer manufactured but that many by-products would be produced at Muscle Shoals to make a success of the operations.

He criticized the Norris bill for separating the operations of the power and fertilizer developments at Muscle Shoals and said "by all means the property should be placed under a single management." He criticized the Bruce amendment, which would place the Muscle Shoals employees under government operation in the hands of the civil service commission because it would restrict the right to "fire and hire."

Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, frequently challenged statements of the speakers and defended his measure. He declared government operation of the property would be free from politics under the provisions of the bill if the right men were selected to operate the property.

Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, said his bill provided first for private operation under government ownership and he himself preferred private operation but if a proper lease could not be obtained the property "must" be developed by the government.

Some confusion over the Muscle Shoals question was created today by the introduction of a bill by Senator Wadsworth giving the secretary of war authority to sell nitrate plant number 1 and Waco quarry, a part of the property. He explained he introduced the measure as chairman of the military affairs committee solely as a routine measure and these provisions probably would be stricken out in the senate.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, FORMER DICTATOR, DIES IN SAN JUAN

For Ten Turbulent Years He Guided Affairs In Venezuela

HAD BEEN OUT OF HIS NA- TIVE COUNTRY SINCE DRIVEN FROM PRESIDENCY

FUNERAL IS SIMPLE

Lowering of Stars and Stripes and Firing of Gun Only Honors Paid Former Ruler

(By the Associated Press.)
San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 5.—General Cipriano Castro, the man who for almost 10 years as dictator held the destinies of Venezuela in his hand, was buried here late this afternoon in alien, but not unfriendly soil, shrouded in the flag of his native land from which he was an exile.

General Castro died at midnight Thursday from hemorrhage of the stomach, after a lingering illness.

The last rites over the body of the one time dictator were simple. This was due to the fact that his family desired a quiet funeral. Lope Bello, a Venezuelan exile, delivered an oration at the grave, to which the body was borne by nephews of Castro after a service in the Catholic church.

As relatives of the dead man were placing wreaths on the newly-made mound at the sunset gun the army post at El Morro, which overlooks the old cemetery, was fired and the stars and stripes were lowered, giving to the scene a suggestion of the honors which once were Castro's.

A member of General Castro's family said today that although he frequently had been urged to attempt to return to Venezuela and make an effort to regain the reins of government, he always refused to do so.

Although it was reported that Castro had large fortunes in Europe, especially in Germany, he lived here in modest style.

The big period in Castro's life began in 1859, when at the head of a successful revolution he drove out President Adrae and entered Caracas, October 24. From then on until the coup by which he was unseated in 1908 he held full sway in Venezuela although his persistently belligerent disposition led him and his country into many stormy periods.

Hoover Withdraws Support Of Radio Regulation Bill

Declares Too Much Progress Is Being Made in the Art of Radio Now For the Government to Attempt Any Complete System of Regulation Over the Industry.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 5.—Rapid and continuing progress in the whole art of radio communication, with unpredictable alterations in prospect, makes inoperative the establishment at present of any complete system of federal regulation over the industry, Secretary Hoover today told administration supporters in congress.

In a letter to Chairman White of the house marine and fisheries committee, which reported a bill at the last session in line with proposals for such regulation advocated at a time by Mr. Hoover, the secretary today declared that experience had convinced that a complete system was not justified in establishing a definite policy at this time.

He proposed as a substitute a short measure re-affirming the government's power to control the ether, and to re-inforce the degree of present regulation, by which the commerce department assigns wavelengths to different types of radio users, and endeavors to minimize interference. Chairman White withheld comment on the letter.

The White bill, incorporating the broad regulatory provisions which Mr. Hoover now deems impracticable, is based on the house calendar, he pointed out and can be removed by action of the whole house. The measure was drafted by the committee with advice from the secretary and officials of the commerce department after two special conferences or radio users and experts had been held in Washington to consider the problems involved.

Mr. Hoover set forth at length in his letter to the chairman his reasons for withdrawing his support for the present regulatory measure. "Radio law," he stated, "is a constantly changing thing, and the simultaneous presentation of matter over the entire nation. The inter-connection might be worked out independently of existing wire systems, he added, and higher power stations were reaching out to get a continental scope from a single station. At the same time, he related, advertising possibilities are being exploited and there also is a possibility that radio broadcasting stations might decrease in number in the future, instead of increase as in the past, thus eliminating the need for arbitration. Extensive regulation at present, he indicated further, might embark the government on an unnecessary process of censorship.

PRESIDENT ON HIS ECONOMY JOURNEY VERY SATISFACTORY

Intimated That Other Trips Will Be Made in the Same Manner

HAS HIS JOKE

Closes Up Dining Car Stew- ard With Dry Bit of Breakfast Humor

FEW STOPS MADE

Crowd At Only One Station, Connellsville, Pa.; Rail Officials Re- lieved

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 5.—Having set a precedent in manner of travel, President and Mrs. Coolidge returned to Washington at 8 o'clock tonight after their visit to the Chicago livestock exposition.

The executive seemed well satisfied with his economy experiment in the use of regular trains and the usual accommodations rather than special trains or private cars, and members of the party that accompanied him to Chicago, declared it would not be surprising if on all future trips he should choose to travel as he did on the one ended tonight.

Railroad officials, however, sighed with relief when the train drew into the Union station. Transportation of a presidential party always places the great and the small of the railroad over which the executive chooses to travel, and the trainmen who took Mr. Coolidge to and from Chicago frankly asserted that his use of regular equipment hardly lessened this responsibility.

The train on which Mr. Coolidge returned was more private and special in its nature than the one on which he made the trip to the Illinois city. Because of the addition of the two cars occupied by the party, the regular train was split at Chicago, and these cars, with a through Chicago-Washington sleeper and observation car were made into a first section.

The executive passed most of the long day ride resting after the busy hours in Chicago. He and Mrs. Coolidge, as on the westward trip, took breakfast at the diner, and at breakfast, he discomfited the dining car steward with one of his dry bits of humor. That official appeared near the end of the meal to inquire if the President and first lady had found their coffee to their liking.

"It was delicious," replied Mrs. Coolidge smilingly, whereupon the President with solemn face asked: "Why, did you think there was something wrong with it?"

The train made only a few stops during the day and only one of these was at Connellsville, Pa., where a crowd gathered to greet the President. The same town had given him a greeting on his westward trip, and today there was a gathering of several hundred at the station with a band and a basket of flowers.

Mr. Coolidge left the luncheon table to acknowledge the greeting from the rear platform. The former shook hands with several members of the band and thanked them for their music.

When the basket of flowers was handed to a man in the gathering, he stepped forward to explain: "Mr. President, we want you to know that these flowers are from a girls' musical organization and that these girls persuaded a lot of Democrats to vote for you."

"I'm glad to see you," he said, a good deal of that sort of work," the President replied with a faint smile.

The day's rest appeared to have brought complete recovery to the President from the nasal irritation he had contracted at the pavilion, where he inspected the champions of the international livestock exposition.

Whether any of the dozen or so conferences, the President held while in Chicago, had anything to do with the task of cabinet building, he soon must undertake, was suggested by a member of the party that returned with him.

Japanese Exclusion Act Was Disaster of First Magnitude, Woods Says

Former Ambassador Sends Letter to Federal Council, Giving Views

MORAL WRONG

Declares What Congress Sought to Do Could Have Been Done Otherwise

QUOTA BASIS WORKED

Japan, He Says, Does Not Object to Limit Placed On Immigration, But to the Discrimination Against the Race; 22,000 Fewer Japanese Men In Country Than When Quota Basis Was Agreed to

(By the Associated Press.)
Atlanta, Dec. 5.—"The Japanese exclusion act was an international disaster of the first magnitude; a disaster to American diplomacy in the far east; a disaster to religion and effective work of our American churches in Japan," Cyrus E. Woods, former United States ambassador to Japan, said in a letter sent to the federal council of churches, in session here, for reading tonight.

The exclusion act also was brought to the attention of the council by Dr. A. K. Reisinger, Tokyo, representing the national christian council of Japan, who recommended the appointment of a "high commission" composed of "representative Americans and Japanese" to work out a readjustment of the present situation.

"That which now needs to be done is to follow the suggestion of Secretary Hughes," said Mr. Woods. "He asked that Japan be placed on the quota basis. This would admit only 146 immigrants annually until July 1927, and thereafter only 150. This amount is negligible and I am sure in the enforcement of such a provision, America will have the loyal cooperation of the Japanese government."

"The 'ultimate consequences' of the act cannot yet be 'fully foreseen,' he continued, adding that what "we do or fail to do during the coming year or two will determine the degree of the disaster." The right handling of the question in the near future, he stated, would go "far toward wiping out the harm" which he said has been done.

"I desire to take appropriate action with you, deepen and extend it," he predicted.

"The purpose of congress was, no doubt, to stop further Japanese immigration, on the assumption that a flood of Japanese was still entering the United States. Congress could not have realized that Japan presented the principle of exclusion in 1905. Since that time, the Japanese government has been loyally cooperating with the government of the United States in carrying out that policy.

"As a result of the gentlemen's agreement, then entered into, more Japanese males have left the United States than have entered by 27,737. The coming of Japanese women to join their husbands, or to be married to young men already here, permitted by the government, has resulted in an increase of foreign born Japanese in continental America during the 16 years for which we have the figures (1909-23) of only 5,581.

"Japan, moreover, had officially stated more than once that she was prepared to make the provisions of the agreement even more rigid. She officially stated that the drastic restriction of immigration into America is a domestic matter concerning which she has nothing to say.

"It is, therefore, clear that what congress wanted could have been secured with Japan's cordial consent and cooperation. It is also clear that the issue in the mind of Japan was not immigration but something else.

"From the standpoint of my special opportunities of knowledge, I would therefore, clear that what congress wanted could have been secured with Japan's cordial consent and cooperation. It is also clear that the issue in the mind of Japan was not immigration but something else.

"Without one compensating advantage congress has thrown away one of the most important assets in solving the problems of the Pacific and has, at the same time, created utterly needless feelings of mortification, humiliation and distrust, with fresh and as yet unknowable potential factors of difficulty in maintaining the permanent peace of the far east."

Before the passage of the exclusion act, the former ambassador said, America had a strong influence in Japan.

"Seldom, if ever, has the potential influence of one nation on the free inner life of another nation been so ascendant as was America's influence in Japan in January, 1924," he pointed out. "It was powerfully affecting every phase of the present sentiment in Japan. Mr. Woods said: 'I believe congress had no deliberate intention to humiliate and affront Japan,' but, 'it nevertheless in fact did so.'"

(Continued on page two.)

MURDERERS PAY EXTREME PENALTY IN M'LEARY CASE

Mortimer King and Frank Harrell Executed at Columbia

BOTH ARE PENITENT

Harrell Claims That He Did Not Get Justice, Having No Part in the Murder

(By the Associated Press.)
Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—Five months and three days after he had robbed and slain their benefactor, Mortimer King and Frank Harrell, went to their death here today, both penitent and remorseful and both with a plea for divine mercy and forgiveness on their quivering lips.

They were electrocuted shortly before daybreak this morning in the state penitentiary for the murder of Major S. H. McLeary, of the United States army, who was slain on a lonely highway near Cheraw, S. C., July 2, last, after he had given the youths a "lift" in his automobile.

Both faced death calmly, sustained by the belief—repeatedly expressed while sitting in the wooden chair awaiting the death-dealing electric current—that their "sins had been forgiven."

Harrell—the first to go—while admitting participation in the crime, complained bitterly of his fate, declaring that his part did not warrant the death penalty. He said he did not know his companion was going to kill the officer and they had planned to "tie him up," and rob him. The crime, he said, netted them \$8, a watch and some clothing.

Harrell held out hope to the last that something would happen to save him from the electric chair.

King maintained the stoic attitude and air of resignation which has characterized his demeanor from the time he heard the death sentence pronounced upon him. He admitted he fired the fatal shot but maintained that it was not his original intention to kill the officer. The disgrace he had brought himself seemed to concern him more than his impending death.

"Oh, I'm so sorry, so sorry," he was repeating, when his faint voice was silenced by the destructive current shooting through his body.

Harrell was placed in the chair and the current turned on at 6:24 o'clock and four minutes and ten seconds later, he was pronounced dead. Sixteen minutes later, King followed him. He was dead three minutes and 53 seconds later.

The bodies of both were claimed by relatives, King's being sent to his home at Canton, N. C., and Harrell's to the home of relatives near Union, S. C. Both were married. Harrell was 24 and King was 25 years of age.

POLICE OFFICERS OF WEEHAWKEN HELD FOR COURT

Charged With Aiding and Abetting Bootleggers in Their Traffic

DOCK UNDER GUARD

Volunteers Now Guarding Waterfront to Prevent Further Smuggling of Liquor

(By the Associated Press.)
Jersey City, Dec. 5.—Indictment of Police Commissioner Harry J. Stearns, of Weehawken, William Griffin, a Jersey City broker, and 10 Weehawken policemen, including two superior officers, tonight by the Hudson county grand jury climaxed a day of many developments in Weehawken's bootleg scandal.

Having its origin in an affidavit by a man who admitted he was formerly engaged in bootlegging activities, the investigation has spread until it now threatens to reach throughout Hudson county.

"We are after higher ups now," was the only comment of John Milton, the county prosecutor, who yesterday brought the matter before the grand jurors.

Home guards recruited for service during the war have arranged to patrol the docks at Weehawken where, according to the affidavit by John Dorsey, great quantities of liquor have been smuggled into New Jersey with the protection of the police.

Evidence gathered by Father Benett, the "crusading" rector, of St. Lawrence Catholic church, situated in the heart of the affected area is also expected to play an important part in the official investigation. It was learned today that Father Benett, night after night, disguised himself, went to the docks and there saw the liquor smuggling forces in full swing.

With the exception of Stearns, Griffin and Patrolman John McMann, those indicted already have been arrested and released under heavy bond as material witnesses. Conspiracy in matters of this nature are the charges mentioned in indictments.

LOVE TRAGEDY AT ROCK HILL

Wife, Mother and Friend Are Dead

(By the Associated Press.)
Rock Hill, S. C., Dec. 5.—That Mrs. Frank Simpson, 35, came to her death as the result of a pistol shot wound inflicted by J. T. Cornwell, 28, adds that he came to his death by firing a second shot into his own brain, was the verdict of the coroner's jury announced late today following an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of the man and woman whose bodies were found seated in a parked automobile beside the old York road near here early today.

The woman had a bullet wound in her left breast that punctured her heart, while her escort's temple was punctured with a bullet fired from a 28 caliber pistol which lay on his knee clutched in his right hand. Blood was streaming from the wounds of both bodies and trickling to the ground when found by John Kee, rural mail carrier.

Testimony before the coroner's jury was to the effect that Mrs. Simpson, who is survived by her husband and five young children, had earlier today tenderly bid one of her little sons good-bye and remarked that it would be her last farewell. This occurred, it was reported, when she and Cornwell took him to school this morning. It was testified also that she had given her wrist watch to a little daughter.

Cornwell leaves two children and an aged mother. His wife died about five years ago. The Cornwell home at Rock Hill is about three miles north of the Ogden neighborhood of York county.

FLOW OF GOLD STARTS AGAIN

Europe Now Getting Some Real Money

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 5.—First evidences of a return flow of gold to Europe, after four years of heavy importations by the United States which have given this nation more than a third of the world's supply, were seen today when two shipments aggregating \$12,000,000 were consigned to Germany and Great Britain. An initial shipment of \$5,000,000 gold coin by J. P. Morgan and company to the German reischbank represented the first transfer of proceeds of the German loan. Weekly withdrawals of about \$5,000,000 will be made by Germany until a substantial portion of the balances created by the sale of \$110,000,000 German bonds in this country have been transferred.

Exportation of \$7,000,000 in gold bars by the International Acceptance bank to London constituted what was said to be the largest single shipment of gold from the United States this year. The metal was consigned to a London bank for re-shipment.

Influences contributing to the outward movement of the gold have been the enormous volume of loans and credits granted by American bankers to European governments and return of several continental currencies, including Dutch and Swiss exchanges to parity. Several shipments also have been made to India.

FAULTS FRANKLY OPENED TO NEW AT STATE MEET

Speakers At Literary Association Meeting See Some Improvement

DR. ROBINSON SPEAKS

Speakers Willingly Face the Collective Faults of the Community, State and Section

(By the Associated Press.)
Raleigh, Dec. 5.—North Carolina and a New South willing to hear a frank rehearsal of what ails them, a people that will read books against the section even as those give to overmuch boasting and blustering, these were the theme of the State Literary and Historical association in its second session today, a season marked by the final address from Dr. James Harvey Robinson, noted among the philosophers and by the organization of a fine arts section of the whole association.

The frankness of the assaults on our corporate complacency was marked. The censoriousness was welcomed because it came from people with the sectional no less than the peripatetic complex common to the provincial. The association had run through its two whole days without a speaker who did not take his job seriously. As when it closed tonight with the man who wrote "The Mind in the Making" it had won its right to be known as a body that seriously desires to regain the lost art of meditation in this busy world of America.

The association was the guest at luncheon of the Kivins, Rotarians and Citizens in Peacock Alley where after the eating there was a jumbled up series of speeches which greatly entertained the folks. S. Wade Marr was toastmaster and a tableful of oratory followed the sales of the interlocher. Dr. Robinson was a guest at the luncheon but saved his speech for the night.

The morning session opened with the papers of a pair of newspaper stars, Miss Nell Battel Lewis of Raleigh and Gerald W. Johnson, professor of journalism at the state university. Their subjects were "Culture and the Art of Living" and "Christians and the revelation of God as the Universal Deity. The latter spoke first.

However, this is too fast. Prof. Benjamin B. Kendrick of North Carolina College for Women really opened the session. The crowd had become excited over the prospect of a battle between the journalistic pair. Dr. Kendrick talked on the proper interpretation of history.

He began with Homer and his super men and superwomen. The Iliad and the Odyssey were attempts to interpret historical phenomena and how the divine intervened in the affairs of men. He came on through the ancient gods and their evolution from a tribal to the universal god, leaving to the founder of Christianity the revelation of God as the Universal Deity. The ancients did not succeed in divesting Him of jealousy and attributes of great wrath, but the God of the New Testament was a very different conception from that of the old.

Mr. Kendrick then asked if the world's history has been a series of wars, that is, in the process of this revelation. Here he went into the motive behind great wars and incidentally discussed the more recent interpretation of German Darwinians who thought it the law of national life that the weak always be subject to the strong.

Getting down to the last two centuries, Mr. Kendrick talked interestingly of the historians of those periods and how they meticulously stuck to the facts. He read like lightning and only when he digressed to insert a clever observation did the audience always as a whole get him. When he got into the realm of economics with its Adams Smith and Ricardos, they took notice. The North Carolina realtors had not always understood the Ricardo law of diminishing returns he said, whereupon the folks knew exactly what he meant.

The committee on nominations offered the ticket composed of Frederick H. Koch, president; Dr. Richard Tilman Vann first vice president; Burton Craig of Winston-Salem second vice president, and Miss Annie F. Petty of Raleigh third vice president. R. B. House of Raleigh was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

For a few minutes then the association discussed the organization of a fine arts section of the association and then adjourned for lunch at Peacock Alley returning to its work at 2:30.

DEATH WON GOAL IN RACE WITH LOVE

(By the Associated Press.)
Chicago, Dec. 5.—Private funeral services will be held tomorrow for William M. McClintock, known as the "millionaire orphan" who died as his fiancée waited at his bedside with a marriage license.

It was a race between death and love, and death won—the latest time death has snatched away the McClintock millions before they had been long enjoyed by the holder.

McClintock and Miss Isabelle Pope had been sweethearts since school days. He attended Dartmouth college but stopped his academic training to take up business courses to fit himself for direction of the \$6,000,000 estate which had come to him only seven months ago. Then he fell ill and he and Miss Pope planned to wed in the hospital. She obtained the marriage license but death intervened.

Young McClintock was the fifth whose life was cut short before the fortune was enjoyed long but it is reported he had remembered Miss Pope in the will he had executed a few months ago.

STOCK PRICES DOWN SHARPLY

Large Amount of Selling Forces Market Down

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 5.—Stock prices crumbled under an avalanche of selling orders in the closing part of today's market after an early outburst of bullish enthusiasm had carried 113 individual issues to new peak prices for the year, a record high for all time, and five above the previous record established two weeks ago.

The volume of trading, which totaled 2,585,000 shares, has been exceeded only once since the current bull movement started. The enormous volume of selling originated with professional bear traders, working for a technical reaction, and gained added stimulus by unusually heavy week-end profit-taking and the touching off of "stop loss" orders.

Despite the tremendous volume of offerings, the decline, with a few conspicuous exceptions, was an orderly one, net losses in most of the active issues ranging from small fractions to two points. So furious was the pace of trading when the reaction was at its height, that the official ticker at times was nearly 90 minutes behind.

Confidence in Mussolini
Rome, Dec. 5.—Premier Mussolini, gained a vote of confidence today in the senate, the vote being 206 to 84 on a resolution approving the government's internal policy.

HIGH SPOTS IN WASHINGTON NEWS

President Coolidge returned from Chicago.

Debate continued in the senate on Muscle Shoals.

The house considered the interior department appropriation bill.

The civil service commission re- ported a decrease in the number of civil service employees.

Secretary Hoover withdrew his support of pending legislation for federal radio control.

Federal prohibition forces, Com- missioner Haynes reported, made 68,161 arrests in the last fiscal year.

The Mal Daughterly case, involv- ing the power of congress to compel the production of books, was argued before the supreme court.

The senate committee investigat- ing the internal revenue bureau de- cided some excessive allowances for amortization were given war-time industries.

CONFEDERATE REUNION

(By the Associated Press.)
New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Major General Hampden Osborn, of Columbus, Miss., recently appointed adjutant general and chief of staff of the United Confederate Veterans, announced today that May 12 to 15 had been selected as the dates for the Dallas re-union.