

JAKE NEWELL DENOUNCES THE MOREHEAD METHODS

Thuggery His Mildest Word In Describing Tactics Followed In County Convention

CHARGES TO BE AIRED IN STATE CONVENTION

Insurgent Leader Gave Solemn Warning That Steam Roller Tactics Had Killed Party Before; Morehead Cohorts Execute Will of Master Who Follows With Narrative of His Labors For G. O. P.; Hits Wrong Key In Letter To Labor Leader

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE
Staff Correspondent.

Charlotte, Feb. 24.—Thuggery is the tamest word Jake Newell, three times a Republican candidate for Congress, can find to describe methods used by the J. Motley Morehead machine in the county convention here Saturday to squelch all opposition.

With thirty-eight of the sixty-six votes pledged to their support the Newell forces had visions of electing J. Cliff Newell as county chairman. After the smoke had cleared they found J. D. Albright, Morehead lieutenant for eight years county chairman entrenched again in that position.

The Newell forces did not surrender without a fight nor have they given up hopes. They will take their squabble to the Republican State convention in Greensboro next week. They mustered twenty-nine votes to thirty-two for the Morehead faction and the latter lacked just that much receiving the unanimous endorsement for J. Motley and Frank Linney, Morehead's home county is the only one not to send a solid delegation pledged to follow the master's voice.

Charge Theft of Votes.

Both Jake Newell and his brother charged at the convention that votes pledged for them were stolen. They allege further that the favorite Morehead gumshoe tactics were used as Chairman Albright printed dodgers and distributed among his friends calling attention to the precinct meetings instead of advertising the call in the papers.

The scheme by which they claim they were cheated was by throwing out votes in contested precincts. Nobody seems to know under what particular rule of parliamentary law this was done. At one stage of the convention, which beat the best vaudeville show of the season for interest, J. Cliff Newell was advancing on Charles Setzer, a government inspector, who had charged boldly that the former had stolen votes, but a mutual friend stopped the promised fight.

The remainder of the session was devoted to verbal combat wherein Jake Newell started by his rather free use of the word liar as to certain reports about his political alignment. Newell got steam rolled in the Congressional convention but kept quiet, the nomination of Morehead came as a surprise to both Republicans and Democrats. Jake had run for everything in sight and was due to be nominated for Congress or for Governor this year.

Barrett An Pacifist.

While the Credentials committee, headed by an imported lawyer not yet a qualified voter in this State, worked for two hours getting the slate fixed, Jim Barrett, labor leader from Asheville, who edits a labor paper and plays second fiddle to Laban L. Jenkins, was called to pour oil upon the troubled waters. It was the last attempt of the Newell forces to prevent an open rebellion. Barrett fired a feeble broadside against Democrats, but without effect. Amidst a storm of yells and nays the committee's report in line with the master's wish was declared adopted by Albright, who surrendered the chair to Dr. Adam Fisher, a member of the Morehead cohort, an order that a new chairman might be elected.

Jake Newell was quickly up and demanding to be heard upon a question of personal privilege. He got the report reconsidered and then pandemonium broke loose. Such steam roller tactics had killed the party before, Newell said, and he demanded that the report be rejected. Such autocratic action was a disgrace. He charged the Morehead crowd with forming a close corporation to control patronage in the State under a national Republican regime. Time after time J. Cliff challenged delegates as their names were called and by force of lung power he got several counted out. The chair ruled that delegates from contested precincts could not vote, and the steam roller proceeded to work. "You can cheat me out of the place but I'll be damned if you can steal it from me in a convention," shouted J. Cliff. To no avail, however, and despite the vociferous objections by the Newell forces the Morehead delegates were seated.

Morehead Recounts His Exploits.

Picturing himself as a glorified Moses leading his party out of the wilderness, Morehead got the floor to tell how he saved it from going to the top news in nineteen twelve. Following the strange gods 95 per cent of the party in North Carolina had the audacity to take up with the Progressive ideas of Theodore Roosevelt. But he had remained true to the faith. He saved the day for the old guard. Again he would do his duty. To commit the party to labor would be a fatal mistake but that didn't mean that it had to be antagonistic to labor. He had been friendly to labor, for had he not given employment to thousands in his mill? Never had one of his menials caused him trouble. They had kept their place. They hadn't the audacity to meddle in

(Continued on Page Two.)

MOREHEAD'S PLATFORM

Private property is a commodity to be used as the owner sees fit under the protection of the law.

Votes are to be used under the protection of the law in the interest of the chosen few without regard to the welfare of the man.

Law and order are to be maintained at all hazards if the interests of the capitalists or the politicians are at stake; political conventions are an exception to the rule or may be.

Government of the many by a few is the ideal form. The fewer the better.

The politician should move wherever he thinks or believes he has the best chance to be elected. No matter how often defeated, run again.

Rule by fair means if possible but rule. Applies especially to conventions. If would-be political leaders get in the way, get them out of the way. Use the steam roller if necessary.

Never antagonize a Democrat by coming out squarely for anything; keep in the middle of the road.

Labor leaders are not to be tolerated except when an election is on.

TO ASK PRESIDENT TO VETO RAILROAD BILL

Memorial From Labor Today; Next Step To Test Constitutionality

Washington, Feb. 24.—Railroad labor decided tonight to ask President Wilson to veto the railroad reorganization bill.

In a memorial to be submitted probably late tomorrow, the representatives of two million union workers will request the President to withhold his signature from the measure until they can present a brief of their reasons why it should not have executive approval. Announcement of the union's decision was made by E. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees department, American Federation of Labor.

Knowledge of the President's intention to have Attorney General Palmer pass on the validity of the reorganization measure did not deter the union leaders from their determined course of action. Their claims against the legislation were explained to be aside from any question of the validity of the bill and they, therefore, purposed to carry the opposition through to the finish.

The next step in the union program, which will not be developed definitely unless the bill is approved, is to test the constitutionality of the law. Various methods of bringing this about were suggested, but all will be held in abeyance pending the President's action.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO HASTEN TREATY ACTION

Discussion Will Be Resumed Thursday; Hitchcock Declines To Call Caucus

Washington, Feb. 24.—Plans to hasten a final decision on the peace treaty were made by Senate Republicans today while the administration leaders were taking counsel among their divided colleagues as to what should be the final Democratic stand on ratification.

The Republican determination to bring the question to a conclusion was announced on the Senate floor by the party leader, Senator Lodge, who said that while today and tomorrow had been allotted to consideration of pressing legislation, he would call up the treaty again Thursday and would ask that it remain the business of the Senate until disposed of.

Meantime the Democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock, vetoed for the present the proposal for a party caucus, sponsored by Democratic Senators, who wanted to end the long controversy by taking the Republican reservations as they stand. Senator Hitchcock said he had talked to those who differed with him as to the course to be adopted, and had about decided that to call a caucus would be inadvisable.

In some quarters it was predicted that under the program outlined by Senator Lodge the treaty could be brought to a ratification vote within a week or ten days. The irreconcilable opponents of ratification are expected, however, to insist that there be no hasty action and no one could predict with certainty how much time they might consume in debate.

REPORTED PALMER BE ON GEORGIA PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT

Hazlehurst, Ga., Feb. 24.—More than 100 names have been signed to a petition to place the name of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in the Georgia Presidential preferential primary, S. D. Dell, who circulated the petition announced here tonight. The petition will be filed soon with the State Democratic executive committee.

FEDERAL TROOPS GO TO TRIAL ALLEGED I. W. W.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 24.—A detachment of federal troops will leave early tomorrow for Montesano, Washington, where alleged Industrial Workers of the World are on trial on murder charges arising from the Centralia Armistice Day killings. It was announced tonight.

MERELY AS PRECAUTION.

Montesano, Wash., Feb. 24.—Sending of federal troops to Montesano to remain until the end of the trial of alleged I. W. W. members accused of the Centralia Armistice Day killings, was authorized today by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, commanding the Western Department of the Army, upon request of Governor Hart, of Washington. The Governor's action followed a request for troops by Prosecutor Herman Allen "as a purely precautionary measure."

UNDERSTOOD LANSING'S SUCCESSOR IS CHOSEN

Announcement Expected Today; Assistant Secretary Polk Probable Choice

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson is expected to announce tomorrow his selection of a successor to Robert Lansing as Secretary of State.

White House officials in saying tonight that announcement of the appointment might be expected within the next twenty-four hours, refused to discuss the question of whom the President had agreed upon.

The name of Frank L. Polk, Secretary ad interim since the resignation of Mr. Lansing ten days ago after a disagreement with the President over the calling of cabinet meetings, and previously Under Secretary of State, continues to be mentioned most prominently for the portfolio. Little surprise, in fact, would be evidenced in unofficial circles if Mr. Polk were selected. Secretary of War Baker's name has also been mentioned as a possible appointee.

CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO HINES AND OTHERS

Railroad Workers' Official Says A. F. L. and R. E. Administration Involved

Chicago, Feb. 24.—In a statement mailed today to members of Congress, P. F. Richardson, president of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, an independent organization with headquarters in Chicago, made charges against officers of the United States Railroad administration intimating that there was a conspiracy between the officers of the American Federation of Labor and railroad administration officials, including Director General Hines. Mr. Richardson's statement alleged that from 65 to 95 per cent of the members of the American Federation of Labor railroad craft unions were literally handed over to those organizations by a form of conscription exercised by the railroad administration.

It was alleged that official letters and communications addressed to the railroad administration from the American Federation of Railroad Workers were turned over to rival organizations of the American Federation of Labor for propaganda purposes and Mr. Richardson said he could furnish documentary evidence in support of the charge. It also was claimed that joint submissions relative to disputes and grievances were held up as long as ten months while those of the craft union were returned in ten to fifteen days.

Richardson charged that threats of force and violence were resorted to and that one of Samuel Gompers' aids employed in the government service had told Richardson he would be killed. Richardson charged that the Anderson amendment to the railroad bill was drafted by Gompers.

SOUTHERN PORTS WILL FIGHT FOR LOW RATES

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 24.—Gulf and South Atlantic ports today opened a fight to maintain export rates regarded as the most advantageous ever gained by those ports with wires to the interstate commerce commission.

Recent announcement that the Pennsylvania and other Eastern railroads had started an effort to have the present rates cancelled brought immediate arrangements for a defense by Southern ports, and it is said the Chambers of Commerce in the South will wage the fight to retain the rates to a finish.

E. G. Cobb, traffic manager of the local commercial organization today stated that he had wired the interstate commerce commission and that he had received word from other Southern ports that protests against the cancelling of rates were going forward.

FELICITATIONS ARE SENT DESCHANEL BY WILSON

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson has sent the following message of felicitation to Paul Deschanel, the new President of France:

"On this occasion of the assumption of the duties of your high office as President of the French Republic, I extend to your excellency my cordial felicitations. Victorious in the greatest struggle known to the world, France faces a great and glorious future, and you, Mr. President, as the chief executive of the people, whose high ambition is the maintenance of right and justice, will be a potent factor in the attainment of these happy results. I wish for you an administration of great prosperity and health and happiness for yourself."

WOODROW WILSON

Don't miss the big races at Pinehurst today at 2:45.—(Adv.)

FIRST HEAVY GUNS OPEN UP IN THIRD DISTRICT BATTLE

Began To Thunder Yesterday On Capitol Sector, Brinson On Offensive

DIRECTS RAKING FIRE ON ABERNETHY POSITION

Defends Census Supervisors Rivers D. Johnson and David M. Prince; Denies Charges of Pernicious Political Activity; Says Prince's Abernethy Letter Was Amusing

News and Observer Bureau.
603 District National Bank Bldg.
By R. E. POWELL.
(Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 24.—The first big guns of the Brinson Abernethy fight, begun in the fall of 1918 and scheduled to run from now on in full blast until the June primary, began to thunder in the Capitol sector this morning when Representative Brinson opened fire on Abernethy by charging him with seeking to displace the service D. M. Prince, of Goldsboro, assistant supervisor of the census in the Third district, who was appointed at the instance of Representative Brinson.

The initial major offense of this bloody political war, launched here today, recalls the 1918 battle for supremacy in the Third between Col. Dortch and Mr. Abernethy, which saw a lull in activities after the former died and the National Democratic Committee brought about an armistice and sent Abernethy on the stump for Brinson. The November election in which Mr. Brinson made notable advances, passed and left Abernethy laying plans for the long fight over a seat in Congress.

While the campaign has been under way several months, it has been marked by nothing more than scurrilous and petty parties until today. Today the Congressman from the Third unheatedly drew the sword and went forth for the fray. That the walkin shill ring from now henceforth until June is made by the statement which Mr. Brinson gave to the newspapermen today.

The dinner invitation. Saturday's papers carried the story of charges lodged against Prince for "pernicious" political activity while in the Federal service. According to Director Sam Rogers, Mr. Abernethy sent him a copy of the Prince letter to Abernethy, in which the former took sharp issue with the latter about "special investigations" the latter received from the national committee to the Jackson Day dinner. Mr. Abernethy asked the director to take such action as he thought proper in the premises.

Mr. Rogers, disagreeing to say that Prince's job was over and his accounts filed for audit, denominated his publication of the letter he sent Abernethy (in a Goldsboro paper as political advertising), "pernicious political activity" and in violation of the statute regarding Federal office holders and politics.

Complaint also had been received here about Rivers D. Johnson, supervisor of the census in the Third. Officials received sharp criticism of Mr. Johnson, because, it was alleged, he was using his office and his influence in the Third district to promote the candidacy of one of the candidates for Governor.

Mr. Brinson's Statement. About the whole situation, Mr. Brinson said today: "I read in the Washington correspondence of Saturday that Mr. R. D. Johnson, supervisor of the census for the Third district, would probably be reprimanded by Mr. Rogers for political activity in the interest of one of the candidates for Governor, and that Mr. D. M. Prince, assistant supervisor, would lose his office if the duties of the office had not already ended, because he answered and published the answer to a letter sent to him by Mr. C. L. Abernethy, candidate for Congress in the Third district."

"It seems that Mr. Johnson's offense is his activity for Mr. Gardner for Governor, and Mr. Prince's offense is his answering the letter of Mr. Abernethy."

"I did not know until I read the item in the paper that Mr. Johnson favored Mr. Gardner. I have never asked any man, whom I have recommended for office, what his preference is in the gubernatorial race, and I do not know whom Mr. Prince favors."

"Mr. Johnson's splendid endorsements for the position, coming from every county in the district, gained for him my support and I am pleased to learn that his work as supervisor has been perfectly satisfactory. He has received no reprimand."

Prince's Amusing Humor.

"As to Mr. Prince's offense, I have learned that his dismissal was asked by Mr. Abernethy because he wrote him an answer to the letter he received from him (the letter Mr. Abernethy sent the voters of the district), in which he rather ridiculed Mr. Abernethy's statement that he (Abernethy) had an increasing desire to go to Congress since his attendance on the Jackson Day banquet here and his being an invited guest at a private luncheon given by Mr. A. W. McLean."

"The humor of Mr. Prince amused us all up here, who were acquainted with the facts and knew that two thousand tickets were passed out as long as they lasted, and each holder of one paid 50¢, or had some friend to pay it for him."

"Friends in the District send me Mr. Abernethy's literature as soon as they receive it and I have before me this letter which Mr. Prince received and answered."

(Continued on Page Two.)

CHOICE OF CRANE AS MINISTER TO CHINA RECALLS INTERESTING STORY

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, business man, millionaire and world traveler, who was appointed minister to China by President Taft in 1909, and recalled while on the way to Peking for "talking too much," has been selected by President Wilson for the same post to succeed Dr. Paul Reinsch.

Mr. Crane's selection by the President reopens a chapter of diplomatic history which, although forgotten by many, was one of the most lively incidents in American foreign relations.

It was quite generally stated, and believed by many in touch with foreign affairs, that Mr. Crane's recall in 1909 was at the instance of the Japanese government which was reported not only to have regarded his appointment as a private secretary and adviser and as offensive, but objected also to a man whom Mr. Crane was taking as a private secretary and adviser and who was quite well-known for writings construed as anti-Japanese.

"Talked Too Much."

None of the real inside story of Mr. Crane's recall appears on such diplomatic documents as were permitted to become public and as the records stand President Taft changed his mind about Mr. Crane's fitness for the post in the Far East after agreeing with Secretary Knox that Mr. Crane had "talked too much" and been "indiscreet" in some of the speeches he made while on the way to San Francisco to take an army transport to China.

Mr. Crane came against into public notice during President Wilson's administration when the President offered him the post of Ambassador to Russia, which he declined. Later Mr. Crane was a member of the commission headed by former Secretary Root, which went to Russia and he has generally been regarded in government circles as one of the few men who were "close to the President."

Is Persona Grata.

Of course the Chinese government has accepted Mr. Crane as being persona grata, as it had in 1909; otherwise, according to diplomatic procedure, he would not have been selected again. Whether the Japanese government knows of President Wilson's intention to send Mr. Crane to China can only be a conjecture, for while it is not customary for one government to consult a third government on its selection of diplomats to be accredited to another power some official folk in Washington feel that in view of the previous incident in which Mr. Crane figures and the general aspects of the situation in the Far East, President Wilson probably would not have selected him without feeling that his appointment would cause no disagreeable incident between the United States and Japan.

Quoted President Taft.

Mr. Crane was appointed minister to China by President Taft in September, 1909, and in Chicago while on his way to San Francisco, at a complimentary luncheon, quoted Mr. Taft as having said: "I am sure you will find Mr. Crane a most capable man."

THIS STATE FIRST IN WAR ON BOOZE

Leads Entire Country In Enforcing Prohibition Law During First Month

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.
By R. E. POWELL.
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 24.—North Carolina led the Southern district and the Southern district led the United States during the first month of prohibition enforcement. There were 175 distilleries seized and destroyed in the Tar Heel State with a total of 473 for the district, comprised of Virginia, two Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The first month of prohibition enforcement resulted in a financial balance in favor of the government. During the period the expense of enforcement in the Southern district amounted to \$36,754.98, while the appraised value of property seized and for sale, coupled with taxes, penalties and fines in Federal courts, amounts to \$136,886.17.

The figures obtained from the report to District Supervisor Brame are striking in several particulars. One fact revealed is that there was not a single conviction recorded during January in the Southern district. A total of 438 persons were arrested and the lack of convictions is blamed on the delays in court processes.

Record In Detail.

North Carolina's record for the month—One hundred and seventy-five distilleries seized and destroyed, sixty still works reported seized and destroyed, 280 gallons of spirits seized and destroyed; 1,751 fermenters seized and destroyed; 75 bushels of meal reported for seizure; 500 pounds of sugar reported for seizure; 1,284 gallons of molasses reported for seizure; 10 gallons of cider seized and destroyed; four automobiles taken; 123 persons arrested; 123 prosecutions recommended; \$23,755.103.36 taxes and penalties for assessment, \$11,906 in fines by Federal courts and 214 months imprisonment imposed.

Wilmington Wants Whiskey.

Senator Simmons has received a telegram from Mayor P. Q. Moore, of Wilmington, requesting that some means be found to furnish Wilmington a supply of whiskey to fight influenza, which is said to be very bad in Wilmington. The Senator understands that the prohibition director in North Carolina, Col. Vanderford, has authority under certain regulations, to furnish whiskey on prescription, and he is wiring Col. Vanderford expressing the hope that the director can comply with the request made by Mayor Moore.

Tells of Work In France.

At a luncheon given at Bauscher's today, with Mrs. John L. Morehead as hostess, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, of Spry, N. C., Mrs. Morehead's cousin, told of the work now being carried on in France by the American Committee for Devastated France, and of the committee's plans for the next two years' work.

On March 11 Mrs. Mebane will return to Washington, accompanied by Baroness Charles Huard, of Paris and Villiers, France, and both will speak in the home of Mrs. Dimock, on Dupont Circle, on the activities of the committee.

WARFIELD TO BECOME PRESIDENT SEABOARD

Tampa, Feb. 24.—Effective March 1, when the railroads go back to private ownership, according to word received by Seaboard officials here, W. J. Harahan, president and general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, will retire from his connection with that line, and will be succeeded by S. David Warfield, chairman of the board, who will also be president.

Other officers will be: R. C. Cables, vice-president in charge of operation; C. B. Capps, first vice-president in charge of traffic; B. R. Cahill, general manager; W. L. Saddon, vice-president in charge of subsidiary lines; F. B. Trice, traffic manager.

MISUNDERSTANDING LATEST NAME FOR WHISKEY "REVOLT"

Officer Denied Warrants, But Proceeds With Men To Iron County, Michigan

STATE'S ATTORNEY IS PEACEFULLY WAITING

Telegram From Attorney General Suggests Steps Be Taken To Straighten Matters Out; Prohibition Officer Avows Intention To Recover Wine Taken From Officers

Champion, Mich., Feb. 24.—Major A. V. Dalrymple, prohibition enforcement officer, and his assistants arrived from Chicago tonight to clear up alleged violations of the prohibition law, but took no immediate action. There was no excitement. Local officers did not meet the Federal officials, who went to a hotel, while a crowd of curious citizens looked on.

DALRYMPLE ARRIVES.

At Negaunee, Michigan, Lieutenant A. A. Downing, commanding the Michigan State constabulary in the Upper Peninsula with a half troop of his men, joined Major Dalrymple and his party of sixteen Federal officers. Five additional State troopers at Caspian, Michigan, have orders to proceed to Iron River tonight to join the party in the morning.

The men whose arrest Major Dalrymple seeks are: Martin McDonough, State's attorney general of Iron county; five deputy sheriffs, the chief and captain of police of Iron River village, and three citizens.

Neither Major Dalrymple nor Lieutenant Downing anticipated any resistance at Iron River. The State troopers left their rifles at barracks and like the Federal agents carried only side arms.

Suggestion From Palmer.

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 24.—Martin E. McDonough, State's attorney for Iron county, today announced that he had received a telegram from Attorney General Palmer, regretting that a "misunderstanding had arisen" over the enforcement of prohibition laws and expressing the hope that the difficulties would be straightened out. Mr. McDonough was advised by the Attorney General to get in touch with District Attorney Walker at Grand Rapids in an effort to settle the matter.

Residents of Iron River tonight peacefully awaited the arrival of the Federal prohibition officers, led by Major A. V. Dalrymple, who had announced their intention to bring out, without warrants, the six county officials charged with obstructing enforcement of the prohibition law.

Both H. B. Hatch, United States commissioner at Marquette, and District Attorney Walker at Grand Rapids, today refused to issue the warrants.

McDonough declared no resistance would be offered to any Federal officer having proper credentials. County officials here believed that a conference among Major Dalrymple, Myron H. Walker, Federal district attorney at Grand Rapids, and State's Attorney McDonough, would bring a quick solution of what they called the "Iron county misunderstanding." This belief was expressed following receipt of word that Mr. Walker had telegraphed Major Dalrymple requesting such a conference.

Attacks Agreement.

Mr. Colver disclaimed any feeling against the "Big Five" as an outgrowth of the bitter controversy which has been waged since the trade commission's report on the industry, and touched on the recent agreement between Attorney General Palmer and the packers, with the remark that "if itself, it is an argument for legislative regulation."

Representative Hauge of Iowa, chairman of the agriculture committee, criticized the agreement, saying: "That consent decree the packers will take admits all the evil practices which they have been in, forgives them for it, specifies that they are to be given two years more to continue all of them, but after that time they are to confine their robberies to the farmers who produce butter, eggs, cheese and poultry, doesn't it?"

Commissioner Colver only smiled without direct answer.

Another Agreement Alleged.

Remarkable that he was not disposed to "mention minor scandals," Commissioner Colver said that the commission had found that the Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Morris concerns had an agreement with respect to the purchase of their raw material, livestock in all the principal markets.

This agreement, he added, "had all the effect of a restraint of trade." Independent packing concerns in the United States, he said, were dying off at the rate of one every three months and when specifically asked, he said this was the result of the "packer practices."

Likewise, there "is such a thing as competition between commodities," he said, which the packers, recognizing, had met by entering the fields of distribution of foodstuffs which might be meat substitutes. Their ownership of refrigerator cars and of stock yards, he offered as further illustrations of the "tendency towards monopoly."

Federal regulation, "that is Federal contact, like national bank supervision," he added, would meet the situation.

The committee decided to give opponents and advocates of regulation twenty-four hours each after which Attorney General Palmer will be called to explain the divestment decree. The committee then will decide the further scope of its inquiry.

Death at Stokesdale.

Stokesdale, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Goldie Preston, wife of J. C. Preston, died at her home near here Thursday afternoon from influenza and pneumonia. Besides her husband, she is survived by eight children, her father, B. R. Friddle, and two brothers, O. L. Albert and W. C. Friddle. The funeral and burial occurred at Stokesdale.

ANSWER ON ADRIATIC QUESTION FORWARDED

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson's reply to the entente premiers on the Adriatic question was dispatched tonight by the State Department. It is expected to be in the hands of Ambassador Davis at London tomorrow and will be delivered as soon as it has been decoded.

Officials still decline to discuss the contents of the communication but it is known that in his exchanges with the premiers, the President has made an unequivocal statement of the American government's position, especially with regard to the forming of agreements without the participation of this country.

It is understood that in his latest note the President does not return precisely to the arguments and decision announced in the note of December 9, which formed the basis of the Adriatic agreement to which the United States subscribed, as important events which have occurred in Fiume since that time are said to have necessitated modifications in some respects to meet the changed conditions.

However, the President is said to have refused to agree to the terms of the settlement arrived at by the premiers and sent to Jugo-Slavia, as an ultimatum.

Acting Secretary Polk is endeavoring to arrange for the simultaneous publication of the correspondence on both sides of the Atlantic and it is regarded now as probable that the notes will be made public in Washington soon after the President's reply is delivered at London and Paris.