

NAMING OF COLBY SECRETARY STATE SURPRISE TO ALL

President Creates Sensation Rivaling That of Lansing Resignation

APPOINTEE HIMSELF HAD SHORT NOTICE

Bainbridge Colby, New York Lawyer, Quit Republican Party With Roosevelt; Supported Wilson In 1916; Fight Made On Him When Appointed On Shipping Board

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Wilson again upset the expectations of official and political Washington today by naming Bainbridge Colby a New York attorney, who left the Republican party with Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, as Secretary of State.

The selection caused scarcely less of a sensation than the dismissal of Robert Lansing from the State portfolio two weeks ago, and was received with such undisguised surprise in the Senate, where the President's choice must be approved before Mr. Colby can take up the duties of office, that none of the leaders cared to predict when confirmation might be voted.

Surprise to Colby. Not even among those on the inside of administration circles had there been any expectation that the selection would fall on Mr. Colby, who told inquirers today that he himself had been given only a brief notice of the President's intention. Summoned to the White House he spent an hour with Mr. Wilson, announced that he would accept, with a deep appreciation of the responsibility imposed upon him and said he would have no further comment to make until the Senate had acted.

Word of the nomination reached Senators just as they were assembling for the day's session and in their private talks during the day they discussed little else. Virtually all of them, however, preferred to withhold public comment until the subject came up formally for action.

Was Fought Before. Once before the Senate had been called upon to act on a nomination of Mr. Colby and then confirmation was voted only after a fight on him had been made by Republican senators. That was in 1917 when President Wilson had named him to membership on the shipping board. It was asserted in some quarters that the reasons which led to objection at that time need not necessarily apply in the present case, but Senator Calder of New York said he would insist that the nominee's qualifications for the secretaryship be looked into carefully before he would vote for confirmation to that post.

Is 51 Years Old. A native of St. Louis, fifty-one years old, Mr. Colby has been engaged in law practice in New York since 1892, except for the nineteen months he was a shipping board member. During the latter service he was an American representative in the inter-ally shipping conference at Paris and was active in directing the board's war policy. He resigned in March of last year, saying that the critical war period having passed he preferred to return to private life.

In his New York practice, he has been counsel for several interests investigating life insurance companies and was associated with Charles Evans Hughes in the reform of the Equitable company. He served in 1901 and 1902 as a member of the New York assembly. Actively supporting Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination in 1912, Mr. Colby was placed in charge of the claims of the contested Roosevelt delegates from various states who eventually were denied convention seats. He then became a delegate from New York to the first convention of the Progressive party and in 1914 and 1916, he was the Progressive candidate for Senator from New York. In the 1916 campaign, however, he supported actively the campaign of President Wilson for re-election.

GEORGE F. AVINGER DIES IN CHARLOTTE HOSPITAL

Prominent Laurinburg Business Man Succumbs After Long Illness

Charlotte, Feb. 25.—George F. Avinger, of Laurinburg, treasurer and general manager of three large cotton mills controlled by his father-in-law, John F. McNair, Scotland county millionaire, died in the Presbyterian hospital here tonight at 11 o'clock following an illness of more than two months. The remains will be taken to Laurinburg tomorrow for interment.

Mr. Avinger went to Laurinburg about 20 years ago when a youth and entered the employ of Mr. McNair. His striking business abilities won him rapid advancement in the management of the large and varied interests of Mr. McNair and finally the position which he held at the time of his death. Six years ago he was married to Miss Ina McNair, the youngest daughter of Mr. McNair, who has made his home with them since that time. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and held in the highest esteem and affection of all who knew him.

Steamer Disabled. Beaufort, Feb. 25.—The steamship Corsicana has arrived tonight at Cape Lookout with one of her pumps leaking badly. The steamer was reported here early today to have struck a submerged wreck somewhere along the coast.

TWO REVOLUTIONISTS ARE HELD FOR COURT

Only One Examined Says He Favors New Government By Ballot Not Force

(Special to The News and Observer.) Greensboro, Feb. 25.—Julius Soos, Hungarian by birth, aged 48, and Jack Campbell, American youth of 29 years, were held by United States Commissioner D. H. Collins, under \$5,000 bond each this afternoon following a hearing on the charge government officers preferred against them as members of the communist party, which has a revolutionary program.

They did not deny membership, but Soos, who took the stand in his own behalf following the introduction of Federal testimony, said that he favored revolution by the ballot and education and not by force. Admitting that he struck for 88 a day as a molder three days after he went to work at \$7.50 per day. He said that the strike demands had been made before he came.

Soos stated that he believed in communist membership and was opposed to private ownership of property such as shops, factories and large bodies of land although holding that a man might properly own his home, a few acres of land and other small material things without doing great social harm. He was born in Hungary, was in this country during the war, and has never sought citizenship over here. He did not deny that he had sent money through party channels to help the deportees at Ellis Island.

The youth did not take the stand. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Wade H. Phillips, who asked that Soos be held for the immigration authorities for possible deportation proceedings, and Campbell for the Federal court. Federal officers on the stand told the story of the raid and stated that they found the same proof of the revolutionary purposes of this pair as had been used in other deportation cases.

In default of bond the pair were committed to the county jail.

REPLY OF WILSON IS NOW BEFORE COUNCIL

Possible That Friday Be Day For Publishing Adriatic Question Notes

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Wilson's note to the Entente premiers on the Adriatic situation was today before the council of allied premiers in London. A reply to it is expected in due course.

Meantime, the question of the time of making public the contents of this and the other communications on the matter, seven in all, still is the subject of diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington. It is possible that Friday will be the day agreed upon.

The series of notes will include: The agreement in Paris on December 9th, to which the United States was a party. The new agreement by the allied premiers, which was sent to Jugoslavians as an ultimatum, the note from the United States on January 27 inquiring as to the new agreement; the reply of the premiers; the note of February 10, in which the President said a situation might arise in which he would have to consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from the Senate; the reply of the premiers, and finally, the note delivered today to the premiers at London.

Be Considered Today. London, Feb. 25.—The supreme council tomorrow will take up President Wilson's reply to the allied note on the Adriatic question, which reached London this morning, and if a rejoinder is necessary the council will attempt to formulate it immediately, because the members hope to end the London session on Saturday, although possibly it will be extended for a day or two. The council did not consider the note today.

Owing to the necessity of Premier Nitti's presence in Rome and the activities of other members, the council did not complete the Turkish treaty.

PAR CLEARANCE TO BE EXTENDED NO FURTHER

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—No steps looking to the further extension of par clearance in this district will be taken by the Federal Reserve Bank of the Sixth District at this time, according to a statement sent out today to all banks in the district by M. B. Wellborn, governor of the Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank.

A suit to enjoin the Federal bank from enforcing par clearance on all banks in the district was filed by the Georgia Country Banks Association in a Fulton county court and later transferred to the United States court, where the case now awaits adjudication. Banking associations in practically all states comprising the Sixth District also opposed the action of the Federal Reserve Bank and are awaiting action of the courts in the case of the Georgia organization.

GEN. BOOTH ADJUTANT GENERAL CONFEDERATES

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 25.—General K. M. Vanzandt, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, today announced the appointment of General A. B. Booth, of New Orleans, as adjutant general and chief of staff, to succeed the late General W. E. Mickle, of Mobile. General Booth formerly was commander of the Louisiana division of the Confederate Veterans.

OKLAHOMA HOUSE PASSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Oklahoma City, Feb. 25.—The concurrent resolution ratifying the Federal woman suffrage amendment was adopted late today by the house after six hours of debate, and sent immediately to the Senate, where it was given its first reading. The vote on the resolution was 48-12.

R. A. KOHLHOS CHIEF IN G. O. JUTFIT

Imported Politician, Sponsored By Morehead, Looms Up In Party Management

PET OF THE MASTER SHOWED TO THE FRONT

Runs Shirt Factory As Sideline, But Oiling Morehead Machine Is Principal Employment; Expert Fat Frier and Also a Clever Organizer; Natives Take His Orders

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE. Staff Correspondent.

Salisbury, Feb. 25.—Frank Lancy is scheduled to play a third or fourth fiddle in the Republican orchestra of North Carolina. Chief second fiddler's place is reserved for R. A. Kohlhoss, chairman of the Rowan County Executive Committee and president of the Western North Carolina Association of G. O. P. Clubs. Kohlhoss' chief claim to fame is that he is the only political leader in North Carolina who was born in Germany.

Its no fault of Kohlhoss that he was born in the Hun Empire, but it has started a lot of talk since John Rendleman, Salisbury lawyer, who stands high in the community, nominated him for re-election as county chairman at the convention Saturday. And Gus Price acquiesced by keeping silent and accepting a nomination as delegate at large while Kohlhoss was endorsed as delegate from the district. The Morehead steam roller worked in regulation style at the gathering. Kohlhoss moved here several years ago after serving as postmaster in an Eastern North Carolina town under the Taft regime.

Another second fiddler is Clarence Pugh, Elizabeth City lawyer, if he follows the master's beckoning. Of course Gilliam Grissom, secretary of the Republican State Committee, must be counted in the second fiddling class also. He has already opened headquarters in Greensboro and is helping the master oil the machinery properly for the State convention which meets next Wednesday.

Lancy may have ideas of public service that will prevent him from yielding peacefully to the program, but the subject surrender of John Rendleman and A. H. Price indicates that those interested in their future in the Old Guard are slow to run counter to the wishes of the master.

Wander at Rendleman's Subservience. Both Rendleman and Price belong to a fraternal order that preaches America for Americans as its cardinal doctrine. It is pointed out here, and yet they without a murmur of dissent help to re-elect a county chairman, who was born in Germany. True, nobody is questioning the patriotism of Kohlhoss but they wonder why as high-minded man as John Rendleman finds it necessary to sponsor a man for a job simply because Morehead wants it done.

Clarence Pugh is functioning in his role as chairman of the platform committee and in imitation of Will Hays is compiling a conglomeration by calling on different members of the committee to write planks. Pugh was expected to go to Greensboro to conduct a publicity bureau for the party but yet the master has him slated as assistant to the chairman, which when told to go so.

Like the master, Kohlhoss is a manufacturer, though on a small scale. He runs a shirt factory here as a sideline but oiling the Morehead machine is his main business. He is an expert collector of money and a good organizer, it is said. J. M. Proctor, who was secretary of the Western Association of Clubs, helped Kohlhoss to keep the organization in order until his death the other day. With Proctor's death it is predicted that Kohlhoss will not shine so brightly as an organizer as he has in the past.

Best Newell in Congress Race. Kohlhoss is credited with beating Newell in the Republican Congressional convention a few weeks ago when Morehead was named, and is quoted as having admitted that he did the job. Kohlhoss now says that patriotic and law abiding citizens defeated Newell. He doubtless includes himself in that class and will not admit that he used a liberal quantity of money at the convention as he is charged with doing.

Rowan county isn't in the ninth district but soon after Morehead's nomination, Kohlhoss brought over several stenographers and installed them in an office in one of the hotels here. The Democrats in Mecklenburg were tipped off and started an investigation as to activities in Salisbury. Kohlhoss got wise and shifted them back to Morehead headquarters in Charlotte, sending along his own stenographer to help in the work.

It was two years ago that Morehead called in Kohlhoss to conduct his senatorial campaign in the west. Under the guise of clubs for the party's uplift the Salisbury man effected a pretty thorough organization to promote Morehead's interests.

It was during the same campaign that Kohlhoss openly flouted the regulations of the health authorities prohibiting public gatherings during the terrible flu epidemic and continued with his campaign meetings until he was perpetually stopped by officials.

Kohlhoss evidently learned enough about following the advice of authorities then to hold the county convention here Saturday in the open air. The city has been closed up tight on account of the flu and the meeting was held on the court house lawn.

Frank Lancy probably will be assigned a job of reconciling his former

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HOOVER DOESN'T WANT HIS NAME ON BALLOT

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—Herbert Hoover, in a telegram to the State Democratic executive committee, made public here tonight, asked that his name not be placed in the Georgia presidential preference primary April 29, as he had been requested in a petition filed with the committee. The committee made Mr. Hoover asking if he cared to declare himself a Democrat, so that under the primary rules his name might appear as a candidate.

In his telegram declining to be a candidate, Mr. Hoover said: "I was not identified with the Democratic party before the war, and my official connection with the government has been solely a war service and consequently not of a partisan character."

BLOODY SIXTH IS READY FOR BATTLE

Veteran Campaigner Shaw Making Effort To Retire Mr. Godwin

CUMBERLAND MAN HAS DEVELOPED STRONGLY

With Practically Unanimous Support In Own County, Friends Think He Has Excellent Chances To Secure Nomination; Robeson County Vote Deciding Factor

By BEN DIXON MacNEILL. Staff Correspondent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25.—The "Bloody Sixth" promises to be bloodier than ever this year when Cumberland county's war horse gives battle to the Hon. Hannibal LaFayette Godwin for the Democratic nomination for Congress. The district will get itself new honors for political ardor and there are already Godwin men of former years who are willing now to concede the nomination to Hon. John Gilbert Shaw, if not in the first primary certainly in the second. Anyhow there is going to be a scrap such as the district has not seen in recent years.

The redoubtable Statesman promised Mr. Godwin an "aggressive" campaign when he announced himself last fall. Mr. Godwin has been through aggressive campaigns before, but aggressive has a new meaning when Mr. Shaw pronounces the word. He means "fight, battle, force to the utmost and without stint. When he goes after nominations, he is prepared to go over or under or around or through every obstacle. Probably he would go through them, but when going through is inexpedient he will adopt other courses. He is assembling his legions now to go through them.

A Veteran Campaigner. Old politicians in the district know better what Mr. Shaw means by being aggressive than do the younger generations. They remember the time back in the 90's when Mr. Shaw went to Congress from the old district, winning out in a three-cornered battle in which the Hon. C. Y. Thompson espoused the cause of Populism and a Mr. Spear was the Republican. Shaw trounced them all, and trounced them severely. He went to Congress and served a term, but since that time he has sought few political honors.

They of the elder generation still relate strange stories of that campaign, and to the younger generation they seem strangely out of tone with the gentler tactics of present day political battles. It is related, for instance, that in a three-cornered debate over in Sampson county, a stronghold of the opposition, when Mr. Shaw arose to speak, the Republicans attempted to hush him down. They were about to succeed, but he reached down in his pants and extricated an old horse pistol about three feet long and laid it on the table.

"Gentlemen," he said in the hush that fell on the assemblage, "I came here to speak, and I am going to speak." He spoke at some length and without interruption.

Cumberland Is United. Yearns have tempered the sturdy Stechmans and should there be debates it is unlikely that he would go to such lengths to get a hearing now. But he is still a fighter, with an iron determination to win, and he believes without any doubts that he will win. A good many other people believe it in Cumberland, apparently about three out of every four, despite the fact that in a father aggressive life he has naturally made some rather aggressive enemies in his own midst. Ancient political factions in the county have come together for the first time in years and are backing him solidly. Godwin men concede him the county, though they question his claim for a majority of 1,900.

But Cumberland county is not the only county in the district and as yet the other six that comprise the district have not been lined up so solidly. Down in Columbus and Bladen counties it is conceded that Homer L. Lyon will get a majority that combined, will approximate the estimated Shaw majority in Cumberland. Without a candidate in the field New Hanover, with 3,000 votes normally, is likely to be divided, with an even break between Godwin and Lyon with 400 to 600 going to Shaw. Brunswick county may give its votes to either candidate, and bring them all to Robeson with about the same number of votes.

Robeson Pivotal County. Robeson county will be the real battle ground, and whoever carries that "state" will win the nomination. Shaw has a legion of kinfolk over in that county, and with the natural clanishness of the Scotch they will vote for him. Godwin has nu-

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HOEY MAY NOT TRY AGAIN FOR JOB IN CONGRESS

Bitterness Against Him In Mecklenburg Is Considered Big Obstacle

CANDIDACY MAY ALSO EMBARRASS GARDNER

Newly Elected Congressman Indicated Yesterday That He Thinks of Retiring; J. D. McCall Expected To Seek Nomination If Hoey Retires; Think Shelby Got Too Much

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

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Clyde R. Hoey, of Shelby, is seriously considering not running for Congress again.

Mr. Hoey confided to newspaper men several days ago that, because of the political situation in Mecklenburg county, he would likely eliminate himself from the race and give the Mecklenburgers an opportunity to nominate a candidate to oppose the Republican nominee.

Publication of the report in a Charlotte paper yesterday tended to hurry a final decision on his part. He has been conferring with friends in the district regarding the matter for several days and while many of them insist on his making the race again, he is much inclined not to ask the nomination a second time.

Mr. Hoey assigns the situation regarding the gubernatorial campaign as one of the main factors in considering what he shall do. His brother-in-law, Lieutenant Governor Gardner, is running for Governor and, in view of the fact that both are from Shelby, he fears it will handicap the chances of the Lieutenant Governor for him to ask re-nomination.

Mecklenburg Is Bitter. It has been openly talked by Mecklenburg Democrats, who are still very bitter over the defeat of their candidate in the special congressional primary last fall, that the only way to beat Hoey is to vote for a Republican. It is the Mecklenburg majority that carries the district Democratic and Mecklenburgers are now planning to carry their disappointment to the bitter end.

The suggestion that Mr. Hoey would not run again created something of a sensation on Capitol Hill. Most every one looked for the entire delegation to decline standing for office again before expecting Hoey not to be a candidate to succeed himself. The hard fight he made last November and December, culminating in his election on December 16, is one of the high spots in the political history of the State.

Shelby's Many Office-holders. During that campaign, much of the bitterness in Mecklenburg was due to the number of public offices held by Shelby men. It was charged that Shelby had a family office holding trust and the positions of Judge J. L. Webb, Judge Yates Webb, formerly a member of Congress, Lieutenant Governor Gardner and Mr. Hoey were cited. At the time Mr. Hoey was after the Democratic nomination for Congress, he was assistant United States Attorney in the Western district and this was the basis of much campaign oratory.

Mr. Hoey will make his statement before the end of the week when he expects to set forth the reasons why he will not be a candidate again, or if he should about face, his present intentions and decide on his present will issue a statement giving his reasons for continuing the fight.

On account of the fact that the race for the gubernatorial nomination promises to be close between Gardner and Morrison, Mr. Hoey is concerned lest his action militate against the chances of Gardner to get the bigger plum. Right now he feels that the Gardner chances are good and he does not desire, by any action of his, to minimize them.

Morrison Helped Hoey. Much talk has been heard in Washington during the last month regarding the situation in Mecklenburg. The majority which that county gave Mr. Hoey last December, bringing about his election, is generally credited to the hard work done by the county by Cameron Morrison and his friends. But for the fact that they rallied strongly to Hoey, there are a great many who believe that Morehead would have been elected.

The bitter feeling of Mecklenburgers toward any other Democratic candidate for Congress was due to the overwhelming defeat of the Mecklenburg favorite, in the special primary. Johnson D. McCall had been chosen by a Mecklenburg elimination convention and when he was selected Mecklenburgers united in a whirl wind drive to get him nominated over Hoey.

Representative Hoey, however, had been in the running some little time and when the Governor set a date for the election he had practically completed his organization in every county in the District. His pre-primary campaign was waged without any noise and his friends urged the Democrats to endorse him at the polls because they felt he was better equipped to represent the district in Congress. Friends of McCall urged him for the nomination because he was Mecklenburg's candidate and Mecklenburgers insisted loudly, was entitled to the plum.

Threatened Revolt. The nomination of Hoey threatened a revolt among the Democrats in the big county, especially in the city of Charlotte. Prominent business men passed along the word that they were going to vote for Morehead, the Republican

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RAILROAD BILL NOW IN WILSON'S HANDS

Brotherhoods Prepare Memorial Asking Veto; Legal Opinion Be Rushed

Washington, Feb. 25.—The railroad bill was sent to the White House today and the President is expected to act on it one way or another before the roads are returned to private control at 12:01 a. m., next Monday.

The measure is vigorously opposed by the railroad brotherhoods and their representatives now in Washington, considering the President's proposal for settlement of their wage demands were drafting today a memorial to the executive asking him to veto the bill.

A similar request was made yesterday by George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers National Council, who asked that the President hear a delegation from his organization tomorrow. Other big farmers organizations, however, in a letter sent to the White House today, urged approval of the legislation.

Wilson's Views Not Known. There has been no indication from the White House as to the President's views on the measure. He has had before him for several days a digest of the bill prepared by Director General Hines after the Senate and House conferees finally agreed to the measure in the form in which it was approved by the House last Saturday and the Senate last Monday.

After it was received at the executive offices today the bill was sent to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to its validity. In the usual course such an opinion would not be ready under four or five days, but to meet the present rather unusual situation, the department is expected to speed up its opinion.

The President has ten days, excluding Sundays, or until midnight March 8, to act on the bill before it will become a law without his signature.

EXCLUDE TRAINING FROM ARMY BILL

Committee Decides Separate Legislation Best; Opposition Probable

Washington, Feb. 25.—Meeting the demand of Republican leaders, the House Military committee, by a bi-partisan vote today, refused to include universal military training in the army reorganization bill which will be formally reported tomorrow by Chairman Kahn. Sharp opposition to the reorganization program is assured when the bill reaches the House floor, and it may be attacked earlier by a minority report.

In rejecting immediate consideration of the training plan, the committee voted that it should become the subject of a "friendly" sub-committee of seven named by Mr. Kahn, with an agreement of the leaders that its consideration would not be blocked after a thorough inquiry had been made of the cost and economic effects. This investigation is expected to delay action on the question until the next session.

Army of 299,000 Men. With this temporary disposal of universal training, the committee voted, 10 to 6, to report the reorganization bill providing for a maximum peace-time army of 17,700 officers and 299,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine scouts and unassigned recruits. Unlike the national defense act of 1916, which the new bill would amend, no definite tactical formation of the army is prescribed, this being left discretionary with the President. This feature is among the principal causes of the sharp opposition by the minority.

Supporters of universal training plan to offer amendments to force House action on the question, but opponents of the scheme hope to frustrate these attempts through parliamentary tactics. Although the separate training bill was ordered prepared "at the earliest practical date," even its supporters are doubtful of its consideration for months.

Mr. Kahn, however, announced that he expected an "early" report to follow a "thorough" investigation.

Republican leaders opposing the plan's appearance in the army bill included the members of the legislative steering committee, who based their objection principally on the ground that action should be deferred until the party's stand was outlined by the National Convention in June. They also agreed that House adoption of the plans was impossible at present.

Aviation Fourth Arm. The reorganization bill recognizes the aviation as a fourth arm of the army, along with the infantry, cavalry and artillery, each service headed by a major-general. The truck corps is included in the infantry arm and the chemical warfare becomes a separate corps to conduct experiments in gases. Other new services, developed during the war, are rejected or consolidated in the older branches.

Liberal provisions for building up the National guard are carried in the bill, including many of the recommendations advocated by guard officers, the reserve officers training corps in schools and colleges, reserve training camps and the citizens reserve.

While the bill provides for a peace time army of more than 100,000 troops stronger than the defense act, even the supporters of the enlarged army were skeptical that it would soon become a reality. Some term it a "paper army," pointing out that the slow rate of recruiting since the armistice precluded the possibility of early enlistment of the new force.

The combat strength is authorized to be 250,000, the remainder of the force being absorbed in the supply and administrative service and the Philippine scouts and unassigned recruits. The infantry force is fixed at a maximum strength of 130,000 men and 4,200 officers, the cavalry at 20,500 men and

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"DRY" AGENT AND HIS MEN ORDERED FROM IRON RIVER

Expedition To "Clean Up" Michigan County Has Tame and Sudden Ending

DALRYMPLE GOES TO CONFER WITH KRAMER

Federal Agent Had Warrant Charging Attorney With Malicious Libel; No Action Taken, State Prosecutor Warns Against Arrests; Grand Stand Play Charged

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 25.—Thirty-five Federal agents and members of the Michigan State constabulary who arrived last night under Major A. V. Dalrymple, prohibition commissioner for Central States to "clean up" Iron county, tonight were en route back home, while Major Dalrymple was bound for Washington to confer with Prohibition Commissioner John Kramer.

Major Dalrymple, who led the armed expedition to Iron River with the avowed purpose of arresting county and village officers on charges of conspiracy obstruct enforcement of the prohibition law, was called off by Mr. Kramer and ordered to meet the opposing side and seek a compromise without legal action. Worsening of the Federal agents in the first clash with State officers in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment was a serious blow to enforcement of the dry law, Major Dalrymple declared before his departure.

Martin S. McDonough, prosecuting attorney of Iron county and leader of the county authorities, who, Major Dalrymple declared, were in "open revolt" against the United States, received a telegram today from District Attorney Myron H. Walker, at Grand Rapids, advising him to take no action until the district attorney could come to investigate.

Mr. McDonough had obtained a warrant for the arrest of Major Dalrymple charging him with malicious libel and had planned to have it served by Chief of Police Sensible at the railroad station last night.

A telephone message from Crystal Falls, 15 miles away, however, notified McDonough that Major Dalrymple, in anticipation of trouble, had issued fifty rounds of ammunition to each man in his party. The prosecutor then advised Iron River citizens to go home and avoid any demonstration.

Today Mr. McDonough warned Major Dalrymple that if he carried out his plan and arrested any one in Iron county without a warrant or searched any private home for liquor the county officers would "arrest every man in your party and put them in jail."

The prohibition district already had received orders from Mr. Kramer calling off the "armed invasion" and no arrests were made.

Denies Taking Wine. "Reports that I took the eleven barrels of wine from Leo J. Grove, Federal prohibition supervisor for Northern Michigan and the state police and returned it to the Italians from whom it was taken are false," McDonough declared today.

"I confiscated this wine when I found it in the possession of Grove. I placed my own men in charge and put the barrels in a safe place."

Charges "Grand Stand Play." Maj. Dalrymple found nine barrels of (Continued on Page Two.)

PEACE TREATY COMING UP FOR MORE DEBATE

"Nobody Knows What Will Happen," Say Leaders Surveying Possibilities

Washington, Feb. 25.—The peace treaty will be called before the Senate again tomorrow under an agreement to keep it continually under consideration until a vote is reached on ratification. "No one knows what will happen," said Republican and Democratic leaders alike tonight, as they surveyed the perplexing possibilities with which the treaty now is confronted. Some of the rank and file were more confident in their predictions, however, various friends of the treaty on both sides of the Chamber declaring ratification was certain and all of its irreconcilable enemies agreeing that ratification was impossible.

Only on one point, the length of time likely to be consumed in bringing the reopened treaty fight to a termination, did there seem to be anything like unanimity of opinion. It generally was conceded that the debate would not be permitted to "drag out interminably" this time and that unless two or three weeks brought action both sides would be willing to face a final test of strength and then let the issue, if undecided, go into the campaign.

With the Republicans still claiming that twenty-two Democrats were ready to accept the Republican reservations, and with Democratic leaders still insisting that enough administration Senators to prevent ratification would hold out for a compromise, the negotiations to bring the two sides together appeared to be again in a state of deadlock. It was expected, however, that private conferences would continue as the Senate debate was resumed and it was on these exchanges that the treaty's supporters pinned their hopes of a ratification.

In the best homes in America imported Pompano Olive Oil is the standard table oil. Adv.

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